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National Medical Training Advisory Network

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ACRONYMS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACD	Australasian College of Dermatologists
ACEM	Australasian College for Emergency Medicine
ACRRM	Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine
ACSP	Australasian College of Sports Physicians
AGPT	Australian General Practice Training Program
AHPRA	Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency
AMC	Australian Medical Council
AMDSP	Approved Medical Deputising Services Program
ANU	Australian National University
ANZCA	Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists
ANZCA-FPM	Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists - Faculty of Pain Medicine
APEDP	Approved Private Emergency Department Program
APSP	Approved Placements for Sports Physicians
ASGC-RA	Australian Standard Geographical Classification - Remoteness Area
AST	Advanced Specialist Training
BMP	Bonded Medical Places Scheme
CCT	Core clinical training
CICM	College of Intensive Care Medicine of Australia and New Zealand
CMO	Career Medical Officer
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPMEC	Confederation of Postgraduate Medical Education Councils
DWS	District of Workforce Shortage
FACRRM	Fellowship of the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine
FARGP	Fellowship in Advanced Rural General Practice
FGAMS	Foreign graduates of an accredited medical school
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GPET	General Practice Education and Training Ltd
HECS-HELP	Higher Education Contribution Scheme - Higher Education Loan Program
HMO	Hospital Medical Officer
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
MCQ	Multiple Choice Questionnaire
MD	Doctor of Medicine
MDANZ	Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc.
MMM	Modified Monash Model

MRBS	Medical Rural Bonded Scholarship Scheme
MSOD	Medical Schools Outcomes Database
MTRP	Medical Training Review Panel
PESCI	Pre-employment structured clinical interview
PG	Postgraduate
PGPPP	Prevocational General Practice Placements Program
PGY1	Postgraduate Year 1 (also known as Intern year)
PGY2	Postgraduate Year 2
PGY3	Postgraduate Year 3
PREP	Physician Readiness for Expert Practice
PRRT	Primary Rural and Remote Training
QCRD	Queensland Country Relieving Doctors Program
RACDS	Royal Australasian College of Dental Surgeons
RACGP	Royal Australian College of General Practitioners
RACMA	Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators
RACP	Royal Australasian College of Physicians
RACP-AChAM	Royal Australasian College of Physicians - Australasian Chapter of Addiction Medicine
RACP-AChPM	Royal Australasian College of Physicians - Australasian Chapter of Palliative Medicine
RACP-AFOEM	Royal Australasian College of Physicians - Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
RACP-AFPHM	Royal Australasian College of Physicians - Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine
RACP-AFRM	Royal Australasian College of Physicians - Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine
RACP-AM	Royal Australasian College of Physicians - Adult Medicine Division
RACP-PCH	Royal Australasian College of Physicians - Paediatrics and Child Health
RACS	Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
RANZCO	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists
RANZCOG	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
RANZCP	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists
RANZCR	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists
RCPA	Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia
RLRP	Rural Locum Relief Program
RMO	Resident Medical Officer
RRMA	Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (Classification System)
RTP	Regional Training Provider

RVTS	Remote Vocational Training Scheme
RWA	Rural Workforce Agency
SET	Surgical Education and Training
TMO	Trainee Medical Officer
TROMPs	Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioners Program
UG	Undergraduate
UNE	University of New England
UNSW	University of New South Wales
UQ	University of Queensland
UWA	University of Western Australia
UWS	University of Western Sydney

Symbols and other usages

-	Nil or rounded to zero
..	Not applicable
na	Not available

Medical College Acronyms and Specialties

Table 1.1: Medical colleges: Acronyms, names and specialties

Acronym	College name	Specialty
ACD	Australasian College of Dermatologists	Dermatology
ACEM	Australasian College for Emergency Medicine	Emergency medicine
ACRRM	Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine	General practice
ACSEP	Australasian College of Sport and Exercise Physicians	Sport and exercise medicine
ANZCA	Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists	Anaesthesia
	<i>Faculty of Pain Medicine</i>	<i>Pain medicine</i>
CICM	College of Intensive Care Medicine of Australia and New Zealand	Intensive care medicine
RACDS	Royal Australasian College of Dental Surgeons	Oral and maxillofacial surgery
RACGP	Royal Australian College of General Practitioners	General practice
RACMA	Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators	Medical administration
RACP	Royal Australasian College of Physicians	
	<i>Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i>	<i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i>
	<i>Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine</i>	<i>Public health medicine</i>
	<i>Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine</i>	<i>Rehabilitation medicine</i>
	<i>Adult Medicine Division</i>	<i>Adult medicine</i>
	<i>Paediatrics and Child Health Division</i>	<i>Paediatrics</i>
	<i>Australasian Chapter of Addiction Medicine</i>	<i>Addiction medicine</i>
	<i>Australasian Chapter of Palliative Medicine</i>	<i>Palliative medicine</i>
<i>Australasian Chapter of Sexual Health Medicine</i>	<i>Sexual health medicine</i>	
RACS	Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	Surgery
RANZCO	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists	Ophthalmology
RANZCOG	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Obstetrics and gynaecology
RANZCP	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	Psychiatry
RANZCR	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists	Radiodiagnosis
	<i>Faculty of Radiation Oncology</i>	<i>Radiation oncology</i>
	<i>Faculty of Clinical Radiology</i>	<i>Clinical radiology</i>
RCPA	Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia	Pathology

CHAPTER 2: UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical Students

Table 2.1: Medical students in Australian universities, 2016

University	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
6-year course							
Adelaide	160	141	145	174	196	161	977
James Cook	209	183	200	208	183	180	1,163
UNSW	270	296	301	272	266	272	1,677
UWA UG ^(a)	0	0	0	0	4	195	199
Subtotal	639	620	646	654	649	808	4,016
5-year course							
Bond	101	99	94	87	91	..	472
Monash UG ^(b)	304	324	310	298	325	..	1,561
Newcastle/UNE	211	201	197	219	197	..	1,025
Tasmania	124	123	116	115	103	..	581
UWA PG ^(a)	0	0	1	6	60	..	67
UWS	133	134	121	117	127	..	632
Subtotal	873	881	839	842	903	..	4,338
4-year course							
ANU	94	100	93	99	..	..	386
Deakin	146	132	132	135	..	..	545
Flinders	165	166	172	151	..	..	654
Griffith	176	155	149	149	..	..	629
Melbourne MD	353	351	347	320	..	..	1,371
Monash PG ^(b)	86	89	71	77	..	..	323
Notre Dame Fremantle	110	109	101	112	..	..	432
Notre Dame Sydney	118	120	118	123	..	..	479
Queensland ^(c)	404	415	403	431	..	..	1,653
Sydney	339	320	296	283	..	..	1,238
UWA MD ^(a)	237	239	222	0	..	..	698
Wollongong	88	76	75	77	..	..	316
Subtotal	2,316	2,272	2,179	1,957	..	..	8,724
Total	3,828	3,773	3,664	3,453	1,552	808	17,078

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) From 2014 all students enrol into UWA MD course.

(b) Excludes all offshore programs, including Monash Malaysia.

(c) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner. Master (MD) program commenced in 2014.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.2: Domestic medical students in Australian universities, 2016

University	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
6-year course							
Adelaide	129	113	117	131	169	143	802
James Cook	171	162	167	178	164	167	1,009
UNSW	186	206	231	220	205	200	1,248
UWA UG ^(a)	0	0	0	0	2	165	167
Subtotal	486	481	515	529	540	675	3,226
5-year course							
Bond	101	99	93	87	90	..	470
Monash UG	242	264	242	246	263	..	1,257
Newcastle/UNE	185	175	170	180	169	..	879
Tasmania	103	102	95	88	82	..	470
UWA PG ^(a)	0	0	1	4	60	..	65
UWS	109	121	100	93	111	..	534
Subtotal	740	761	701	698	775	..	3,675
4-year course							
ANU	90	98	85	91	..	..	364
Deakin	138	130	128	129	..	..	525
Flinders	137	151	158	126	..	..	572
Griffith	157	150	146	145	..	..	598
Melbourne MD	309	304	305	291	..	..	1,209
Monash PG	75	78	67	70	..	..	290
Notre Dame Fremantle	110	109	101	112	..	..	432
Notre Dame Sydney	118	120	118	123	..	..	479
Queensland	321	322	315	315	..	..	1,273
Sydney	247	239	241	220	..	..	947
UWA MD ^(a)	212	210	202	0	..	..	624
Wollongong	75	70	69	70	..	..	284
Subtotal	1,989	1,981	1,935	1,692	..	..	7,597
Total	3,215	3,223	3,151	2,919	1,315	675	14,498

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) From 2014 all students enrol into UWA MD course.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.3: International medical students in Australian universities, 2016

University ^(a)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
6-year course							
Adelaide	31	28	28	43	27	18	175
James Cook	38	21	33	30	19	13	154
UNSW	84	90	70	52	61	72	429
UWA UG ^(b)	0	0	0	0	2	30	32
Subtotal	153	139	131	125	109	133	790
5-year course							
Bond	0	0	1	0	1	..	2
Monash UG ^(c)	62	60	68	52	62	..	304
Newcastle/UNE	26	26	27	39	28	..	146
Tasmania	21	21	21	27	21	..	111
UWA PG ^(b)	0	0	0	2	0	..	2
UWS	24	13	21	24	16	..	98
Subtotal	133	120	138	144	128	..	663
4-year course							
ANU	4	2	8	8	..	..	22
Deakin	8	2	4	6	..	..	20
Flinders	28	15	14	25	..	..	82
Griffith	19	5	3	4	..	..	31
Melbourne MD	44	47	42	29	..	..	162
Monash PG ^(c)	11	11	4	7	..	..	33
Notre Dame Fremantle	0	0	0	0	..	..	0
Notre Dame Sydney	0	0	0	0	..	..	0
Queensland ^(d)	83	93	88	116	..	..	380
Sydney	92	81	55	63	..	..	291
UWA MD ^(b)	25	29	20	0	..	..	74
Wollongong	13	6	6	7	..	..	32
Subtotal	327	291	244	265	..	..	1,127
Total	613	550	513	534	237	133	2,580

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) International students are those studying onshore in Australia as private or sponsored students who are not Australian or New Zealand citizens, or permanent residents.

(b) From 2014 all students enrol into UWA MD course.

(c) Excludes all offshore programs, including Monash Malaysia.

(d) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner. Master (MD) program commenced in 2014.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.4: International students studying in Australian offshore programs, 2016

University	Total	Proportion of total international students (%)
International Medical University (IMU)	14	0.4
Monash Malaysia	564	15.5
Queensland University Ochsner (USA)	474	13.1
Total	1,052	29.0

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Types of Student Places

Table 2.5: Medical students by type of student place and university, 2016

University	Commonwealth-supported places	Fee-paying			Total
		Domestic	International ^(a)	Other ^(b)	
Adelaide	802	0	175	0	977
ANU	364	0	22	0	386
Bond	0	470	2	0	472
Deakin	524	1	20	0	545
Flinders	471	0	82	101	654
Griffith	598	0	31	0	629
James Cook	1,001	8	154	0	1,163
Melbourne MD	1,021	188	162	0	1,371
Monash PG	288	2	33	0	323
Monash UG	1,247	10	304	0	1,561
Newcastle/UNE	879	0	146	0	1,025
Notre Dame Fremantle	400	32	0	0	432
Notre Dame Sydney	240	239	0	0	479
Queensland	1,258	15	380	0	1,653
Sydney	929	18	291	0	1,238
Tasmania	470	0	111	0	581
UNSW	1,236	12	429	0	1,677
UWA MD	624	0	74	0	698
UWA PG	65	0	2	0	67
UWA UG	167	0	32	0	199
UWS	526	8	98	0	632
Wollongong	284	0	32	0	316
Total	13,394	1,003	2,580	101	17,078

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

(b) Includes medical students on state health department bonded medical scholarships.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.6: Commencing medical students by type of student place and university, 2016

University	Commonwealth-supported places			Fee-paying places						Other ^(b)			Grand Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Domestic			International ^(a)			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total						
Adelaide	67	62	129	0	0	0	16	15	31	0	0	0	83	77	160
ANU	43	47	90	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	45	49	94
Bond	0	0	0	44	57	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	57	101
Deakin	60	77	137	1	0	1	5	3	8	0	0	0	66	80	146
Flinders	51	61	112	0	0	0	16	12	28	16	9	25	83	82	165
Griffith	82	75	157	0	0	0	13	6	19	0	0	0	95	81	176
James Cook	63	108	171	0	0	0	15	23	38	0	0	0	78	131	209
Melbourne MD	132	131	263	20	26	46	17	27	44	0	0	0	169	184	353
Monash PG	38	37	75	0	0	0	6	5	11	0	0	0	44	42	86
Monash UG	109	132	241	1	0	1	33	29	62	0	0	0	143	161	304
Newcastle/UNE	85	100	185	0	0	0	7	19	26	0	0	0	92	119	211
Notre Dame Fremantle	33	46	79	8	23	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	69	110
Notre Dame Sydney	32	28	60	23	35	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	63	118
Queensland	209	112	321	0	0	0	42	41	83	0	0	0	251	153	404
Sydney	127	120	247	0	0	0	51	41	92	0	0	0	178	161	339
Tasmania	33	70	103	0	0	0	14	7	21	0	0	0	47	77	124
UNSW	83	102	185	1	0	1	40	44	84	0	0	0	124	146	270
UWA MD	91	120	211	0	0	0	14	11	25	1	0	1	106	131	237
UWS	47	62	109	0	0	0	14	10	24	0	0	0	61	72	133
Wollongong	32	43	75	0	0	0	7	6	13	0	0	0	39	49	88
Total	1,417	1,533	2,950	98	141	239	312	301	613	17	9	26	1,844	1,984	3,828

UG – undergraduate
PG – postgraduate
MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

(b) Includes medical students on state health department bonded medical scholarships.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.7: Medical students by type of student place: Number and proportion of places, 2012–16

Type of student place	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Medical students					
Commonwealth-supported	13,289	13,315	13,351	13,364	13,394
HECS-HELP only	9,538	9,621	9,587	9,692	9,645
BMP Scheme	3,282	3,278	3,327	3,251	3,422
MRBS Scheme	469	416	437	421	327
Fee-paying	3,492	3,598	3,389	3,487	3,583
Domestic	801	871	936	952	1,003
International ^(a)	2,691	2,727	2,453	2,535	2,580
Other^(b)	87	81	97	108	101
Total	16,868	16,994	16,837	16,959	17,078
Proportion of places (%)					
Commonwealth-supported	78.8	78.4	79.3	78.8	78.4
HECS-HELP only	56.5	56.6	56.9	57.1	56.5
BMP Scheme	19.5	19.3	19.8	19.2	20.0
MRBS Scheme	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.9
Fee-paying	20.7	21.2	20.1	20.6	21.0
Domestic	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.9
International ^(a)	16.0	16.0	14.6	14.9	15.1
Other^(b)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

(b) Includes medical students on state health department bonded medical scholarships.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Student Characteristics

Table 2.8: Preferred type of medical practice in final year of medical degree, 2011–15

Specialty ^(a)	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Medical students	Proportion of total (%)	Medical students	Proportion of total (%)	Medical students	Proportion of total (%)	Medical students	Proportion of total (%)	Medical students	Proportion of total (%)
Addiction medicine	14	0.6	6	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.1	1	0
Adult medicine/internal medicine	430	19.1	444	17.7	456	16.6	476	19.5	397	19.8
Anaesthesia	171	7.6	213	8.5	193	7.0	183	7.5	162	8.1
Dermatology	35	1.6	48	1.9	44	1.6	42	1.7	23	1.1
Emergency medicine	195	8.7	211	8.4	229	8.3	186	7.6	169	8.4
General practice	282	12.6	370	14.7	469	17.0	392	16.1	356	17.8
Indigenous health	4	0.2	7	0.3	4	0.1	..	..	..	..
Intensive care medicine	53	2.4	53	2.1	59	2.1	64	2.6	39	1.9
Medical administration (e.g. managing a hospital)	10	0.4	5	0.2	1	0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Non-specialist hospital practice (e.g. career as a medical officer in a hospital)	1	0	1	0	5	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3
Obstetrics and gynaecology	136	6.1	170	6.8	167	6.1	182	7.5	126	6.3
Occupational and environmental medicine	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	0	..	..
Ophthalmology	59	2.6	51	2.0	55	2.0	69	2.8	30	1.5
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	10	0.4	10	0.4	8	0.3	..	..	..	..
Paediatrics and child health	222	9.9	256	10.2	264	9.6	250	10.3	190	9.5
Pain medicine	1	0	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..
Palliative medicine	6	0.3	8	0.3	13	0.5	6	0.2	11	0.5
Pathology	21	0.9	14	0.6	15	0.5	18	0.7	17	0.8
Psychiatry	48	2.1	67	2.7	82	3.0	74	3.0	74	3.7
Public health medicine	12	0.5	5	0.2	11	0.4	6	0.2	13	0.6
Radiation oncology	8	0.4	4	0.2	14	0.5	12	0.5	5	0.2
Radiology	37	1.6	53	2.1	51	1.9	54	2.2	55	2.7
Rehabilitation medicine	4	0.2	1	0	5	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.1
Rural and remote medicine	61	2.7	56	2.2	57	2.1	..	..	..	..
Sexual health medicine	2	0.1	6	0.2	4	0.1	4	0.2	8	0.4
Sport and exercise medicine	5	0.2	11	0.4	13	0.5	9	0.4	11	0.5
Surgery	406	18.1	436	17.3	440	16.0	394	16.2	307	15.3
Other	14	0.6	6	0.2	90	3.3	..	..	..	..
Total	2,247	100.0	2,514	100.0	2,755	100.0	2,437	100.0	2,004	100.0

(a) Data were collected from medical students in their final year who answered the MSOD questionnaire.
Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Table 2.9: International^(a) commencing medical students holding temporary or 'other' entry permits by place of birth, 2016

Country of birth	Students	Proportion (%)
Singapore	180	29.4
Canada	142	23.2
Malaysia	65	10.6
China	29	4.7
United States	27	4.4
Hong Kong	19	3.1
Indonesia	19	3.1
South Korea	13	2.1
All other (where n≤10)	119	19.4
Total	613	100.0

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Students

Table 2.10: Commencing medical students by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status, 2008–16

Student type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students	44	38	50	80	70	75	81	65	83
Non-Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students	3,389	3,404	3,418	3,690	3,616	3,593	3,656	3,712	3,745
Total	3,433	3,442	3,468	3,770	3,686	3,668	3,737	3,777	3,828
Proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students (%)	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.2

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.11: Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander medical students studying in Australian universities, 2006–16

Student type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students	99	125	129	137	161	218	226	261	275	265	286
Annual change (%)		26.3	3.2	6.2	17.5	35.4	3.7	15.5	5.4	-3.6	7.9

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Rural Exposure

Table 2.12: Commencing domestic students with a rural background by state/territory, 2016

University	Commonwealth or State supported			Full-fee paying			Proportion of all domestic students with a rural background (%)
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
New South Wales							
Newcastle/UNE	27	31	58	0	0	0	31.4
Notre Dame Sydney ^(a)	10	6	16	4	7	11	22.9
Sydney	35	34	69	0	0	0	27.9
UNSW	21	26	47	0	0	0	25.3
UWS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wollongong	27	28	55	0	0	0	73.3
Total NSW	120	125	245	4	7	11	27.8
Victoria							
Deakin	13	22	35	0	0	0	25.4
Melbourne MD ^(c)	30	28	58	7	6	13	23.0
Monash PG ^(d)	10	17	27	0	0	0	36.0
Monash UG ^(d)	25	28	53	0	0	0	21.9
Total VIC	78	95	173	7	6	13	24.3
Queensland							
Bond ^(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Griffith ^(e)	3	3	6	0	0	0	3.8
James Cook	42	77	119	0	0	0	69.6
Queensland	50	36	86	0	0	0	26.8
Total QLD	95	116	211	0	0	0	28.1
Western Australia							
Notre Dame Fremantle	7	13	20	1	7	8	25.5
UWA MD	25	34	59	0	0	0	27.8
Total WA	32	47	79	1	7	8	27.0
South Australia							
Adelaide	16	23	39	0	0	0	30.2
Flinders ^(f)	14	20	34	0	0	0	24.8
Total SA	30	43	73	0	0	0	27.4
Tasmania							
Tasmania	26	48	74	0	0	0	71.8
Australian Capital Territory							
ANU	14	15	29	0	0	0	32.2
Total	395	489	884	12	20	32	28.5

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

- (a) University of Notre Dame (Sydney) achieved a rural origin proportion according to the RHMT program criteria of 45% which meets the requirements of the RHMT program.
- (b) Western Sydney University is not subject to the RHMT rural origin target.
- (c) University of Melbourne achieved a rural origin proportion of 27.0% against the RHMT program criteria.
- (d) Monash University achieved a rural origin proportion of 25.2% across their entire cohort.
- (e) Bond and Griffith Universities do not participate in the Commonwealth RHMT program.
- (f) Flinders University achieved a rural origin proportion of 31.2% against the RHMT program criteria.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Attrition Rates

Table 2.13: Commencing domestic medical students: Attrition rates, 2015

University	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of total commencing domestic students who ceased candidature (%)
New South Wales				
Newcastle/UNE	1	3	4	7.8
Notre Dame Sydney	0	0	0	0
Sydney	1	2	3	5.9
UNSW	2	1	3	5.9
UWS	2	0	2	3.9
Wollongong	2	3	5	9.8
Total NSW	8	9	17	33.3
Victoria				
Deakin	0	2	2	3.9
Melbourne MD	0	1	1	2.0
Monash PG	0	1	1	2.0
Monash UG	7	2	9	17.6
Total VIC	7	6	13	25.5
Queensland				
Bond	2	1	3	5.9
Griffith	0	5	5	9.8
James Cook	3	1	4	7.8
Queensland	1	0	1	2.0
Total QLD	6	7	13	25.5
Western Australia				
Notre Dame Fremantle	0	0	0	0
UWA MD	2	1	3	5.9
Total WA	2	1	3	5.9
South Australia				
Adelaide	0	3	3	5.9
Flinders	0	1	1	2.0
Total SA	0	4	4	7.8
Tasmania				
Tasmania	0	0	0	0
Australian Capital Territory				
ANU	0	1	1	2.0
Total	23	28	51	100.0

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.14: Commencing international medical students: Attrition rates, 2015

University ^(a)	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of total commencing international students who ceased candidature (%)
New South Wales				
Newcastle/UNE	1	0	1	14.3
Notre Dame Sydney	0	0	0	0
Sydney	1	2	3	42.9
UNSW	1	0	1	14.3
UWS	0	1	1	14.3
Wollongong	0	0	0	0
Total NSW	3	3	6	85.7
Victoria				
Deakin	0	0	0	0
Melbourne MD	0	0	0	0
Monash PG	0	0	0	0
Monash UG	0	0	0	0
Total VIC	0	0	0	0
Queensland				
Bond	0	0	0	0
Griffith	0	0	0	0
James Cook	0	1	1	14.3
Queensland	0	0	0	0
Total QLD	0	1	1	14.3
Western Australia				
Notre Dame Fremantle	0	0	0	0
UWA MD	0	0	0	0
Total WA	0	0	0	0
South Australia				
Adelaide	0	0	0	0
Flinders	0	0	0	0
Total SA	0	0	0	0
Tasmania				
Tasmania	0	0	0	0
Australian Capital Territory				
ANU	0	0	0	0
Total	3	4	7	100.0

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.15: Commencing medical students attrition: distribution of student type and proportion of females, 2008–15

Student type^(a)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2008–15 (%)
Domestic	75	53	70	63	84	48	68	51	-32.0
Proportion domestic (%)	78.1	71.6	78.7	70.8	83.2	73.8	86.1	87.9	12.6
Proportion female (%)	54.7	64.2	48.6	42.9	53.6	52.1	60.3	54.9	0.4
International	21	21	19	26	17	17	11	7	-66.7
Proportion international (%)	21.9	28.4	21.3	29.2	16.8	26.2	13.9	12.1	-44.8
Proportion females (%)	42.9	52.4	36.8	42.3	29.4	47.1	45.5	57.1	33.2
Total	96	74	89	89	101	65	79	58	-39.6
Annual change		-22	15	0	12	-36	14	-21	
Annual change (%)		-22.9	20.3	0	13.5	-35.6	21.5	-26.6	

(a) Attrition rates report on the number of students that have permanently ceased candidature in a medical degree. This does not include students who have deferred study or transferred to other medical schools.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.16: Continuing domestic medical students: Attrition rates, 2015

University	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of total continuing domestic students who ceased candidature (%)
New South Wales				
Newcastle/UNE	1	2	3	2.4
Notre Dame Sydney	1	0	1	0.8
Sydney	2	0	2	1.6
UNSW	5	4	9	7.2
UWS	1	0	1	0.8
Wollongong	0	0	0	0
Total NSW	10	6	16	12.8
Victoria				
Deakin	0	4	4	3.2
Melbourne MD	4	0	4	3.2
Monash PG	1	3	4	3.2
Monash UG	5	2	7	5.6
Total VIC	10	9	19	15.2
Queensland				
Bond	3	2	5	4.0
Griffith	9	15	24	19.2
James Cook	8	7	15	12.0
Queensland	6	6	12	9.6
Total QLD	26	30	56	44.8
Western Australia				
Notre Dame Fremantle	1	0	1	0.8
UWA MD	2	0	2	1.6
UWA PG	3	0	3	2.4
UWA UG	5	3	8	6.4
Total WA	11	3	14	11.2
South Australia				
Adelaide	4	2	6	4.8
Flinders	1	2	3	2.4
Total SA	5	4	9	7.2
Tasmania				
Tasmania	4	5	9	7.2
Australian Capital Territory				
ANU	2	0	2	1.6
Total	68	57	125	100.0

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.17: Continuing international medical students: Attrition rates, 2015

University ^(a)	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of total continuing international students who ceased candidature (%)
New South Wales				
Newcastle/UNE	0	1	1	3.8
Notre Dame Sydney	0	0	0	0
Sydney	1	0	1	3.8
UNSW	3	2	5	19.2
UWS	1	1	2	7.7
Wollongong	0	0	0	0
Total NSW	5	4	9	34.6
Victoria				
Deakin	0	0	0	0
Melbourne MD	1	0	1	3.8
Monash PG	0	0	0	0
Monash UG	1	0	1	3.8
Total VIC	2	0	2	7.7
Queensland				
Bond	1	0	1	3.8
Griffith	0	0	0	0
James Cook	1	0	1	3.8
Queensland	8	1	9	34.6
Total QLD	10	1	11	42.3
Western Australia				
Notre Dame Fremantle	0	0	0	0
UWA MD	0	0	0	0
UWA PG	0	0	0	0
UWA UG	0	0	0	0
Total WA	0	0	0	0
South Australia				
Adelaide	0	1	1	3.8
Flinders	0	1	1	3.8
Total SA	0	2	2	7.7
Tasmania				
Tasmania	1	1	2	7.7
Australian Capital Territory				
ANU	0	0	0	0
Total	18	8	26	100.0

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.18: Continuing medical students attrition rates: distribution of student type and proportion of females, 2008–15

Student type^(a)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2008–15 (%)
Domestic	75	82	75	81	110	65	118	125	66.7
Proportion domestic (%)	87.2	77.4	80.6	77.1	79.7	71.4	81.9	82.8	-5.1
Proportion female (%)	50.7	48.8	54.7	64.2	50.0	58.5	50.0	45.6	-10.1
International	11	24	18	24	28	26	26	26	136.4
Proportion international (%)	12.8	22.6	19.4	22.9	20.3	28.6	18.1	17.2	34.6
Proportion females (%)	36.4	50.0	38.9	33.3	50.0	26.9	42.3	30.8	-15.5
Total^(b)	86	106	93	105	138	91	144	151	75.6
Annual change		20	-13	12	33	-47	53	7	
Annual change (%)		23.3	-12.3	12.9	31.4	-34.1	58.2	4.9	

(a) Continuing student is a student enrolled in any year of a medical program other than commencing.

(b) Attrition rates report on the number of students that have permanently ceased candidature in a medical degree. This does not include students who have deferred study or transferred to other medical schools.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Trends

Table 2.19: Commencing medical students: Domestic and international and proportion of females, 2012–16

Student type^(a)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic	3,035	3,033	3,185	3,210	3,215
Females	1,460	1,553	1,667	1,666	1,683
Proportion female (%)	48.1	51.2	52.3	51.9	52.3
International ^{(b),(c)}	651	636	552	567	613
Females	309	290	278	277	301
Proportion female (%)	47.5	45.6	50.4	48.9	49.1
Total	3,686	3,669	3,737	3,777	3,828
Annual change		-17	68	40	51
Annual change (%)		-0.5	1.9	1.1	1.4

(a) Based on the commencing year of the medical program.

(b) International students are those studying onshore in Australia as private or sponsored students who are not Australian or New Zealand citizens or permanent residents.

(c) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.20: Commencing medical student projections, 2017

University ^(a)	Domestic	International ^(b)	Total
Adelaide	134	0	134
ANU	90	8	98
Bond	100	5	105
Deakin	130	8	138
Flinders	135	30	165
Griffith	185	16	201
James Cook	179	29	208
Melbourne	300	40	340
Monash	315	75	390
Newcastle/UNE	170	24	194
Notre Dame Fremantle	106	0	106
Notre Dame Sydney	115	0	115
Queensland	275	90	365
Sydney	228	80	308
Tasmania	100	20	120
UNSW	189	80	269
UWA	209	30	239
UWS	105	26	131
Wollongong	74	12	86
Total	3,139	573	3,712

(a) These numbers are projections only and are subject to change.

(b) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.21: Medical students: Domestic, international and proportion of females, 2012–16

Student type ^(a)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic	14,177	14,267	14,384	14,424	14,498
Annual change (%)		0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5
Females	7,303	7,300	7,381	7,443	7,488
Proportion female (%)	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.6	51.6
International ^(b)	2,691	2,727	2,453	2,535	2,580
Annual change (%)		1.3	-10.0	3.3	1.8
Females	1,311	1,289	1,197	1,218	1,256
Proportion female (%)	48.7	47.3	48.8	48.0	48.7
Total	16,868	16,994	16,837	16,959	17,078
Annual change		126	-157	-35	119
Annual change (%)		0.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.7

(a) Data covers all years of study.

(b) Data for 2012 and 2013 includes UQ Ochsner cohort. Data from 2014 excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Medical Graduates

Table 2.22: Domestic medical school graduates in Australian universities, by state/territory, 2011–15

University	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011–15	Change 2011–15 (%)
New South Wales							
Newcastle/UNE	70	140	147	171	178	108	154.3
Notre Dame Sydney	103	106	107	109	110	7	6.8
Sydney	222	237	231	256	222	0	0
UNSW	187	198	203	219	226	39	20.9
UWS	86	91	108	104	104	18	20.9
Wollongong	67	66	72	73	75	8	11.9
Total NSW	735	838	868	932	915	180	24.5
Victoria							
Deakin	109	123	136	115	128	19	17.4
Melbourne	234	231	240	297	286	52	22.2
Monash	219	290	297	244	344	125	57.1
Total VIC	562	644	673	656	758	196	34.9
Queensland							
Bond	81	69	85	78	78	-3	-3.7
Griffith	133	150	144	138	141	8	6.0
James Cook	88	92	136	160	149	61	69.3
Queensland	290	307	314	311	302	12	4.1
Total QLD	592	618	679	687	670	78	13.2
Western Australia							
Notre Dame Fremantle	98	104	114	95	85	-13	-13.3
UWA	172	165	183	179	198	26	15.1
Total WA	270	269	297	274	283	13	4.8
South Australia							
Adelaide	97	111	127	137	146	49	50.5
Flinders	109	113	111	110	124	15	13.8
Total SA	206	224	238	247	270	64	31.1
Tasmania							
Tasmania	67	97	104	85	81	14	20.9
Australian Capital Territory							
ANU	75	87	85	87	78	3	4.0
Total	2,507	2,777	2,944	2,968	3,055	548	21.9
Annual change		270	167	24	87		
Annual change (%)		10.8	6.0	0.8	2.9		

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.23: International medical school graduates in Australian universities by state/territory, 2011–15

University	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011–15	Change 2011–15 (%)
New South Wales							
Newcastle/UNE	20	29	23	32	23	3	15.0
Notre Dame Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
Sydney	32	38	48	43	66	34	106.3
UNSW	36	46	58	53	56	20	55.6
UWS	0	9	7	23	13	..	..
Wollongong	10	11	8	5	10	0	0
Total NSW	98	133	144	156	168	70	71.4
Victoria							
Deakin	0	1	4	2	3	3	..
Melbourne	89	83	86	21	32	-57	-64.0
Monash	70	67	62	63	49	-21	-30.0
Total VIC	159	151	152	86	84	-75	-47.2
Queensland							
Bond	1	1	2	2	1	0	0
Griffith	0	0	0	0	6	6	..
James Cook	2	3	2	20	26	24	1,200.0
Queensland	98	130	114	94	111	13	13.3
Total QLD	101	134	118	116	144	43	42.6
Western Australia							
Notre Dame Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
UWA	27	21	28	30	25	-2	-7.4
Total WA	27	21	28	30	25	-2	-7.4
South Australia							
Adelaide	21	24	24	29	24	3	14.3
Flinders	19	19	11	18	19	0	0
Total SA	40	43	35	47	43	3	7.5
Tasmania							
Tasmania	28	16	12	25	21	-7	-25.0
Australian Capital Territory							
ANU	4	9	8	9	7	3	75.0
Total^(a)	457	507	497	469	492	35	7.7

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Trends

Table 2.24: Medical graduates: Domestic, international and proportions of females, 2011–15

Student type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011–15 (%)
Domestic	2,507	2,777	2,944	2,968	3,055	21.9
Proportion domestic (%)	84.6	84.6	85.6	86.4	86.1	1.8
Females	1,380	1,478	1,554	1,526	1,567	13.6
Proportion female (%)	55.0	53.2	52.8	51.4	51.3	-6.8
International ^(a)	457	507	497	469	492	7.7
Proportion international (%)	15.4	15.4	14.4	13.6	13.9	-10.0
Females	236	268	244	226	233	-1.3
Proportion females (%)	51.6	52.9	49.1	48.2	47.4	-8.3
Total	2,964	3,284	3,441	3,437	3,547	19.7
Annual increase (%)		10.8	4.8	-0.1	3.2	

(a) Excludes all offshore programs including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.25: Medical graduates by type of student place: Number and proportion of places, 2012–15

	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2012–15	Change 2012–15 (%)
Medical Graduates						
Commonwealth-supported	2,612	2,765	2,730	2,847	235	9.0
HECS-HELP only	1,879	1,931	2,012	2,099	220	11.7
BMP Scheme	633	733	644	648	15	2.4
MRBS Scheme	100	101	74	100	0	0
Fee-paying	663	667	699	678	15	2.3
Domestic	156	170	230	186	30	19.2
International ^(a)	507	497	469	492	-15	-3.0
Other	9	9	8	22	13	144.4
Total	3,284	3,441	3,437	3,547	263	8.0
Proportion of places (%)						
Commonwealth-supported	79.5	80.4	79.4	80.3		
HECS-HELP only	57.2	56.1	58.5	61.1		
BMP Scheme	19.3	21.3	18.7	18.9		
MRBS Scheme	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.9		
Fee-paying	20.2	19.4	20.3	19.1		
Domestic	4.8	4.9	6.7	5.4		
International	15.4	14.4	13.6	14.3		
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6		

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.26: Respondents by age group and year, 2011–15

Age group	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Proportion of total (%)	Number	Proportion of total (%)	Number	Proportion of total (%)	Number	Proportion of total (%)	Number	Proportion of total (%)
<25	1,028	40.4	1,149	40.9	1,191	41.7	1,002	40.5	820	40.4
25-29	1,150	45.2	1,299	46.2	1,312	45.9	1,114	45.0	916	45.1
30-34	248	9.7	251	8.9	218	7.6	242	9.8	196	9.7
35-39	63	2.5	63	2.2	79	2.8	71	2.9	62	3.1
40-44	33	1.3	28	1.0	34	1.2	26	1.1	18	0.9
45+	23	0.9	20	0.7	25	0.9	18	0.7	17	0.8
Total	2,545	100.0	2,810	100.0	2,859	100.0	2,473	100.0	2,029	100.0

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Table 2.27: Sources of income for education and/or living expenses for entire medical degree, 2013–15

Income sources ^(a)	2013		2014		2015	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Family	1,944	67.7	1,688	67.7	1,432	70.3
Government	1,711	59.6	1,499	60.1	1,227	60.3
HECS/FEE/OS HELP loan	1,193	41.5	1,036	41.6	811	39.8
Paid Employment	1,436	50.0	1,219	48.9	1,042	51.2
Personal Loan	285	9.9	270	10.8	249	12.2
Savings/Trust fund	441	15.4	357	14.3	295	14.5
Scholarship	696	24.2	631	25.3	614	30.2
Other	68	2.4	..	..	..	..

(a) Participants were able to select more than one income source when completing survey.

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Projected Numbers of Graduates

Table 2.28: Domestic medical students expected to graduate from Australian universities: Projected numbers by state/territory, 2016–19

University	2016	2017	2018	2019
New South Wales				
Newcastle/UNE	169	180	170	175
Notre Dame Sydney	123	118	120	118
Sydney	220	241	239	247
UNSW	200	205	220	231
UWS	111	93	100	121
Wollongong	70	69	70	75
Total NSW	893	906	919	967
Victoria				
Deakin	129	128	130	138
Melbourne MD	291	305	304	309
Monash PG	70	67	78	75
Monash UG	263	246	242	264
Total VIC	753	746	754	786
Queensland				
Bond	90	87	93	99
Griffith	145	146	150	157
James Cook	167	164	178	167
Queensland	315	315	322	321
Total QLD	717	712	743	744
Western Australia				
Notre Dame Fremantle	112	101	109	110
UWA MD	0	202	210	212
UWA PG	60	4	1	0
UWA UG	165	2	0	0
Total WA	337	309	320	322
South Australia				
Adelaide	143	169	131	117
Flinders	126	158	151	137
Total SA	269	327	282	254
Tasmania				
Tasmania	82	88	95	102
Australian Capital Territory				
ANU	91	85	98	90
Total^(a)	3,142	3,173	3,211	3,265

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) No allowance has been made for student attrition.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.29: International medical students expected to graduate from Australian universities: Projected numbers by state/territory, 2016–19

University ^(a)	2016	2017	2018	2019
New South Wales				
Newcastle/UNE	28	39	27	26
Notre Dame Sydney	0	0	0	0
Sydney	63	55	81	92
UNSW	72	61	52	70
UWS	16	24	21	13
Wollongong	7	6	6	13
Total NSW	186	185	187	214
Victoria				
Deakin	6	4	2	8
Melbourne MD	29	42	47	44
Monash PG	7	4	11	11
Monash UG	62	52	68	60
Total VIC	104	102	128	123
Queensland				
Bond	1	0	1	0
Griffith	4	3	5	19
James Cook	13	19	30	33
Queensland	116	88	93	83
Total QLD	134	110	129	135
Western Australia				
Notre Dame Fremantle	0	0	0	0
UWA MD	0	20	29	25
UWA PG	0	2	0	0
UWA UG	30	2	0	0
Total WA	30	24	29	25
South Australia				
Adelaide	18	27	43	28
Flinders	25	14	15	28
Total SA	43	41	58	56
Tasmania				
Tasmania	21	27	21	21
Australian Capital Territory				
ANU	8	8	2	4
Total^(b)	526	497	554	578

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

(b) No allowance has been made for student attrition.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

**Table 2.30: Medical students expected to graduate from Australian universities:
Projected number of domestic and international students, 2016–19**

Student type^(a)	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change 2016–19 (%)
Domestic	3,142	3,173	3,211	3,265	3.9
International ^(b)	526	497	554	578	9.9
Total	3,668	3,670	3,765	3,843	4.8
Change from previous year		2	95	78	
Change from previous year (%)		0.1	2.6	2.1	

(a) Attrition has not been factored into the numbers provided.

(b) Excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

CHAPTER 3: PREVOCAATIONAL MEDICAL TRAINING

Modified Monash Model

Table 3.1: Modified Monash Model Classification

Modified Monash Model Classification	Description
MM1	All areas categorised ASGS-RA1.
MM2	Areas categorised ASGS-RA2 and ASGS-RA3 that are in, or within 20km road distance, of a town with population >50,000.
MM3	Areas categorised ASGS-RA2 and ASGS-RA3 that are not in MM2 and are in, or within 15km road distance, of a town with population between 15,000 and 50,000.
MM4	Areas categorised ASGS-RA2 and ASGS-RA3 that are not in MM2 or MM3, and are in, or within 10km road distance, of a town with population between 5,000 and 15,000.
MM5	All other areas in ASGS-RA2 and ASGS-RA3.
MM6	All areas categorised ASGS-RA4 that are not on a populated island that is separated from the mainland in the ABS geography and is more than 5km offshore.
MM7	All other areas – that being ASGS-RA5 and areas on a populated island that is separated from the mainland in the ABS geography and is more than 5km offshore.

Postgraduate Year 1

Table 3.2: Postgraduate year 1 commencements: Total, females and proportion of females by category and state/territory, 2016

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
All commencing PGY1 trainees									
Australian trained local (own state)	837	727	610	216	263	67	24	75	^(f) 2,819
- Commonwealth-supported	790	^(c) na	545	212	263	50	24	63	^(c) 1,947
- Full-fee paying	47	^(c) na	65	4	0	17	0	12	^(c) 145
Australian trained local (interstate)	85	16	73	16	27	16	12	19	^(f) 264
- Commonwealth-supported	73	^(c) na	73	14	27	3	8	8	^(c) 206
- Full-fee paying	12	^(c) na	0	2	0	13	4	11	^(c) 42
New Zealand medical graduates	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	61	64	56	18	24	3	9	0	235
- Own state	60	^(d) 63	54	18	23	0	1	0	219
- Interstate	1	1	2	0	1	3	8	0	16
Total state/territory funded PGY1 doctors	984	807	740	250	314	86	45	94	3,320
Eligible international students who graduated from an onshore Australian medical school and were placed by the Commonwealth ^(a)	5	..	75	..	20	..	..	..	100
Total	989	807	815	250	334	86	45	94	3,420
Proportion of total PGY1 doctors (%)	28.9	23.6	23.8	7.3	9.8	2.5	1.3	2.7	100.0
Australian population proportion (%) ^(b)	32.0	25.1	20.1	7.1	10.9	2.2	1.0	1.6	100.0
Females									
Australian trained local (own state)	418	393	282	120	145	37	12	44	^(f) 1,451
- Commonwealth-supported	393	^(c) na	255	117	145	28	12	39	^(c) 989
- Full-fee paying	25	^(c) na	27	3	0	9	0	5	^(c) 69
Australian trained local (interstate)	41	9	37	10	14	11	8	9	^(f) 139
- Commonwealth-supported	36	^(c) na	37	9	14	3	5	6	^(c) 110
- Full-fee paying	5	^(c) na	0	1	0	8	3	3	^(c) 20
New Zealand medical graduates	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	31	29	23	6	11	2	6	0	108
- Own state	31	^(e) 29	22	6	11	0	1	0	100
- Interstate	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	8
Total state/territory funded PGY1 doctors	490	431	343	136	170	50	26	53	1,699
Eligible international students who graduated from an onshore Australian medical school and were placed by the Commonwealth ^(a)	4	..	32	..	5	..	..	..	41
Total	494	431	375	136	175	50	26	53	1,740
Proportion females (%)									
Australian trained local (own state)	49.9	54.1	46.2	55.6	55.1	55.2	50.0	58.7	51.5
- Commonwealth-supported	49.7	^(c) na	46.8	55.2	55.1	56.0	50.0	61.9	^(c) 50.8
- Full-fee paying	53.2	^(c) na	41.5	75.0	0	52.9	0	41.7	^(c) 47.6
Australian trained local (interstate)	48.2	56.3	50.7	62.5	51.9	68.8	66.7	47.4	52.7
- Commonwealth-supported	49.3	^(c) na	50.7	64.3	51.9	100.0	62.5	75.0	^(c) 53.4
- Full-fee paying	41.7	^(c) na	0	50.0	0	61.5	75.0	27.3	^(c) 47.6
New Zealand medical graduates	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	50.8	45.3	41.1	33.3	45.8	66.7	66.7	0	46.0
- Own state	51.7	^(e) 46.0	40.7	33.3	47.8	0	100.0	0	45.7
- Interstate	0	0	50.0	0	0	66.7	62.5	0	50.0
Total state/territory funded PGY1 doctors	49.8	53.4	46.4	54.4	54.1	58.1	57.8	56.4	51.2

Eligible international students who graduated from an onshore Australian medical school and were placed by the Commonwealth ^(a)	80.0	..	42.7	..	25.0	..	..	..	41.0
Total	49.9	53.4	46.0	54.4	52.4	58.1	57.8	56.4	50.9

- (a) Includes PGY1 positions funded by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Medical Internships Initiative.
- (b) Population data from ABS. 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics, March 2016. Released 22/09/2016.
- (c) Victoria does not collect data regarding the fee status of domestic students studying in Victoria or interstate.
- (d) Includes 13 graduates of an Australian Medical Council Accredited Overseas University (Monash Malaysia).
- (e) Includes 5 female graduates of an Australian Medical Council Accredited Overseas University (Monash Malaysia).
- (f) The total for Australia does not equal the sum of Commonwealth-supported and Full-fee paying as Victoria does not collect data on the fee status of domestic students.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Health and state and territory government health departments

Internship in Rural Location

Table 3.3a: Postgraduate year 1 commencements in RA2-5 by state/territory, 2016

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT ^(e)	AUS
Rural intern positions where doctors in postgraduate year 1 can undertake majority of their internship in a rural location	^(c) 132	176	242	5	7	86	45	6	699
Postgraduate year 1 doctors undertaking rural internship (RA2-5) ^(a)	^(d) 115	176	242	5	7	86	45	6	682
Rotational positions in RA2-5 ^(b)	24	72	na	0	36	0	na	6	138

- (a) Internship when all or majority is undertaken in an RA2-5 hospital.
- (b) Rotational positions are the rural based intern positions that are filled on rotation by doctors from a metropolitan hospital.
- (c) In NSW rural positions are filled by the Rural Preferential Recruitment (RPR) Pathway. Maitland and Tweed Heads Hospitals (23 positions) have a RA1 classification but are part of RPR and have been included in this data.
- (d) Number of rural hospital positions filled via RPR pathway. The remaining unfilled RPR positions were filled using trainees in the network from metropolitan hospitals on rotation to rural hospitals.
- (e) These positions were located in NSW and funded by NSW but filled by interns from the ACT Prevocational Training Network.

Source: State and territory government health departments

Table 3.3b: Postgraduate year 1 commencements in MM2-7 by state/territory, 2016

	NSW ^(c)	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT ^(d)	AUS
Rural intern positions where doctors in postgraduate year 1 can undertake majority of their internship in a rural location	103	176	242	5	7	86	45	6	670
Postgraduate year 1 doctors undertaking rural internship (MM2-7) ^(a)	91	176	242	5	7	86	45	6	658
Rotational positions in MM2-7 ^(b)	24	72	na	0	36	0	na	6	138

- (a) Internship when all or majority is undertaken in an MM2-7 hospital.
- (b) Rotational positions are the rural based intern positions that are filled on rotation by doctors from a metropolitan hospital.
- (c) Two hospitals in a MM1 location are part of the Rural Preferential Recruitment process. Data from these hospitals are excluded in the total.
- (d) These positions were located in NSW and funded by NSW but filled by interns from the ACT Prevocational Training Network.

Source: State and territory government health departments

Trends

Table 3.4: Postgraduate year 1 commencements by state/territory, 2012–16

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2012–16 (%)
New South Wales	^(b) 849	^(c) 923	^(d) 957	^(e) 979	984	15.9
Victoria	698	707	753	762	807	15.6
Queensland ^(a)	663	678	695	701	740	11.6
South Australia	256	276	278	254	250	-2.3
Western Australia	282	300	312	313	314	11.3
Tasmania	73	75	76	79	86	17.8
Northern Territory	41	44	44	44	45	9.8
Australian Capital Territory	88	93	96	92	94	6.8
Commonwealth Funded	..	22	76	81	100	..
Australia	2,950	3,118	3,287	3,305	3,420	15.9
Change from previous year		168	169	18	115	
Change from previous year (%)		5.7	5.4	0.5	3.5	

(a) Figures represent acceptances registered in e-Recruitment system.

(b) Total number of intern positions available for 2012 was 850.

(c) Total number of intern positions available for 2013 was 927.

(d) Total number of intern positions available for 2014 was 959.

(e) Total number of intern positions available for 2015 was 980.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Health and state and territory government health departments

Postgraduate Year 2

Table 3.5: Postgraduate year 2 commencements: Total, females and proportion of females by category and state/territory, 2016

	NSW	VIC	QLD ^(b)	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
All commencing PGY2 doctors									
Australian trained local (own state)	864	593	556	183	221	45	7	63	2,532
Australian trained local (interstate)	79	79	85	20	18	9	36	18	344
New Zealand medical graduates	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	51	67	119	28	32	1	7	0	305
Other/unspecified	55	107	0	2	147	19	11	5	346
Total	1,050	^(a)847	761	^(c)233	418	74	61	86	3,530
Females									
Australian trained local (own state)	444	330	258	84	129	22	4	34	1,305
Australian trained local (interstate)	45	37	55	10	8	7	23	10	195
New Zealand medical graduates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	29	35	57	13	11	0	4	0	149
Other/unspecified	33	60	0	0	77	15	3	3	191
Total	551	463	370	107	225	44	34	47	1,841
Proportion females (%)									
Australian trained local (own state)	51.4	55.6	46.4	45.9	58.4	48.9	57.1	54.0	51.5
Australian trained local (interstate)	57.0	46.8	64.7	50.0	44.4	77.8	63.9	55.6	56.7
New Zealand medical graduates	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	56.9	52.2	47.9	46.4	34.4	0	57.1	0	48.9
Other/unspecified	60.0	56.1	0	0	52.4	78.9	27.3	60.0	55.2
Total	52.5	54.7	48.6	45.9	53.8	59.5	55.7	54.7	52.2

(a) Approximately 913 positions are accredited as suitable for PGY2 candidates in Victoria. Not all of these positions are included in the HMO match. This figure reflects the number of PGY2 positions in the HMO match and other positions reported to the PMCV. Health services may have recruited additional PGY2 positions.

(b) Queensland data is an approximate only and is based on the number of selections within the online e-Recruitment system utilised by Hospital and Health Services.

(c) Data based on number of job offers made to PGY2 doctors via SA MET centralised process. Additional employment occurs outside of this process.

Source: State and territory government health departments

PGY2 in rural location

Table 3.6a: Postgraduate year 2 commencements in RA2-5 by state/territory, 2016

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT ^(f)	AUS
Postgraduate year 2 positions that can be completed in RA2-5	^(c) 129	125	^(d) 300	^(e) 5	35	74	61	5	734
Postgraduate year 2 doctors in a rural placement ^(a)	84	125	197	2	35	74	61	5	583
Rotational positions in RA2-5 ^(b)	60	23	na	0	52	0	Na	5	140

(a) All or majority of it is undertaken in an RA2-5 hospital.

(b) Rotational positions are the rural based positions that are filled on rotation by doctors from a metropolitan hospital.

(c) In NSW interns receive two year contracts for PGY1 and PGY2 with recruitment undertaken to any vacant PGY2 positions. All PGY1 and PGY2 positions are networked with vacancies filled by rotation within the network.

(d) The number of rural PGY2 positions in Queensland reflects the total number of doctors appointed to PGY2 level positions which includes a proportion of PGY2+ doctors.

(e) The number of PGY2 positions that can be completed in RA2-5 is greater than the number of PGY2 doctors undertaking a RA2-5 placement, as these positions can be occupied by PGY3+ doctors also.

(f) These positions were located in NSW and funded by NSW but filled by PGY2 doctors from the ACT Prevocational Training Network.

Source: State and territory government health departments.

Table 3.6b: Postgraduate year 2 commencements in MM2-7 by state/territory, 2016

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT ^(f)	AUS
Postgraduate year 2 positions that can be completed in MM2-7	^(c) 129	125	^(d) 300	^(e) 5	35	74	61	5	734
Postgraduate year 2 doctors in a rural placement ^(a)	84	125	197	2	35	74	61	5	583
Rotational positions in MM2-7 ^(b)	60	23	na	0	52	0	na	5	140

(a) All or majority of it is undertaken in an MM2-7 hospital.

(b) Rotational positions are the rural based positions that are filled on rotation by doctors from a metropolitan hospital.

(c) In NSW interns receive two year contracts for PGY1 and PGY2 with recruitment undertaken to any vacant PGY2 positions. All PGY1 and PGY2 positions are networked with vacancies filled by rotation within the network.

(d) The number of rural PGY2 positions in Queensland reflects the total number of doctors appointed to PGY2 level positions which includes a proportion of PGY2+ doctors.

(e) The number of PGY2 positions that can be completed in MM2-7 is greater than the number of PGY2 doctors undertaking a MM2-7 placement, as these positions can be occupied by PGY3+ doctors also.

(f) These positions were located in NSW and funded by NSW but filled by PGY2 doctors from the ACT Prevocational Training Network.

Source: State and territory government health departments.

Trends

Table 3.7: Postgraduate year 2 commencements by state/territory, 2012–16

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2012–16 (%)
New South Wales	803	881	912	1,027	1,050	30.8
Victoria	^(b) 644	^(d) 742	742	^(f) 764	^(g) 847	31.5
Queensland	^(c) 734	683	671	760	761	3.7
South Australia ^(a)	244	356	238	225	233	-4.5
Western Australia	469	^(e) 308	333	321	418	-10.9
Tasmania	87	104	71	41	74	-14.9
Northern Territory	47	56	55	49	61	29.8
Australian Capital Territory	73	64	85	88	86	17.8
Australia	3,101	3,194	3,107	3,275	3,530	13.8
Change from previous year		93	-87	168	255	
Change from previous year (%)		3.0	-2.7	5.4	7.8	

(a) Data based on number of job offers made to PGY2 doctors via SA MET centralised process. Additional employment occurs outside of this process.

(b) A total of 667 HMO2 positions were included in the computer matching process and 644 positions were matched. Of the 644 matched positions, 18 candidates declined their Victorian offer. All HMO positions (i.e. 667) were filled either from candidates who participated in the Match (and were unmatched) or via direct recruitment of a health service. This figure is based on incomplete data and only reflects the number of PGY2 positions advised by health services to include in the Victorian HMO match.

(c) Commencement data are approximate and are based upon the total number of acceptances registered in the eRecruitment system.

(d) A total of 708 HMO2 positions were included in the HMO Computer Match. Of these, 689 positions were matched and 17 candidates subsequently declined their offer. A further 36 candidates were offered and accepted a HMO2 position. In addition, 34 positions were directly recruited by health services.

(e) New data checking processing has enabled cleaner data and ensures the capture of PGY2 only.

(f) This figure only reflects the number of PGY2 positions advised by health services to include the Victorian hospital medical offer match. Health services recruited at least 28 positions outside of the match.

(g) Approximately 913 positions are accredited as suitable for PGY2 candidates in Victoria. Not all of these positions are included in the HMO match. This figure reflects the number of PGY2 positions in the HMO match and other positions reported to the PMCV. Health services may have recruited additional PGY2 positions.

Source: State and territory government health departments.

CHAPTER 4: VOCATIONAL MEDICAL TRAINING

Accredited Training

Table 4.1: Basic training: Positions/posts and facilities/programs by medical specialty, 2016

Medical specialty	College	Accreditation approach	
		Positions/Posts	Facilities/Programs
Adult medicine	RACP	..	^(e) 177
Anaesthesia	ANZCA	..	101
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	ANZCA	..	28
Dermatology ^(a)	ACD	39	25
Emergency medicine	ACEM	..	^(f) 142
Intensive care	CICM ^(b)	105	..
Obstetrics and gynaecology	RANZCOG	^(c) 372	102
Ophthalmology	RANZCO	^(d) 55	..
Paediatrics	RACP	..	^(d) 98
Psychiatry	RANZCP	..	19

- (a) Includes positions in year 1 and 2 of training program. Trainees are placed by the Director of Training in each state. Includes Specialist Training Program (STP) funded positions.
- (b) CICM accredits hospital units for training - not positions.
- (c) RANZCOG refers to basic training as Core Training (Years 1–4) of the FRANZCOG Training Program.
- (d) Includes one post shared 50/50 by two part-time trainees, one basic and one advanced.
- (e) The RACP accredits hospitals for basic training - not positions.
- (f) Includes training facilities available in New Zealand open to all trainees (124 available training sites in Australia).

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.2: Advanced training: Positions/posts and facilities/programs by medical specialty, 2016

Medical specialty	College	Accreditation approach	
		Positions/Posts	Facilities/Programs
Addiction medicine	RACP	..	52
Adult medicine	RACP	..	^(k) 306
Anaesthesia	ANZCA	..	108
Anaesthesia - pain medicine ^(a)	ANZCA	..	..
Clinical radiology ^(b)	RANZCR	..	106
Dermatology ^(c)	ACD	42	26
Emergency medicine	ACEM	..	^(l) 142
General practice	RACGP	..	^(m) 2,407
	ACRRM	^(f) 680	..
Intensive care	CICM ^(e)	105	..
Medical administration	RACMA	102	..
Obstetrics and gynaecology	RANZCOG	150	⁽ⁿ⁾ ..
Occupational and environmental medicine	RACP	^(g) 95	..
Ophthalmology	RANZCO	^(h) 59	..
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	RACDS	43	..
Paediatrics	RACP	..	^(o) 120
Palliative medicine ^(d)	RACP	..	..
Pathology	RCPA	283	350
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	RCPA/RACP	269	..
Psychiatry	RANZCP	..	61
Public health medicine	RACP	⁽ⁱ⁾ 89	100
Radiation oncology	RANZCR	..	41
Rehabilitation medicine	RACP	..	114
Sexual health medicine	RACP	..	36
Sport and exercise medicine	ACSEP	42	..
Surgery	RACS	^(j) 1,227	..

- (a) The Faculty of Pain Medicine no longer accredits facilities/programs for advanced trainees. Each trainee has their program approved.
- (b) Previously this specialty was called Radiodiagnosis.
- (c) Includes positions in year 3 and 4 of training program. Trainees are placed by the Director of Training in each state. Includes STP funded positions.
- (d) Palliative medicine sites are included with those from adult medicine.
- (e) CICM accredits hospital units for training - not positions.
- (f) Figure covers all ACRRM accredited posts, they are not specific to a pathway.
- (g) Training settings are not currently formally accredited for occupational and environmental medicine, however training positions are approved prospectively.
- (h) Includes one post shared 50/50 by two part-time trainees, one basic and one advanced and year 3 and 4 trainees. Trainees in year 5 (final year) do not have to be in accredited posts, instead they must have an individual program of training approved which is specific to their training needs or interests. This is often a fellowship position in Australia or overseas.
- (i) Not all accredited public health medicine positions are currently occupied.
- (j) Includes filled and vacant SET trainee posts.
- (k) Number of individual sites/hospitals accredited. Each site may be accredited for a number of programs.
- (l) Includes training facilities available in New Zealand open to all trainees (124 available training sites in Australia).
- (m) Number of general practice facilities accredited in 2016 training year. Some of these facilities may not have active trainees for whole or part of the training year. The number excludes non-general practice facilities like hospitals, specialty practices etc., where some AGPT registrars are placed for training.
- (n) Advanced training posts are not officially accredited other than prospective approval of the post.
- (o) Number of individual sites/hospitals accredited. Each site may be accredited for a number of programs.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Vocational Training Data

Table 4.3: Vocational training positions/trainees by medical specialty, 2016

Medical specialty	Basic trainees	Advanced trainees	Total college trainees
Addiction medicine	..	27	27
Adult medicine	2,933	2,001	4,934
Anaesthesia	539	698	1,237
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	29	37	66
Clinical radiology ^(a)	..	422	422
Dermatology ^(b)	48	^(g) 55	103
Emergency medicine	727	1,424	2,151
General practice			
- AGPT Program ^(c)	..	5,402	5,402
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	163	163
- RVTS ^(c)	..	124	124
Intensive care	203	282	485
Medical administration	..	^(h) 110	110
Obstetrics and gynaecology	372	150	⁽ⁱ⁾ 522
Occupational and environmental medicine	..	84	84
Ophthalmology	55	91	146
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	..	35	35
Paediatrics	806	798	1,604
Palliative medicine ^(d)	..	39	39
Pathology	..	283	283
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	269	269
Psychiatry ^(e)	^(f) 789	⁽ⁱ⁾ 733	1,522
Public health medicine	..	82	82
Radiation oncology ^(a)	..	95	95
Rehabilitation medicine	..	199	199
Sexual health medicine	..	13	13
Sport and exercise medicine	..	42	42
Surgery	..	1,065	1,065
Total	6,501	14,723	21,224

(a) Excludes trainees on breaks.

(b) Excludes trainees who have interrupted their training. Some positions are job shared between trainees.

(c) Counts include basic and advanced trainees together. Figures are for those enrolled in the 2016 training year and include those now withdrawn or followed. Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting.

(d) Includes chapter trainees only. Excludes chapter trainees in Clinical Diploma in Palliative Medicine as the training program does not lead to fellowship of RACP or AChPM.

(e) Data includes trainees from the 2003 Fellowship Program that have transitioned into the 2012 Fellowship Program.

(f) Basic training includes all trainees in Stage 1 and Stage 2.

(g) Includes IMGs who are considered to be advanced trainees and trainees who are considered Post Training Candidates. Post Training Candidates do not hold a training position, however are considered trainees.

(h) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong trainees and candidates on leave.

(i) Includes 41 trainees in the 2003 Fellowship Program who are due to attain fellowship in 2016 and 231 fellows completing advanced training certificates post fellowship.

(j) Includes trainees on leave from the FRANZCOG Training Program. Excludes FRANZCOG trainees undertaking subspecialty training during the 2016 training year (refer to table 4.19) and Overseas Trained Specialists - referred to as Specialist International Medical Graduates (SIMGs) by RANZCOG.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Basic Training

Table 4.4 Basic trainees and first-year basic trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2016

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
All basic trainees									
Adult medicine	875	835	611	205	266	56	25	60	2,933
Anaesthesia	188	109	132	38	42	13	5	12	539
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	7	8	7	2	3	0	0	2	29
Dermatology	14	13	10	6	5	^(b) 0	^(b) 0	^(b) 0	48
Emergency medicine	244	167	183	34	63	11	12	13	727
Intensive care	56	50	41	20	19	6	8	3	203
Obstetrics and gynaecology	132	103	64	24	29	7	1	12	372
Ophthalmology	25	14	3	3	5	2	1	2	55
Paediatrics	263	206	158	53	91	14	5	16	806
Psychiatry	271	191	161	57	65	16	10	18	789
Total	2,075	1,696	1,370	442	588	125	67	138	6,501
First-year basic trainees									
Adult medicine ^(a)	308	266	167	51	61	19	7	14	893
Anaesthesia ^(b)	53	41	49	7	12	4	3	3	172
Anaesthesia - pain medicine ^(b)	7	8	7	2	3	0	0	2	29
Dermatology	5	7	6	6	3	^(c) 0	^(c) 0	^(c) 0	27
Emergency medicine	105	69	102	13	23	5	5	7	329
Intensive care	5	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	14
Obstetrics and gynaecology	28	27	17	4	6	2	0	3	87
Ophthalmology	9	8	1	2	3	2	1	0	26
Paediatrics ^(a)	66	51	34	14	22	2	1	5	195
Psychiatry	95	53	56	16	21	6	6	10	263
Total	681	533	442	116	155	40	24	44	2,035

(a) First-year includes all trainees who have undertaken less than 12 months certified units.

(b) First-year basic trainees are counted by ANZCA as Introductory trainees. The introductory training period lasts six months and is followed by 1.5 years of basic training.

(c) Trainees for TAS are represented in VIC, NT trainees in SA and ACT trainees in NSW.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.5: Female basic trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2016

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Female basic trainees									
Adult medicine	432	458	262	100	134	22	15	33	1,456
Anaesthesia	82	45	48	18	21	5	2	2	223
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	5	3	3	2	1	0	0	2	16
Dermatology	11	9	8	5	4	0	0	0	37
Emergency medicine	130	90	81	12	28	6	4	7	358
Intensive care	18	17	17	6	6	0	2	0	66
Obstetrics and gynaecology	107	87	52	19	25	5	1	10	306
Ophthalmology	7	4	1	1	3	1	0	0	17
Paediatrics	199	153	125	42	64	9	4	11	607
Psychiatry	137	110	83	30	38	7	2	9	416
Total	1,128	976	680	235	324	55	30	74	3,502
Proportion of all basic trainees (%)									
Adult medicine	49.4	54.9	42.9	48.8	50.4	39.3	60.0	55.0	49.6
Anaesthesia	43.6	41.3	36.4	47.4	50.0	38.5	40.0	16.7	41.4
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	71.4	37.5	42.9	100.0	33.3	0	0	100.0	55.2
Dermatology	78.6	69.2	80.0	83.3	80.0	0	0	0	77.1
Emergency medicine	53.3	53.9	44.3	35.3	44.4	54.5	33.3	53.8	49.2
Intensive care	32.1	34.0	41.5	30.0	31.6	0	25.0	0	32.5
Obstetrics and gynaecology	81.1	84.5	81.3	79.2	86.2	71.4	100.0	83.3	82.3
Ophthalmology	28.0	28.6	33.3	33.3	60.0	50.0	0	0	30.9
Paediatrics	75.7	74.3	79.1	79.2	70.3	64.3	80.0	68.8	75.3
Psychiatry	50.6	57.6	51.6	52.6	58.5	43.8	20.0	50.0	52.7
Total	54.4	57.5	49.6	53.2	55.1	44.0	44.8	53.6	53.9

Source: Medical colleges

Trends in Basic Vocational Training

Table 4.6: Vocational trainees: Total, basic, female basic and first-year basic trainees, 2012–16

	Total college trainees	Basic trainees	Female basic trainees	Proportion female (%)	First-year basic trainees	Proportion first-year trainees (%)
2012	16,740	5,744	2,962	51.6	1,805	31.4
2013	17,888	6,056	3,235	53.4	1,669	27.6
2014	19,158	6,367	3,433	53.9	1,666	26.2
2015	20,250	6,440	3,473	53.9	1,977	30.7
2016	21,224	6,501	3,502	53.9	2,035	31.3
Change 2012–16 (%)	26.8	13.2	18.2	..	12.7	..

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.7: Basic trainees by medical specialty, 2012–16

Medical specialty	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2012–16 (%)
Adult medicine	2,197	2,475	2,699	2,732	2,933	33.5
Anaesthesia	615	555	543	539	539	-12.4
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	39	29	..
Dermatology	42	46	45	^(b) 46	^(b) 48	14.3
Emergency medicine	821	727	756	711	727	-11.4
Intensive care	192	199	208	181	203	5.7
Obstetrics and gynaecology	354	356	376	385	372	5.1
Ophthalmology	55	53	54	53	55	0
Paediatrics	664	812	818	754	806	21.4
Psychiatry	804	833	^(a) 868	^(c) 1,000	789	^(d) -1.9
Total	5,744	6,056	6,367	6,440	6,501	13.2

(a) Includes Stage 1 and Stage 2 trainees that started in the 2012 Fellowship Program.

(b) Excludes trainees who have interrupted their training.

(c) Includes Post Training Candidates who do not hold a training position, however are considered trainees.

(d) The change in the number of basic trainees reflects the change in regulations from the 2003 Fellowship Program to the 2012 Fellowship Program.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.8: Basic trainees by state/territory, 2012–16

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2012	1,607	1,548	1,285	478	537	134	46	109	5,744
2013	1,710	1,603	1,382	469	583	132	53	124	6,056
2014	1,824	1,650	1,414	476	644	146	66	147	6,367
2015	1,928	1,646	1,311	439	604	135	60	136	^(a) 6,440
2016	2,075	1,696	1,370	442	588	125	67	138	6,501
Change 2012–16 (%)	29.1	9.6	6.6	-7.5	9.5	-6.7	45.7	26.6	13.2

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.9: First-year basic trainees by medical specialty, 2012–16

Medical specialty	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2012–16 (%)
First-year basic trainees						
Adult medicine ^(a)	610	585	662	^(a) 825	893	46.4
Anaesthesia	314	215	201	199	172	-45.2
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	39	29	..
Dermatology	26	22	26	^(b) 19	^(b) 27	3.8
Emergency medicine	240	241	277	311	329	37.1
Intensive care	9	28	5	22	14	55.6
Obstetrics and gynaecology	83	89	88	90	87	4.8
Ophthalmology	28	25	23	27	26	-7.1
Paediatrics ^(a)	181	151	168	^(a) 160	195	7.7
Psychiatry	314	313	216	285	^(c) 263	-16.2
Total	1,805	1,669	1,666	1,977	2,035	12.7

(a) First-year includes all trainees that have undertaken less than 12 months of certified units.

(b) Excludes trainees who have interrupted their training.

(c) Data includes trainees in Stage 1 of the 2012 Fellowship program.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.10: First-year basic trainees by state/territory, 2012–16

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
First-year basic trainees									
2012	407	545	420	146	190	50	17	30	1,805
2013	397	494	402	132	154	38	15	37	1,669
2014	391	505	397	122	153	47	15	36	1,666
2015	610	535	424	121	164	41	20	40	^(a) 1,977
2016	681	533	442	116	155	40	24	44	2,035
Change 2012–16 (%)	67.3	-2.2	5.2	-20.5	-18.4	-20.0	41.2	46.7	12.7

(a) The 2015 total for Australia does not equal the sum of state/territory numbers, as all CICM trainees were reported under advanced training in the MTRP 19th report. The 2015 total for Australia was amended in this edition of the report to reflect trainees in the old and new curriculums of CICM.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.11: Proportion of female basic trainees by medical specialty, 2012–16

Medical specialty	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2012–16 (%)
Proportion female (%)						
Adult medicine	48.9	49.5	49.2	50.3	49.6	1.5
Anaesthesia	46.0	45.8	44.2	44.3	41.4	-10.1
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	41.0	55.2	..
Dermatology	45.2	56.5	66.7	^(b) 76.1	^(b) 77.1	70.5
Emergency medicine	42.4	42.9	45.4	49.6	49.2	16.1
Intensive care	32.2	40.2	40.4	33.0	32.5	1.0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	79.0	80.6	81.6	81.6	82.3	4.1
Ophthalmology	41.8	34.0	35.2	30.2	30.9	-26.1
Paediatrics	72.7	71.4	72.9	73.3	75.3	3.6
Psychiatry	53.4	54.5	^(a) 56.1	51.3	52.7	-1.3
Total	51.6	53.4	53.9	53.9	53.9	4.4
Total female trainees	2,962	3,235	3,433	3,473	3,502	18.2

(a) Includes Stage 1 and Stage 2 trainees that started in the 2012 Fellowship program.

(b) Excludes trainees who have interrupted their training.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.12: Proportion of female basic trainees by state/territory, 2012–16

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Proportion female (%)									
2012	51.9	55.6	46.9	51.5	52.0	44.0	52.2	51.4	51.6
2013	53.6	57.0	48.8	53.9	53.9	45.5	58.5	58.9	53.4
2014	53.3	56.3	49.9	57.4	53.6	54.1	63.6	59.2	53.9
2015	54.2	57.0	51.9	56.0	54.6	45.9	53.3	58.1	53.9
2016	54.4	57.5	49.6	53.2	55.1	44.0	44.8	53.6	53.9

Source: Medical colleges

Advanced Training

Table 4.13: Advanced trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2016

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Addiction medicine	14	3	2	2	4	1	1	0	27
Adult medicine	621	619	349	164	161	31	16	40	2,001
Anaesthesia	201	178	164	52	66	12	8	17	698
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	12	9	6	5	3	1	0	1	37
Clinical radiology ^(a)	133	97	88	45	40	7	0	12	422
Dermatology ^(b)	17	18	14	4	2	^(f) 0	^(f) 0	^(f) 0	55
Emergency medicine	410	324	353	91	164	31	32	19	1,424
General practice									
- AGPT Program ^(c)	1,734	1,041	1,231	466	588	152	190	^(g) ..	5,402
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	46	19	59	4	23	3	7	2	163
- RVTS ^(c)	49	18	29	3	13	3	9	0	124
Intensive care	101	70	63	16	19	5	4	4	282
Medical administration ^(d)	26	27	33	1	13	5	2	3	110
Obstetrics and gynaecology	44	49	37	10	6	1	2	1	150
Occupational and environmental medicine	23	11	17	5	21	2	2	3	84
Ophthalmology	35	24	13	8	8	2	1	0	91
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	5	11	8	3	4	1	1	2	35
Paediatrics	267	204	143	60	97	7	13	7	798
Palliative medicine ^(e)	6	15	10	3	3	2	0	0	39
Pathology	109	61	48	15	30	9	3	8	283
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	95	77	42	19	22	4	2	8	269
Psychiatry	231	203	147	54	59	15	6	18	^(h) 733
Public health medicine	29	17	10	4	5	5	5	7	82
Radiation oncology ^(a)	41	19	19	7	5	2	0	2	95
Rehabilitation medicine	79	41	47	13	7	5	2	5	199
Sexual health medicine	4	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	13
Sport and exercise medicine	14	15	6	1	3	0	1	2	42
Surgery	392	280	189	73	84	18	12	17	1,065
Total	4,738	3,456	3,128	1,130	1,450	324	319	178	14,723

(a) Excludes trainees on breaks.

(b) Excludes trainees who have interrupted their training. Includes IMGs who are considered to be advanced trainees and trainees who are considered Post Training Candidates. Post Training Candidates do not hold a training position, however are considered trainees.

(c) Counts include basic and advanced trainees together. Figures are for those enrolled in the 2016 training year and include those now withdrawn or fellowed. Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting.

(d) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong trainees and candidates on leave.

(e) Includes Chapter trainees only. Excludes Chapter trainees in Clinical Diploma in Palliative Medicine as the training program is not leading to fellowship of RACP or AChPM.

(f) Trainees for TAS are represented in VIC, NT trainees in SA and ACT trainees in NSW.

(g) ACT data included in NSW figures for AGPT program.

(h) Includes 231 fellows completing advanced training certificates post fellowship.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table 4.14: Proportion of advanced trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2016

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT
Proportion (%)								
Addiction medicine	51.9	11.1	7.4	7.4	14.8	3.7	3.7	0
Adult medicine	31.0	30.9	17.4	8.2	8.0	1.5	0.8	2.0
Anaesthesia	28.8	25.5	23.5	7.4	9.5	1.7	1.1	2.4
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	32.4	24.3	16.2	13.5	8.1	2.7	0	2.7
Clinical radiology	31.5	23.0	20.9	10.7	9.5	1.7	0	2.8
Dermatology	30.9	32.7	25.5	7.3	3.6	0	0	0
Emergency medicine	28.8	22.8	24.8	6.4	11.5	2.2	2.2	1.3
General practice								
- AGPT Program ^(a)	32.1	19.3	22.8	8.6	10.9	2.8	3.5	^(c) ..
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	28.2	11.7	36.2	2.5	14.1	1.8	4.3	1.2
- RVTS ^(a)	39.5	14.5	23.4	2.4	10.5	2.4	7.3	0
Intensive care	35.8	24.8	22.3	5.7	6.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Medical administration	23.6	24.5	30.0	0.9	11.8	4.5	1.8	2.7
Obstetrics and gynaecology	29.3	32.7	24.7	6.7	4.0	0.7	1.3	0.7
Occupational and environmental medicine	27.4	13.1	20.2	6.0	25.0	2.4	2.4	3.6
Ophthalmology	38.5	26.4	14.3	8.8	8.8	2.2	1.1	0
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	14.3	31.4	22.9	8.6	11.4	2.9	2.9	5.7
Paediatrics	33.5	25.6	17.9	7.5	12.2	0.9	1.6	0.9
Palliative medicine	15.4	38.5	25.6	7.7	7.7	5.1	0	0
Pathology	38.5	21.6	17.0	5.3	10.6	3.2	1.1	2.8
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	35.3	28.6	15.6	7.1	8.2	1.5	0.7	3.0
Psychiatry	31.5	27.7	20.1	7.4	8.0	2.0	0.8	2.5
Public health medicine	35.4	20.7	12.2	4.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	8.5
Radiation oncology	43.2	20.0	20.0	7.4	5.3	2.1	0	2.1
Rehabilitation medicine	39.7	20.6	23.6	6.5	3.5	2.5	1.0	2.5
Sexual health medicine	30.8	46.2	7.7	15.4	0	0	0	0
Sport and exercise medicine	33.3	35.7	14.3	2.4	7.1	0	2.4	4.8
Surgery	36.8	26.3	17.7	6.9	7.9	1.7	1.1	1.6
Total	32.2	23.5	21.2	7.7	9.8	2.2	2.2	1.2
Population proportion (%) ^(b)	32.0	25.1	20.1	7.1	10.9	2.2	1.0	1.6

(a) Counts include both basic and advanced trainees together. Figures are for those enrolled in the 2016 training year and include those now withdrawn or fellowed. All figures were current as of 30 June 2016.

(b) Population data from ABS. 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics, March 2016. Released 22/09/2016.

(c) ACT data included in NSW figures for AGPT program.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

First-year Advanced Trainees

Table 4.15: First-year advanced trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2016

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Addiction medicine ^(a)	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
Adult medicine ^(a)	216	217	126	46	54	6	6	9	680
Anaesthesia	57	39	32	8	19	4	3	4	166
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	12	9	6	5	3	1	0	1	37
Clinical radiology ^(b)	29	20	20	10	8	2	0	4	93
Dermatology	5	8	3	3	1	0	0	0	20
Emergency medicine	57	35	54	11	26	7	7	3	200
General practice									
- AGPT Program ^(c)	519	297	319	137	175	35	62	⁽ⁱ⁾ ..	1,544
- ACRRM Independent Pathway ^(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
- RVTS ^(c)	11	8	7	1	1	0	2	0	30
Intensive care	47	29	26	10	14	2	4	5	137
Medical administration ^(e)	4	5	8	1	2	2	0	0	22
Obstetrics and gynaecology	30	30	21	5	3	0	1	1	91
Occupational and environmental medicine	3	5	5	3	7	0	0	0	23
Ophthalmology	9	7	6	2	3	1	0	0	28
Oral and maxillofacial surgery ^(f)	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	9
Paediatrics ^(a)	101	93	53	27	38	1	5	1	319
Palliative medicine ^{(a),(g)}	3	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	14
Pathology	22	4	7	1	4	2	1	1	42
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	20	17	8	4	4	1	0	2	56
Psychiatry ^(h)	14	26	12	5	8	2	0	3	70
Public health medicine ^(a)	8	4	2	1	2	0	2	1	20
Radiation oncology ^(b)	10	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	18
Rehabilitation medicine ^(a)	19	6	21	4	2	4	0	1	57
Sexual health medicine ^(a)	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Sport and exercise medicine	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	10
Surgery	68	42	29	11	22	4	6	2	184
Total	1,275	921	772	300	399	76	100	40	3,883

(a) Includes all trainees who have undertaken less than 12 months certified units.

(b) Excludes trainees on breaks.

(c) Counts include both basic and advanced trainees together. Figures are for those enrolled in the 2016 training year and include those now withdrawn or followed. Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting.

(d) Figures cannot be provided due to the individual training requirements for these registrars following recognition of prior learning.

(e) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong trainees and candidates on leave.

(f) Excludes 2 first year advanced trainees at posts in New Zealand.

(g) Includes chapter trainees only.

(h) Excludes fellows completing advanced training certificates post fellowship.

(i) ACT data included in NSW figures for AGPT program.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Female Trainees

Table 4.16: Female advanced trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2016

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Addiction medicine	6	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	12
Adult medicine	344	344	162	89	78	13	10	21	1,061
Anaesthesia	95	87	84	22	35	5	3	10	341
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	13
Clinical radiology ^(a)	48	38	31	11	15	2	0	5	150
Dermatology ^(b)	5	14	6	3	3	^(h) 0	^(h) 0	^(h) 0	31
Emergency medicine	176	126	169	36	78	14	18	7	624
General practice									
- AGPT Program ^(c)	1,126	658	743	286	386	104	109	⁽ⁱ⁾ ..	3,412
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	10	8	18	0	6	1	2	0	45
- RVTS ^(c)	15	10	11	1	2	1	3	0	43
Intensive care	16	10	8	5	6	1	1	1	48
Medical administration ^(d)	8	11	14	0	8	3	1	2	47
Obstetrics and gynaecology	32	43	24	10	4	1	2	1	117
Occupational and environmental medicine	6	5	6	2	12	0	2	3	36
Ophthalmology	11	8	6	2	6	1	0	0	34
Oral and maxillofacial surgery ^(e)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Paediatrics	201	154	100	55	67	4	10	6	597
Palliative medicine ^(f)	4	7	6	1	2	2	0	0	22
Pathology	67	40	31	9	23	6	2	7	185
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	58	52	20	13	7	1	2	7	160
Psychiatry ^(g)	69	82	62	23	29	7	3	12	287
Public health medicine	21	12	3	4	4	4	3	4	55
Radiation oncology ^(a)	25	10	8	3	3	1	0	1	51
Rehabilitation medicine	42	27	32	12	5	5	2	3	128
Sexual health medicine	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Sport and exercise medicine	6	5	3	0	1	0	0	2	17
Surgery	113	90	59	23	15	5	5	3	313
Total	2,512	1,851	1,608	615	797	182	178	98	7,841

(a) Excludes trainees on breaks.

(b) Excludes trainees who have interrupted their training. Includes IMGs and trainees considered Post Training Candidates.

(c) Counts include basic and advanced trainees together. Figures are for those enrolled in the 2016 training year and include those now withdrawn or fellowed. Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting.

(d) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong trainees and candidates on leave.

(e) Excludes one female trainee in a New Zealand Post.

(f) Includes chapter trainees only.

(g) Excludes fellows completing advanced training certificates post fellowship.

(h) Trainees for TAS are represented in VIC, NT trainees in SA and ACT trainees in NSW.

(i) ACT data included in NSW figures for AGPT program.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Part-time Training

Table 4.17: Advanced trainees undertaking part-time training by medical specialty and state/territory, 2016

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Addiction medicine	6	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	11
Adult medicine	27	29	8	9	10	1	0	1	85
Anaesthesia	12	2	9	3	2	0	0	1	29
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Clinical radiology ^(a)	8	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	17
Dermatology	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Emergency medicine	101	82	68	25	26	2	4	3	311
General practice									
- AGPT Program ^{(b),(c)}	543	223	340	120	183	58	48	^(e) ..	1,515
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
- RVTS ^(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Intensive care	7	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	16
Medical administration	9	5	12	0	0	1	2	1	30
Obstetrics and gynaecology	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	11
Occupational and environmental medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmology	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paediatrics	33	35	9	6	9	0	2	0	94
Palliative medicine ^(d)	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	8
Pathology	2	5	1	0	1	1	2	1	13
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Psychiatry	7	11	14	4	6	1	0	1	44
Public health medicine	4	7	3	3	2	2	2	3	26
Radiation oncology ^(a)	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
Rehabilitation medicine	6	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	15
Sexual health medicine	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Sport and exercise medicine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Surgery	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	781	427	487	180	245	67	61	12	2,260

(a) Excluded trainees on breaks.

(b) Counts include both basic and advanced trainees together. Figures are for those enrolled in the 2016 training year and include those now withdrawn or fellowed. Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting.

(c) Registrars are part-time if their training time fell below 89% of a full-time equivalent registrar in either of the semesters for that training year.

(d) Includes chapter trainees only.

(e) ACT data included in NSW figures.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Discontinuation of Training

Table 4.18: Advanced trainee discontinuations by state/territory, 2012–16

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2012	39	21	21	12	6	0	0	4	103
2013	63	37	49	12	20	2	3	4	190
2014	136	81	73	26	35	4	3	8	366
2015	113	55	88	24	40	8	10	9	347
2016	97	54	94	29	44	4	15	4	341

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Subspecialty Training

Obstetrics and Gynaecology Subspecialties

Table 4.19: Obstetrics and gynaecology advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2016

Subspecialty	Trainees	Proportion (%)	Females
Obstetrics and gynaecology ultrasound	1	5.9	1
Maternal and fetal medicine	4	23.5	3
Reproductive endocrinology and infertility	5	29.4	4
Gynaecological oncology	4	23.5	4
Urogynaecology	3	17.6	1
Total	^(a) 17	100.0	13

(a) These trainees are member or fellows of RANZCOG, training in a subspecialty. They are not included as part of the count of trainees as shown in Table 4.3.

Source: Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Pathology Subspecialties

Table 4.20: Pathology advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2016

Subspecialty	Trainees	Proportion (%)	Females
Anatomical pathology	241	43.7	163
Chemical pathology	17	3.1	7
Forensic pathology	5	0.9	3
General pathology	9	1.6	7
Genetic pathology	5	0.9	0
Haematology	189	34.2	110
Immunopathology	24	4.3	15
Microbiology	62	11.2	40
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	0	0	0
Total	552	100.0	345

Source: Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia

Table 4.21: Pathology advanced trainees by subspecialty and state/territory, 2016

Subspecialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Anatomical pathology	92	54	38	13	27	7	3	7	241
Chemical pathology	4	4	4	1	3	1	0	0	17
Forensic pathology	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
General pathology	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	9
Genetic pathology	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Haematology	64	63	27	15	11	2	0	7	189
Immunopathology	12	3	3	1	4	0	0	1	24
Microbiology	21	11	15	3	7	2	2	1	62
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	204	138	90	34	52	13	5	16	552

Source: Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia

Physician Adult Medicine Subspecialties

Table 4.22: Physician adult medicine advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2016

Subspecialty	Trainees	Proportion (%)	Females
Cardiology	164	8.2	35
Clinical genetics	8	0.4	7
Clinical pharmacology	18	0.9	9
Endocrinology ^(a)	138	6.9	107
Gastroenterology	129	6.4	52
General medicine	596	29.8	271
Geriatric medicine	266	13.3	175
Haematology ^(b)	191	9.5	112
Immunology and allergy ^(c)	37	1.8	20
Infectious diseases ^(d)	146	7.3	91
Medical oncology	158	7.9	91
Nephrology	110	5.5	67
Neurology	108	5.4	55
Nuclear medicine	14	0.7	4
Palliative medicine ^(e)	71	3.5	48
Respiratory and sleep medicine	139	6.9	61
Rheumatology	50	2.5	34
Total^(f)	2,001	100.0	1,061

(a) Includes trainees in either the endocrinology or the joint endocrinology/chemical pathology training program.

(b) Includes trainees in either the clinical haematology or the joint haematology training program.

(c) Includes trainees in either the clinical immunology/allergy or the joint immunology/allergy training program.

(d) Includes trainees in either the infectious diseases or the joint infectious diseases/microbiology training program.

(e) Only includes Divisional advanced trainees in palliative medicine, does not include Chapter trainees.

(f) The totals are not cumulative sums of the figures above as some trainees are enrolled in multiple subspecialties (i.e. dual trainees).

Source: Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Table 4.23: Physician adult medicine advanced trainees by subspecialty and state/territory, 2016

Subspecialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Cardiology	62	43	28	12	12	4	0	3	164
Clinical genetics	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Clinical pharmacology	4	2	3	6	2	0	0	1	18
Endocrinology ^(a)	43	40	28	12	10	3	2	0	138
Gastroenterology	45	34	21	13	14	0	1	1	129
General medicine	81	239	141	54	43	17	11	10	596
Geriatric medicine	85	96	32	19	27	3	0	4	266
Haematology ^(b)	69	59	27	15	12	2	0	7	191
Immunology and allergy ^(c)	15	6	4	5	6	0	1	0	37
Infectious diseases ^(d)	42	46	28	8	12	5	3	2	146
Medical oncology	56	46	21	12	15	1	0	7	158
Nephrology	38	36	20	4	5	2	1	4	110
Neurology	42	37	12	6	5	1	1	4	108
Nuclear medicine	8	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	14
Palliative medicine ^(e)	21	16	13	4	12	2	1	2	71
Respiratory and sleep medicine	47	35	29	14	10	2	1	1	139
Rheumatology	13	16	8	6	3	0	0	4	50
Total^(f)	621	619	349	164	161	31	16	40	2,001

(a) Includes trainees in either the endocrinology or the joint endocrinology/chemical pathology training program.

(b) Includes trainees in either the clinical haematology or the joint haematology training program.

(c) Includes trainees in either the clinical immunology/allergy or the joint immunology/allergy training program.

(d) Includes trainees in either the infectious diseases or the joint infectious diseases/microbiology training program.

(e) Only includes Divisional advanced trainees in palliative medicine, does not include Chapter trainees.

(f) The totals are not cumulative sums of the figures above as some trainees are enrolled in multiple subspecialties (i.e. dual trainees).

Source: Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Physician Paediatric Subspecialties

Table 4.24: Physician paediatric and child health advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2016

Subspecialty	Trainees	Proportion (%)	Females
Cardiology	19	2.4	7
Clinical genetics	21	2.6	18
Clinical pharmacology	2	0.3	1
Community child health	138	17.3	125
Endocrinology	34	4.3	27
Gastroenterology	15	1.9	10
General paediatrics	717	89.8	534
Haematology	16	2.0	13
Immunology and allergy ^(a)	31	3.9	26
Infectious diseases ^(b)	37	4.6	26
Medical oncology	32	4.0	26
Neonatal/perinatal medicine	110	13.8	67
Nephrology	11	1.4	9
Neurology	21	2.6	16
Nuclear medicine	0	0	0
Paediatric emergency medicine	69	8.6	46
Palliative medicine ^(c)	14	1.8	13
Respiratory and sleep medicine	32	4.0	21
Rheumatology	6	0.8	4
Total^(d)	798	100.0	597

(a) Includes trainees in either the clinical immunology/allergy or the joint immunology/allergy training program.

(b) Includes trainees in either the infectious diseases or the joint infectious diseases/microbiology training program.

(c) Only includes Divisional advanced trainees in palliative medicine, does not include Chapter trainees.

(d) The totals are not cumulative sums of the figures above as some trainees are enrolled in multiple subspecialties (i.e. dual trainees).

Source: Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Table 4.25: Physician paediatric and child health advanced trainees by subspecialty and state/territory, 2016

Subspecialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Cardiology	3	7	4	1	4	0	0	0	19
Clinical genetics	5	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	21
Clinical pharmacology	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Community child health	47	35	20	4	31	0	0	1	138
Endocrinology	14	4	6	3	6	0	0	1	34
Gastroenterology	4	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	15
General paediatrics	247	174	129	48	93	7	12	7	717
Haematology	3	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	16
Immunology and allergy ^(a)	9	5	5	7	5	0	0	0	31
Infectious diseases ^(b)	12	10	3	2	6	0	4	0	37
Medical oncology	9	10	4	5	4	0	0	0	32
Neonatal/perinatal medicine	32	32	19	11	13	1	1	1	110
Nephrology	5	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	11
Neurology	11	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	21
Nuclear medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paediatric emergency medicine	18	19	18	5	4	0	5	0	69
Palliative medicine ^(c)	4	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	14
Respiratory and sleep medicine	16	8	2	1	4	1	0	0	32
Rheumatology	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
Total^(d)	267	204	143	60	97	7	13	7	798

(a) Includes trainees in either the clinical immunology/allergy or the joint immunology/allergy training program.

(b) Includes trainees in either the infectious diseases or the joint infectious diseases/microbiology training program.

(c) Only includes Divisional advanced trainees in palliative medicine, does not include Chapter trainees.

(d) The totals are not cumulative sums of the figures above as some trainees are enrolled in multiple subspecialties (i.e. dual trainees).

Source: Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Surgical Subspecialties

Table 4.26: Surgical advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2016

Subspecialty	Trainees	Proportion (%)	Females
Cardiothoracic surgery	31	2.9	7
General surgery	425	39.9	156
Neurosurgery	48	4.5	14
Orthopaedic surgery	236	22.2	25
Otolaryngology, head and neck surgery	75	7.0	27
Paediatric surgery	23	2.2	15
Plastic and reconstructive surgery	85	8.0	28
Urology	103	9.7	28
Vascular surgery	39	3.7	13
Total	1,065	100.0	313

Source: Royal Australasian College of Surgeons

Table 4.27: Surgical advanced trainees by subspecialty and state/territory, 2016

Subspecialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Cardiothoracic surgery	11	12	5	2	0	1	0	0	31
General surgery	159	115	74	24	32	6	8	7	425
Neurosurgery	19	13	8	3	2	2	0	1	48
Orthopaedic surgery	89	51	40	20	23	6	1	6	236
Otolaryngology, head and neck surgery	24	20	14	5	9	0	1	2	75
Paediatric surgery	9	6	5	2	0	0	1	0	23
Plastic and reconstructive surgery	30	23	12	8	10	1	1	0	85
Urology	37	30	22	6	6	2	0	0	103
Vascular surgery	14	10	9	3	2	0	0	1	39
Total	392	280	189	73	84	18	12	17	1,065

Source: Royal Australasian College of Surgeons

Trends in Advanced Training

Table 4.28: Vocational trainees: Total, advanced, female advanced and part-time advanced trainees, 2012–16

	Total college trainees	Advanced trainees	Female advanced trainees	Proportion female advanced trainees (%)	Part-time advanced trainees	Proportion part-time advanced trainees (%)
2012	16,849	11,105	5,536	50.3	1,225	11.0
2013	18,013	11,957	6,160	52.1	1,581	13.2
2014	19,261	12,894	6,733	52.2	2,083	16.2
2015	20,250	13,810	7,399	53.6	2,239	16.2
2016	21,224	14,723	7,841	53.3	2,260	15.4
Change 2012–16 (%)	26.0	32.6	41.6	5.9	84.5	39.2

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table 4.29: Advanced trainees by medical specialty, 2012–16

Medical specialty	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2012–16 (%)
Addiction medicine	18	24	22	20	27	50.0
Adult medicine	1,468	1,513	1,699	1,822	2,001	36.3
Anaesthesia	609	657	664	697	698	14.6
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	59	65	66	27	37	-37.3
Clinical radiology	372	364	410	428	422	13.4
Dermatology	57	49	54	^(p) 62	^(p) 55	-3.5
Emergency medicine ^(a)	1,204	1,339	1,355	1,461	1,424	18.3
General practice						
- AGPT Program ^(b)	3,289	3,932	4,315	4,936	5,402	64.2
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	^(d) 156	155	171	179	163	4.5
- RVTS	71	87	103	113	124	74.6
Intensive care	302	281	336	^(q) 383	282	-6.6
Medical administration	98	⁽ⁱ⁾ 107	⁽ⁱ⁾ 115	⁽ⁱ⁾ 104	⁽ⁱ⁾ 110	12.2
Obstetrics and gynaecology	^(e) 133	^(e) 159	^(e) 165	^(e) 153	150	12.8
Occupational and environmental medicine	84	102	92	89	84	0
Ophthalmology	^(f) 80	⁽ⁱ⁾ 90	^(m) 90	⁽ⁿ⁾ 91	^(v) 91	13.8
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	38	38	38	39	35	-7.9
Paediatrics ^(a)	593	556	662	713	798	34.6
Palliative medicine	24	80	⁽ⁿ⁾ 28	⁽ⁿ⁾ 36	39	62.5
Pathology	314	301	307	307	283	-9.9
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	208	213	236	248	269	29.3
Psychiatry	^(g) 417	^(k) 418	^(o) 418	^(s) 402	^(w) 733	75.8
Public health medicine	61	81	81	77	82	34.4
Radiation oncology	141	122	117	108	95	-32.6
Rehabilitation medicine	177	191	202	205	199	12.4
Sexual health medicine	10	20	13	13	13	30.0
Sport and exercise medicine	28	^(l) 30	41	^(t) 41	^(x) 42	50.0
Surgery ^(c)	^(h) 1,094	983	1,094	^(u) 1,056	1,065	-2.7
Total	11,105	11,957	12,894	13,810	14,723	32.6

- (a) Emergency medicine and paediatrics both account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
- (b) Until the end of 2014, the AGPT program was managed by GPET, which was owned and funded by the Australian Government. Figures reflect those enrolled in the training year and include trainees now withdrawn or fellowed. Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting. Figures include basic and advanced trainees together.
- (c) RACS does not differentiate between basic and advanced surgical trainees as the surgical program is an integrated program (SET).
- (d) Excludes 4 trainees living overseas. The definition of what counted as advanced training changed in 2012, hence the significant change in the number of posts.
- (e) Includes advanced Australian trainees who were undertaking FRANZCOG training only and not overseas trained specialists (referred to by the college as SIMG) who were also undertaking RANZCOG advanced training as a requirement to obtain college fellowship.
- (f) Includes 11 trainees who were completing their final year of training overseas.
- (g) Includes 229 fellows in subspecialty training.
- (h) Includes 183 New Zealand, 7 overseas accredited training posts and 7 New Zealand and 2 overseas SET trainees on approved extended leave.
- (i) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong trainees and candidates on leave.
- (j) Includes 15 trainees who were completing their final year overseas.
- (k) Includes fellows completing advanced training certificates.
- (l) Excludes 9 trainees based overseas.
- (m) Includes 10 trainees who were completing their final year of training overseas.

- (n) Includes Chapter trainees only. Excludes Clinical Diploma Chapter trainees as the training program is not leading to fellowship of RACP or AChPM.
- (o) Includes 215 fellows in subspecialty training.
- (p) Includes IMGs and trainees considered Post Training Candidates.
- (q) In MTRP 19th report all CICM trainees were reported under advanced.
- (r) Includes 12 trainees who were completing their final year of training overseas.
- (s) Includes 231 fellows completing advanced training certificates post fellowship.
- (t) Excludes 7 trainees based overseas.
- (u) Data excludes 54 trainees on approved interruption to training.
- (v) Includes 9 trainees who are completing their final year of training overseas.
- (w) Includes 231 fellows completing advanced training certificates post Fellowship. The change in the number of advanced trainees reflects the change in regulations from the 2003 Fellowship Program to the 2012 Fellowship Program.
- (x) Excludes New Zealand based registrars.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table 4.30: Advanced trainees by state/territory, 2012–16

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2012	3,580	2,769	2,244	888	983	239	178	151	^(a) 10,996
2013	3,859	2,916	2,476	914	1,052	250	208	143	^(a) 11,832
2014	4,203	3,160	2,634	969	1,205	264	203	153	12,791
2015	4,466	3,234	2,932	1,055	1,392	298	262	171	13,810
2016	4,738	3,456	3,128	1,130	1,450	324	319	178	14,723
Change 2012–16 (%)	32.3	24.8	39.4	27.3	47.5	35.6	79.2	17.9	33.9

- (a) Australian total differs from the sum of state/territory totals because it includes trainees in overseas placements.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table 4.31: Proportion of female advanced trainees by medical specialty, 2012–16

Medical specialty	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2012–16 (%)
Proportion female (%)						
Addiction medicine	44.4	46.0	45.5	40.0	44.4	0
Adult medicine	45.6	48.0	50.7	52.0	53.0	16.2
Anaesthesia	44.0	44.9	47.6	47.8	48.9	11.0
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	38.9	52.3	42.4	44.4	35.1	-9.7
Clinical radiology	46.5	34.0	37.6	36.0	35.5	-23.6
Dermatology	73.7	63.3	50.0	53.2	56.4	-23.5
Emergency medicine	40.9	41.4	40.5	42.3	43.8	7.1
General practice						
- AGPT Program ^(a)	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.5	63.2	-2.7
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	27.5	25.0	18.1	25.1	27.6	0.4
- RVTS	26.8	26.4	28.2	35.4	34.7	29.4
Intensive care	30.5	32.7	32.1	32.1	17.0	-44.2
Medical administration	39.8	40.2	37.4	41.3	42.7	7.4
Obstetrics and gynaecology	65.4	69.2	74.5	79.7	78.0	19.3
Occupational and environmental medicine	20.2	24.5	31.5	40.4	42.9	112.2
Ophthalmology	23.8	40.0	42.2	40.7	37.4	57.3
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	7.9	7.9	10.5	17.9	11.4	44.7
Paediatrics	65.3	67.0	72.8	74.9	74.8	14.6
Palliative medicine	60.0	67.5	57.1	61.1	56.4	-6.0
Pathology	64.3	58.8	62.5	64.5	65.4	1.7
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	35.7	56.3	57.6	60.9	59.5	66.7
Psychiatry	55.6	55.0	50.7	50.5	39.2	-29.6
Public health medicine	67.0	65.0	72.8	68.8	67.1	0.1
Radiation oncology	56.7	53.2	51.3	52.8	53.7	-5.3
Rehabilitation medicine	68.9	69.0	66.3	63.4	64.3	-6.7
Sexual health medicine	80.0	70.0	69.2	53.8	61.5	-23.1
Sport and exercise medicine	25.0	20.5	22.0	34.1	40.5	61.9
Surgery	25.5	28.1	27.5	27.4	29.4	15.3
Total (%)	50.4	52.0	52.6	53.6	53.3	5.7
Total female trainees	5,536	6,160	6,733	7,399	7,841	41.6

(a) Until the end of 2014, the AGPT program was managed by GPET, which was owned and funded by the Australian Government. Figures reflect those enrolled in the training year and include trainees now withdrawn or followed. Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting. Figures include basic and advanced trainees together.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table 4.32: Proportion of female advanced trainees by state/territory, 2012–16

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Proportion female (%)									
2012	52.7	50.8	46.8	50.2	50.9	52.7	60.1	35.8	50.3
2013	53.4	52.5	48.8	52.2	54.2	53.6	57.7	39.9	52.1
2014	54.0	53.4	49.4	50.9	53.8	55.3	58.6	45.1	52.6
2015	54.0	54.6	50.0	54.7	55.5	56.4	58.8	50.9	53.6
2016	53.0	53.6	51.4	54.4	55.0	56.2	55.8	55.1	53.3

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table 4.33: Advanced trainees undertaking part-time training by medical specialty, 2012–16

Medical specialty	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Addiction medicine	4	5	7	9	11
Adult medicine	55	48	63	61	85
Anaesthesia	45	24	21	31	29
Anaesthesia - Pain medicine	8	10	11	3	4
Clinical radiology	8	11	14	13	17
Dermatology	7	6	4	2	3
Emergency medicine ^{(a),(b)}	105	193	295	314	311
General practice					
- AGPT Program ^{(c),(d)}	^(e) 715	1,020	1,368	1,537	1,515
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	0	0	0	0	2
- RVTS	5	5	8	10	1
Intensive care	5	4	6	21	16
Medical administration	4	9	25	25	30
Obstetrics and gynaecology	6	8	8	20	11
Occupational and environmental medicine	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmology	3	4	2	2	1
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	na	na	na	0	0
Paediatrics ^(a)	74	75	98	77	94
Palliative medicine	4	11	6	6	8
Pathology	28	15	20	18	13
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	5	9	7	11	6
Psychiatry	82	78	58	28	44
Public health medicine	16	7	23	12	26
Radiation oncology	5	5	8	5	8
Rehabilitation medicine	31	25	17	17	15
Sexual health medicine	5	7	5	10	6
Sport and exercise medicine	3	2	3	1	1
Surgery	2	0	6	6	3
Total	1,225	1,581	2,083	2,239	2,260

- (a) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
- (b) Numbers reflect trainees who have undertaken part-time training at any time during the first half of the year. This does not mean they have been in part-time training for the whole year.
- (c) Registrars are part-time if their training time fell below 89% of a full-time equivalent registrar in either of the semesters for that training year.
- (d) Until the end of 2014, the AGPT program was managed by GPET, which was owned and funded by the Australian Government. Figures reflect those enrolled in the training year and include trainees now withdrawn or fellowed. Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting. Figures include basic and advanced trainees together.
- (e) Due to a different methodology being used to calculate part-time trainees in the MTRP 17th report this figure was changed to 715 from 874 published in the 16th report.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

General Practice

Table 4.34: General practice trainees: Registrars, first-year registrars and female registrars by state/territory and training consortium, 2016^{(a),(b),(c)}

Regional training provider	^(d) Registrars	Proportion registrars (%)	First-year registrars	Female registrars	Proportion female (%)
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory					
CoastCityCountry Training Inc ^(c)	1	0.1	0	0	0
General Practice Training - Valley to Coast ^(c)	1	0.1	0	1	100.0
GP Synergy - Lower Eastern NSW	598	34.5	164	400	66.9
GP Synergy - North Eastern NSW	828	47.8	264	534	64.5
GP Synergy - Western NSW	306	17.6	91	191	62.4
Total NSW and ACT	1,734		519	1,126	64.9
Victoria					
Eastern Victoria GP Training	432	41.5	124	274	63.4
Murray City Country Coast GP Training Ltd	609	58.5	173	384	63.1
Total VIC	1,041		297	658	63.2
Queensland					
General Practice Training Queensland	675	54.8	181	408	60.4
Generalist Medical Training	554	45.0	138	335	60.5
Queensland Rural Medical Education ^(c)	2	0.2	0	0	0
Total QLD	1,231		319	743	60.4
South Australia					
GPEX	466	100.0	137	286	61.4
Total SA	466		137	286	61.4
Western Australia					
WAGPET Ltd	588	100.0	175	386	65.6
Total WA	588		175	386	65.6
Tasmania					
General Practice Training Tasmania	152	100.0	35	104	68.4
Total TAS	152		35	104	68.4
Northern Territory					
Northern Territory General Practice Education Ltd	190	100.0	62	109	57.4
Total NT	190		62	109	57.4
Australia	5,402		1,544	3,412	63.2

- (a) Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting. Data reflects trainees enrolled in the 2016 training year and include those who are now withdrawn or fellowed.
- (b) Figures include both basic and advanced trainees.
- (c) The registrars enrolled completed their training and have been unenrolled from the program. As of 30 June 2016, they have not yet recorded a withdrawal or fellowship from the program.
- (d) Registrars may train within more than one regional training provider or state. The totals may not sum to the state totals and the state totals may not sum to the national total.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Health

Rural Pathway

Table 4.35: General practice rural pathway trainees by state/territory, 2016

	NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	AUS
Number ^{(a),(b),(c)}	666	529	719	228	235	145	163	2,685
Proportion (%)	24.8	19.7	26.8	8.5	8.8	5.4	6.1	100.0

(a) Counts include basic and advanced trainees together.

(b) Figures are for those enrolled in the 2016 training year and include those now withdrawn or fellowed.

(c) Figures may include registrars whose completion of training or withdrawal from training has not been recorded at the time of reporting.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Medical College Examinations

Table 4.36: Vocational trainees sitting a final or fellowship examination: Trainees sitting and proportion passing by medical specialty, 2015

Medical specialty	Examination	Trainees sitting	Trainees passing	Proportion passing (%)
Anaesthesia	Fellowship	285	215	75.4
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	Fellowship	28	21	75.0
Clinical radiology	Part 2 FRANZCR Examination Written and Vivas	134	87	64.9
Dermatology	^(b) Fellowship Written	29	23	79.3
	Fellowship Clinical	25	21	84.0
Emergency medicine	^(c) Fellowship-Written	469	355	75.7
	^(d) Fellowship-Clinical	382	246	64.4
General practice	RACGP Fellowship Exam		^(f) 891	
	AKT	1,133	924	81.6
	KFP	1,171	924	78.9
	OSCE	979	905	92.4
	3 segments completed by 2015	^(e) 817		
	ACRRM Fellowship Exam:			
	MSF	102	102	100.0
	MiniCEX	90	85	94.4
	MCQ	131	92	70.2
	StAMPS	151	87	57.6
Intensive care	Second Part Examination	120	69	57.5
	Paediatric Second Part Examination	13	8	61.5
Medical administration ^(a)	Oral Examination	16	12	75.0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	Written	141	92	65.2
	Oral	79	58	73.4
Occupational and environmental medicine	Written	13	8	61.5
	Practical	11	9	81.8
Ophthalmology	RANZCO Advanced Clinical Exam (Written)	30	22	73.3
	RANZCO Advanced Clinical Exam (Clinical)	32	26	81.3
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	OMS Final Examination	12	10	83.3
Pathology	Part II Examinations	117	95	81.2
Public health medicine	Final Program Assessment	14	13	92.9
Radiation oncology	Phase 2 Written and Clinical Vivas	23	22	95.7
Rehabilitation medicine	Written Short-Answer	24	19	79.2
	Written MCQ	27	19	70.4
	Clinical	37	29	78.4
Sexual health medicine	Exit Assessment Interview	5	5	100.0
Sport and exercise medicine	Written	8	6	75.0
	Clinical	5	4	80.0
Surgery	Fellowship	208	169	81.3

(a) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong candidates.

(b) There were 2 trainees exempt from the written examination in 2015.

(c) Separate written and clinical exams implemented in 2015.

(d) Clinical exam can only be sat after written exam passed.

(e) Number of registrars who sat all three exams in the 2015 calendar year.

(f) Number of registrars who completed their last exam in the 2015 calendar year. Other exams may have been sat prior to 2015.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.37: Vocational trainees undertaking additional examinations: Numbers and proportions passing by medical specialty, 2015

Medical specialty	Examination	Time held	Trainees sitting	Trainees passing	Proportion passing (%)
Adult medicine	Written	February	836	594	71.1
	Clinical	July	774	576	74.4
Anaesthesia	Primary Written		295	178	60.3
	Primary Oral		213	178	83.6
Clinical radiology	Part 1	April/August	109	76	69.7
Dermatology	Pharmacology	May	19	16	84.2
	Pharmacology	November	6	5	83.3
Emergency medicine	Primary - Anatomy	February/August	424	282	66.5
	Primary - Pathology	February/August	343	308	89.8
	Primary - Physiology	February/August	426	309	72.5
	Primary - Pharmacology	February/August	364	276	75.8
	^(a) Viva	March/September	355	256	72.1
Intensive care	Part I	May and November	74	43	58.1
Ophthalmology	^(b) Ophthalmic sciences	2	27	27	100.0
	^(c) Ophthalmic Basic Competencies and Knowledge (OBCK)	2	31	30	96.8
	Ophthalmic pathology	2	32	25	78.1
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	The Surgical Sciences and Training (SST) Examination	May	11	8	72.7
Paediatrics	Written	February	250	181	72.4
	Clinical	July	238	188	79.0
Pathology	Basic pathology sciences	April	48	40	83.3
	Part 1	May/August	143	106	74.1
Psychiatry (Basic training)	^(d) Case Histories	November	481	315	65.5
	^(e) Written	February/August	119	42	35.3
	Clinical (OSCE only)	April/September	151	125	82.8
Radiation oncology	Phase 1	September	23	16	69.6
Surgery	Clinical Exam	May and September	171	159	93.0
	Surgical Science Exam (Generic)	May and September	212	128	60.4
	Surgical Science (Specialty Specific)	May and September	158	132	83.5

(a) Trainees sit for Viva exam after passing the first four components.

(b) The figure for the five ophthalmic sciences subject examinations is calculated as the number of trainees who sat and passed all their examinations at the 18 month point of their training (trainees may have attempted the examinations more than once).

(c) The figure for OBCK is the total number of candidates who sat this examination in either semester in 2015 and includes candidates who attempted this examination more than once. The OBCK figure includes one candidate from the 2013 cohort and two candidates from the 2014 cohort who sat this examination in 2015.

(d) Includes results from the First presentation case history, Psychological Methods Case and the first submissions from the 2012 Fellowship Program Psychotherapy Written Case.

(e) Figures only cover the 2003 Fellowship program.

Source: Medical colleges

Trends

Table 4.38: Vocational trainees who passed final or fellowship examination by medical specialty, 2011–15

Medical specialty	Examination	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Anaesthesia	Fellowship	176	229	212	214	215
Anaesthesia - Pain medicine	Fellowship	23	22	27	32	21
Clinical radiology	Part II FRANZCR Examination					
	Written and Vivas	64	58	58	83	87
Dermatology	Fellowship Written	20	17	30	17	23
	Fellowship Clinical	19	17	25	19	21
Emergency medicine	Fellowship	83	116	131	138	^(f) 246
General practice	^(a) RACGP Fellowship Exam	553	643	731	800	891
	AKT	..	672	743	888	924
	KFP	..	664	725	832	924
	OSCE	..	651	754	836	905
ACRRM Fellowship Exam:						
	MSF	55	54	84	37	102
	MiniCEX	57	77	97	96	85
	MCQ	74	70	71	99	92
	StAMPS	35	63	64	76	87
Intensive care	Second Part General exam	61	51	41	41	69
	Second Part Paediatric exam	5	11	2	6	8
Medical administration	Oral Examination	8	16	12	29	^(g) 12
Obstetrics and gynaecology	Written	61	129	118	81	92
	Oral	77	78	117	81	58
Occupational and environmental medicine	Written	5	10	10	12	8
	Practical	5	8	14	8	9
Ophthalmology	^(b) RANZCO Advanced Clinical Exam	30	23	19	31	23
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	OMS Final Examination	4	8	11	11	10
Pathology	Part II Examinations	93	92	93	92	95
Public health medicine	Final Program Assessment	7	7	15	10	13
Radiation oncology	Part II Written and Clinical Vivas					
		19	19	16	17	22
Rehabilitation medicine	Written	15	36	..	..	..
	Written Short-Answer	..	..	28	33	19
	Written MCQ	..	..	22	41	19
	Clinical	20	19	20	44	29
Sexual health medicine	Exit Assessment Interview	2	0	0	5	5
Sport and exercise medicine		4	4	4	6	2
Surgery	Fellowship	^(c) 178	^(c) 190	^(d) 221	^(e) 225	169

(a) These figures are for the Training Program route only.

(b) There are two components to the exam and both must be passed to progress. Figures represent the number who passed both components within the calendar year.

(c) Excludes international medical graduates.

(d) Includes 32 New Zealand trainees and 1 overseas trainee who also passed fellowship examination.

(e) Includes 33 New Zealand, 2 overseas and 22 International Medical Graduate trainees who passed fellowship examination.

(f) Separate written and clinical exams implemented in 2015. Clinical exam can only be sat after written exam passed.

(g) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong candidates.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.39: Proportion of vocational trainees sitting a final or fellowship examination who passed by medical specialty, 2011–15

Medical specialty	Examination	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		Proportion passing (%)				
Adult medicine ^(a)	Written	68.7	69.9	69.6	68.7	71.1
	Clinical	70.4	69.5	70.5	71.5	74.4
Anaesthesia	Fellowship	76.9	81.8	81.5	75.1	75.4
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	Fellowship	82.0	78.6	81.8	76.2	75.0
Clinical radiology	Part 2 FRANZCR Examination Written and Vivas	76.2	63.7	66.7	74.8	64.9
Dermatology	Written	83.3	81.0	88.2	85.0	79.3
	Clinical	95.0	94.4	86.2	90.5	84.0
Emergency medicine	Fellowship	62.9	60.7	47.6	36.1	64.4
General practice	^(b) RACGP Fellowship Exam	87.2	89.6	..	..	..
	AKT	..	90.0	84.4	88.6	81.6
	KFP	..	89.5	83.4	82.5	78.9
	OSCE	..	92.5	92.7	91.0	92.4
	ACRRM:					
	MSF	62.5	100.0	94.4	90.2	100.0
	MiniCEX	87.6	92.0	87.4	85.7	94.4
	MCQ	77.0	81.0	74.7	72.8	70.2
	StAMPS	43.2	58.0	60.4	63.3	57.6
Intensive care	General	56.0	60.7	41.8	54.7	57.5
	Paediatric	50.0	84.6	50.0	66.7	61.5
Medical administration	Oral Examination	36.0	61.5	75.0	67.4	75.0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	Written	44.5	78.2	79.7	73.0	65.2
	Oral	76.2	74.3	67.2	84.0	73.4
Occupational and environmental medicine	Written	38.5	76.9	58.8	80.0	61.5
	Practical	45.5	72.7	82.4	66.7	81.8
Ophthalmology	Written	78.9	76.5	63.3	91.9	73.3
	Clinical	81.6	82.4	86.7	86.7	81.3
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	OMS Final Examination	66.6	72.7	91.7	91.7	83.3
Paediatrics ^(a)	Written	71.2	70.3	72.3	69.3	72.4
	Clinical	67.5	65.8	66.9	76.1	79.0
Pathology	Part II Examinations	90.0	89.3	86.9	82.1	81.2
Public health medicine		54.0	63.6	75.0	76.9	92.9
Radiation oncology	Phase 2 Written and Clinical Vivas	76.0	63.3	66.7	81.0	95.7
Rehabilitation medicine	Written	58.0	92.3	na	na	na
	Written Short-Answer	na	na	84.8	89.2	79.2
	Written MCQ	na	na	66.7	95.3	70.4
	Clinical	69.0	47.5	40.0	80.0	78.4
Sexual health medicine		66.0	na	na	71.4	100.0
Sport and exercise medicine	Written	66.7	80.0	38.1	58.3	75.0
	Clinical	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	80.0
Surgery		^(c) 65.7	^(c) 61.1	^(c) 66.0	^(d) 80.1	^(d) 81.3

(a) Exam results for adult and paediatric medicine refer to the basic training written and clinical exams.

(b) Figures are for the Training Program route only.

(c) Individual pass rate. This counts all examination attempts made by a candidate during the year.

(d) Overall annual pass rate. A candidate may have attempted the fellowship examination more than once during the year.

Source: Medical colleges

New College Fellows

Table 4.40: New fellows: Total, females and overseas trained specialists by medical specialty, 2015

Medical specialty	Total	Proportion of all new fellows (%)	Females	Proportion female (%)	Overseas trained specialists	Proportion overseas trained specialists (%)
Addiction medicine	8	0.2	1	12.5	0	0
Adult medicine	506	15.5	244	48.2	41	8.1
Anaesthesia	160	4.9	67	41.9	20	12.5
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	32	1.0	14	43.8	0	0
Clinical radiology	88	2.7	25	28.4	23	26.1
Dermatology	20	0.6	11	55.0	0	0
Emergency medicine	220	6.7	79	35.9	16	7.3
General practice						
- RACGP	1,231	37.7	728	59.1	394	32.0
- ACRRM	79	2.4	33	41.8	25	31.6
Intensive care	48	1.5	20	41.7	4	8.3
Medical administration ^(a)	12	0.4	3	25.0	0	0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	91	2.8	66	72.5	^(c) 25	27.5
Occupational and environmental medicine	9	0.3	4	44.4	1	11.1
Ophthalmology	^(b) 25	0.8	10	40.0	^(d) 8	32.0
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	10	0.3	0	0	1	10.0
Paediatrics	158	4.8	108	68.4	17	10.8
Palliative medicine	18	0.6	12	66.7	4	22.2
Pathology	55	1.7	35	63.6	11	20.0
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	42	1.3	23	54.8	0	0
Psychiatry	180	5.5	81	45.0	74	41.1
Public health medicine	16	0.5	12	75.0	2	12.5
Radiation oncology	24	0.7	7	29.2	3	12.5
Rehabilitation medicine	33	1.0	23	69.7	1	3.0
Sexual health medicine	6	0.2	4	66.7	4	66.7
Sport and exercise medicine	2	0.1	0	0	0	0
Surgery	189	5.8	35	18.5	38	20.1
Total	3,262	100.0	1,645	50.4	712	21.8

(a) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong new fellows.

(b) Excludes 16 new fellows who live overseas of whom 5 are females.

(c) Of the 25 SIMG new fellows, 15 were assessed as substantially comparable (SC) and 10 as partially comparable (PC).

(d) Excludes 3 overseas trained specialists who live overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.41: New fellows by medical specialty and state/territory, 2015

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Addiction medicine	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	8
Adult medicine	171	160	77	36	37	11	8	6	506
Anaesthesia	48	32	38	6	27	4	3	2	160
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	10	8	6	2	4	2	0	0	32
Clinical radiology	24	19	19	14	11	0	1	0	88
Dermatology	5	6	3	4	2	^(c) 0	^(c) 0	^(c) 0	20
Emergency medicine	55	49	64	18	23	4	2	5	220
General practice									
- RACGP	401	289	254	71	140	29	22	25	1,231
- ACRRM	13	9	40	2	8	2	5	0	79
Intensive care	10	15	11	2	7	0	0	3	48
Medical administration ^(a)	3	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	12
Obstetrics and gynaecology ^(b)	22	34	22	3	7	2	0	1	91
Occupational and environmental medicine	1	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	9
Ophthalmology	5	7	2	2	6	2	0	1	25
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	1	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	10
Paediatrics	53	36	29	8	21	3	4	4	158
Palliative medicine	8	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	18
Pathology	20	16	8	3	6	1	0	1	55
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	16	13	4	1	6	1	0	1	42
Psychiatry	54	55	39	3	18	4	3	4	180
Public health medicine	5	5	1	2	0	0	2	1	16
Radiation oncology	11	7	4	1	0	0	0	1	24
Rehabilitation medicine	12	8	7	2	3	1	0	0	33
Sexual health medicine	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
Sport and exercise medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Surgery	64	47	31	18	21	1	5	2	189
Total	1,020	827	671	204	358	67	57	58	3,262

(a) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong new fellows.

(b) Includes new SIMG fellows in the count reported in table 4.40.

(c) New fellows for TAS are represented in VIC, NT trainees in SA and ACT trainees in NSW.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.42: Female new fellows by medical specialty and state/territory, 2015

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Addiction medicine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Adult medicine	81	96	23	17	18	6	3	0	244
Anaesthesia	25	15	15	2	7	2	1	0	67
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	4	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	14
Clinical radiology	7	8	3	5	2	0	0	0	25
Dermatology	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	11
Emergency medicine	17	19	22	6	12	2	1	0	79
General practice									
- RACGP	248	173	133	42	83	17	15	17	728
- ACRRM	2	6	16	0	4	2	3	0	33
Intensive care	6	5	5	1	2	0	0	1	20
Medical administration ^(a)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Obstetrics and gynaecology	18	26	13	2	4	2	0	1	66
Occupational and environmental medicine	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Ophthalmology	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	10
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paediatrics	36	22	20	6	16	2	3	3	108
Palliative medicine	5	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	12
Pathology	14	11	3	2	3	1	0	1	35
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	7	8	2	1	4	1	0	0	23
Psychiatry	27	24	16	2	10	0	0	2	81
Public health medicine	4	3	1	2	0	0	2	0	12
Radiation oncology	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Rehabilitation medicine	10	5	5	2	1	0	0	0	23
Sexual health medicine	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Sport and exercise medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surgery	14	11	2	2	5	0	0	1	35
Total	541	445	288	99	179	37	30	26	1,645

(a) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong new fellows.

Source: Medical colleges

Trends

Table 4.43: New fellows by medical specialty, 2011–15

Medical specialty	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011–15 (%)
Addiction medicine	1	4	3	2	8	700.0
Adult medicine	362	456	438	307	506	39.8
Anaesthesia	223	229	256	208	160	-28.3
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	12	19	14	27	32	166.7
Clinical radiology	77	115	100	79	88	14.3
Dermatology	21	20	23	31	20	-4.8
Emergency medicine	78	135	115	137	220	182.1
General practice						
- RACGP	^(b) 1,037	^(f) 1,216	^(h) 1,096	^(m) 1,283	1,231	18.7
- ACRRM	^(c) 38	63	85	74	79	107.9
Intensive care	50	63	⁽ⁱ⁾ 52	40	48	-4.0
Medical administration	^(d) 14	19	13	28	12	-14.3
Obstetrics and gynaecology	90	81	68	99	91	1.1
Occupational and environmental medicine	2	4	8	9	9	350.0
Ophthalmology	^(e) 29	^(g) 38	^(j) 36	37	⁽ⁿ⁾ 25	-13.8
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	4	8	11	9	10	150.0
Paediatrics	102	146	134	102	158	54.9
Palliative medicine	7	16	15	39	18	157.1
Pathology	88	99	^(k) 98	^(k) 95	^(k) 97	10.2
Psychiatry	131	136	141	133	180	37.4
Public health medicine	4	7	7	12	16	300.0
Radiation oncology	22	20	23	17	24	9.1
Rehabilitation medicine	23	26	20	33	33	43.5
Sexual health medicine	3	3	3	5	6	100.0
Sport and exercise medicine	3	2	^(l) 2	4	2	-33.3
Surgery ^(a)	212	217	193	183	189	-10.8
Total	2,633	3,142	2,954	2,993	3,262	23.9

(a) Includes new fellows through SET program and overseas trained specialists that have been awarded fellowship.

(b) Excludes 96 new fellows awarded fellowship who live overseas.

(c) Excludes 2 new fellows who live overseas.

(d) Includes 5 New Zealand and Hong Kong new fellows.

(e) Includes 10 new fellows trained overseas.

(f) Excludes 107 new fellows awarded fellowship who live overseas.

(g) Includes 13 overseas trained specialists.

(h) Excludes 99 new fellows who live overseas.

(i) Excludes 17 new fellows who live overseas.

(j) Excludes 6 new fellows who live overseas.

(k) Includes new fellows from pathology, and pathology and RACP (jointly).

(l) Excludes 1 New Zealand new fellow.

(m) Includes 558 new fellows from non-AGPT Programs.

(n) Excludes 16 new fellows who live overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.44: New fellows by state/territory, 2011–15

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2011	744	713	603	198	242	45	31	41	2,617
2012	863	759	702	241	328	89	43	64	^(a) 3,103
2013	832	747	660	204	364	61	44	42	2,954
2014	933	758	624	214	330	49	34	51	2,993
2015	1,020	827	671	204	358	67	57	58	3,262
Change 2011–15 (%)	37.1	16.0	11.3	3.0	47.9	48.9	83.9	41.5	24.6

(a) Australian total for 2012 differs from the sum of state/territory numbers due to the inclusion of new fellows who completed their training overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.45: Proportion of female new fellows by medical specialty, 2011–15

Medical specialty	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Proportion female (%)				
Addiction medicine	..	25.0	33.3	100.0	12.5
Adult medicine	37.0	39.9	42.7	36.2	48.2
Anaesthesia	31.8	41.5	42.2	36.1	41.9
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	33.3	15.8	35.7	33.3	43.8
Clinical radiology	29.9	31.3	32.0	32.9	28.4
Dermatology	57.1	65.0	52.2	80.6	55.0
Emergency medicine	34.6	45.2	38.3	44.5	35.9
General practice					
- RACGP	52.6	50.8	52.6	51.4	59.1
- ACRRM	23.7	31.7	32.9	31.1	41.8
Intensive care	24.0	11.1	30.8	15.0	41.7
Medical administration	7.1	42.1	46.2	35.7	25.0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	63.3	54.3	60.3	63.6	72.5
Occupational and environmental medicine	0	50.0	0	0	44.4
Ophthalmology	10.3	28.9	30.6	29.7	40.0
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	na	na	0	0	0
Paediatrics	63.7	64.4	56.7	65.7	68.4
Palliative medicine	85.7	56.3	86.7	69.2	66.7
Pathology	59.3	55.7	50.9	60.4	63.6
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	37.9	51.7	44.2	52.4	54.8
Psychiatry	45.0	52.9	45.4	53.4	45.0
Public health medicine	75.0	57.1	71.4	50.0	75.0
Radiation oncology	50.0	45.0	65.2	76.5	29.2
Rehabilitation medicine	60.9	57.7	70.0	69.7	69.7
Sexual health medicine	100.0	33.3	33.3	80.0	66.7
Sport and exercise medicine	33.3	50.0	100.0	25.0	0
Surgery	15.1	19.4	19.2	27.9	18.5
Total	43.7	44.7	45.4	46.7	50.4
Female new fellows	1,149	1,402	1,341	1,399	1,645

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.46: Proportion of female new fellows by state/territory, 2011–15

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
	Proportion female (%)								
2011	44.4	47.7	41.1	41.9	35.5	60.0	29.0	53.7	43.8
2012	45.8	46.2	42.2	42.7	45.1	42.7	44.2	54.7	44.8
2013	49.4	46.1	40.3	48.5	42.6	45.9	45.5	42.9	45.4
2014	50.2	47.8	44.2	46.7	39.7	46.9	47.1	45.1	46.7
2015	53.0	53.8	42.9	48.5	50.0	55.2	52.6	44.8	50.4

Source: Medical colleges

New Fellows by Subspecialty – Selected Colleges

Obstetrics and Gynaecology Subspecialties

Table 4.47: Obstetrics and gynaecology subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty	New fellows	Female new fellows	Proportion female (%)
Obstetrics and gynaecology ultrasound	0	0	0
Maternal and fetal medicine	1	1	100.0
Reproductive endocrinology and infertility	1	1	100.0
Gynaecological oncology	1	1	100.0
Urogynaecology	0	0	0
Total	3	3	100.0

Source: Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Pathology Subspecialties

Table 4.48: Pathology subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty	New fellows	Female new fellows	Proportion female (%)
Anatomical pathology	42	25	59.5
Chemical pathology	4	4	100.0
Forensic pathology	1	1	100.0
Genetics pathology	1	0	0
General pathology	2	1	50.0
Haematology	38	22	57.9
Immunopathology	2	1	50.0
Microbiology	7	4	57.1
Total	97	58	59.8

Source: Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia

Physician Adult Medicine Subspecialties

Table 4.49: Physician adult medicine subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty ^(a)	New fellows ^(d)	Female new fellows ^(d)	Proportion female (%)
Cardiology	59	10	16.9
Clinical genetics	1	1	100.0
Clinical haematology	0	0	0
Clinical immunology and allergy	1	0	0
Clinical pharmacology	4	1	25.0
Endocrinology	64	41	64.1
Endocrinology and chemical pathology	2	1	50.0
Gastroenterology	42	15	35.7
General medicine	92	30	32.6
Geriatric medicine	59	29	49.2
Haematology	39	22	56.4
Immunology and allergy	8	2	25.0
Infectious diseases	12	8	66.7
Infectious diseases and microbiology	6	4	66.7
Intensive care medicine	0	0	0
Medical oncology	46	24	52.2
Nephrology	35	16	45.7
Neurology	35	19	54.3
Nuclear medicine	7	1	14.3
Palliative medicine	12	9	75.0
Respiratory and sleep medicine ^(b)	43	21	48.8
Rheumatology	19	11	57.9
Total^(c)	506	244	48.2

(a) Numbers reflect fellows within a sub-specialty. Due to fellows holding multiple sub-specialties, this is not a one-to-one relationship.

(b) Includes fellows who completed training in thoracic medicine and thoracic and sleep medicine.

(c) The totals listed are not cumulative, as the list of specialties is not exhaustive.

(d) Includes those that were admitted as an overseas trained physician.

Source: Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Physician Paediatric Subspecialties

Table 4.50: Physician paediatric and child health subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty ^(a)	New fellows ^(d)	Female new fellows ^(d)	Proportion female (%)
Cardiology	2	1	50.0
Clinical genetics	1	0	0
Clinical pharmacology	0	0	0
Community child health	14	14	100.0
Endocrinology	3	1	33.3
Endocrinology and chemical pathology	0	0	0
Gastroenterology	1	0	0
General paediatrics	103	69	67.0
Haematology	3	3	100.0
Immunology and allergy	5	4	80.0
Infectious diseases	3	2	66.7
Intensive care medicine	0	0	0
Medical oncology	6	5	83.3
Neonatal/perinatal medicine	18	8	44.4
Nephrology	6	2	33.3
Neurology	5	5	100.0
Nuclear medicine	0	0	0
Paediatric emergency medicine	7	4	57.1
Palliative medicine	0	0	0
Respiratory and sleep medicine ^(b)	2	2	100.0
Rheumatology	0	0	0
Total^(c)	158	108	68.4

(a) Numbers reflect fellows within a sub-specialty. Due to fellows holding multiple sub-specialties, this is not a one-to-one relationship.

(b) Includes fellows who completed training in thoracic medicine and thoracic and sleep medicine.

(c) The totals listed are not cumulative, as the list of specialties is not exhaustive.

(d) Includes those that were admitted as an overseas trained physician.

Source: Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Surgical Subspecialties

Table 4.51: Surgical subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty	New fellows	Female new fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiothoracic surgery	7	2	28.6
General surgery	70	20	28.6
Neurosurgery	13	0	0
Orthopaedic surgery	47	3	6.4
Otolaryngology, head and neck surgery	13	3	23.1
Paediatric surgery	6	1	16.7
Plastic and reconstructive surgery	12	4	33.3
Urology	12	1	8.3
Vascular surgery	9	1	11.1
Total	189	35	18.5

Source: Royal Australasian College of Surgeons

College Fellows

Table 4.52: Fellows: Total, number and proportion of females, and new fellows and proportion of all fellows by medical specialty, 2015

Medical specialty	Fellows	Females	Proportion female (%)	New fellows	New fellows as a proportion of all fellows (%)
Addiction medicine	155	39	25.2	8	5.2
Adult medicine	7,400	2,345	31.7	506	6.8
Anaesthesia	4,264	1,246	29.2	160	3.8
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	295	73	24.7	32	10.8
Clinical radiology	1,920	499	26.0	88	4.6
Dermatology	512	236	46.1	20	3.9
Emergency medicine	1,801	596	33.1	220	12.2
General practice					
- RACGP	19,581	9,385	47.9	1,231	6.3
- ACRRM	1,457	342	23.5	79	5.4
Intensive care	739	140	18.9	48	6.5
Medical administration ^(a)	228	77	33.8	12	5.3
Obstetrics and gynaecology	1,741	763	43.8	91	5.2
Occupational and environmental medicine	243	50	20.6	9	3.7
Ophthalmology	^(b) 941	197	20.9	25	2.7
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	193	18	9.3	10	5.2
Paediatrics	2,180	1,095	50.2	158	7.2
Palliative medicine	264	150	56.8	18	6.8
Pathology	1,262	567	44.9	55	4.4
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	599	229	38.2	42	7.0
Psychiatry	3,550	1,349	38.0	180	5.1
Public health medicine	407	178	43.7	16	3.9
Radiation oncology	357	149	41.7	24	6.7
Rehabilitation medicine	456	222	48.7	33	7.2
Sexual health medicine	118	66	55.9	6	5.1
Sport and exercise medicine	125	27	21.6	2	1.6
Surgery	4,865	533	11.0	189	3.9
Total	55,653	20,571	37.0	3,262	5.9

(a) Excludes New Zealand and Hong Kong fellows.

(b) Includes fellows working no more than 2 sessions per week, or undertaking locums for no more than 6 weeks per annum.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.53: Fellows by medical specialty and state/territory, 2015

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Addiction medicine	62	28	25	15	14	6	2	3	155
Adult medicine	2,385	2,196	1,280	586	615	143	53	142	7,400
Anaesthesia	1,302	1,062	881	352	457	109	28	71	^(d) 4,264
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	98	63	57	32	32	10	0	3	295
Clinical radiology	589	505	363	160	221	39	2	41	1,920
Dermatology	192	139	90	46	45	^(c) ..	^(c) ..	^(c) ..	512
Emergency medicine	462	467	425	119	219	49	26	34	1,801
General practice									
- RACGP	5,782	4,776	4,302	1,553	2,087	505	195	381	19,581
- ACRRM	359	214	454	154	120	31	35	90	1,457
Intensive care	223	173	171	59	70	14	8	21	739
Medical administration	66	56	61	12	17	5	1	10	228
Obstetrics and gynaecology	543	477	355	130	158	35	14	29	1,741
Occupational and environmental medicine	70	54	33	27	39	6	1	13	243
Ophthalmology ^(a)	360	234	159	67	82	20	5	14	941
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	52	56	39	16	24	4	2	0	193
Paediatrics	730	561	386	156	248	32	28	39	2,180
Palliative medicine	99	57	43	27	20	11	3	4	264
Pathology	426	277	247	96	146	34	5	31	1,262
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	232	138	97	41	65	9	2	15	599
Psychiatry	1,081	1,031	670	305	318	68	16	61	3,550
Public health medicine	128	78	69	27	39	12	20	34	407
Radiation oncology	133	91	68	20	24	7	2	12	357
Rehabilitation medicine	210	125	59	33	16	6	2	5	456
Sexual health medicine	60	23	15	8	6	1	1	4	118
Sport and exercise medicine	42	41	10	4	10	2	1	15	125
Surgery	1,592	1,292	924	410	444	92	30	81	4,865
Total	17,278	14,214	11,283	4,455	5,536	1,250	482	1,153	^(d) 55,653
Proportion of total (%)	31.0	25.5	20.3	8.0	9.9	2.2	0.9	2.1	100.0
Population proportion (%) ^(b)	32.0	25.1	20.1	7.1	10.9	2.2	1.0	1.6	100.0

(a) Includes fellows working no more than 2 sessions per week, or undertaking locums for no more than 6 weeks per annum.

(b) Population data from ABS. 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics, March 2016. Released 22/09/2016.

(c) Fellows for TAS are represented in VIC, NT trainees in SA and ACT trainees in NSW.

(d) ANZCA has no state/territory data available for 2 fellows.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.54: Female fellows by medical specialty and state/territory, 2015

Medical specialty	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Addiction medicine	17	4	8	3	4	1	1	1	39
Adult medicine	777	773	351	170	168	46	16	44	2,345
Anaesthesia	384	318	244	97	140	31	8	23	^(b) 1,246
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	25	16	15	7	7	3	0	0	73
Clinical radiology	153	142	76	51	60	10	0	7	499
Dermatology	91	69	38	27	11	^(a) ..	^(a) ..	^(a) ..	236
Emergency medicine	156	157	133	39	73	20	12	6	596
General practice									
- RACGP	2,804	2,301	1,997	711	976	264	125	207	9,385
- ACRRM	65	48	120	35	25	11	16	22	342
Intensive care	48	36	28	5	13	1	4	5	140
Medical administration	28	15	17	4	3	2	1	7	77
Obstetrics and gynaecology	220	235	145	58	68	17	8	12	763
Occupational and environmental medicine	21	15	4	3	6	1	0	0	50
Ophthalmology	75	62	25	17	11	3	2	2	197
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	2	7	3	0	6	0	0	0	18
Paediatrics	359	302	188	69	124	11	18	24	1,095
Palliative medicine	65	31	18	16	11	6	2	1	150
Pathology	217	115	103	42	58	15	1	16	567
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	90	61	30	12	23	5	1	7	229
Psychiatry	393	394	261	118	126	22	7	28	1,349
Public health medicine	53	29	33	12	20	3	12	16	178
Radiation oncology	62	36	29	5	7	2	1	7	149
Rehabilitation medicine	101	62	31	16	10	2	0	0	222
Sexual health medicine	30	15	6	5	5	1	1	3	66
Sport and exercise medicine	12	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	27
Surgery	168	163	92	44	48	9	2	7	533
Total	6,416	5,414	3,996	1,567	2,006	486	238	447	^(b) 20,571
Proportion of female fellows (%)	31.2	26.3	19.4	7.6	9.8	2.4	1.2	2.2	100.0

(a) Female fellows for TAS are represented in VIC, NT trainees in SA and ACT trainees in NSW.

(b) ANZCA has no state/territory data available for 1 female fellow.

Source: Medical colleges

Fellows by Subspecialty – Selected Colleges

Pathology Subspecialties

Table 4.55: Pathology fellows: Total, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty	Fellows	Female fellows	Proportion female (%)
Anatomical pathology	834	402	48.2
Chemical pathology	80	30	37.5
Forensic pathology	43	17	39.5
General pathology	77	16	20.8
Genetic pathology	17	5	29.4
Haematology	497	205	41.2
Immunopathology	103	31	30.1
Microbiology	205	89	43.4
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	5	1	20.0
Total	1,861	796	42.8

Source: Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia

Physician Adult Medicine Subspecialties

Table 4.56: Physician adult medicine fellows: Total, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty ^(a)	Fellows	Female fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiology	1,037	155	14.9
Clinical genetics	8	6	75.0
Clinical haematology	9	3	33.3
Clinical immunology and allergy	17	5	29.4
Clinical pharmacology	53	13	24.5
Endocrinology	523	287	54.9
Endocrinology/Chemical pathology	8	7	87.5
Gastroenterology	662	154	23.3
General medicine	851	204	24.0
Geriatric medicine	591	281	47.5
Haematology	399	151	37.8
Immunology and allergy	84	31	36.9
Infectious diseases	297	121	40.7
Infectious diseases and microbiology	49	25	51.0
Intensive care medicine	67	8	11.9
Medical oncology	552	250	45.3
Nephrology	435	150	34.5
Neurology	421	120	28.5
Nuclear medicine	171	46	26.9
Palliative medicine	104	75	72.1
Respiratory and sleep medicine ^(b)	555	158	28.5
Rheumatology	282	128	45.4
Total^(c)	7,400	2,345	31.7

(a) Numbers reflect fellows within a sub-specialty. Due to fellows holding multiple sub-specialties, this is not a one-to-one relationship.

(b) Includes fellows who completed training in thoracic medicine and thoracic and sleep medicine, Sleep I and II.

(c) The totals listed are not cumulative, as the list of specialties is not exhaustive. There are also several fellows who were admitted to fellowship when record-keeping practices did not denote a specialty.

Source: Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Physician Paediatric Subspecialties

Table 4.57: Physician paediatrics and child health fellows: Total, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty ^(a)	Fellows	Female fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiology	34	4	11.8
Clinical genetics	58	32	55.2
Clinical haematology	2	0	0
Clinical immunology and allergy	11	6	54.5
Clinical pharmacology	3	2	66.7
Community child health	97	87	89.7
Endocrinology	47	32	68.1
General paediatrics	867	496	57.2
Gastroenterology	26	7	26.9
Haematology	21	12	57.1
Immunology and allergy	19	12	63.2
Infectious diseases	25	14	56.0
Infectious diseases and microbiology	4	1	25.0
Intensive care medicine	7	1	14.3
Medical oncology	52	26	50.0
Neonatal/Perinatal medicine	184	83	45.1
Nephrology	25	9	36.0
Neurology	52	25	48.1
Nuclear medicine	14	3	21.4
Paediatric child and adolescent psychiatry	5	4	80.0
Paediatric emergency medicine	94	52	55.3
Palliative medicine	5	4	80.0
Respiratory and sleep medicine ^(b)	86	40	46.5
Rheumatology	17	7	41.2
Total^(c)	2,180	1,095	50.2

(a) Numbers reflect fellows within a sub-specialty. Due to fellows holding multiple sub-specialties, this is not a one-to-one relationship.

(b) Figures for respiratory and sleep include fellows who completed training in thoracic medicine and thoracic and sleep medicine, Sleep I and II.

(c) The totals listed are not cumulative totals of the numbers presented above, as the list of specialties is not exhaustive. There are also several fellows who were admitted to fellowship when record-keeping practices did not denote a specialty.

Source: Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Surgical Subspecialties

Table 4.58: Surgical fellows: Total, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2015

Subspecialty	Fellows	Female fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiothoracic surgery	182	12	6.6
General surgery	1,621	242	14.9
Neurosurgery	237	31	13.1
Orthopaedic surgery	1,262	45	3.6
Otolaryngology, head and neck surgery	449	60	13.4
Paediatric surgery	93	27	29.0
Plastic and reconstructive surgery	422	59	14.0
Urology	408	36	8.8
Vascular surgery	191	21	11.0
Total	4,865	533	11.0

Source: Royal Australasian College of Surgeons

CHAPTER 5: INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY

Table 5.1: Primary visas granted to medical practitioners, 2011–16^{(a),(b)}

Visa subclass	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2015–16 Proportion of total (%)	Change 2014–15 to 2015–16 (%)	Change 2011–12 to 2015–16 (%)
457	3,300	2,860	2,440	2,540	2,730	93.0	7.7%	-17.0%
422 ^(c)	0	0	0	0	0	na	na	na
442/402	260	230	210	290	210	7.0	-28.0	-19.5
Total	3,560	3,090	2,650	2,820	2,940	100.0	4.1	-17.4

(a) Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

(b) For Subclass 442/402 and 457 visas, nominated occupations include Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) 253 Medical Practitioners.

(c) Subclass 422 visas were not available for new primary visa applicants from 1 July 2010.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection

Table 5.2: Primary visas granted to medical practitioners by visa subclass: Top 10 citizenship countries^{(a),(b)}, 2015–16

Citizenship country	Visa subclass		Total	Proportion of total (%)
	457	442/402		
United Kingdom	1,050	20	1,070	36.4
Malaysia	220	20	240	8.0
Ireland, Republic of	230	<10	230	7.8
India	210	10	220	7.6
Canada	160	10	170	5.8
Sri Lanka	120	10	140	4.6
Singapore	90	10	100	3.4
Iran	70	<10	70	2.4
United States of America	50	10	60	2.0
Pakistan	50	0	50	1.6
Other countries	500	100	600	20.4
Total	2,730	210	2,940	100.0

(a) Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

(b) For Subclass 457 and 442/402 visas nominated occupations include Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) 253 Medical Practitioners.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection

Table 5.3: Primary visa holders where the occupation is medical practitioner by visa subclass^(a), 2014–15 and 2015–16

Visa type	Visa holders at 30/06/2015	Visa holders at 30/06/2016	Change 2014–15 to 2015–16 (%)
457	4,100	4,060	-1.1
422	0	0	na
442/402	230	180	-22.1
Total	4,330	4,240	-2.2

(a) Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection

Requirements for Practicing Medicine in Australia

Competent Authority Pathway

Table 5.4: International medical graduates: Applications assessment through Competent Authority Pathway, 2015

Country of training	PLAB ^(b)	GMCUK ^(c)	MCC ^(d)	USMLE ^(e)	NZREX ^(f)	MCI ^(g)	Total number of applications	Provisional registration granted
Canada	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	25
India	36	0	1	2	2	0	41	35
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	185	185	180
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	921	0	0	0	0	921	895
United States of America	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	39
Other ^(a)	19	0	16	3	8	0	46	32
Total	55	921	43	45	10	185	1,259	1,207

(a) Other includes: Bangladesh, Cayman Islands, China, Dominica, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Russian Federation, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine.

(b) Professional and Linguistic Assessments Board test.

(c) Medical school in the United Kingdom accredited by the General Medical Council.

(d) Medical Council of Canada Exam.

(e) United States Medical Licensing Exam.

(f) New Zealand Registration Exam.

(g) Medical school in Ireland accredited by the Medical Council of Ireland.

Source: The Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency administrative data

Standard Pathway

Table 5.5: International medical graduates: Applications assessed through Standard Pathway AMC examination, 2015

Country of training	MCQ exam attempts	MCQ exam passes	Clinical exam attempts	Clinical exam passes
Bangladesh	164	100	214	65
China	135	51	80	20
Colombia	17	8	15	5
Egypt	186	118	58	16
Fiji	25	17	12	4
India	367	211	364	103
Indonesia	14	5	18	7
Iran	133	92	126	30
Iraq	79	43	67	23
Jordan	6	4	5	3
Malaysia	41	28	40	12
Myanmar	63	45	122	38
Nepal	32	14	24	13
Nigeria	92	47	41	5
Pakistan	234	145	213	76
Papua New Guinea	4	1	7	1
Philippines	108	52	112	18
Romania	11	1	5	0
Russia	92	39	55	8
South Africa	38	29	23	13
Sri Lanka	143	101	142	50
Ukraine	37	18	22	5
Viet Nam	6	2	11	4
Zimbabwe	6	4	7	0
Other ^{(a),(b)}	387	211	220	56
Total	2,420	1,386	2,003	575

- (a) Other in MCQ Exam includes: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint Maarten, South Korea, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Venezuela and Yemen.
- (b) Other in Clinical Exam includes: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, Chile, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Korea, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, USSR, Uzbekistan, Venezuela and Yemen.

Source: Australian Medical Council administrative data

Table 5.6: International medical graduates: Workplace-based assessment through Standard Pathway, 2015

Authority	Country of Training	Workplace-based assessment attempts	Workplace-based assessment passes
Central Coast Local Health District	Bangladesh	1	1
	Dominican Republic	1	1
	India	4	4
	Iraq	1	1
	Pakistan	2	2
	Papua New Guinea	1	1
	Sri Lanka	1	1
Total Central Coast Local Health District		11	11
Hunter New England Area Health Services	Afghanistan	1	1
	Bangladesh	2	2
	Belgium	1	1
	Germany	1	1
	India	8	8
	Malaysia	1	1
	Pakistan	7	7
Total Hunter New England Area Health Services		21	21
Launceston General Hospital	India	10	9
	Iran	1	1
	Iraq	2	2
	Myanmar	2	2
	Pakistan	1	1
	Russia	1	1
	Sri Lanka	3	3
	Thailand	1	1
Total Launceston General Hospital		21	20
Monash Health	China	1	1
	India	2	2
Total Monash Health		3	3
Rural and Outer Metro United Alliance	Colombia	2	2
	Iran	1	1

	Iraq	1	1
	Nigeria	1	1
	Sri Lanka	1	1
Total Rural and Outer Metro United Alliance		6	6
Southern Health	Philippines	1	1
Total Southern Health		1	1
WA Health	India	5	5
	Iraq	2	2
	Myanmar	1	1
	Pakistan	3	3
	Philippines	1	1
	Poland	1	1
	South Africa	2	2
	Sri Lanka	1	1
	United Arab Emirates	1	1
Total WA Health		17	17
Total		80	79

Source: The Australian Medical Council administrative data

Assessment of Overseas Trained Specialists

Standard Specialist Assessment

Table 5.7: Specialist assessment process by medical specialty, 2015

Medical specialty ^(a)	Number of applications to college	Proportion of total (%)	Substantially comparable	Partially comparable	Not comparable	Applications withdrawn in 2015 (before or after assessment)
Adult medicine	103	13.1	96	18	12	24
Anaesthesia	59	7.5	27	27	7	2
Dermatology	9	1.1	0	5	4	0
Emergency medicine	16	2.0	0	12	1	1
General practice	263	33.5	179	26	2	1
Intensive care	14	1.8	0	8	1	0
Medical administration	3	0.4	1	1	1	0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	42	5.4	22	14	17	7
Occupational and environmental medicine	2	0.3	2	0	0	0
Ophthalmology	11	1.4	4	12	4	11
Paediatrics and child health	44	5.6	14	8	4	7
Palliative medicine	1	0.1	1	0	0	0
Pathology	12	1.5	1	5	3	0
Psychiatry	67	8.5	18	29	10	27
Public health medicine	2	0.3	0	1	0	10
Radiology	50	6.4	1	46	4	6
Rehabilitation medicine	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sexual health medicine	2	0.3	1	0	0	2
Sport and exercise medicine	2	0.3	0	2	0	0
Surgery	83	10.6	15	27	33	4
Total	785	100.0	382	241	103	106

(a) Assessment of outcome may be from application made last year, and some colleges have more outcomes than applications for the calendar year.

Source: The Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency administrative data

Table 5.8: Substantially comparable specialist applications by country of training and medical specialty, 2015

Medical specialty	Canada	India	New Zealand	South Africa	United Kingdom and Ireland	United States of America	Other ^(a)	Total	Proportion of total (%)
Adult medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaesthesia	1	0	0	1	25	0	0	27	7.1
Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General practice	6	0	12	0	156	4	1	179	46.9
Intensive care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.3
Obstetrics and gynaecology	0	0	0	2	13	1	6	22	5.8
Occupational and environmental medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1.0
Paediatrics and child health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palliative medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathology	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3
Physicians (aggregated)	0	11	0	2	66	10	25	114	29.8
Psychiatry	0	2	0	0	13	1	2	18	4.7
Public health medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiology	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.3
Rehabilitation medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport and exercise medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surgery	0	1	0	0	13	0	1	15	3.9
Total	7	14	12	6	291	16	36	382	100.0

(a) Other includes: Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Syria.

Source: The Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency administrative data

CHAPTER 6: QUALITY, DISTRIBUTION AND ACCESS TO MEDICARE

3GA Program Providers

Table 6.1: Providers on approved 3GA programs placements, 2004–05 to 2015–16

Program ^{(a),(b)}	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
194 - Approved Medical Deputising Services Program	109	136	157	197	205	251	314	359	441	552	690	1,043
197 - Approved Private Emergency Department Program	8	7	19	14	14	19	15	34	47	58	75	78
187 - Approved Placements for Sports Physicians Program (discontinued) ^(c)	87	94	99	99	103	104	100	..	..	..	..	..
414 - Sports Physician Trainees Program	..	14	21	18	21	19	28	27	32	35	41	49
617 - Metropolitan Workforce Support Program (discontinued)	8	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178 - Prevocational General Practice Placement Program (discontinued) ^(d)	19	55	81	137	184	238	400	647	779	765	398	1
177 - Queensland Country Relieving Doctors Program	153	244	285	274	312	333	324	366	359	325	274	198
190 - Rural Locum Relief Program	633	531	527	551	622	695	832	935	1,065	1,276	1,459	1,486
179 - Special Approved Placement Program	7	13	14	36	49	84	154	210	256	352	413	454
198 - Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioners Program ^{(c),(e)}	61	66	73	78	74	73	69	68	61	60	52	55
176 - Remote Vocational Training Scheme	..	..	..	16	26	30	36	39	44	69	107	119
AGPTP - Australian General Practice Training Program ^{(b),(f)}	1,566	1,708	1,801	1,905	2,019	2,115	2,378	2,673	3,081	3,466	3,954	4,292

(a) Providers have claimed through Medicare for at least one service on a valid day for the program in question using claims processed up to the end of October 2016.

(b) Providers may be counted against multiple programs and therefore programs are not additive.

(c) The Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioner Program (198) and the Approved Placements for Sports Physician Trainees Program (187) were not location specific. All other programs were location specific.

(d) The Prevocational General Practice Placement Program (178) ceased on 31 December 2014.

(e) The number of providers registered against the Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioner Program (198) who have provided eligible services and have not obtained fellowship.

(f) AGPTP includes specialties 134, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466 and 467. A provider of services against more than one of these specialty codes is only counted once within the AGPT program as a whole.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Health

Section 3GA Programs

Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioners (TROMPs) Program

Table 6.2: Medical practitioners by Commonwealth managed 3GA programs to fellowship, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2015

Commonwealth Government 3GA Programs	On 3GA and yet to achieve fellowship	Fellowship with RACGP	Fellowship with ACRRM	Fellowship with RACGP and ACRRM	Total
AGPTP	3,273	5,219	121	19	8,632
AGPTP/AMDS	471	291	2	2	766
AGPTP/AMDS/RLRP	69	63	2		134
AGPTP/AMDS/SAPP	15	10			25
AGPTP/AMDS/SAPP/RLRP	6	5			11
AGPTP/RLRP	184	564	23	3	774
AGPTP/SAPP	28	49			77
AGPTP/SAPP/RLRP	12	11	3		26
AMDS	1,514	77			1,591
AMDS/RLRP	414	154	11		579
AMDS/SAPP	85	23	1		109
AMDS/SAPP/RLRP	88	22	5		115
RLRP	1,135	860	100	2	2,097
SAPP	331	118	13		462
SAPP/RLRP	172	58	14	3	247
Total on 3GA	7,797	7,524	295	29	15,645

Source: The Australian Government Department of Health

Table 6.3: Medical practitioners commencing a 3GA program, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2015

Fellowship type	AGPTP	AMDS	SAPP	RLRP	Total
Achieved fellowship	6,387	668	335	1,903	7,848
Yet to achieve fellowship	4,058	2,662	737	2,080	7,797
Total^(a)	10,445	3,330	1,072	3,983	15,645
Proportion of medical practitioners obtaining fellowship through participating in each program (%)	81	9	4	24	

(a) Totals and proportions do not equal total individuals due to providers on multiple 3GA programs.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Health

Table 6.4: Medical practitioners achieved fellowship, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2015

	RACGP only	ACRRM only	RACGP and ACRRM	Total fellows
Fellowed without 3GA	4,129	205	20	4,354
Fellowed with 3GA	7,524	295	29	7,848
Total^(a)	11,702	549	49	12,202

(a) College totals do not equal total fellows due to some providers achieving fellowship in both colleges.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Health

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX B: MEDICAL COLLEGE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Consolidated Summary Tables

Table B1: Summary of specialty training requirements and entry time, 2016

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Training requirements
Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists (ANZCA)	5 years full-time (0.5 years introductory training, 1.5 years basic, 2 years advanced and one year provisional fellowship)
Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists – Faculty of Pain Medicine (ANZCA-FPM)	2 years full-time. Training can commence following completion of at least 3 years of a primary specialist qualification.
Royal Australasian College of Dental Surgeons (RACDS)	4 years full-time and assessments (including SST and Final Examinations) Entry following the Surgery in General (SIG) year
Australasian College of Dermatologists (ACD)	4 years full-time – trainees who do not pass both written and clinical fellowship examinations and satisfy all other training requirements by the completion of their fourth year may be invited to undertake additional training as a Post Training Candidate in a non-accredited training position prior to re-siting the fellowship examinations. This will be dependent upon the availability of a Fellow to oversee the trainee in a non-accredited training position and at the discretion of the National Training Committee. Can apply for entry into the Training Program after completing PGY1 and PGY2.
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM)	1 year provisional training full-time equivalent 4 years advanced training full-time equivalent
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	3 years full-time Optional 4th year for Advanced Skills training and for academic post May apply in PGY1 and can enter after completing PGY2
College of Intensive Care Medicine of Australia and New Zealand (CICM)	6 months of Foundation Training (undertaken prior to selection into the training program)

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Training requirements
	24 months core Intensive Care training 12 months Clinical Anaesthesia training 12 months Clinical Medicine training Approximately 12 months elective training (amount dependent on assessment by the College) 12 months of Transition Year training
Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators (RACMA)	3 years full-time Can enter after 3 years clinical experience
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RANZCOG)	6 years full-time Years 1-4 in the Core Training Program (as at 1 December 2013) Years 5-6 in the Advanced Training Program (as at 1 December 2013) Can enter after completing PGY2
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists (RANZCO)	5 years full-time 2 years basic training 2 years advanced training 1 final year (fellowship year) Can enter after completing PGY2
Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA)	5 years full-time Can enter after completing PGY2
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	3 years basic training full-time and assessments (including Written and Clinical Examinations)
- Adult Medicine (RACP-AM)	3 or more years advanced training full-time equivalent Can enter after completing PGY1
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	3 years basic training full-time and assessments (including Written and Clinical Examinations)
Paediatrics and Child Health (RACP-PCH)	3 or more years advanced training full-time equivalent Can enter after completing PGY1
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	3.5 years full-time equivalent (minimum)
- Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental	Can enter after completing 2 full-time years of general clinical experience

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Training requirements
Medicine (RACP-AFOEM)	Can enter in PGY3
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine (RACP-AFPHM)	3 years full-time equivalent Can enter after completing at least 3 years of postgraduate medical experience and completion of, or enrolment in, a Masters of Public Health Medicine (or comparable degree), which includes the faculty's core discipline areas
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine (RACP-AFRM)	<i>Adult Rehabilitation Medicine</i> 4 years full-time equivalent Can enter after completing PGY2 <i>Paediatric Rehabilitation Medicine</i> 3 years basic training full-time (with the RACP PCH) and assessments (including Written and Clinical Examinations) 3 years advanced training full-time equivalent Can enter after completing PGY1
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Palliative Medicine (RACP-AChPM)	3 years full-time equivalent Can enter with fellowship of a faculty or college approved by the Chapter or completion of RACP basic training, including written and clinical examinations
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Addiction Medicine (RACP-AChAM)	3 years full-time equivalent Can enter with fellowship of a faculty or college approved by the Chapter or completion of RACP basic training, including written and clinical examinations
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Sexual Health Medicine	3 years full-time equivalent Can enter with fellowship of a faculty or college approved by the Chapter or completion of RACP basic training, including written and clinical examinations
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP)	2003 Fellowship Program: 5 years full-time, which comprises 3 years basic training and 2 years advanced training. The 2003 Fellowship program ceased in December 2015 and trainees were transitioned to the 2012 Fellowship program 2012 Fellowship Program: 5 years full-time which comprises 1 year in Stage 1, 2 years in Stage 2 and 2 years in Stage 3 Optional additional advanced training certificate programs in addiction, adult, child and adolescent,

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Training requirements
	consultation-liaison, old age, psychotherapy and forensic psychiatry Can enter after completing PGY1
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists (RANZCR) – Clinical Radiology	5 years full-time Can enter after completing PGY1 and PGY2 years
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists (RANZCR) – Radiation Oncology	5 years full-time Can enter after completing PGY1 and PGY2 years
Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (ACRRM)	4 years full-time Can enter after completing PGY1 Training consists of 1 year Core Clinical Training, 2 years Primary Rural and Remote Training and 1 year Advanced Specialised Training
Australasian College of Sport and Exercise Physicians (ACSEP)	3 years basic training full-time (PGY1, PGY2, PGY3 to be completed prior to entering the College program) 4 years advanced training full-time equivalent
Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (RACS)	4 – 7 years full-time Can apply from PGY2 to commence in PGY3 Surgical Education and Training (SET) occurs in nine specialty areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cardiothoracic surgery – 6 years full-time ▪ General surgery – 4 to 5 years full-time ▪ Neurosurgery – 6 years full-time including 1 year of full-time research ▪ Orthopaedic surgery – 5 years full-time ▪ Otolaryngology Head and Neck surgery – 5 years full-time ▪ Paediatric surgery – up to 7 years full-time ▪ Plastic and Reconstructive surgery – 5 years full-time ▪ Urology – 5 years full-time ▪ Vascular surgery – 5 years full-time

Source: Medical colleges

Table B2: Summary of specialty part-time training requirements, 2016

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for part-time training
Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists and Faculty of Pain Medicine	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment Training must be completed within 5 years
Royal Australasian College of Dental Surgeons	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment Training must be completed within 6 years
Australasian College of Dermatologists	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment; must be for two consecutive years and may only be undertaken once during the registrar's Training Program Must result in FTE time Cannot be taken in 4 th year
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment, whereby each training period meets minimum term duration (minimum term duration is two (2) months FTE for Provisional Training and three (3) months FTE for Advanced Training). Must result in FTE time.
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners	Approval on a case-by-case basis Approval provided by regional training providers
College of Intensive Care Medicine of Australia and New Zealand	Minimum 40% of full-time commitment Must result in FTE time
Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators	Must result in FTE time Training must be completed within 8 years
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Minimum 50% of full-time clinical commitment First year of training must be full-time
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists	Part-time training is accepted, provided all training is completed within the required time limit as stated in the flexible training policy
Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia	Minimum 8 hours per week/20% of full-time commitment
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Adult Medicine Division	Part-time training is possible, provided basic and advanced training are completed within the time limit specified in the flexible training policy Minimum load of 40% of full time commitment
Royal Australasian College of	Part-time training is possible, provided basic and advanced training are completed within the time limit

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for part-time training
Physicians	specified in the flexible training policy
– Paediatrics and Child Health	Minimum load of 40% of full-time commitments
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	Minimum 20 hours per week (prior to 2015 – minimum of 10 hours per week)
– Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	Training must be completed within 10 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	Minimum load of 40% in most cases; may be less than 40% in exceptional circumstances
– Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine	Training must be completed within 8 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	Minimum 40% of full-time commitment
– Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine	<i>Adult Rehabilitation Medicine</i> Training must be completed within 10 years <i>Paediatric Rehabilitation Medicine</i> Training must be completed within 8 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	Minimum load of 40% in most cases; may be less than 40% in exceptional circumstances
– Chapter of Palliative Medicine	Training must be completed within 8 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	Minimum load of 40% in most cases; may be less than 40% in exceptional circumstances
– Chapter of Addiction Medicine	Training must be completed within 8 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians	Minimum load of 40% in most cases; may be less than 40% in exceptional circumstances
– Chapter of Sexual Health Medicine	Training must be completed within 8 years
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment, although in rare instances part-time training at less than 50% of full-time commitment may be approved for Advanced Training post-Fellowship Must result in FTE time
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment Must result in FTE time
– Clinical Radiology	
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for part-time training
- Radiation Oncology	Must result in FTE time
Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine	Recommended minimum 50% of full-time commitment Approval provided by training providers
Australasian College of Sport and Exercise Physicians	Considered on an individual basis Must result in FTE time Completion must be within 10 years of commencement
Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	Trainees on a SET Program who wish to apply for part-time training must apply to the relevant Specialty Board at least 6 months prior to the proposed commencement of the part-time training The overall duration of the training program must not exceed the published timeframe as defined by each specialty

Source: Medical colleges

Table B3: Summary of specialty interrupted training requirements, 2016

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for interrupted training
Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists – Faculty of Pain Medicine	Allowed - details available from the FPM training handbook
Royal Australasian College of Dental Surgeons	Allowed For a maximum of 2 years without penalty A trainee interrupting for more than two years will be required to undertake a period of additional training
Australasian College of Dermatologists	Considered on an individual basis within the policy guidelines
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine	Allowed up to 2 years and possibly beyond this, depending upon circumstances
Australian General Practice Training Program – Royal Australian College of General Practitioners – Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine	Allowed up to a maximum of 2 years
College of Intensive Care Medicine of Australia and New Zealand	Allowed. Advanced training must include at least 2 years interrupted only by normal holiday or short term (e.g. study, conference) leave. If training is interrupted for between 1 and 2 years, there must be a minimum of 1 core advanced training year as part of subsequent training. If training is interrupted for between 2 and 4 years, 2 advanced training years, including one core year must be completed as part of subsequent training. If training is interrupted for 4 years or more, 2 core training years must be completed as part of subsequent training.
Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators	Allowed up to a maximum of 2 years
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Allowed up to 2 years without loss of credit for previous training The FRANZCOG (i.e. Fellowship of the RANZCOG) specialist training program comprises Core Training (the initial four years) and Advanced training (the final

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for interrupted training
	two years). The RANZCOG allows fractional training (i.e. between 0.5 – 1.0 FTE). Trainees have a maximum of 6 years to complete Core Training and 3 years to complete Advanced Training – dated from commencement of the training program
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists	Training must be completed within 12 years. If training is interrupted for a period of 3 months or more reskilling may be required on return to work
Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia	Allowed – no limit is placed on the time taken to complete training, but if the final Part II examination has not been passed within 5 years of passing the Part I examination then the Part I examination must be sat and passed again
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Adult Medicine Division	<p>Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 12 continuous months may require additional assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis). Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>A maximum period of 24 months of full-time parental leave across each training program can be excluded from the time limit to complete training</p>
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Paediatrics and Child Health	<p>Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 12 continuous months may require additional assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>A maximum period of 24 months of full-time parental leave across each training program can be excluded from the time limit to complete training</p>
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	<p>Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 12 continuous months may require additional assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>A maximum period of 24 months of full-time parental leave can be excluded from the time limit to complete training</p>
Royal Australasian College of	Interruption allowed, but training program must be

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for interrupted training
Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine	<p>completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 12 continuous months may require additional assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>A maximum period of 24 months of full-time parental leave can be excluded from the time limit to complete training</p>
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine	<p>Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 12 continuous months may require additional assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>A maximum period of 24 months of full-time parental leave can be excluded from the time limit to complete training</p>
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Palliative Medicine	<p>Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 12 continuous months may require additional assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>A maximum period of 24 months of full-time parental leave can be excluded from the time limit to complete training</p>
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Addiction Medicine	<p>Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 12 continuous months may require additional assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>A maximum period of 24 months of full-time parental leave can be excluded from the time limit to complete training</p>
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Sexual Health	<p>Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 12 continuous months may require additional</p>

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for interrupted training
Medicine	<p>assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)</p> <p>A maximum period of 24 months of full-time parental leave can be excluded from the time limit to complete training</p>
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	<p>Allowed</p> <p>Basic Training must be completed within 8 years or may need to repeat or complete the training experiences lapsed</p> <p>Advanced Training must be completed within 6 years or may result in review of overall training and assessment</p> <p>In the 2012 Fellowship program up to 5 years (FTE) of interrupted training may occur, this time is cumulative. Breaks in training can only be approved for a maximum of 12 months any longer and the trainee is considered to be not in training. Trainees can also defer training for up to 12 months, this time counts towards the 5 years of interrupted training. Trainees have a maximum of 13 years (calendar time) to complete the Fellowship program and must comply with the failure to progress policy throughout to ensure their continued progression.</p>
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists – Clinical Radiology	<p>Allowed</p> <p>Total training time must meet the same requirements as full-time continuous training in order to complete the 5 year training program</p>
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists – Radiation Oncology	<p>Allowed</p> <p>Total training time must meet the same requirements as full-time continuous training in order to complete the 5 year training program</p>
Australasian College of Sport and Exercise Physicians	<p>Considered on an individual basis</p>
Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	<p>Trainees on a SET Program who wish to interrupt their training must apply to the relevant Specialty Board prior to the proposed commencement of the training year in which the interruption will commence</p> <p>Trainees applying for interruption due to medical reasons may do so at any time if supported by medical evidence</p>

Source: Medical colleges

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

University Medical Education and Training

International Student

An international student is a student studying onshore in Australia as a private or sponsored student who is not an Australian or New Zealand citizen, or permanent resident.

Continuing Student

A continuing student is a student enrolled in any year of a medical program other than commencing.

Prevocational Training

Postgraduate Year 1 (PGY1)

The year of supervised clinical training completed by graduates of an AMC accredited medical school and international medical graduates holding an AMC Certificate. This is also known as the intern year.

Satisfactory completion is a requirement for full medical registration.

Postgraduate Year 2 (PGY2)

The year of structured supervised clinical training placements, commenced once medical practitioners have completed their internship and gained general medical registration.

Vocational Training

Vocational Training Positions and Programs

Applicant

A medical graduate, including an international medical graduate, who applies in open competition for entry to a vocational training program. Due to variation in college training programs, an applicant may apply for a training post or training program within an accredited training hospital department or other type of accredited facility.

Successful Applicant

An applicant who has been offered and has accepted a place in a training program.

Trainee

A medical practitioner who has been accepted by a specialist medical college into a position supervised by a member of the accredited specialist medical college or training provider for the purposes of completing the set vocational training program. Non-Australian trainees who are being trained overseas through an Australian medical college are not included in this category.

Basic Training

A defined period of elementary training required by some specialist medical colleges prior to admission to an advanced training program.

Advanced Training

A period of defined and structured education and training that, when successfully completed, will result in eligibility to apply for fellowship of a specialist medical college and to practise as a specialist. In some cases this must be preceded by completion of basic training requirements.

Completion and Successful Completion

When the trainee has successfully completed all examination and clinical requirements of the training program and is eligible to apply for fellowship and to practise as a specialist.

Year of Training

The year of training currently being undertaken by a trainee in a training program, as it relates to their progression through the program.

Discontinuation

The trainee is no longer pursuing the completion of a training program, either when the trainee has officially withdrawn from the training program or when the college or training provider has terminated or dismissed a trainee in accordance with college regulations or employment conditions.

Trainees who have been given approved extended leave are excluded.

Rural or Remote Recognised Vocational Positions or Trainees

Vocational positions or trainees who are based in rural and remote areas. These are currently defined according to the RRMA.

Medical College Accreditation

Accreditation

The process by which a college determines whether its specified requirements for the clinical experience, infrastructure and educational support required of a hospital, other facility or training position are met.

Re-accreditation

An accreditation of a hospital, other facility or training position that has previously been accredited by the college.

Accreditation Period

The accreditation period begins when the college receives a formal request for assessment and ends when the hospital or other facility undergoing accreditation is notified of the recommendation by mail.

Appeals

Appeals include review and reconsideration processes and formal appeals.

Medical College Examinations

Eligibility to Sit Exams

The trainee has fulfilled the eligibility criteria necessary to sit a college examination as prescribed by that college.

Trainees Sitting

The total number of trainees who sat an examination given by a college in Australia.

Pass Rate

The proportion of all trainees sitting examinations in the specified period who passed.

Viva voice or viva

An oral examination.

College Fellows

Fellow

A medical practitioner who has either completed a college training program, or has been overseas trained and exempted from assessments for admission into the college, and has been admitted to fellowship of the college.

New Fellow

A fellow who has been admitted to the specialist college in the year of data collection.

International Supply

International Medical Graduate

A doctor whose basic medical qualifications were acquired in a country other than Australia. Also referred to as an overseas trained doctor.

Foreign Graduate of an Accredited Medical School

A doctor who was not a permanent resident or citizen of Australia or New Zealand at the time of enrollment in his/her primary medical training at an accredited training school in Australia or New Zealand.

Overseas Trained Doctor

A doctor who commenced his/her primary medical training at a location that was not an accredited medical school in Australia or New Zealand.

Overseas Trained Specialist

A doctor whose specialist medical qualifications were acquired in a country other than Australia.

Area of Need

An Area of Need is any location or position in which there is a lack of specific medical practitioners or where there are medical positions that remain unfilled even after recruitment efforts have taken place over a period of time. These are determined by the state and territory governments and methods of defining them vary.

Most overseas trained doctors are required to work in an Area of Need when they first come to Australia, unless they hold full Australian medical registration or have completed the standard pathway for specialist assessment or for general practice/family physician assessment.

Area of Need Applicant

An applicant for a medical position with a specific category of medical registration that requires him or her to work in an Area of Need.

Non-Area of Need Applicant

An applicant for a medical position that is not an Area of Need position.

Area of Need and Non-Area of Need Assessment Period

The assessment period begins when the college receives an application, with all accompanying documentation including payment, for recognition of specialist qualifications and ends when the applicant is notified of the recommendation by mail.

Applicants may also be assessed by a variety of other parties outside of college processes, including the AMC, Commonwealth and employers. The time taken for these is not included in data reported.

Assessment Outcome

The outcome of a college's consideration of an application from an international medical graduate for recognition of his or her specialist qualifications or assessment of his or her skills against Area of Need position requirements.

District of Workforce Shortage

A District of Workforce Shortage (DWS) classification is a mechanism to identify and address the maldistribution of the medical workforce in Australia. Some doctors, such as overseas trained doctors, foreign graduates of Australian medical schools, and Australian trained bonded doctors with return of service obligations are restricted from being eligible for a Medicare provider number unless they work in a DWS.

DWS is an area identified as having below average access to services attracting a Medicare rebate. Mostly this is determined using population data and Medicare billing information to get a GP-to-population ratio. However, inner city areas of the capital cities, excluding

Darwin, are considered to be automatically non-DWS, and areas in the Northern Territory, or in the Modified Monash Model classifications MM5-7, are automatically considered to be DWS.

The DWS system is updated annually using the latest Medicare billing and population statistics.

Remoteness Area

The Remoteness Area (RA) Structure within the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is produced by ABS.

RAs are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA), where the remoteness index value of a point is based on the physical road distance to the nearest town or service in each of six population size classes based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. These classes are:

- Major cities;
- Inner regional areas;
- Outer regional areas;
- Remote areas;
- Very remote areas; and
- Migratory.

A new classification system, the Modified Monash (MM) Model, was launched in early 2015. The Modified Monash Model is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Australian Statistical Geography Standard – Remoteness Areas, with locations in Inner and Outer Regional Australia being further classified by the local town size.

To recognise that larger towns have a functional service area wider than their town boundaries, “buffer zones” have been used to define a large city’s area of influence. The “buffer zones” are based on road distance calculations provided by the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre. The sizes of the “buffer zones” were agreed to by the Rural Classification Technical Working Group, which comprised key stakeholders and technical experts.

The resulting classification ranges from MM1 to MM7. Further information can be found from the [DoctorConnect](#) website.

APPENDIX D: EXTENDED DATA TREND TABLES

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Table D1: Commencing medical students: Domestic, international and proportion of females, 2000–16

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^(a)	2015	2016	Change 2000–16 (%)
Domestic	1,361	1,471	1,470	1,511	1,699	1,871	2,071	2,560	2,934	2,955	2,940	3,241	3,035	3,033	3,185	3,210	3,215	136.2
Proportion female (%)	52.9	54.4	55.3	55.8	57.3	55.2	55.1	54.4	54.0	54.8	52.9	50.9	48.1	51.2	52.3	51.9	52.3	..
Annual change (%)	..	8.1	-0.1	2.8	12.4	10.1	10.7	23.6	14.6	0.7	-0.5	10.2	-6.4	-0.1	5.0	0.8	0.2	..
International	299	309	367	378	421	460	426	436	499	487	529	529	651	636	552	567	613	105.0
Proportion female (%)	na	53.1	50.4	48.7	51.1	57.2	53.1	49.8	50.9	47.0	42.5	47.6	47.5	45.6	50.4	48.9	49.1	..
Annual change (%)	..	3.3	18.8	3.0	11.4	9.3	-7.4	2.3	14.4	-2.4	8.6	0	23.1	-2.3	-13.2	2.7	8.1	..
Total	1,660	1,780	1,837	1,889	2,120	2,331	2,497	2,996	3,433	3,442	3,469	3,770	3,686	3,669	3,737	3,777	3,828	130.6
Annual change (%)	..	7.2	3.2	2.8	12.2	10.0	7.1	20.0	14.6	0.3	0.8	8.7	-2.2	-0.5	1.9	1.1	1.4	..

(a) From 2014 data excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D2: Commencing medical students by university and state/territory, 2005–16

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^(b)	2015	2016
New South Wales												
Newcastle/UNE	..	..	113	193	196	223	198	204	218	194	200	211
Notre Dame Sydney	..	..	..	111	113	108	113	115	121	120	122	118
Sydney	..	..	264	267	299	276	327	302	310	298	321	339
UNSW	242	257	275	274	277	283	275	263	273	295	272	270
UWS	..	..	104	120	133	130	122	126	120	127	129	133
Wollongong	..	..	79	82	86	84	85	85	85	85	82	88
Total NSW	242	257	835	1,047	1,104	1,104	1,120	1,095	1,127	1,119	1,126	1,159
Victoria												
Deakin	..	..	..	120	136	141	132	139	136	134	137	146
Melbourne PG	..	..	93	79	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melbourne UG	227	298	230	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melbourne MD	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	328	330	347	362	353
Monash PG	..	..	..	..	73	78	89	87	82	81	90	86
Monash UG	251	272	313	293	301	306	305	316	321	310	310	304
Total Vic	478	570	636	740	595	525	857	870	869	872	899	889
Queensland												
Bond	..	..	85	90	91	92	87	95	96	94	100	101
Griffith	..	..	150	149	156	156	154	154	158	153	155	176
Queensland	..	..	374	402	429	483	447	444	421	413	419	404
UQ Ochsner (USA) Cohort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	105	..	..	..
James Cook	99	99	112	174	180	209	195	192	235	214	200	209
Total QLD	99	99	721	815	856	940	883	968	1,015	874	874	890
Western Australia												
Notre Dame Fremantle	..	..	100	105	109	104	102	106	111	113	110	110
UWA MD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	242	237
UWA PG	..	..	..	59	64	63	65	69	..	..	..	..
UWA UG	174	188	199	147	173	173	171	..	..	..	..	..
Total WA	174	188	299	311	346	340	338	175	111	346	352	347

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^(b)	2015	2016
South Australia												
Adelaide	138	133	170	177	179	201	190	208	159	150	149	160
Flinders	..	..	123	136	144	136	167	166	168	166	171	165
Total SA	138	133	293	313	323	337	357	374	327	316	320	325
Tasmania												
Tasmania	62	64	127	125	124	127	121	116	120	117	119	124
Australian Capital Territory												
ANU	..	..	85	82	94	96	94	88	100	93	87	94
Total	^(a) 1,193	^(a) 1,311	2,996	3,433	3,442	3,469	3,770	3,686	3,669	3,737	3,777	3,828

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) Figure is not representative of the total number of medical students and does not match the total in table D1, as historical data for all universities were not available.

(b) From 2014 data excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D3: Commencing domestic medical students by university and state/territory, 2005–16

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New South Wales												
Newcastle/UNE	..	..	92	167	172	195	179	183	192	173	173	185
Notre Dame Sydney	..	..	..	111	113	108	113	115	121	120	122	118
Sydney	..	..	226	226	251	223	261	223	232	229	245	247
UNSW	186	211	214	208	210	215	206	199	214	214	188	186
UWS	..	..	104	115	118	109	104	103	103	108	109	109
Wollongong	..	..	72	71	74	74	78	75	76	80	76	75
Total NSW	186	211	708	898	938	924	941	898	938	924	913	920
Victoria												
Deakin	..	..	..	120	134	134	131	130	131	129	134	138
Melbourne PG	..	..	84	74	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melbourne UG	147	220	157	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melbourne MD	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	290	294	302	310	309
Monash PG	..	..	..	..	67	70	67	77	75	76	80	75
Monash UG	176	187	238	227	247	251	249	253	263	242	247	242
Total Vic	323	407	479	593	527	455	752	750	763	749	771	764
Queensland												
Bond	..	..	85	85	83	88	85	95	95	94	100	101
Griffith	..	..	150	149	156	156	154	154	152	150	150	157
Queensland	..	..	320	302	306	318	305	302	308	306	327	321
James Cook	95	93	106	169	162	182	182	166	201	182	170	171
Total Qld	95	93	661	705	707	744	726	717	756	732	747	750
Western Australia												
Notre Dame Fremantle	..	..	100	105	109	104	102	106	111	113	110	110
UWA MD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	211	212
UWA PG	..	..	..	59	64	63	65	60	..	..	..	..
UWA UG	148	169	174	119	145	146	146	..	..	..	..	..
Total WA	148	169	274	283	318	313	313	166	111	323	321	322
South Australia												
Adelaide	102	117	146	157	155	185	175	178	124	116	121	129
Flinders	..	..	105	116	125	122	142	147	143	152	154	137
Total SA	102	117	251	273	280	307	317	325	267	268	275	266

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tasmania												
Tasmania	55	55	106	106	99	103	100	94	100	99	97	103
Australian Capital Territory												
ANU	..	..	81	76	86	94	92	85	98	90	86	90
Total	^(a) 909	^(a) 1,052	2,560	2,934	2,955	2,940	3,241	3,035	3,033	3,185	3,210	3,215

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) Figure is not representative of the total number of medical students and does not match the total in table D1, as historical data for all universities were not available.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D4: Commencing international medical students by university and state/territory, 2005–16

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^(b)	2015	2016
New South Wales												
Newcastle/UNE	..	..	21	26	24	28	19	21	26	21	27	26
Notre Dame Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sydney	..	..	38	41	48	53	66	79	78	69	76	92
UNSW	56	46	61	66	67	68	69	64	59	81	84	84
UWS	..	..	..	5	15	21	18	23	17	19	20	24
Wollongong	..	..	7	11	12	10	7	10	9	5	6	13
Total NSW	56	46	127	149	166	180	179	197	189	195	213	239
Victoria												
Deakin	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	9	5	5	3	8
Melbourne PG	..	..	9	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melbourne UG	80	78	73	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melbourne MD	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	38	36	45	52	44
Monash PG	..	..	..	..	6	8	22	10	7	5	10	11
Monash UG	75	85	75	66	54	55	56	63	58	68	63	62
Total Vic	155	163	157	147	68	70	105	120	106	123	128	125
Queensland												
Bond	..	..	..	5	8	4	2	0	1	0	0	0
Griffith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	5	19
Queensland	..	0	54	100	123	165	142	142	113	107	92	83
UQ Ochsner (USA)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	105	..	..	..
James Cook	4	6	6	5	18	27	13	26	34	32	30	38
Total Qld	4	6	60	110	149	196	157	251	259	142	127	140
Western Australia												
Notre Dame Fremantle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UWA MD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	31	25
UWA PG	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	..	..	..	..
UWA UG	26	19	25	28	28	27	25	..	..	..	..	..
Total WA	26	19	25	28	28	27	25	9	0	23	31	25

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^(b)	2015	2016
South Australia												
Adelaide	36	16	24	20	24	16	15	30	35	34	28	31
Flinders	..	..	18	20	19	14	25	19	25	14	17	28
Total SA	36	16	42	40	43	30	40	49	60	48	45	59
Tasmania												
Tasmania	7	9	21	19	25	24	21	22	20	18	22	21
Australian Capital Territory												
ANU	..	..	4	6	8	2	2	3	2	3	1	4
Total	^(a) 284	^(a) 259	436	499	487	529	529	651	636	552	567	613

UG – undergraduate

PG – postgraduate

MD – Doctor of Medicine

(a) Figure is not representative of the total number of medical students and does not match the total in table D1, as historical data for all universities were not available.

(b) From 2014 data excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D5: Medical students in Australian universities, 2000–16

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^(a)	2015	2016	Increase 2000–16 (%)
Domestic	6,617	6,803	6,962	7,108	7,484	8,026	8,768	9,796	11,028	12,097	12,946	13,956	14,177	14,267	14,384	14,424	14,498	119.5
Proportion female (%)	49.5	50.9	52.6	54	48.3	55.2	55.7	55.8	55.3	54.6	54.2	53	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.6	51.6	..
Annual increase (%)	..	2.8	2.3	2.1	5.3	7.2	9.2	11.7	12.6	9.7	7.0	7.8	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	..
International	1,129	1,192	1,386	1,573	1,749	1,909	2,081	2,153	2,309	2,424	2,451	2,535	2,691	2,727	2,453	2,535	2,580	128.5
Proportion female (%)	na	46.6	49.4	49.3	34.3	53.4	53.9	52.3	52.5	51.4	50.1	49.1	48.7	47.3	48.8	48.9	48.7	..
Annual increase (%)	..	5.6	16.3	13.5	11.2	9.1	9.0	3.5	7.2	5.0	1.1	3.4	6.2	1.3	-10.0	3.3	1.8	..
Total	7,746	7,995	8,348	8,681	9,233	9,935	10,849	11,949	13,337	14,521	15,397	16,491	16,868	16,994	16,837	16,959	17,108	120.9
Annual change (%)	..	3.2	4.4	4.0	6.4	7.6	9.2	10.1	11.6	8.9	6.0	7.1	2.3	0.7	-0.9	0.7	0.9	..

(a) From 2014 data excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D6: Medical students: Domestic, international and total by state/territory, 2005–16

Year		NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2005	Domestic	2,257	1,891	1,610	872	860	371	..	165	8,026
	International	495	801	117	335	60	90	..	11	1,909
	2005 Total	2,752	2,692	1,727	1,207	920	461	..	176	9,935
2006	Domestic	2,308	2,147	1,876	895	938	364	..	240	8,768
	International	532	888	168	316	84	82	..	11	2,081
	2006 Total	2,840	3,035	2,044	1,211	1,022	446	..	251	10,849
2007	Domestic	2,573	2,060	2,253	945	1,229	406	..	330	9,796
	International	562	863	213	307	102	90	..	16	2,153
	2007 Total	3,135	2,923	2,466	1,252	1,331	496	..	346	11,949
2008	Domestic	3,004	2,326	2,540	1,059	1,351	422	..	326	11,028
	International	599	888	323	270	114	94	..	21	2,309
	2008 Total	3,603	3,214	2,863	1,329	1,465	516	..	347	13,337
2009	Domestic	3,414	2,523	2,830	1,124	1,433	452	..	321	12,097
	International	661	822	419	247	145	106	..	24	2,424
	2009 Total	4,075	3,345	3,249	1,371	1,578	558	..	345	14,521
2010	Domestic	3,870	2,606	2,957	1,243	1,461	471	..	338	12,946
	International	700	724	530	219	157	104	..	17	2,451
	2010 Total	4,570	3,330	3,487	1,462	1,618	575	..	355	15,397
2011	Domestic	4,231	2,993	3,068	1,324	1,518	472	..	350	13,956
	International	774	638	628	210	155	113	..	17	2,535
	2011 Total	5,005	3,631	3,696	1,534	1,673	585	..	367	16,491
2012	Domestic	4,331	3,091	3,151	1,398	1,363	487	..	356	14,177
	International	847	578	774	225	147	98	..	22	2,691
	2012 Total	5,178	3,669	3,925	1,623	1,510	585	..	378	16,868
2013	Domestic	4,412	3,200	3,266	1,393	1,174	467	..	355	14,267
	International	871	518	858	233	122	103	..	22	2,727
	2013 Total	5,283	3,718	4,124	1,626	1,296	570	..	377	16,994
2014 ^(a)	Domestic	4,439	3,214	3,313	1,404	1,208	450	..	356	14,384
	International	894	466	606	244	123	112	..	8	2,453
	2014 Total	5,333	3,680	3,919	1,648	1,331	562	..	364	16,837
2015	Domestic	4,393	3,277	3,328	1,384	1,233	461	..	348	14,424
	International	945	500	603	237	120	111	..	19	2,535
	2015 Total	5,338	3,777	3,931	1,621	1,353	572	..	367	16,959

Year		NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2016	Domestic	4,371	3,281	3,350	1,374	1,288	470	..	364	14,498
	International	996	519	567	257	108	111	..	22	2,580
2016 Total		5,367	3,800	3,917	1,631	1,396	581	..	386	17,078

(a) From 2014 data excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D7: Domestic medical school graduates from Australian universities, 1997–2015

University	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adelaide	96	93	103	98	90	84	81	94	85	92	85	98	83	94	97	111	127	137	146
ANU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	90	72	83	75	87	85	87	78
Bond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	74	81	69	85	78	78
Deakin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	123	136	115	128
Flinders	72	56	56	54	54	58	56	67	62	66	77	75	74	102	109	113	111	110	124
Griffith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	116	151	133	150	144	138	141
James Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	74	65	66	82	94	88	92	136	160	149
Melbourne	161	168	184	190	193	174	206	179	178	211	186	199	198	212	234	231	240	297	286
Monash	131	131	132	125	129	150	145	144	143	123	137	159	165	181	219	290	297	244	344
Newcastle/UNE	56	62	65	60	65	65	59	65	59	61	67	77	85	104	70	140	147	171	178
Notre Dame Fremantle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	80	86	98	104	114	95	85
Notre Dame Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	106	107	109	110
Queensland	219	211	224	191	220	220	215	225	218	215	284	238	279	332	290	307	314	311	302
Sydney	197	205	201	137	119	185	188	190	176	147	202	208	208	221	222	237	231	256	222
Tasmania	52	42	45	56	54	53	45	55	46	62	58	64	73	89	67	97	104	85	81
UNSW	156	134	145	157	158	165	159	163	188	166	186	177	163	166	187	198	203	219	226
UWA	104	117	101	127	121	110	112	105	107	118	126	142	182	207	172	165	183	179	198
UWS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	91	108	104	104
Wollongong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	67	66	72	73	75
Total	1,244	1,219	1,256	1,195	1,203	1,264	1,266	1,287	1,320	1,335	1,544	1,738	1,915	2,259	2,507	2,777	2,944	2,968	3,055

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D8: Medical graduates: Domestic, international and proportion of domestic, international and females, 1999–2015

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^(a)	2014	2015
Domestic	1,256	1,195	1,203	1,264	1,266	1,287	1,320	1,335	1,544	1,738	1,915	2,259	2,507	2,777	2,944	2,968	3,055
Proportion domestic (%)	89.7	88.7	91.4	88.7	86.2	85.6	83.2	81.8	83.0	81.3	80.5	82.7	84.6	84.6	85.6	86.4	86.1
Proportion female (%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	56.2	57.2	54.1	54.1	55.0	53.2	52.8	51.4	51.3
International	144	152	113	161	203	216	267	298	316	401	465	474	457	507	497	469	492
Proportion international (%)	10.3	11.3	8.6	11.3	13.8	14.4	16.8	18.2	17.0	18.7	19.5	17.3	15.4	15.4	14.4	13.6	13.9
Proportion female (%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	52.5	54.6	51.6	54.2	51.6	52.9	49.1	48.2	47.4
Total	1,400	1,347	1,316	1,425	1,469	1,503	1,587	1,633	1,860	2,139	2,380	2,733	2,964	3,284	3,441	3,437	3,547
Annual change (%)	..	-3.8	-2.3	8.3	3.1	2.3	5.6	2.9	13.9	15.0	11.3	14.8	8.5	10.8	4.8	-0.1	3.2

(a) From 2013 data excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D9: Medical graduates: Domestic, international and total by state/territory, 2004–15

Year		NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2004	Domestic	418	323	225	161	105	55	..	..	1,287
	International	69	80	4	53	2	8	..	..	216
	2004 Total	487	403	229	214	107	63	..	..	1,503
2005	Domestic	423	321	276	147	107	46	..	..	1,320
	International	79	111	8	57	2	10	..	..	267
	2005 Total	502	432	284	204	109	56	..	..	1,587
2006	Domestic	374	334	289	158	118	62	..	..	1,335
	International	81	126	10	62	7	12	..	..	298
	2006 Total	455	460	299	220	125	74	..	..	1,633
2007	Domestic	455	323	349	162	126	58	..	71	1,544
	International	85	124	21	68	4	13	..	1	316
	2007 Total	540	447	370	230	130	71	..	72	1,860
2008	Domestic	462	358	374	173	217	64	..	90	1,738
	International	112	140	51	70	10	14	..	4	401
	2008 Total	574	498	425	243	227	78	..	94	2,139
2009	Domestic	456	363	532	157	262	73	..	72	1,915
	International	111	171	75	66	15	21	..	6	465
	2009 Total	567	534	607	223	277	94	..	78	2,380
2010	Domestic	554	393	651	293	196	89	..	83	2,259
	International	115	184	81	25	54	11	..	4	474
	2010 Total	669	577	732	318	250	100	..	87	2,733
2011	Domestic	735	562	592	206	270	67	..	75	2,507
	International	98	159	101	40	27	28	..	4	457
	2011 Total	833	721	693	246	297	95	..	79	2,964
2012	Domestic	838	644	618	224	269	97	..	87	2,777
	International	133	151	134	43	21	16	..	9	507
	2012 Total	971	795	752	267	290	113	..	96	3,284
2013 ^(a)	Domestic	868	673	679	238	297	104	..	85	2,944
	International	144	152	118	35	28	12	..	8	497
	2013 Total	1,012	825	797	273	325	116	..	93	3,441
2014	Domestic	932	656	687	247	274	85	..	87	2,968
	International	156	86	116	47	30	25	..	9	469
	2014 Total	1,088	742	803	294	304	110	..	96	3,437
2015	Domestic	915	758	670	270	283	81	..	78	3,055
	International	168	84	144	43	25	21	..	7	492
	2015 Total	1,083	842	814	313	308	102	..	85	3,547

(a) From 2013 data excludes all offshore programs, including UQ Ochsner and Monash Malaysia.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D10: Postgraduate year 1: Commencing trainees or supervised training places by state/territory, 2004–16

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory	554	566	628	^(b) 533	688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	668	657	756	^(e) 849	^(f) 923	^(g) 957	^(h) 979	984
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	62	62	78	88	93	96	92	94
Victoria	371	397	406	447	454	506	557	625	698	707	753	762	807
Queensland	246	280	323	357	411	444	558	644	663	678	695	701	740
South Australia	155	171	183	213	227	^(d) 246	230	247	256	276	278	254	250
Western Australia	136	132	137	155	175	228	240	267	282	300	312	313	314
Tasmania	49	52	71	^(c) 56	51	62	58	71	73	75	76	79	86
Northern Territory	20	24	23	15	24	27	32	35	41	44	44	44	45
Commonwealth funded ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	76	81	100
Australia	1,531	1,622	1,771	1,776	2,030	2,243	2,394	2,723	2,950	3,118	3,287	3,305	3,420

(a) Includes PGY1 positions funded by the Commonwealth Government under the Additional Medical Internships Initiative 2013 and Commonwealth Medical Internships Initiative 2014.

(b) January allocation only, previous years include mid-year allocation.

(c) Actual allocation figures were not available. Figures based on number of offers made.

(d) South Australia has 233 accredited positions, plus 17 interns carried over from 2008 and 8 of these share 4 full time positions.

(e) Total number of intern positions available for 2012 was 850.

(f) Total number of intern positions available for 2013 was 927.

(g) Total number of intern positions available for 2014 was 959.

(h) For 2015 clinical year NSW had 980 intern positions. NSW also funds 5 positions in Southern NSW (Bega and Goulburn) that are filled via the ACT Prevocational Training Network.

Source: The Australian Government Department of Health and state and territory government health departments

Table D11: Postgraduate year 2: Commencing doctors by state/territory, 2004–16

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New South Wales/ Australian Capital Territory	394	416	414	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	na	640	686	617	803	881	912	1,027	1,050
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	36	40	62	58	73	64	85	88	86
Victoria ^(a)	436	412	432	477	467	540	543	585	644	742	742	764	847
Queensland	na	337	na	284	^(c) 441	458	474	^(e) 575	^(e) 734	683	671	760	761
South Australia	124	134	172	220	161	^(d) 300	183	^(g) 189	^(g) 244	^(g) 356	^(g) 238	^(g) 225	233
Western Australia	190	145	172	96	224	276	241	330	469	^(h) 308	333	321	418
Tasmania	54	68	88	^(b) 28	49	107	79	103	87	104	71	41	74
Northern Territory	18	24	24	32	44	44	45	64	47	56	55	49	61
Australia	1,216	1,536	1,302	1,586	1,422	2,405	2,313	2,521	3,101	3,194	3,107	3,275	3,530

- (a) Figures only reflect the number of PGY2 positions advised by health services to include in the Victorian Hospital Medical Offer Match. The numbers are an underestimate as not all PGY2 posts are reflected.
- (b) Actual allocation was not available at the time of reporting. Figures based on number of offers made.
- (c) Figure based on number of offers made.
- (d) Approximate number only. Postgraduate Medical Council of SA was in its first year of managing TMO recruitment.
- (e) Data based on the number of acceptances registered in the eRecruitment system.
- (f) Includes only the number of PGY2 commencing who completed internship in SA.
- (g) Data based on number of job offers made to PGY2 doctors via SA MET centralised process. Additional employment occurs outside of this process.
- (h) From 2013, new data checking processing enabled cleaner data and ensured the capture of PGY2 doctors only.
- (i) Victoria does not collect data regarding the fee status of domestic students studying in Victoria or interstate. Also these numbers are an underestimate as not all PGY2 posts are included in the postgraduate medical council computer match.

Source: State and territory government health departments

Table D12: Basic training positions/trainees by medical specialty, 2000–16

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Adult medicine	487	585	765	626	784	726	809	967	1,609	1,666	1,893	1,951	2,197	2,475	2,699	2,732	2,933
Anaesthesia	..	..	..	..	324	318	318	360	410	509	504	617	615	555	543	539	539
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	29
Dermatology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	41	39	42	44	42	46	45	46	48
Emergency medicine	21	165	183	214	244	231	292	320	319	732	803	785	821	727	756	711	727
General practice																	
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	141	..	..	..	..	..
Intensive care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	114	82	167	152	192	199	208	181	203
Obstetrics and gynaecology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	277	301	295	330	354	356	376	385	372
Ophthalmology	..	..	..	..	22	48	52	50	51	53	55	53	55	53	54	53	55
Paediatrics	155	199	240	143	259	199	173	190	436	459	554	530	664	812	818	754	806
Psychiatry	..	..	..	..	..	638	602	610	623	661	677	661	804	833	868	1,000	789
Rehabilitation medicine	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgery	901	225	151	164	168	493	557	607	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,582	1,174	1,339	1,147	1,801	2,653	2,803	3,267	4,087	4,502	5,040	5,264	5,744	6,056	6,367	6,440	6,501

Source: Medical colleges

Table D13: Basic training positions/trainees by state/territory, 2000–16

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2000	551	420	254	154	142	32	4	25	1,582
2001	376	336	180	125	92	28	12	25	1,174
2002	432	408	212	100	114	32	13	28	1,339
2003	360	357	188	95	86	27	9	25	1,147
2004	596	496	306	137	152	51	22	41	1,801
2005	869	761	453	209	232	54	18	57	2,653
2006	930	782	543	196	214	55	27	56	2,803
2007	1,162	988	831	375	409	238	188	225	3,267
2008	1,262	1,078	870	309	352	93	45	78	4,087
2009	1,336	1,155	1,034	369	372	92	43	96	4,502
2010	1,492	1,275	1,148	424	437	106	53	105	5,040
2011	1,508	1,388	1,189	419	481	130	42	107	5,264
2012	1,607	1,548	1,285	478	537	134	46	109	5,744
2013	1,710	1,603	1,382	469	583	132	53	124	6,056
2014	1,824	1,650	1,414	476	644	146	66	147	6,367
2015	1,928	1,646	1,311	439	604	135	60	136	^(a) 6,440
2016	2,075	1,696	1,370	442	588	125	67	138	6,501
Change 2000–16 (%)	276.6	303.8	439.4	187.0	314.1	290.6	1,575.0	452.0	310.9

(a) The 2015 total for Australia does not equal the sum of state/territory numbers, as all CICM trainees were reported under advanced training in the MTRP 19th report. The 2015 total for Australia was amended in this edition of the report to reflect trainees in the old and new curriculums of CICM.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D14: Basic training first-year positions/trainees by medical specialty, 2001–16

Medical specialty	2001 ^(b)	2002 ^(b)	2003	2004 ^(b)	2005 ^(b)	2006 ^(b)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Adult medicine	177	247	na	207	253	262	202	336	436	522	583	610	585	662	825	893
Anaesthesia	na	na	na	na	162	159	195	197	169	240	321	314	215	201	199	172
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	29
Dermatology	na	na	na	na	na	na	16	23	18	23	20	26	22	26	19	27
Emergency medicine	na	na	na	na	na	na	54	9	..	..	..	240	241	277	311	329
Intensive care	na	na	na	na	na	na	14	7	2	11	7	9	28	5	22	14
Obstetrics and gynaecology	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	81	81	77	87	83	89	88	90	87
Ophthalmology	na	na	na	na	25	30	24	24	27	25	26	28	25	23	27	26
Paediatrics	52	57	na	33	49	66	23	67	114	123	142	181	151	168	160	195
Psychiatry	na	na	na	na	na	124	90	109	118	223	239	314	313	^(c) 216	285	263
Surgery ^(a)	na	164	na	168	195	220	234	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	229	468	na	408	684	861	852	854	965	1,244	1,425	1,805	1,669	1,666	1,977	2,035

(a) With the introduction of the SET program in 2008, which does not distinguish between basic and advanced trainees, all trainees are reported under advanced training.

(b) Estimated number of positions that were likely to be available in this particular year.

(c) Includes Stage 1 trainees that started in 2014 and existing trainees in Stage 1.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D15: Basic training first-year positions/trainees by state/territory, 2001–16

Year ^(a)	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	^(b) AUS
2001	62	74	42	30	11	2	3	5	229
2002	164	146	49	41	37	12	6	13	468
2003	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2004	137	123	45	36	38	11	5	13	408
2005	230	188	119	54	50	16	10	17	684
2006	260	245	150	61	74	12	12	17	861
2007	215	240	233	55	65	25	6	13	852
2008	214	250	196	71	70	25	11	17	854
2009	257	286	210	90	78	20	4	20	965
2010	350	341	267	124	100	22	16	24	1,244
2011	387	410	298	124	130	39	15	22	1,425
2012	407	545	420	146	190	50	17	30	1,805
2013	397	494	402	132	154	38	15	37	1,669
2014	391	505	397	122	153	47	15	36	1,666
2015	610	535	424	121	164	41	20	40	^(c) 1,977
2016	681	533	442	116	155	40	24	44	2,035

(a) Covers basic training in anaesthesia from 2004, dermatology from 2007, general practice (ACRRM Independent Pathway) from 2010, intensive care from 2007, obstetrics and gynaecology from 2008, ophthalmology from 2004, psychiatry from 2005, rehabilitation medicine for 2000 and surgery up to 2008.

(b) Australian total differs from the sum of state/territory totals in some years because it includes trainees in overseas placements.

(c) The 2015 total for Australia does not equal the sum of state/territory numbers, as all CICM trainees were reported under advanced training in the MTRP 19th report. The 2015 total for Australia was amended in this edition of the report to reflect trainees in the old and new curriculums of CICM.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D16: Basic trainees: Proportion of females by medical specialty, 2000–16

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Adult medicine	42.5	44.4	41.6	41.1	45.5	43.1	42.6	60.8	41.0	44.8	47.4	49.9	48.9	49.5	49.2	50.3	49.6
Anaesthesia	..	..	..	..	16.0	18.2	18.2	38.9	40.0	33.2	45.0	45.9	46.0	45.8	44.2	44.3	41.4
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.0	55.2
Dermatology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.2	73.2	64.1	64.3	63.6	45.2	56.5	66.7	76.1	77.1
Emergency medicine	38.1	44.8	38.3	40.7	43.0	42.4	46.2	45.9	46.7	38.4	38.2	39.4	42.4	42.9	45.4	49.6	49.2
Intensive care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.8	28.1	31.7	33.5	24.3	32.3	40.2	40.4	33.0	32.5
Obstetrics and gynaecology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.2	65.1	69.8	77.6	79.0	80.6	81.6	81.6	82.3
Ophthalmology	..	..	..	..	45.5	35.4	26.9	34.0	33.3	35.8	40.0	43.4	41.8	34.0	35.2	30.2	30.9
Paediatrics	61.9	58.3	58.3	61.5	62.9	66.8	72.8	na	66.7	66.4	67.9	70.6	72.7	71.4	72.9	73.3	75.3
Psychiatry	..	..	..	..	..	52.2	53.3	54.3	50.6	55.2	54.1	55.4	48.3	54.5	56.1	51.3	52.7
Surgery	14.8	27.1	24.5	22.0	24.4	21.5	23.5	25.5	22.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (%)	28.9	43.5	42.0	40.8	40.4	39.9	40.3	56.1	46.0	47.4	49.6	50.8	51.6	53.4	53.9	53.9	53.9
Total female trainees	457	511	562	468	727	1,058	1,130	1,834	1,878	2,133	2,498	2,672	2,962	3,235	3,433	3,473	3,502

Source: Medical colleges

Table D17: Basic trainees: Proportion of females by state/territory, 2000–16

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2000	29.6	28.8	33.9	29.2	23.9	9.4	25.0	16.0	28.9
2001	45.5	39.0	51.1	42.4	43.5	35.7	33.3	40.0	43.5
2002	44.4	40.4	42.5	40.0	39.5	43.8	38.5	39.3	42.0
2003	41.1	40.9	45.2	37.9	37.2	29.6	44.4	36.0	40.8
2004	37.7	45.4	38.6	38.7	42.1	39.2	45.0	35.0	40.4
2005	39.1	44.4	36.2	40.2	38.8	25.9	38.9	36.8	39.9
2006	39.6	42.8	36.6	44.4	39.7	34.5	48.1	42.9	40.3
2007	51.2	54.7	40.7	35.7	34.2	11.8	4.8	20.0	56.1
2008	49.1	50.0	40.5	42.4	42.0	32.3	37.8	52.6	46.0
2009	48.6	53.4	41.2	46.9	46.0	27.2	55.8	47.9	47.4
2010	51.3	56.0	42.0	50.0	49.7	29.2	41.5	51.4	49.6
2011	52.2	56.5	44.5	48.2	49.5	40.8	52.4	53.3	50.8
2012	51.9	55.6	46.9	51.5	52.0	44.0	52.2	51.4	51.6
2013	53.6	57.0	48.8	53.9	53.9	45.5	58.5	58.9	53.4
2014	53.3	56.3	49.9	57.4	53.6	54.1	63.6	59.2	53.9
2015	54.2	57.0	51.9	56.0	54.6	45.9	53.3	58.1	53.9
2016	54.4	57.5	49.6	53.2	55.1	44.0	44.8	53.6	53.9

Source: Medical colleges

Table D18: Vocational training positions/trainees: Total, basic, female basic and first-year basic trainees, 2000–16

Year	Total number of trainees	Basic trainees	Proportion basic trainees (%)	Female basic trainees	Proportion of female basic trainees (%)	First-year basic trainees	Proportion first-year basic trainees (%)
2000	7,262	1,582	21.8	457	28.9	na	na
2001	6,835	1,174	17.2	511	43.5	229	19.5
2002	7,213	1,339	18.6	562	42.0	468	35.0
2003	7,273	1,147	15.8	468	40.8	na	..
2004	8,188	1,801	22.0	727	40.4	408	22.7
2005	8,710	2,653	30.5	1,058	39.9	684	25.8
2006	9,317	2,803	30.1	1,130	40.3	861	30.7
2007	11,249	3,267	29.0	1,834	56.1	852	26.1
2008	11,668	4,087	35.0	1,878	46.0	854	20.9
2009	12,958	4,502	34.7	2,133	47.4	965	21.4
2010	14,679	5,040	34.3	2,498	49.6	1,244	24.7
2011	15,478	5,264	34.0	2,672	50.8	1,425	27.1
2012	16,740	5,744	34.3	2,962	51.6	1,805	31.4
2013	17,888	6,056	33.9	3,235	53.4	1,669	27.6
2014	19,158	6,367	33.2	3,433	53.9	1,666	26.2
2015	20,250	6,440	31.8	3,473	53.9	1,977	30.7
2016	21,224	6,501	30.6	3,502	53.9	2,035	31.3
Change 2000–16 (%)	192.3	310.9	..	666.3	..	..	..

Source: Medical colleges

Table D19: Advanced training positions/trainees by medical specialty, 1997–2016

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Addiction medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	18	24	22	20	27
Adult medicine	444	478	426	443	440	510	596	663	672	690	948	1,043	1,157	1,406	1,469	1,468	1,513	1,699	1,822	2,001
Anaesthesia	426	578	459	454	452	478	531	465	477	477	416	463	485	612	566	609	657	664	697	698
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	49	45	53	51	58	59	65	66	27	37
Clinical radiology/ Radiodiagnosis	186	186	189	187	195	205	236	241	263	288	299	314	101	333	366	372	364	410	428	422
Dermatology ^(b)	42	43	50	56	55	58	60	61	60	64	31	33	39	45	54	57	49	54	62	55
Emergency medicine ^(c)	602	678	655	688	498	489	489	471	458	486	462	480	811	881	1,090	1,204	1,339	1,355	1,461	1,424
General practice	1,603	1,441	1,478	1,455	1,525	1,429	1,446	1,569	1,905	2,003	2,003	2,162	2,309	2,642	..	..	..	..	..	..
- AGPT Program ^(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,948	3,289	3,932	4,315	4,936	5,402
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	⁽ⁱ⁾ 156	155	171	179	163
- RVTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	71	87	103	113	124
Intensive care	108	126	100	102	142	220	186	146	187	180	285	326	375	332	312	302	281	336	383	282
Medical administration	107	99	99	102	95	88	90	96	81	84	86	80	92	105	86	98	107	115	104	110
Obstetrics and gynaecology	350	317	333	309	312	288	258	292	299	325	338	109	131	123	143	133	159	165	153	150
Occupational and environmental medicine	24	na	49	46	46	44	49	62	72	74	59	61	55	87	80	84	102	92	89	84
Ophthalmology ^(e)	90	90	91	91	100	95	102	105	53	50	47	70	77	^(h) 49	86	80	90	90	91	91
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	38	39	35
Paediatrics ^(c)	179	143	135	141	147	180	233	258	234	284	286	395	453	583	640	593	556	662	713	798
Palliative medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	71	24	80	⁽ⁿ⁾ 28	⁽ⁿ⁾ 36	⁽ⁿ⁾ 39
Pathology	224	224	221	236	224	251	251	273	282	194	176	211	224	301	314	314	301	307	307	283
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	95	124	137	131	173	208	213	236	248	269
Psychiatry ^(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	178	177	278	322	350	⁽ⁱ⁾ 368	^(k) 417	^(m) 418	^(o) 418	^(p) 402	733

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public health medicine	75	75	75	56	52	62	62	65	71	80	75	75	61	60	72	61	81	81	77	82
Radiation oncology	50	50	51	52	58	61	69	68	77	57	96	104	328	110	137	141	122	117	108	95
Rehabilitation medicine	68	46	61	67	77	92	97	118	118	125	131	121	138	143	162	177	191	202	205	199
Sexual health medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7	10	20	13	13	13
Sport and exercise medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	28	30	41	41	42
Surgery ^(f)	478	498	541	546	590	604	660	652	663	732	774	791	901	1,000	966	^(l) 1,094	983	1,094	1,056	1,065
Total	5,056	5,072	5,013	5,031	5,008	5,154	5,415	6,387	6,059	6,514	6,833	^(g) 7,324	8,249	9,432	10,275	11,105	11,957	12,894	13,810	14,684

- (a) Addiction medicine, palliative medicine, sexual health medicine and sports and exercise medicine were recognised as specialties in 2009.
- (b) Dermatology was able to identify and report advanced trainees separately from 2007.
- (c) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
- (d) Until the end of 2014, the AGPT program was managed by GPET, which was owned and funded by the Australian Government.
- (e) Ophthalmology and psychiatry was able to identify and report advanced trainees separately from 2005.
- (f) RACS does not differentiate between basic and advanced surgical trainees as the surgical program is an integrated program (SET).
- (g) Includes 39 trainees undertaking dual training in adult medicine and paediatrics. Also includes 6 ophthalmology trainees in overseas training positions.
- (h) Includes 3rd and 4th years only, not 5th year.
- (i) Includes 170 fellows undertaking subspecialty training.
- (j) Excludes 4 trainees living overseas. The definition of what counted as advanced training changed in 2012, hence the significant change in the number of posts.
- (k) Includes 229 fellows in subspecialty training.
- (l) Includes 183 New Zealand, 7 overseas accredited training posts and 7 New Zealand and 2 overseas SET trainees on approved extended leave.
- (m) Includes fellows completing advanced training certificates.
- (n) Includes Chapter trainees only. Excludes Clinical Diploma Chapter trainees as this training program is not leading to fellowship of RACP or AChPM.
- (o) Includes 215 fellows in subspecialty training.
- (p) Includes 231 fellows completing advanced training certificates post fellowship.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D20: Advanced training positions/trainees by state/territory, 1997–2016

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS ^(a)
1997	1,827	1,447	947	497	540	115	70	164	5,665
1998	1,825	1,407	939	534	534	108	73	166	5,561
1999	1,839	1,438	950	476	555	121	79	146	5,645
2000	1,826	1,487	947	498	581	112	77	138	5,680
2001	1,839	1,472	930	580	572	116	80	148	5,661
2002	1,971	1,524	968	502	556	109	86	140	5,874
2003	2,044	1,656	1,020	543	562	94	99	100	6,126
2004	2,185	1,786	1,051	531	565	103	81	76	6,378
2005	2,093	1,673	1,030	486	513	111	76	77	6,059
2006	2,188	1,770	1,144	524	529	116	102	98	6,514
2007	2,312	1,831	1,220	525	619	121	101	107	6,833
2008	2,486	2,040	1,351	599	689	147	120	129	^(b) 7,581
2009	2,727	2,190	1,486	623	722	156	130	122	8,249
2010	3,033	2,448	1,780	740	700	170	176	252	9,277
2011	3,314	2,596	2,042	852	912	207	151	139	10,194
2012	3,580	2,769	2,244	888	983	239	178	151	10,996
2013	3,859	2,916	2,476	914	1,052	250	208	143	11,832
2014	4,203	3,160	2,634	969	1,205	264	203	153	12,791
2015	4,466	3,234	2,932	1,055	1,392	298	262	171	13,810
2016	4,738	3,456	3,128	1,130	1,450	324	319	178	14,723
Change 1997–2016 (%)	159.3	138.8	230.3	127.4	168.5	181.7	355.7	8.5	159.9

(a) Australian total differs from the sum of state/territory totals in some years because it includes trainees in overseas placements.

(b) Australian total is higher because state/territory data on 20 positions were not available.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D21: Advanced training first-year positions/trainees by medical specialty, 1997–2016

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Addiction medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	7	7	4	9
Adult medicine	148	118	192	204	166	184	228	257	274	247	na	na	384	432	408	418	437	677	700	680
Anaesthesia	145	165	148	141	158	134	219	153	159	159	155	145	159	214	193	196	201	174	191	166
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24	19	22	26	26	29	28	27	37
Clinical radiology/ Radiodiagnosis	43	50	62	41	41	34	37	21	9	51	48	32	47	56	96	70	65	86	84	93
Dermatology	13	8	6	9	14	15	12	3	17	17	18	18	16	18	28	28	16	32	21	20
Emergency medicine ^{(b),(c)}	120	121	150	150	98	115	91	108	122	110	102	^(d) na	305	282	262	293	332	180	242	200
General Practice																				
- AGPT Program	400	400	410	450	450	450	600	624	626	648	648	648	684	814	918	1,006	1,152	1,222	1,529	1,544
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	^(f) 43	..	..	..	..
- RVTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	30
Intensive care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na	156	60	58	82	96	48	32	137
Medical administration	20	20	20	20	20	21	27	27	27	30	19	15	32	8	25	24	32	33	39	22
Obstetrics and gynaecology	55	55	50	50	50	47	47	48	56	69	65	56	65	59	58	66	89	87	87	91
Occupational and environmental medicine	12	na	10	na	na	na	8	na	na	na	na	na	6	27	19	23	0	21	16	23
Ophthalmology	21	24	18	18	18	26	28	25	22	26	27	27	20	27	28	27	29	28	31	28
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	9
Paediatrics ^(c)	59	43	68	68	50	48	63	97	89	119	na	na	162	131	170	141	119	315	312	319
Palliative medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	11	9	67	15	17	14
Pathology	50	43	49	48	71	54	44	46	58	87	90	^(e) 85	^(e) 66	50	40	51	65	57	65	42
Pathology and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	49	54	65	62	56

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RACP (jointly)																				
Psychiatry	118	122	118	117	126	127	106	115	142	131	39	102	99	129	112	^(g) 216	119	105	65	70
Public health medicine	24	24	24	na	na	16	15	18	12	10	10	14	8	28	22	12	0	33	30	20
Radiation oncology	..	4	na	11	12	6	10	14	15	14	25	15	24	15	27	24	27	18	22	18
Rehabilitation medicine	13	14	19	20	25	27	29	29	30	30	32	20	38	30	34	57	0	61	63	57
Sexual health medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	3	4
Sport and exercise medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	8	11	10
Surgery	128	139	139	162	184	185	188	197	240	208	421	218	299	250	207	246	238	249	211	184
Total	1,369	1,350	1,483	1,509	1,483	1,489	1,752	1,782	1,898	1,956	1,719	1,419	2,589	2,696	2,802	3,114	3,184	3,556	3,904	3,883

- (a) Addiction medicine, palliative medicine, sexual health medicine and sports and exercise medicine were recognised as specialties in 2009.
- (b) RACP data were included with ACEM totals.
- (c) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
- (d) Due to retrospective data collection, the number of first-year advanced trainees in 2009 is unavailable.
- (e) Includes trainees from pathology and RACP (jointly).
- (f) Excludes 1 trainee living overseas.
- (g) Includes 71 fellows in subspecialty training.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D22: Advanced training first-year positions/trainees by state/territory, 1997–2016

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	^(a)AUS
1997	378	321	187	108	130	24	15	42	1,205
1998	403	324	242	133	133	28	21	46	1,330
1999	469	384	233	120	148	31	17	35	1,437
2000	478	392	250	111	129	41	17	41	1,459
2001	474	397	252	124	139	31	19	47	1,483
2002	485	394	247	110	142	27	23	45	1,473
2003	507	416	265	157	129	34	29	12	1,549
2004	511	445	259	120	144	38	39	17	1,573
2005	561	448	286	119	153	37	32	21	1,657
2006	669	492	351	157	176	49	33	29	1,956
2007	364	290	235	94	102	24	25	9	1,143
2008	471	364	271	110	135	31	22	15	1,419
2009	830	717	473	201	229	64	32	44	2,590
2010	856	687	581	227	243	53	46	40	2,733
2011	1,022	724	522	190	214	70	30	45	2,817
2012	1,034	788	657	222	257	77	44	41	3,114
2013	1,070	747	662	248	290	64	62	44	3,184
2014	1,139	860	722	281	370	76	59	49	3,556
2015	1,257	866	854	300	403	82	87	55	3,904
2016	1,275	921	772	300	399	76	100	40	3,883

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D23: Advanced trainees: Proportion of females by medical specialty, 1997–2016

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Addiction medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.4	30.8	44.4	46.0	45.5	40.0	44.4
Adult medicine	34.2	39.5	36.7	39.2	43.9	42.0	47.8	40.3	41.2	43.2	43.0	43.1	40.2	42.3	43.0	45.6	48.0	50.7	52.0	53.0
Anaesthesia	39.7	55.0	55.6	36.8	35.0	37.0	44.3	37.4	36.5	36.5	39.7	37.1	50.7	39.9	43.1	44.0	44.9	47.6	47.8	48.9
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.5	31.1	35.8	29.4	27.6	38.9	52.3	42.4	44.4	35.1
Clinical radiology/ Radiodiagnosis	27.8	25.8	24.9	26.7	32.3	34.1	33.5	31.5	33.1	33.0	30.4	30.9	34.8	31.8	31.4	46.5	34.0	37.6	36.0	35.5
Dermatology	38.1	32.5	36.0	41.1	43.6	54.7	50.0	49.2	55.0	54.7	51.6	66.7	59.0	55.6	61.1	73.7	63.3	50.0	53.2	56.4
Emergency medicine	30.7	28.0	39.4	37.8	38.4	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.1	41.4	44.2	43.5	41.9	38.6	41.1	40.9	41.4	40.5	42.3	43.8
General practice	56.6	59.7	58.9	60.3	60.8	60.6	60.5	59.1	58.2	58.9	58.9	62.0	63.8	64.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
- AGPT Program ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.8	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.5	63.2
- ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	27.5	25.0	18.1	25.1	27.6
- RVTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.0	26.8	26.4	28.2	35.4	34.7
Intensive care	11.1	9.5	19.0	24.5	18.3	22.3	36.0	28.1	23.5	20.0	34.7	24.5	24.3	27.1	26.9	30.5	32.7	32.1	32.1	17.0
Medical administration	34.6	25.7	25.7	41.2	49.5	50.0	44.4	37.5	35.8	33.3	20.9	10.0	14.1	27.6	41.9	39.8	40.2	37.4	41.3	42.7
Obstetrics and gynaecology	48.6	61.2	56.8	49.5	60.0	62.5	60.5	59.6	63.2	65.5	65.7	68.8	67.9	65.0	60.1	65.4	69.2	74.5	79.7	78.0
Occupational and environmental medicine	25.0	na	16.3	19.6	23.9	34.1	24.5	24.2	25.0	23.0	23.7	16.4	25.5	14.9	21.3	20.2	24.5	31.5	40.4	42.9
Ophthalmology	20.0	18.2	19.8	23.1	25.0	31.4	34.3	41.9	39.6	48.0	31.9	34.3	31.2	38.8	38.4	23.8	40.0	42.2	40.7	37.4
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.9	7.9	10.5	17.9	11.4
Paediatrics	62.0	66.7	66.7	65.2	63.3	65.0	57.9	63.4	62.0	64.1	63.6	60.1	58.7	61.4	65.9	65.3	67.0	72.8	74.9	74.8
Palliative medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.4	63.8	60.0	67.5	57.1	61.1	56.4
Pathology ^(c)	46.6	43.3	42.7	42.8	48.7	50.2	51.8	55.7	55.3	77.5	53.9	45.3	64.5	80.1	59.2	64.3	58.8	62.5	64.5	65.4
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.4	35.7	56.3	57.6	60.9	59.5
Psychiatry	44.6	45.8	45.9	46.0	48.4	47.6	49.4	52.3	55.2	47.8	52.5	26.3	53.1	55.1	63.0	55.6	55.0	50.7	50.5	39.2

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public health medicine	50.7	50.7	50.7	48.2	48.1	51.6	66.7	64.6	66.2	68.8	69.3	54.7	59.0	61.7	52.8	67.0	65.0	72.8	68.8	67.1
Radiation oncology	..	..	51.0	48.1	56.9	60.1	55.1	58.8	54.5	70.2	44.8	52.9	57.4	58.2	51.8	56.7	53.2	51.3	52.8	53.7
Rehabilitation medicine	34.0	30.8	26.8	42.9	57.1	54.3	52.6	55.1	51.7	60.8	60.3	60.3	61.6	61.5	64.8	68.9	69.0	66.3	63.4	64.3
Sexual health medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.6	28.6	80.0	70.0	69.2	53.8	61.5
Sport and exercise medicine ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.2	25.0	20.5	22.0	34.1	40.5
Surgery	17.2	13.3	12.6	12.8	13.4	12.1	14.4	17.1	16.0	18.0	18.3	23.3	23.1	22.8	^(d) 23.8	25.5	28.1	27.5	27.4	29.4
Total (%)	45.9	47.2	49.6	48.8	50.7	51.4	52.5	45.9	45.5	46.3	46.6	46.7	48.1	47.6	49.9	50.4	52.0	52.6	53.6	53.3
Total number	2,322	2,393	2,488	2,456	2,538	2,650	2,845	2,930	2,758	3,015	3,181	3,421	3,967	4,494	5,116	5,536	6,160	6,733	7,399	7,841

(a) Addiction medicine, palliative medicine, sexual health medicine and sport and exercise medicine were recognised as specialties in 2009.

(b) Until the end of 2014, the AGPT program was managed by GPET, which was owned and funded by the Australian Government.

(c) Data include trainees undertaking pathology and RACP jointly up to 2010.

(d) The total proportion of female surgical trainees, including Australian, New Zealand and overseas trainees was 24.4%.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D24: Advanced trainees: Proportion of females by state/territory, 1997–2016

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
1997	41.8	39.5	40.0	37.7	39.1	38.3	57.1	44.4	41.0
1998	43.5	41.3	40.7	43.4	44.2	35.2	39.5	53.3	43.0
1999	44.8	43.3	41.6	44.7	45.1	45.1	50.6	45.2	44.1
2000	42.6	43.9	43.0	45.2	43.5	43.8	40.3	42.8	43.2
2001	45.5	46.3	42.0	45.2	41.1	48.3	46.3	45.9	44.8
2002	46.1	47.8	40.9	41.4	44.4	43.1	53.5	42.9	45.1
2003	48.0	46.1	43.6	45.3	47.2	56.4	53.5	39.0	46.4
2004	46.3	46.7	44.0	44.1	46.0	52.4	50.6	42.1	45.9
2005	45.3	46.2	44.2	41.4	46.1	51.3	55.7	40.3	45.6
2006	46.9	47.7	46.0	41.4	46.8	49.1	55.9	39.8	46.3
2007	47.5	47.5	45.2	43.6	46.0	43.8	60.4	30.8	46.6
2008	46.3	45.0	44.3	44.9	42.7	46.9	59.2	33.3	45.1
2009	39.2	49.4	46.2	47.2	45.2	48.7	60.0	42.6	48.1
2010	50.0	48.8	46.1	46.4	48.9	57.6	52.3	40.1	47.6
2011	53.8	49.9	47.3	48.2	47.3	51.2	61.6	34.5	50.2
2012	52.7	50.8	46.8	50.2	50.9	52.7	60.1	35.8	50.3
2013	53.4	52.5	48.8	52.2	54.2	53.6	57.7	39.9	52.1
2014	54.0	53.4	49.4	50.9	53.8	55.3	58.6	45.1	52.6
2015	54.0	54.6	50.0	54.7	55.5	56.4	58.8	50.9	53.6
2016	53.0	53.6	51.4	54.4	55.0	56.2	55.8	55.1	53.3

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D25: Vocational training positions/trainees: Total, advanced, female advanced and part-time advanced trainees, 1997–2016

Year	Training positions/trainees	Advanced trainees	Proportion advanced trainees (%)	Female advanced trainees	Proportion female advanced trainees (%)	Part-time advanced trainees	Proportion part-time advanced trainees (%)
1997	6,422	5,665	88.2	2,332	41.2	296	5.2
1998	6,818	5,561	81.6	2,393	43.0	337	6.1
1999	6,910	5,645	81.7	2,488	44.1	388	6.9
2000	7,262	5,680	78.2	2,456	43.2	368	6.5
2001	6,835	5,661	82.8	2,538	44.8	325	5.7
2002	7,213	5,874	81.4	2,650	45.1	357	6.1
2003	7,273	6,126	84.2	2,845	46.4	534	8.7
2004	8,188	6,387	78.0	2,930	45.9	704	11.0
2005	8,710	6,059	69.6	2,765	45.6	932	15.4
2006	9,317	6,514	69.9	3,018	46.3	676	10.4
2007	11,249	6,833	60.7	3,181	46.6	739	10.8
2008	11,668	7,324	62.8	3,421	46.7	556	7.6
2009	12,958	8,249	63.7	3,967	48.1	1,052	12.8
2010	14,679	9,432	64.3	4,494	47.6	971	10.3
2011	15,478	10,214	66.0	5,116	50.1	1,416	13.9
2012	16,740	10,996	65.7	5,536	50.3	1,220	11.1
2013	17,888	11,832	66.1	6,160	52.1	1,576	13.3
2014	19,158	12,791	66.8	6,733	52.6	2,075	16.2
2015	20,250	13,810	68.2	7,399	53.6	2,239	16.2
2016	21,224	14,723	69.4	7,841	53.3	2,260	15.4
Change 1997–2016 (%)	230.5	159.9	..	236.2	..	663.5	..

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D26: New fellows by medical specialty, 2000–15

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2000–15	Change 2000–15 (%)
Addiction medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	4	3	2	8	..	..
Adult medicine	159	129	170	168	190	181	247	209	303	397	346	362	456	438	307	506	347	218.2
Anaesthesia	95	123	165	133	128	198	135	150	234	197	243	223	229	256	208	160	65	68.4
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	7	11	9	17	12	19	14	27	32	..	..
Clinical radiology/ Radiodiagnosis	46	26	36	40	37	39	74	54	54	44	54	77	115	100	79	88	42	91.3
Dermatology	8	14	21	9	12	13	14	23	11	11	26	21	20	23	31	20	12	150.0
Emergency medicine	40	61	34	82	80	58	78	69	95	82	77	78	135	115	137	220	180	450.0
General practice																		
- RACGP	365	324	670	746	661	671	628	592	819	928	835	1,037	1,216	1,096	1,283	1,231	866	237.3
- ACRRM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	40	28	38	63	85	74	79	..	..
Intensive care	11	22	20	15	20	29	23	36	62	63	60	50	63	52	40	48	37	336.4
Medical administration	9	7	6	10	15	4	13	11	10	9	18	14	19	13	28	12	3	33.3
Obstetrics and gynaecology	54	49	46	57	29	28	49	46	66	56	82	90	81	68	99	91	37	68.5
Occupational and environmental medicine	3	1	4	4	6	6	6	6	11	11	5	2	4	8	9	9	6	200.0
Ophthalmology	25	21	20	30	20	26	16	30	14	11	26	29	38	36	37	25	0	0
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4	8	11	9	10	..	..
Paediatrics	40	41	51	55	57	74	73	47	114	116	91	102	146	134	102	158	118	295.0
Palliative medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	7	16	15	39	18	..	..
Pathology ^(a)	42	35	37	43	41	48	46	77	68	64	94	88	99	98	95	97	55	131.0
Psychiatry	80	70	82	70	109	85	90	72	147	125	154	131	136	141	133	180	100	125.0
Public health medicine	11	11	13	6	8	4	13	15	13	12	15	4	7	7	12	16	5	45.5
Radiation oncology	14	12	10	9	10	19	9	12	11	18	13	22	20	23	17	24	10	71.4
Rehabilitation medicine	13	10	13	12	15	13	19	24	21	13	22	23	26	20	33	33	20	153.8

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2000–15	Change 2000–15 (%)
Sexual health medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	3	3	3	5	6	..	..
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	4	2	..	..
Surgery	111	103	108	117	115	155	155	176	171	174	184	212	217	193	183	189	78	70.3
Total	1,126	1,059	1,506	1,606	1,553	1,656	1,700	1,680	2,262	2,396	2,400	2,633	3,142	2,954	2,993	3,262	2,136	189.7

(a) From 2010, data include new fellows from pathology, and pathology and RACP (jointly).

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D27: New fellows by state/territory, 2000–15

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS^(a)
2000	361	301	197	90	108	29	11	29	1,126
2001	361	260	172	96	114	27	10	19	1,059
2002	499	392	254	115	155	38	15	25	1,493
2003	518	384	324	140	167	43	8	9	1,592
2004	476	414	262	161	173	23	4	10	1,553
2005	501	434	310	157	179	35	10	14	1,640
2006	530	468	308	165	163	30	11	18	1,693
2007	538	470	327	151	135	30	11	15	1,677
2008	635	543	441	213	246	49	15	23	2,165
2009	620	548	471	196	225	47	25	41	2,285
2010	734	603	479	179	272	52	29	40	2,388
2011	744	713	603	198	242	45	31	41	2,617
2012	863	759	702	241	328	89	43	64	3,103
2013	832	747	660	204	364	61	44	42	2,954
2014	933	758	624	214	330	49	34	51	2,993
2015	1,020	827	671	204	358	67	57	58	3,262
Change 2000–15 (%)	182.5	174.8	240.6	126.7	231.5	131.0	418.2	100.0	189.7

(a) The total for Australia differs from the sum of state/territory numbers in some years, due to the inclusion of fellows who lived overseas at the time of reporting.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D28: New female fellows by state/territory, 2000–15

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	^(a) AUS
2000	152	109	84	36	45	8	3	15	454
2001	136	104	74	43	56	12	4	10	439
2002	210	172	87	48	63	17	9	12	618
2003	228	162	130	47	71	17	5	2	662
2004	222	166	120	62	77	12	2	8	683
2005	213	171	114	65	74	20	3	7	667
2006	233	192	119	74	55	12	3	9	697
2007	218	194	131	63	54	13	5	4	682
2008	261	225	182	78	102	19	6	12	885
2009	256	234	178	83	90	29	11	14	895
2010	315	289	201	66	121	24	19	17	1,052
2011	330	340	248	83	86	27	9	22	1,145
2012	395	351	296	103	148	38	19	35	1,385
2013	411	344	266	99	155	28	20	18	1,341
2014	468	362	276	100	131	23	16	23	1,399
2015	541	445	288	99	179	37	30	26	1,645
Change 2000–15 (%)	255.9	308.3	242.9	175.0	297.8	362.5	900.0	73.3	262.3

(a) The total for Australia differs from the sum of state/territory numbers in some years, due to the inclusion of fellows who lived overseas at the time of reporting.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D29: New fellows: Proportion of females by medical specialty, 2000–15

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Addiction medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	33.3	..	25.0	33.3	100.0	12.5
Adult medicine	42.1	34.0	41.8	40.5	38.4	38.7	36.8	38.3	41.6	35.8	37.6	37.0	39.9	42.7	36.2	48.2
Anaesthesia	18.9	32.5	30.9	27.8	28.9	36.4	43.0	31.3	35.0	29.4	32.5	31.8	41.5	42.2	36.1	41.9
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	40.0	40.0	0	9.1	33.3	29.4	33.3	15.8	35.7	33.3	43.8
Clinical radiology/Radiodiagnosis	19.6	38.5	22.2	25.0	37.8	21.1	33.8	24.1	25.9	40.9	24.1	29.9	31.3	32.0	32.9	28.4
Dermatology	37.5	42.9	33.3	33.3	66.7	69.2	42.9	34.8	90.9	90.9	53.8	57.1	65.0	52.2	80.6	55.0
Emergency medicine	25.7	29.5	25.0	39.0	42.5	37.9	30.8	33.3	36.8	36.6	44.2	34.6	45.2	38.3	44.5	35.9
General practice																
- RACGP	59.2	56.8	47.9	47.6	46.8	45.8	46.8	50.0	44.8	43.3	56.0	52.6	50.8	52.6	51.4	59.1
- ACRRM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	31.8	27.5	39.3	23.7	31.7	32.9	31.1	41.8
Intensive care	18.2	18.2	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.7	8.7	13.9	25.8	23.8	23.3	24.0	11.1	30.8	15.0	41.7
Medical administration	22.2	28.6	66.7	50.0	53.3	100.0	30.8	27.3	50.0	11.1	27.8	7.1	42.1	46.2	35.7	25.0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	44.4	59.2	56.5	56.1	51.7	53.6	46.9	58.7	62.1	62.5	56.6	63.3	54.3	60.3	63.6	72.5
Occupational and environmental medicine	0	0	16.7	50.0	0	50.0	33.3	16.7	45.5	9.1	20.0	0	50.0	0	0	44.4
Ophthalmology	24.0	19.0	20.0	13.3	50.0	38.5	31.3	50.0	35.7	36.4	30.8	10.3	28.9	30.6	29.7	40.0
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Paediatrics	77.5	52.2	64.7	50.9	64.9	59.5	45.2	57.4	56.1	47.4	57.1	63.7	64.4	56.7	65.7	68.4
Palliative medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	66.7	85.7	56.3	86.7	69.2	66.7
Pathology	45.2	42.9	45.9	37.2	45.0	54.2	65.2	53.2	51.5	46.9	47.6	59.3	55.7	50.9	60.4	63.6
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.4	37.9	51.7	44.2	52.4	54.8
Psychiatry	32.5	45.7	42.7	42.9	45.9	50.6	54.4	43.1	42.2	42.4	46.8	45.0	52.9	45.4	53.4	45.0
Public health medicine	63.6	45.5	30.8	66.7	62.5	75.0	84.6	80.0	69.2	58.3	53.3	75.0	57.1	71.4	50.0	75.0
Radiation oncology	35.7	41.7	50.0	66.7	50.0	52.6	55.6	50.0	36.4	44.4	53.8	50.0	45.0	65.2	76.5	29.2
Rehabilitation medicine	15.4	60.0	61.5	75.0	40.0	38.5	63.2	62.5	52.4	69.2	59.1	60.9	57.7	70.0	69.7	69.7
Sexual health medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	100.0	33.3	33.3	80.0	66.7
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	50.0	100.0	25.0	0
Surgery	7.2	12.6	13.0	14.0	6.1	10.3	13.5	16.5	15.2	19.5	14.1	15.1	19.4	19.2	27.9	18.5
Total	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.3	44.0	40.8	41.2	40.7	41.0	39.0	44.0	43.7	44.7	45.4	46.7	50.4

Source: Medical colleges

Table D30: New fellows: Proportion of females by state/territory, 2000–15

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2000	42.1	36.2	42.6	40.0	41.7	27.6	27.3	51.7	40.3
2001	37.7	40.0	43.0	44.8	49.1	44.4	40.0	52.6	41.5
2002	42.1	43.9	34.3	41.7	40.6	44.7	60.0	48.0	41.4
2003	44.0	42.2	40.1	33.6	42.8	39.5	62.5	22.2	41.6
2004	46.6	40.1	45.8	38.5	44.5	52.2	50.0	80.0	44.0
2005	42.5	39.4	36.8	41.4	41.3	57.1	30.0	50.0	40.7
2006	44.0	41.0	38.6	44.8	33.7	40.0	27.3	50.0	41.2
2007	40.5	41.3	40.1	41.7	40.0	43.3	45.5	26.7	40.7
2008	41.1	41.4	41.3	36.6	41.5	38.8	40.0	52.2	40.9
2009	41.3	42.7	37.8	42.3	40.0	61.7	44.0	34.1	39.2
2010	42.9	47.9	42.0	36.9	44.5	46.2	65.5	42.5	44.1
2011	44.4	47.7	41.1	41.9	35.5	60.0	29.0	53.7	43.8
2012	45.8	46.2	42.2	42.7	45.1	42.7	44.2	54.7	44.8
2013	49.4	46.1	40.3	48.5	42.6	45.9	45.5	42.9	45.4
2014	50.2	47.8	44.2	46.7	39.7	46.9	47.1	45.1	46.7
2015	53.0	53.8	42.9	48.5	50.0	55.2	52.6	44.8	50.4

Source: Medical colleges

Table D31: Fellows by medical specialty, 2008–15

Medical specialty	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2008–15	Change 2008–15 (%)
Addiction medicine	..	171	164	167	182	^(b) 155	151	155	..	..
Adult medicine	6,436	6,765	6,284	6,861	7,754	^(b) 6,823	7,004	7,400	964	15.0
Anaesthesia	3,448	3,197	3,425	3,612	3,815	4,043	4,163	4,264	816	23.7
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	187	191	212	221	239	252	270	295	108	57.8
Clinical radiology/Radiodiagnosis	1,284	1,457	1,562	1,674	1,741	1,786	1,842	1,920	636	49.5
Dermatology	354	434	390	411	491	^(c) 495	531	512	158	44.6
Emergency medicine	1,009	1,106	1,134	1,204	1,340	1,453	1,601	1,801	792	78.5
General practice										
– RACGP	9,956	14,748	14,651	^(a) 16,563	^(a) 17,822	^(d) 17,261	18,472	19,581	9,625	96.7
– ACRRM	1,392	1,356	1,352	^(a) 1,363	1,443	^(e) 1,459	1,443	1,457	65	4.7
Intensive care	642	554	584	634	640	^(f) 713	703	739	97	15.1
Medical administration	436	441	299	^(a) 458	485	411	329	228	-208	-47.7
Obstetrics and gynaecology	1,330	1,696	1,492	1,497	1,559	1,586	1,678	1,741	411	30.9
Occupational and environmental medicine	265	323	245	253	252	^(b) 240	244	243	-22	-8.3
Ophthalmology	767	784	796	797	822	827	924	941	174	22.7
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	..	..	..	..	..	172	181	193	..	..
Paediatrics	1,923	2,013	1,723	1,955	2,325	^(b) 1,984	2,054	2,180	257	13.4
Palliative medicine	..	210	181	227	261	^(b) 220	252	264	..	..
Pathology	1,416	1,488	1,379	1,381	1,263	1,241	1,258	1,262	-154	-10.9
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	225	236	410	501	552	599	..	..
Psychiatry	2,588	2,741	2,949	3,101	3,073	3,154	3,314	3,550	962	37.2
Public health medicine	454	799	725	^(a) 574	571	^(b) 402	405	407	-47	-10.4
Radiation oncology	249	253	269	293	314	327	335	357	108	43.4
Rehabilitation medicine	317	323	354	365	398	400	428	456	139	43.8
Sexual health medicine	..	130	111	^(a) 156	145	^(b) 111	115	118	..	..
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	140	^(a) 119	^(a) 155	70	122	125	..	..
Surgery	3,841	3,912	4,089	4,281	4,467	4,618	4,727	4,865	1,024	26.7
Total	38,294	45,092	44,735	48,403	51,967	50,704	53,098	55,653	17,359	45.3

(a) Includes fellows living overseas.

(b) Numbers were down from previous years due to changes in methodology. From 2013 onwards, numbers exclude fellows who hold life membership by virtue of their age (i.e. fellows aged 70+) and those who are retired.

(c) Excludes 17 fellows who live overseas.

(d) Excludes 1,729 fellows who live overseas.

(e) Excludes 19 fellows who live overseas.

(f) Excludes 197 fellows who live overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D32: Fellows by state/territory, 2008–15

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	^(a) AUS
2008	11,820	9,311	7,033	3,350	3,327	869	179	519	36,408
2009	13,261	10,538	7,930	3,573	3,927	999	360	814	42,739
2010	14,233	11,323	8,577	3,824	4,232	1,059	386	879	44,513
2011	14,843	11,911	9,088	3,938	4,404	1,103	394	922	46,603
2012	15,143	12,307	9,628	4,029	4,629	1,137	441	972	50,215
2013	15,816	12,948	10,188	4,170	4,971	1,178	454	977	50,704
2014	16,531	13,554	10,718	4,311	5,273	1,215	462	1,034	53,098
2015	17,278	14,214	11,283	4,455	5,536	1,250	482	1,153	^(b) 55,653
Change 2008–15 (%)	46.2	52.7	60.4	33.0	66.4	43.8	169.3	122.2	52.9

Source: Medical colleges

Table D33: Female fellows by state/territory, 2008–15

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	^(a) AUS
2008	3,534	2,861	2,121	989	990	278	79	141	10,993
2009	4,155	3,393	2,458	1,068	1,233	327	164	290	13,586
2010	4,575	3,764	2,725	1,165	1,367	362	172	316	14,446
2011	4,827	4,044	2,916	1,206	1,433	385	174	333	15,318
2012	5,179	4,365	3,218	1,310	1,565	406	201	374	17,271
2013	5,534	4,680	3,435	1,382	1,719	435	215	383	17,783
2014	5,959	4,991	3,734	1,470	1,845	454	220	413	19,086
2015	6,416	5,414	3,996	1,567	2,006	486	238	447	^(b) 20,571
Change 2008–15 (%)	81.6	89.2	88.4	58.4	102.6	74.8	201.3	217.0	87.1

(a) The total for Australia differs from the sum of state/territory numbers in some years, due to the inclusion of fellows who lived overseas at the time of reporting.

(b) The 2015 total for Australia does not equal the sum of state/territory numbers, as data for one ANZCA fellow was not available.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D34: Fellows: Proportion of females by medical specialty, 2008–15

Medical specialty	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Addiction medicine	..	25.1	25.0	24.6	24.2	25.8	26.5	25.2
Adult medicine	24.7	25.4	24.2	25.1	28.6	29.8	30.3	31.7
Anaesthesia	21.1	24.4	25.1	25.6	26.9	27.9	28.3	29.2
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	17.6	18.8	19.8	20.8	20.5	21.4	22.6	24.7
Clinical radiology/Radiodiagnosis	22.7	22.8	24.3	24.0	25.0	25.6	25.7	26.0
Dermatology	39.3	36.2	39.5	40.4	39.7	40.4	45.6	46.1
Emergency medicine	27.2	28.7	28.9	29.4	31.0	31.3	32.3	33.1
General practice								
– RACGP	44.4	43.5	45.8	45.3	45.8	46.7	47.1	47.9
– ACRRM	29.1	19.9	19.5	19.6	20.8	21.3	22.9	23.5
Intensive care	15.0	14.4	14.9	14.7	15.8	16.8	17.1	18.9
Medical administration	24.5	24.5	27.8	24.0	26.4	27.0	32.2	33.8
Obstetrics and gynaecology	32.2	34.9	36.2	37.1	38.7	39.8	41.5	43.8
Occupational and environmental medicine	17.7	18.0	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.2	18.9	20.6
Ophthalmology	16.7	17.3	17.3	17.6	19.2	19.5	19.8	20.9
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	8.8	9.3
Paediatrics	41.8	42.2	40.9	42.8	46.8	47.2	48.6	50.2
Palliative medicine	..	47.1	44.2	48.0	47.5	51.8	55.2	56.8
Pathology	34.5	35.7	35.9	37.2	40.5	41.7	43.3	44.9
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	45.3	45.3	36.6	36.9	37.3	38.2
Psychiatry	34.1	33.9	34.7	35.9	38.3	37.6	38.3	38.0
Public health medicine	36.8	36.5	38.1	40.8	36.3	42.0	41.7	43.7
Radiation oncology	34.5	35.2	35.7	39.2	40.1	41.3	42.1	41.7
Rehabilitation medicine	37.9	38.4	40.7	40.8	43.2	44.0	46.5	48.7
Sexual health medicine	..	46.9	47.7	51.3	53.1	54.1	54.8	55.9
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	16.4	22.7	19.4	37.1	21.3	21.6
Surgery	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.5	11.0
Total	30.1	31.8	32.5	33.1	34.6	35.1	35.9	37.0

Source: Medical colleges

Table D35: Fellows: Proportion of females by state/territory, 2008–15

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2008	29.9	30.7	30.2	29.5	29.8	32.0	44.1	27.2	30.2
2009	31.3	32.2	31.0	29.9	31.4	32.7	45.6	35.6	31.8
2010	32.1	33.2	31.8	30.5	32.3	34.2	44.6	35.9	32.5
2011	32.5	34.0	32.1	30.6	32.5	34.9	44.2	36.1	32.9
2012	34.2	35.5	33.4	32.5	33.8	35.7	45.6	38.5	34.4
2013	35.0	36.1	33.7	33.1	34.6	36.9	47.4	39.2	35.1
2014	36.0	36.8	34.8	34.1	35.0	37.4	47.6	39.9	35.9
2015	37.1	38.1	35.4	35.2	36.2	38.9	49.4	38.8	37.0

Source: Medical colleges

Table D36: General practice vocational trainees, 2009–16

	2009 ^(c)	2010	2011 ^(f)	2012 ^(h)	2013	2014	2015	2016
New South Wales								
AGPT Program ^(a)	764	851	1,003	1,119	1,317	1,441	1,601	1,734
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	18	26	38	37	48	57	46
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	49
TOTAL NSW	764	869	1,029	1,157	1,354	1,489	1,702	1,829
Victoria								
AGPT Program ^(a)	543	616	645	734	841	899	950	1,041
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	7	8	13	13	21	15	19
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18
TOTAL Vic	543	623	653	747	854	920	974	1,078
Queensland								
AGPT Program ^(a)	474	540	645	695	896	948	1,140	1,231
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	65	73	63	67	68	74	59
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	29
TOTAL Qld	474	605	718	758	963	1,016	1,241	1,319
South Australia								
AGPT Program ^(a)	184	204	245	295	315	333	403	466
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	5	6	6	4	5	4	4
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
TOTAL SA	184	209	251	301	319	338	410	473
Western Australia								
AGPT Program ^(a)	201	216	256	288	374	447	541	588
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	14	19	20	20	20	19	23
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13
TOTAL WA	201	230	275	308	394	467	578	624
Tasmania								
AGPT Program ^(a)	73	84	95	108	122	134	146	152
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	4	7	6	4	2	4	3
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
TOTAL Tas	73	88	102	114	126	136	155	158
Northern Territory								
AGPT Program ^(a)	77	80	78	86	109	113	155	190

	2009 ^(c)	2010	2011 ^(f)	2012 ^(h)	2013	2014	2015	2016
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	6	8	10	5	7	6	7
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9
TOTAL NT	77	86	86	96	114	120	168	206
Australian Capital Territory								
AGPT Program ^(a)	^(d) ..	^(d) ..	^(d) ..	^(d) ..	^(d) ..	^(d) ..	^(d) ..	^(d) ..
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	^(d) ..	^(d) ..
TOTAL ACT	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	2
Australia								
AGPT Program ^(a)	^(e) 2,309	^(e) 2,572	^(g) 2,948	⁽ⁱ⁾ 3,289	⁽ⁱ⁾ 3,932	4,315	4,936	5,402
ACRRM Independent Pathway	..	119	147	156	151	171	179	163
RVTS ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	124
TOTAL Aus	2,309	2,691	3,095	3,481	151	4,486	5,228	5,689

(a) Until the end of 2014, the AGPT program was managed by GPET, which was owned and funded by the Australian Government.

(b) RVTS data was not collected prior to 2015.

(c) Data for ACRRM Independent Pathway not available.

(d) ACT trainees are included in the figures for NSW.

(e) Registrars who transferred between providers part-way through the year are counted against each state tally but only once in the total.

(f) At the beginning of 2011 GPET undertook a major information management system upgrade with a new training records system and data warehouse.

(g) A registrar who moved between states during 2011 will be counted against both states but only once in the total.

(h) From 2012, ACRRM reported trainees under 'Advanced'. In this table, basic and advanced figures have been combined for years prior to 2012.

(i) The total for Australia does not match the sum of the state totals as some registrars trained within more than one regional training provider or state.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D37: AGPT/GPET^(a) General practice vocational trainees, 2011–16

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT ^(b)	AUS
2011	1,003	645	645	245	256	95	78	..	^(c) 2,948
2012	1,119	734	695	295	288	108	86	..	^(d) 3,289
2013	1,317	841	896	315	374	122	109	..	^(d) 3,932
2014	1,441	899	948	333	447	134	113	..	4,315
2015	1,601	950	1,140	403	541	146	155	..	4,936
2016	1,734	1,041	1,231	466	588	152	190	..	5,402

(a) Until the end of 2014 the AGPT program was managed by GPET, which was owned and funded by the Australian Government.

(b) ACT trainees are included in the figures for NSW.

(c) Registrars who transferred during 2011 were counted against each regional training provider but only once in the total.

(d) The total for Australia does not match the sum of the state totals as some registrars trained within more than one regional training provider or state.

Source: Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health

Table D38: General practice new fellows, 2010–15

Year	College	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2010	RACGP	122	120	99	37	62	12	10	6	468
	ACRRM	0	3	4	0	3	0	1	0	11
2011	RACGP	131	151	143	45	45	14	4	12	545
	ACRRM	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	9
2012	RACGP	322	243	325	97	144	35	23	27	1,216
	ACRRM	9	5	31	4	6	4	3	1	63
2013	RACGP	331	225	247	82	152	31	9	19	1,096
	ACRRM	12	9	43	4	9	1	7	0	85
2014	RACGP	413	321	250	97	146	21	13	22	1,283
	ACRRM	13	5	43	4	5	0	4	0	74
2015	RACGP	401	289	254	71	140	29	22	25	1,231
	ACRRM	13	9	40	2	8	2	5	0	79

Source: Medical colleges

Table D39: General practice fellows by state/territory, 2010–15

Year	College	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
2010	RACGP	4,279	3,615	3,163	1,253	1,498	411	164	268	14,651
	ACRRM	405	226	327	181	122	29	28	18	1,336
2011	RACGP	4,384	3,714	3,270	1,249	1,549	408	156	286	15,016
	ACRRM	396	226	359	177	115	29	28	18	1,348
2012	RACGP	4,703	3,974	3,575	1,336	1,679	444	173	314	16,198
	ACRRM	400	235	405	179	117	34	30	23	1,423
2013	RACGP	5,026	4,205	3,828	1,405	1,826	469	175	327	17,261
	ACRRM	411	233	425	183	120	34	31	22	1,459
2014	RACGP	5,412	4,514	4,057	1,497	1,975	482	185	350	18,472
	ACRRM	388	227	454	165	123	37	32	17	1,443
2015	RACGP	5,782	4,776	4,302	1,553	2,087	505	195	381	19,581
	ACRRM	359	214	454	154	120	31	35	90	1,457

Source: Medical colleges

APPENDIX E: DATA SPECIFICATIONS

To assist in preparation of data inputs data templates and specifications were first developed for the MTRP 12th report. Over the years, in order to improve data comparability and quality the specifications were refined and further expanded to cover the prevocational and vocational levels, and international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists. Every year updated specifications are reviewed by the members of the Data Subcommittee.

The data specifications used for the production of this report are listed below. These were sent to all states and territories, medical colleges, the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, and the Australian Medical Council as relevant to the data each organization provides.

Prevocational training

Definition:	<p>Postgraduate training undertaken by junior doctors who enter the medical workforce.</p> <p>Postgraduate Year 1 (PGY1)</p> <p>The year of supervised clinical training completed by graduates of an Australian Medical Council (AMC) accredited medical school. This is also known as the intern year.</p> <p>Rural area</p> <p>Rural area classification as RA2 to RA5 under the Australian Standard Geographical Classification – Remoteness Areas (ASGC-RA) system.</p> <p>Rural area classification as MM2 to MM7 under the Modified Monash Model introduced in early 2015.</p> <p>Rural internship</p> <p>Rural internship is a type of internship when all or majority of it is undertaken in an RA2-RA5 hospital and MM2-MM7 hospital.</p> <p>Rotational positions</p> <p>Rotational positions are the rural based intern positions that are filled on rotation by doctors from a metropolitan hospital.</p> <p>Postgraduate Year 2 (PGY2)</p> <p>The year of structured supervised clinical training placements, commenced once medical practitioners have completed their internship and gained general medical registration.</p>
Data source:	<p>State and territory health departments, the Australian Government Department of Health (for Commonwealth Medical Internships initiative).</p>

Scope:	<p>All junior doctors undertaking postgraduate prevocational training in Australia. This includes all junior doctors who accepted their applications to commence their training either at the beginning of the academic year or during additional intakes during the given year of data collection.</p> <p>It also includes International Medical Graduates (IMGs) who have completed the Australian Medical Council (AMC) multiple choice questionnaire (MCQ) and clinical examinations and who must complete a supervised year of training to be eligible for general medical registration.</p>
Statistical unit:	<p>Number of trainees/doctors</p> <p>Number of supervised training positions</p> <p>Number of rural intern positions</p> <p>Number of rotational positions (RA2-RA5)</p> <p>Number of rotational positions (MM2 to MM7)</p>
Collection period:	Academic year 2016
Guide for use	
State/Territory:	<p>This is the state/territory where training is being provided.</p> <p>It is not the place of residence of trainees undertaking the vocational training.</p>

Prevocational medical training 2016

Data items	Values
Commencing postgraduate year 1 trainees or supervised training positions	
Type of graduate	<p>Australian trained local (own state)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commonwealth-supported ▪ Full-fee paying
	<p>Australian trained local (interstate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commonwealth-supported ▪ Full-fee paying
	<p>New Zealand medical graduates</p>
	<p>International students who graduated from an Australian medical school and were placed by states/territories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Own state ▪ Interstate
	<p>International students who graduated from an Australian medical school and were placed by the Commonwealth</p>
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT

Commencing postgraduate year 1 trainees or supervised training positions (RA2-RA5)

Type of graduate	Rural intern positions where postgraduate year 1 trainees can undertake majority of their internship in a rural location Postgraduate year 1 trainees undertaking rural internship (RA2-RA5) Rotational positions (RA2-RA5)
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State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT
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Commencing doctors in postgraduate year 2 training positions

Type of graduate	Australian trained local (own state) Australian trained local (interstate) New Zealand medical graduates International students who graduated from an Australian medical school Other/Unspecified
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Sex	Female
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State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT
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Vocational training

Definition:	<p>Vocational trainee</p> <p>Trainees who were successful in their application and are undertaking training in a position supervised by a member of the accredited specialist medical college or other vocational training provider.</p>
Data source:	Medical colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health
Scope:	<p>The scope includes Australian medical school graduates who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ undertaking basic or advanced training; ▪ undertaking their training overseas; and ▪ undertaking research programs. <p>This includes those who are undertaking training on a part-time basis or who have interrupted their training through approved extended leave.</p> <p>New Zealand and other international medical graduates who are working/training in an accredited training position/post within Australia are to be included.</p> <p>Whereas non-Australian medical school graduates who are being trained overseas through an Australian medical college are to be excluded.</p> <p>It excludes those who have withdrawn from their training either on a voluntary basis or have been discontinued by the college or other vocational training provider.</p>
Statistical unit:	Number of trainees
Collection period:	<p>Calendar year 2016</p> <p>Latest available data for trainees who are undertaking basic or advanced training in 2016.</p> <p>Calendar year 2015.</p> <p>Examination/assessment outcome data, new fellow and fellow data are to be reported for the previous year, 2015.</p>
Definition:	<p>Overseas trained specialist</p> <p>A doctor whose specialist medical qualifications were acquired in a country other than Australia.</p>
Data source:	Medical colleges
Scope:	All overseas trained specialists who have applied to the Australian Medical Council for recognition of their specialty qualifications and who have been referred to the relevant medical college for assessment of the comparability of their qualifications to Australian standards.
Statistical unit:	Number of overseas trained specialists
Collection period:	Calendar year 2015

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Basic training	A period of defined training required by some specialist medical colleges to be undertaken in order for trainees to meet eligibility criteria for entering an advanced training program.
Advanced training	<p>A period of defined and structured education and training, that, when successfully completed, will result in eligibility to apply for fellowship of a specialist medical college and/or to practise as a specialist. This may be preceded by completion of basic training requirements.</p> <p>Some colleges have an integrated training program and do not have separate basic and advance components. Data on these programs should be included under advanced training.</p>
State/Territory	<p>This is the state/territory in which the vocational training is provided by the accredited specialist medical college/faculty or other vocational training provider.</p> <p>This is not the place of residence of trainees undertaking the vocational training.</p>
State/Territory of fellow	<p>This is the place of residence of fellows.</p> <p>It includes fellows who have been trained overseas and are accepted by the college to practise in Australia. It excludes fellows who are residing overseas.</p>
Accreditation approach	<p>Approach that is adopted by a college or other vocational training provider whereby a college determines whether its specified requirements for the clinical experience, infrastructure and educational support required of a hospital/training position are met.</p> <p>Accreditation varies depending upon whether positions or posts, sites, facilities, units or programs are accredited.</p>
Training discontinuation	<p>A trainee is considered discontinued either when he or she has officially withdrawn from the training program or the medical college has terminated or dismissed a trainee in accordance with the college regulations or employment conditions.</p> <p>Trainees who have been given approved extended leave are excluded.</p>
Part-time training	Trainees who have been given approval to undertake training for a period at less than full-time during the year of data collection.
Examination outcome	<p>The total number of trainees who have sat an examination and the number who have sat and passed the examination.</p> <p>Data excludes examination results from overseas medical practitioners wishing to practise in Australia.</p> <p>Examination results for international medical graduates who have been assessed as being partially comparable are not to be included.</p>
Examination name	This refers to the name of the college training programs for which vocational trainees are being examined as part of their medical college training requirements.
Rural pathway	<p>Rural Pathway registrars undertake their training in rural and remote areas. These areas were previously defined as Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area (RRMA) classification areas 3-7.</p> <p>Since 1 January 2010 rural areas have been defined using the</p>

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	Australian Standard Geographical Classification – Remoteness Area (ASGC-RA) as Remoteness Areas 2-5.
New fellow	A fellow who has been admitted to the medical college in the specified year. This includes trainees who have completed their training in Australia or overseas.
Fellow	<p>A medical practitioner, who has been granted fellowship of the medical college through completion of a college training program or by other mechanisms.</p> <p>This includes active fellows who have been trained overseas and who either successfully completed assessment or were exempted from assessments for admission into the college.</p> <p>It excludes those who hold life membership by virtue of their age and those who are retired.</p>
Substantially comparable	<p>Medical colleges assess overseas trained specialists to determine whether they meet Australian standards to practise their specialty within Australia.</p> <p>Overseas trained specialists who are assessed as substantially comparable are eligible to become fellows of the relevant medical college without further examination but may require a period of up to 12 months oversight and peer review prior to admission to Fellowship.</p>
Partially comparable	Partially comparable overseas trained specialists require up to two years additional training and/or supervision and formal assessments, prior to being considered to be eligible to become fellows.

Vocational medical training

Medical colleges

Accreditation approach

Data item	Value
Accreditation approach	
Specialty	As defined by the medical college
Accreditation approach	Positions/Posts Facilities/Programs

Vocational training

Data item	Values
Basic and advanced training	
Specialty	As defined by the medical college
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT
Part-time status	
Training discontinuation	
Country of primary medical qualification	Australia, New Zealand, UK and Ireland, India, United States, Canada, South Africa, Malaysia, Iran, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Other
Examination type	Written Clinical Oral Fellowship Viva Other
Examination outcome	Number sitting examination Number passing examination
Examination name	
Basic training – first year	
Specialty	As defined by the medical college
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT
Advanced training – first year	
Specialty	As defined by the medical college
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT
AGPT Program – first year trainees	
Regional Training Provider	
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT
AGPT Program – first year trainees	
Regional Training Provider	
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT

Data item	Values
Rural pathway – all trainees	
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT
Subspecialty – all vocational trainees	
Subspecialty	As defined by medical college
Sex	Female

College fellows

Data item	Values
New fellows	
Specialty	As defined by medical college
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT
Subspecialty – new fellows	
Subspecialty	As defined by medical college
Sex	Female
Fellows	
Specialty	As defined by medical college
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT and ACT
Subspecialty – fellows	
Subspecialty	As defined by medical college
Sex	Female

Overseas trained specialists

Data item	Values
Recognition/Fellowship	
Specialty	As represented by colleges
Type of overseas trained specialist assessment	Substantially comparable Partially comparable Not comparable
Fellows	
Specialty	As represented by colleges
Sex	Female

International medical graduates

Overseas trained specialists

Definition:	<p>International medical graduate</p> <p>A doctor whose basic medical qualifications were acquired in a country other than Australia.</p> <p>Overseas trained specialist</p> <p>A doctor whose specialist medical qualifications were acquired in a country other than Australia.</p>
Data source:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The AMC for pathway data relating to international medical graduates ▪ Medical colleges.
Scope:	<p>The scope includes international medical graduates who have applied and whose qualification have been assessed as suitable for entering into the training program to allow them eligibility for fellowship by the college.</p> <p>It also includes overseas trained specialists who have applied to the college and who were assessed as being exempted from any assessment or requiring further assessment to allow them eligibility for fellowship by the college.</p>
Statistical unit:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of international medical graduates ▪ Number of overseas trained specialists
Collection period:	<p>Calendar year 2015.</p> <p>Latest available data at a specified time of data collection for international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists.</p>

International medical graduates

Overseas trained specialists

Data item	Values
International medical graduates and overseas trained specialists	
AMC pathways	Competent authority Standard pathway (AMC examination) Standard pathway (workplace-based assessment) Specialist assessment
Type of overseas trained specialist assessment	Substantially comparable Partially comparable Not comparable
Overseas trained specialist assessment	Initial processing College processing Substantially comparable Partially comparable Not comparable Withdrawn

APPENDIX F: TRAINING PROGRAM TERMINOLOGY

Medical colleges

Guide for use terminology as defined in the report

Basic training	A defined period of elementary training required by some specialist medical colleges prior to admission to an advanced training program.
Advanced training	A period of defined and structured education and training, that, when successfully completed, will result in eligibility to apply for fellowship of a specialist medical college and/or to practise as a specialist. This may be preceded by completion of basic training requirements. Some colleges have an integrated training program and do not have separate basic and advanced components. Data on these programs should be included under advanced training.

The table below illustrates what is defined under the category of the terms used in the report for 'basic training' and 'advanced training' for each medical specialty. These are not the training requirements of each medical college, but rather show what is included under the term 'basic' or 'advanced' for each medical specialty. For example, at the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (RACP) basic training provides essential exposure to the breadth of medicine before a trainee focuses on a specialty.

Specialty	Report defined	Year of training	Medical college defined
Anaesthesia	Basic	Year 1	0.5 year Introductory Training/ 0.5 year Basic Training
	Basic	Year 2	Basic Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 5	Provisional Fellowship Training
Dermatology	Basic	Year 1	Basic Training
	Basic	Year 2	Basic Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training ^(a)
Emergency medicine	Basic	Year 1	Provisional Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training

(a) Offered as an additional year if required; most trainees finish in the fourth year.

Specialty	Report defined	Year of training	Medical college defined
General practice (ACRRM and RACGP) ^(b)	Advanced	Year 1	ACRRM - Core clinical training time
	Advanced	Year 2	ACRRM - Primary rural and remote training
	Advanced	Year 3	ACRRM - Primary rural and remote training
	Advanced	Year 4	ACRRM - Advanced specialised training
	Advanced	Year 1	RACGP - Hospital training time
	Advanced	Year 2	RACGP - GP Terms - GPT1, GPT2
	Advanced	Year 3	RACGP - GP Terms - GPT3/extended skills
	Advanced	Year 4	RACGP - Advanced skills training (only for FARGP)
Intensive care	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 6	Advanced Training
Medical administration	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
Obstetrics and gynaecology	Basic	Year 1	Core Training Program (Year 1)
	Basic	Year 2	Core Training Program (Year 2)
	Basic	Year 3	Core Training Program (Year 3)
	Basic	Year 4	Core Training Program (Year 4)
	Advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training Program (Year 5)
	Advanced	Year 6	Advanced Training Program (Year 6)
Ophthalmology	Basic	Year 1	Basic Training
	Basic	Year 2	Basic Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
Pain medicine ^(c)	Basic	Year 1	Core Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Practice Development
Pathology	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training

(b) GP titles are more curricula descriptors rather than actual training year names.

(c) Training requirements vary from one to three years, depending on the primary specialist qualification.

Specialty	Report defined	Year of training	Medical college defined
Physicians – addiction medicine	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
Physicians - adult medicine ^(d)	Basic	Year 1	Basic Training
	Basic	Year 2	Basic Training
	Basic	Year 3	Basic Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 6	Advanced Training ^(e)
Physicians - occupational and environmental medicine ^(f)	Advanced	Year 1	Stage A/B
	Advanced	Year 2	Stage B
	Advanced	Year 3	Stage B/C
	Advanced	Year 4	Stage C
Physicians - paediatrics ^(d)	Basic	Year 1	Basic Training
	Basic	Year 2	Basic Training
	Basic	Year 3	Basic Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 6	Advanced Training
Physicians – palliative medicine ^(f)	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
Physicians - public health medicine ^(f)	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
Physicians – rehabilitation medicine ^{(f),(g)}	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
Physicians - sexual health medicine ^(f)	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
Psychiatry ^(h)	Basic	Year 1	Stage 1 (Year 1)
	Basic	Year 2	Stage 2 (Year 2)
	Basic	Year 3	Stage 2 (Year 3)
	Advanced	Year 4	Stage 3 (Year 4)
	Advanced	Year 5	Stage 3 (Year 5)

(d) Basic training program requirements are to be met prior to entering the particular physician training program.

(e) Some advanced training programs such as, for example, joint programs, are up to five years duration; some trainees may need to complete up to eight years of training, including basic training.

(f) Entry requirements of a minimum of two years clinical experience.

(g) An exception exists for paediatric rehabilitation, which is three years basic and three years advanced training.

(h) This structure applies to the 2012 Fellowship program. Training is undertaken in three stages: Stage 1 (12 months FTE), Stage 2 (24 months FTE) and Stage 3 (24 months FTE).

Specialty	Report defined	Year of training	Medical college defined
Radiation oncology	Advanced	Year 1	Phase 1 (18-24 months)
	Advanced	Year 2	Phase 1 (18-24 months)
	Advanced	Year 3	Phase 2 (36-42 months)
	Advanced	Year 4	Phase 2 (36-42 months)
	Advanced	Year 5	Phase 2 (36-42 months)
Clinical radiology	Advanced	Year 1	Phase 1 – General clinical radiology training
	Advanced	Year 2	Phase 1 - General clinical radiology training
	Advanced	Year 3	Phase 1 - General clinical radiology training
	Advanced	Year 4	Phase 2 - Systems focused rotations
	Advanced	Year 5	Phase 2 - Systems focused rotations
Sport and exercise medicine ⁽ⁱ⁾	Advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	Advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training
Surgery ^(j)	Advanced	Year 1	Surgical education and training year 1
	Advanced	Year 2	Surgical education and training year 2
	Advanced	Year 3	Surgical education and training year 3
	Advanced	Year 4	Surgical education and training year 4
	Advanced	Year 5	Surgical education and training year 5
	Advanced	Year 6	Surgical education and training year 6

(i) Three years basic training (PGY1-PGY3) to be completed prior to entering the medical college training program.

(j) Five year training programs for general surgery, orthopaedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, urology and vascular surgery; six year training programs for cardiothoracic surgery and neurosurgery; and up to seven years for paediatric surgery.