**Endocrinology**

2016 Factsheet

Endocrinology is the study of the physiology and pathophysiology of hormones and hormone producing tissues. A minimum of 6 years of full-time training through the Royal Australasian College of Physicians is required to specialise in this area. Factsheet excludes paediatric endocrinology figures.

# Workforce

In 2016, there were 622 endocrinologists employed in Australia, of whom 42.1% worked in the private sector. The majority (85.9%) of endocrinologists who completed the 2016 National Health Workforce Survey indicated they were clinicians.

# Demographics of clinicians

In 2016, male represented 50.6% of all clinicians and had an average age of 52.1 years; in contrast female clinicians were 7.7 years younger and worked 5 fewer hours on average than males. The gender ratio of clinicians was close to 1:1 in 2016. The total average hours for the endocrinology clinician workforce were 33.8 hours per week.

40.4% of clinicians were aged 40-49 years and 22% were aged between 30-39 years.

# Distribution of clinicians

The majority (90.0%) of clinicians were located in a major city or a location considered as MMM1 under the Modified Monash Model classification system in 2016. Further information on the Modified Monash Model is available at doctorconnect.gov.au.

In 2016, the jurisdiction with the highest number of clinicians was New South Wales with 31.5%, followed by Victoria and Queensland with 31.1% and 19.1% respectively.

There was an average of 2.2 clinicians per 100,000 population across Australia in 2016. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory had the highest ratio of clinicians with 2.8 per 100,000 population, by contrast South Australia had the lowest ratio with 1.5 per 100,000 population. The average clinician per 100,000 population for Australia was 2.2.

# New fellows

There were 66 new fellows in 2015. The number of endocrinology new fellows in 2015 was 127.6% higher than the number in 2013 (29). Between 2013 and 2015, female new fellows increased by 100% and male new fellows by 200%.

# Vocational training

The number of endocrinology trainees in 2016 was 138, 20% higher than the number in 2013 (115). During this period female trainees increased by 32.9% and male trainees decreased by 12.1%.

# Vocational intentions

In 2016, there were 87 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in endocrinology. The majority (64.4%) were aged 20-29 years. A HNS is a medical practitioner employed in a salaried position mainly in a hospital. They do not hold a specialist qualification and are not training to obtain one. They include career medical officers, hospital medical officers, interns, principal house officers, resident medical officers and registrars.

# References

1. National Health Workforce Dataset (NHWDS): Medical Practitioners 2016.
2. [Royal Australasian College of Physicians](https://www.racp.edu.au/trainees/advanced-training/advanced-training-programs/cardiology).
3. Medical Education and Training Report 1st edition (Unpublished).
4. ABS 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics. Released 22/09/16.
5. Australian Medical Association (AMA) Career Pathways Guide.
6. National Medical Training Advisory Network (NMTAN) – Prevocational Doctor Factsheet Methodology Paper.

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