# Paediatrics & child health



## 2016 Factsheet

Paediatricians specialise in the treatment of neonates, infants, children and adolescents. A minimum of six years full-time advanced training through the Royal Australasian College of Physicians is required to specialise in this area.

#### Workforce

In 2016, there were 2,059 paediatricians employed in Australia, of whom 26.4% worked in the private sector. Nearly 90% of paediatricians who completed the 2016 National Health Workforce Survey indicated they were clinicians.

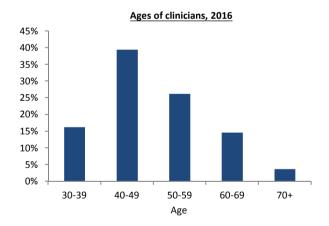


<sup>\*</sup> Includes roles reported by survey respondents that did not fit predefined survey categories.

## **Demographics of clinicians**

Males represented 51.8% of clinicians in 2016 and had an average age of 52.2 years. Females represented 48.2% of clinicians and were on average 5.5 years younger than male clinicians.

Category	% of clinicians	Average age	Average hours per week
Male	51.8%	52.2	38.6
Female	48.2%	46.7	32.3
Clinician total	100.0%	49.6	35.5



#### **Distribution of clinicians**

The majority (85.3%) of clinicians were located in a major city or a location considered as MMM1 under the Modified Monash Model classification system in 2016.

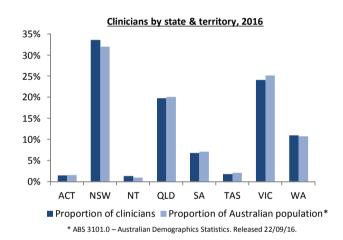
	Location of clinicians by remoteness, Modified Monash Model (MMM*)						
MMM category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
%	85.3	7.0	5.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2

 $<sup>* \ \ \</sup>text{Further information on the Modified Monash Model is available at doctor$ connect.gov.au

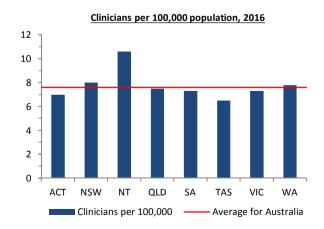
### Quick facts of clinician workforce



In 2016, New South Wales was listed as the principal place of practice for 33.5% of clinicians and Victoria for 24.1% of clinicians.



The Northern Territory had the highest ratio of clinicians with 10.6 per 100,000 population, followed by New South Wales and Western Australia with 8.0 and 7.8 per 100,000 population respectively.



#### **New fellows**

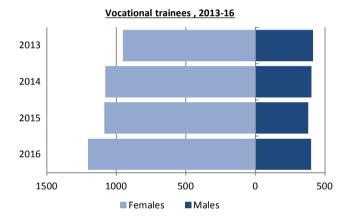
The number of paediatrician and child health new fellows fluctuated between 2013 and 2015. The total number of new fellows was 17.9% higher than the number in 2013.

Number of new fellows, 2013-15			
	2013	2014	2015
Males	58	35	50
Females	76	67	108
Total	134	102	158

## **Vocational training**

Between 2013 and 2016 the number of female trainees increased by 26.3%, whereas male trainees decreased by 3.6%.

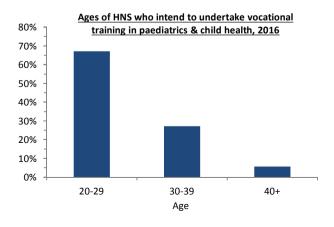
Trainee numbers, 2013-16				
Year	Females	Males	Total	
2013	953	415	1,368	
2014	1,078	402	1,480	
2015	1,087	380	1,467	
2016	1,204	400	1,604	
Change 2013-16 (%)	26.3%	-3.6%	17.3%	



#### **Vocational intentions**

In 2016, there were 305 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS\*) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in paediatrics and child health.

A HNS is a medical practitioner employed in a salaried position mainly in a hospital. They do
not hold a specialist qualification and are not training to obtain one. They include career
medical officers, hospital medical officers, interns, principal house officers, resident medical
officers and registrars.



## Workforce dynamics indicator\*

The workforce dynamics indicator highlights areas of concern in the future. The indicators measured and their current status is highlighted in the table below.

**Note:** The workforce dynamics indicators are for workforce assessment purposes only and are not intended to guide future training numbers.

\* Further information on the workforce dynamics Indicator is available at <a href="https://example.com/health.gov.au">health.gov.au</a>



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

#### References

- 1) National Health Workforce Dataset (NHWDS): Medical Practitioners 2016.
- 2) Australian Medical Association (AMA) Career Pathways Guide
- 3) Medical Education and Training Report 1<sup>st</sup> edition (Unpublished)
- 4) ABS 3101.0 Australian Demographics Statistics. Released 22/09/16
- National Medical Training Advisory Network (NMTAN) Prevocational Doctor Factsheet Methodology Paper.

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