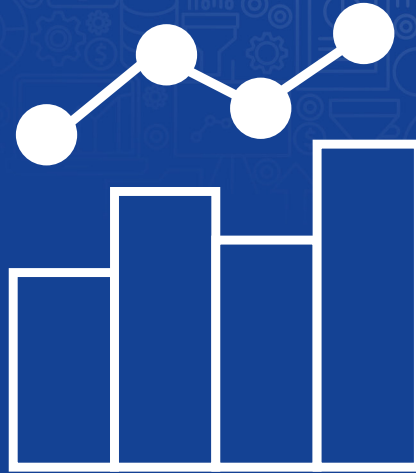




MET3

# Summary snapshot 2018



## Vocational Medical Education and Training

The Medical Education and Training (MET) factsheets provide a comprehensive picture of medical education and training in Australia as well as the supply of medical practitioners from overseas. 'MET3' is the third data collection in the MET series bringing together the latest information from a range of sources.

### FACTSHEETS ARE AVAILABLE ON:

#### University Medical Education and Training

*Data provided by Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand* – includes medical students enrolled in university training at accredited medical schools in undergraduate or postgraduate degrees. This also includes the number of graduates and projections on the numbers expected to graduate.

#### Prevocational Medical Education and Training

*Data provided by State and Territory Health Departments* – includes the number of prevocational junior doctors from internship to postgraduate year 2 across Australia.

#### Vocational Medical Education and Training

*Data provided by the Medical Colleges and the Australian Government Department of Health* – includes specialist training through an accredited specialist medical college. It also includes new and total Fellows of each of the medical colleges.

#### International Supply of Medical Practitioners

*Data provided by the Department of Home Affairs and AHPRA* – includes doctors and specialists who were trained overseas and their visa subclass, education level, countries in which studies were undertaken and pathways for assessment and recognition in Australia.

#### Quality, Distribution and Access to programs

*Data provided by Australian Government Department of Health* – includes Special Purpose Training Programs under section 3GA of the Health Insurance Act 1973.

The MET dataset is made available online each year <https://hwd.health.gov.au/datatool.html>  
Previous data is available in the Medical Training Review Panel (MTRP) reports  
<https://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/work-pubs-mtrp>



## Vocational Medical Education and Training

Following completion of university medical education and the intern year, most medical graduates decide to undertake specialist medical practice. To do this, they must complete a recognised medical specialty training program.

Training is provided through the specialist medical colleges and in the case of general practice, through several training programs and a network of Regional Training Providers. The training programs are accredited by the Australian Medical Council (AMC).

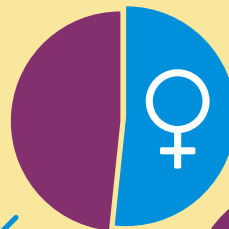
The AMC acts as an external accreditation entity for the purposes of the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law. There is no single-entry point to vocational training. Specialty training programs start in either the second, third or fourth postgraduate year, but not all who enter vocational training do so at the earliest opportunity.

Some specialist medical colleges differentiate their vocational training programs into basic and advanced components. Where required, basic training is the entry point for specialist training and must be completed before progressing to advanced training. Advanced trainees then work in a series of training positions, in which they are supervised by and mentored by appropriately qualified specialists. The combination of these training positions constitutes the individuals advanced training program.

### Vocational trainees



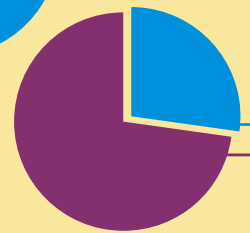
**21,507**  
vocational  
trainees



**54.2%**  
of all vocational  
trainees were female

#### THE TOP MEDICAL SPECIALTIES WERE

- 1st. **General practice** (5,676)
- 2nd. **Adult medicine** (5,168)
- 3rd. **Emergency medicine** (2,250)

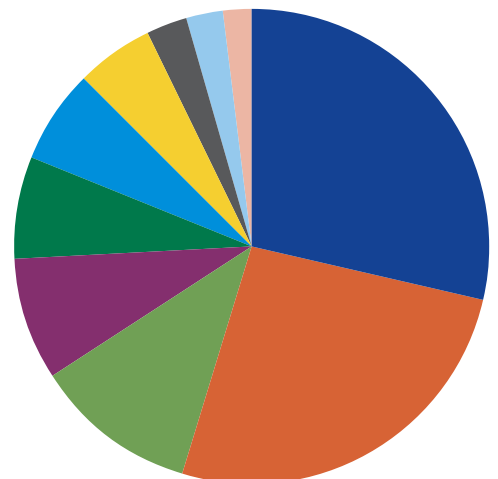


**27.2%** (5,858)  
were basic trainees

**72.8%** (15,649)  
were advanced  
trainees

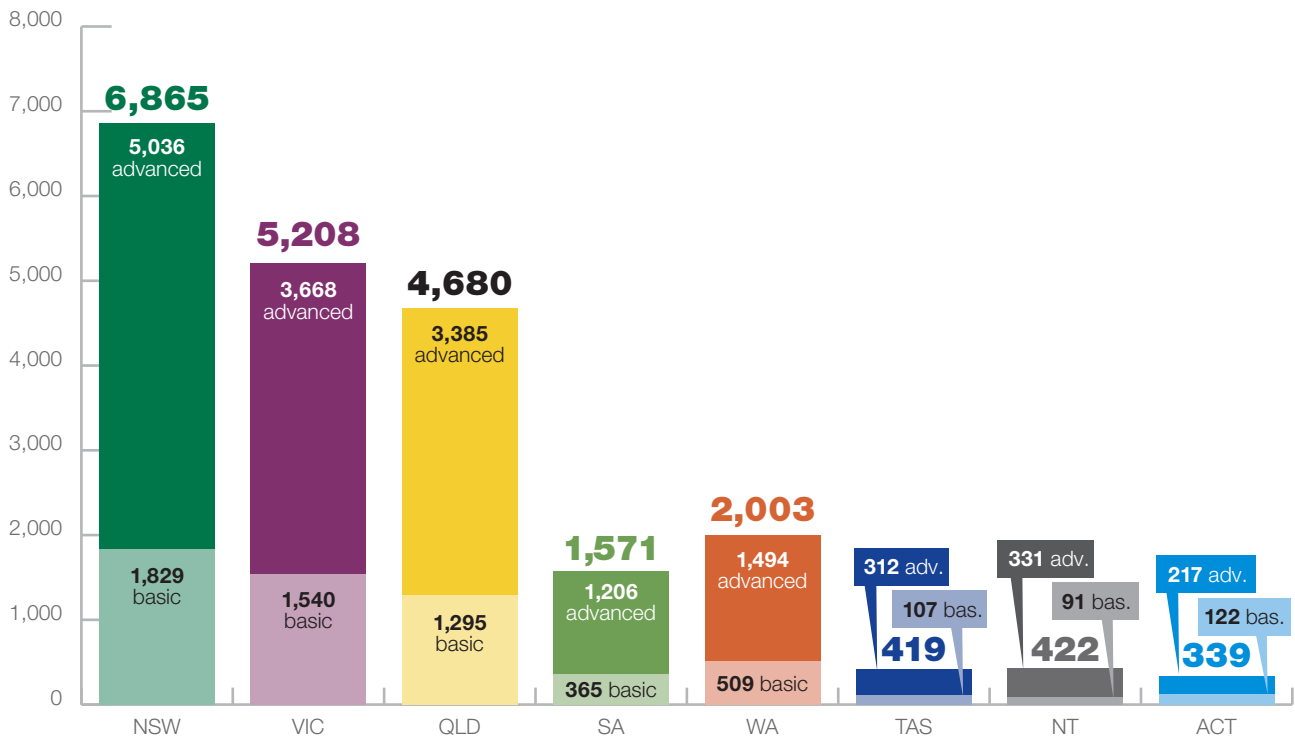
### Top 10 medical specialties

	Basic trainees	Advanced trainees	Total college trainees
1 General practice	0	5,676	<b>5,676</b>
2 Adult medicine	3,144	2,024	<b>5,168</b>
3 Emergency medicine	704	1,546	<b>2,250</b>
4 Paediatrics and child health	920	731	<b>1,651</b>
5 Psychiatry	0	1,326	<b>1,326</b>
6 Anaesthesia	556	714	<b>1,270</b>
7 Surgery	0	1,051	<b>1,051</b>
8 Obstetrics and gynaecology	388	164	<b>552</b>
9 Radiology	0	486	<b>486</b>
10 Intensive care medicine	0	379	<b>379</b>

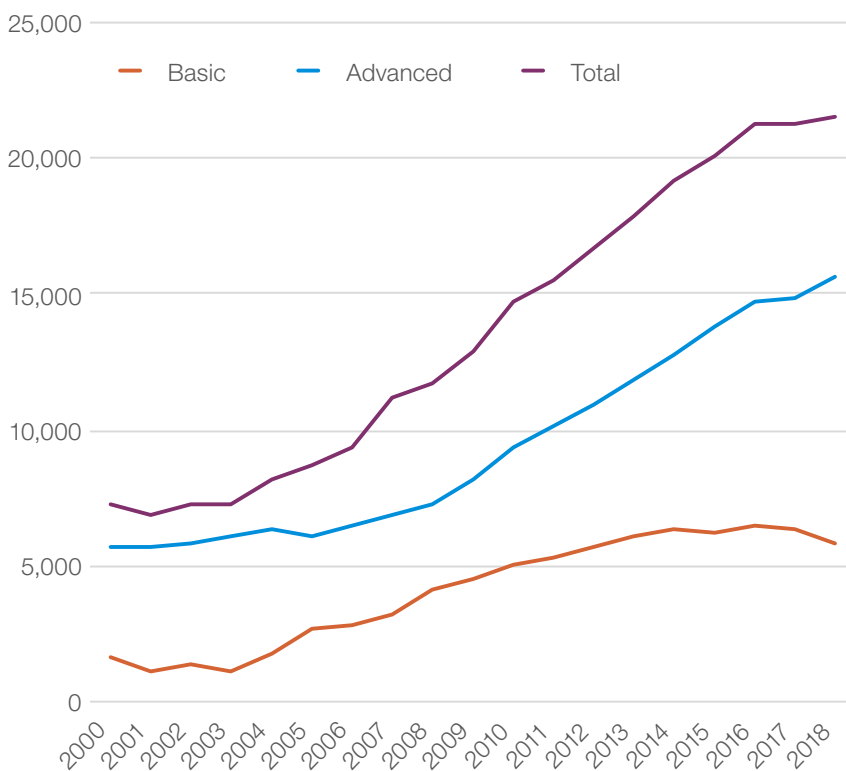




## Vocational Trainees by State and Territory



## Basic and Advanced Trainees, 2000–2018



Year	Basic	Advanced	Total
2000	1,582	5,680	7,262
2001	1,174	5,661	6,835
2002	1,339	5,874	7,213
2003	1,147	6,126	7,273
2004	1,801	6,387	8,188
2005	2,653	6,059	8,710
2006	2,803	6,514	9,317
2007	3,267	6,833	11,249
2008	4,087	7,324	11,668
2009	4,502	8,249	12,958
2010	5,040	9,432	14,679
2011	5,264	10,214	15,478
2012	5,744	10,996	16,740
2013	6,056	11,832	17,888
2014	6,367	12,791	19,158
2015	6,259	13,810	20,069
2016	6,501	14,684	21,224
2017	6,419	14,888	21,307
2018	5,858	15,649	21,507



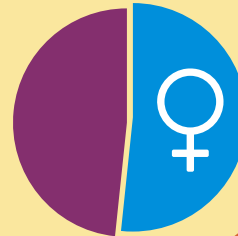
## New Fellows and Fellows



**3,883**  
new Fellows

**10.3%**  
increase

in the total number  
of new Fellows



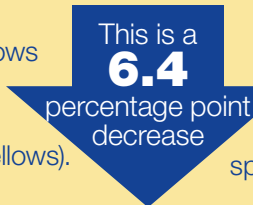
**53.1%**  
of all new Fellows  
were female

**12.8**

percentage  
point  
increase

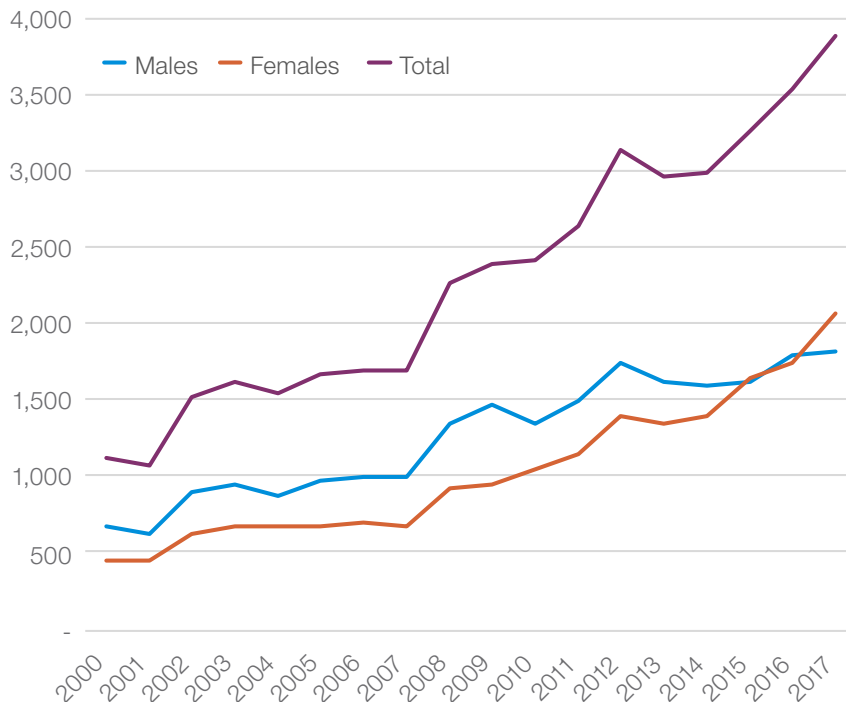
in the proportion of  
female new Fellows  
since 2000.

**272** of all new Fellows  
were overseas trained  
specialist new Fellows  
(7.0% of the total new Fellows).



from 2016 (471  
total overseas trained  
specialist new Fellows).

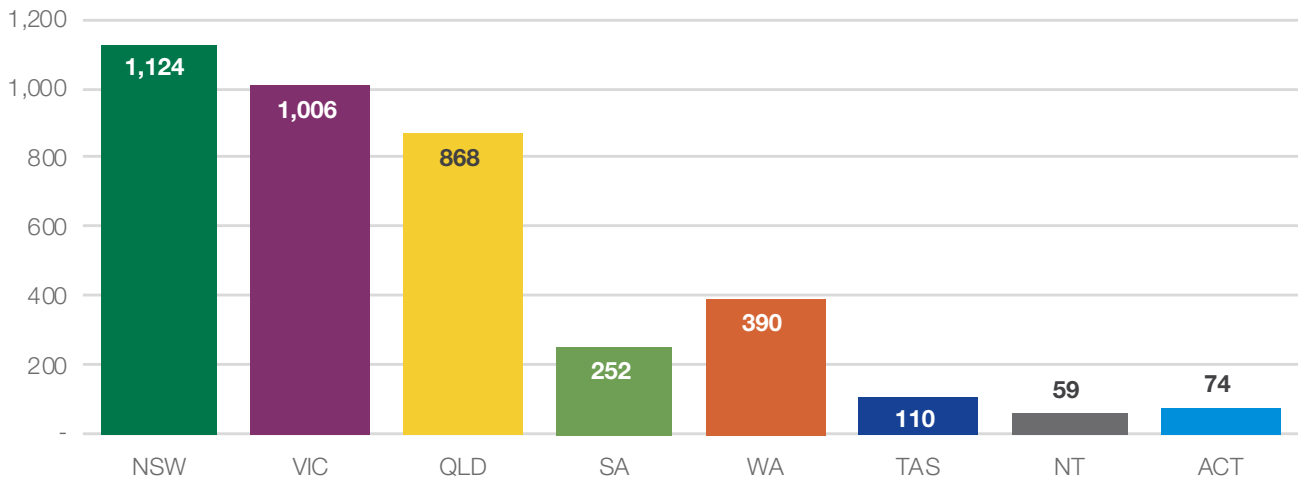
## New Fellows 2000–2017



Year	Males	Females	Total
2000	672	454	<b>1,126</b>
2001	616	443	<b>1,059</b>
2002	888	618	<b>1,506</b>
2003	941	665	<b>1,606</b>
2004	870	683	<b>1,553</b>
2005	981	675	<b>1,656</b>
2006	1,003	697	<b>1,700</b>
2007	998	682	<b>1,680</b>
2008	1,337	925	<b>2,262</b>
2009	1,461	935	<b>2,396</b>
2010	1,343	1,057	<b>2,400</b>
2011	1,484	1,149	<b>2,633</b>
2012	1,740	1,402	<b>3,142</b>
2013	1,613	1,341	<b>2,954</b>
2014	1,594	1,399	<b>2,993</b>
2015	1,617	1,645	<b>3,262</b>
2016	1,782	1,737	<b>3,519</b>
2017	1,821	2,062	<b>3,883</b>



## New Fellows by state and territory 2017



## New Fellows by specialty state and territory 2017

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT
General practice	479	403	392	116	206	53	31	43
Adult medicine	194	203	114	42	41	18	8	8
Emergency medicine	70	58	69	13	20	6	6	3
Anaesthesia	71	59	58	13	34	3	1	3
Paediatrics and child health	71	45	40	11	30	8	4	2
Surgery	57	60	45	21	8	5	3	1
Psychiatry	36	32	29	11	19	5	2	6
Obstetrics and gynaecology	23	37	22	5	4	2	1	1
Radiology	18	16	20	3	7	0	0	2
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	22	13	11	4	2	2	0	1

### The top 5 medical specialties for new Fellows were:

Medical specialty	Total
General practice	1,723
Adult medicine	628
Emergency medicine	245
Anaesthesia	242
Paediatrics and child health	211

### While this differed for the top 5 medical specialties for females:

Medical specialty	Total
General practice	961
Adult medicine	306
Paediatrics and child health	149
Anaesthesia	119
Emergency medicine	111

### And those that were overseas trained specialist new Fellows were:

Medical specialty	Total
Adult medicine	57
Anaesthesia	44
Psychiatry	38
Surgery	36
Paediatrics and child health	23

**62,396** medical practitioners were Fellows of medical colleges

**6.2%** of all college Fellows in 2017 were new Fellows