Medical Training Review Panel

Seventeenth Report

May 2014

Medical Training Review Panel 17th Report

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Australian Government
Department of Health

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The Hon Peter Dutton MP
Minister for Health
Minister for Sport
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of subsection 3GC(4) of the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, I am pleased to submit to you the seventeenth report of the Medical Training Review Panel (MTRP).

The report covers the three levels of medical training in Australia, providing data on all trainees in undergraduate, postgraduate and vocational training programs in 2013. It also provides information on graduates and college fellows for 2012. Additional information on doctors who were trained overseas and the countries in which they undertook their studies, those who applied for, and those who have been granted visas to work in Australia, is also included to provide a more complete picture of the supply of medical practitioners.

The data was provided by the Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc, medical colleges, General Practice Education and Training Limited, state and territory health departments through their postgraduate medical councils and the Australian Medical Council. Selected administrative data from the Australian Government Department of Health and the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection is also included in the report.

In 2013, there were 16,994 medical students studying in Australian medical schools. This is an increase of 126 or 0.7% from 2012.

In 2013, there were 3,118 trainees in their intern year and 3,197 in their second year of prevocational training. In addition, there were 17,888 doctors who were working or training in an accredited vocational training position, post, facility or program and were seeking to specialise in one of the 23 recognised medical specialties.

The data within the report highlights the continued increase in medical training that has occurred, particularly since 2007. The boost to the health workforce is key to addressing shortages in many parts of Australia.

The MTRP is constituted of representatives of the key stakeholders in medical workforce training. Together the membership brings knowledge of the various levels of training and different insights into the way medical education and training can deal with the challenges of

increasing numbers of students and trainees, and produce the workforce trained in the areas needed and equipped with the skills necessary for the future.

Yours sincerely

Kerry Flanagan
Chair
Medical Training Review Panel

21 May 2014

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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
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
APSPP	Approved Placements for Sports Physicians
ASGC-RA	Australian Standard Geographical Classification - Remoteness Area
AST	Advanced Specialist Training
BMPS	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	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
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.
MRBSS	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	The Queensland Country Relieving Doctors
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
TROMPP	The 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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Medical Training Review Panel (MTRP) was formed under legislation in 1997 to report to the Commonwealth Minister of Health on the activities of the MTRP and provide data on medical training opportunities in Australia. Over the years the panel has aimed, through its annual report, to provide a comprehensive picture of medical education and training, supplementing this with other data on the medical workforce supply.

The seventeenth annual report of the MTRP, like its predecessors, provides information on university, prevocational and vocational medical training positions, students and trainees, examination results and college fellows. Information is also included on medical practitioners who have trained overseas seeking to and/or currently working in Australia.

The report was compiled by Health Workforce Australia and the Australian Government Department of Health, with oversight by the MTRP.

Data were provided by the Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc (MDANZ), medical colleges, General Practice Education and Training Limited (GPET), state and territory health departments through their postgraduate medical councils and the Australian Medical Council. Selected administrative data from the Australian Government Department of Health and the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection have also been included.

To aid readability, tables in the body of the report present time series information on the last five years for which data are available. Data for all years, where possible back to 1997, the first year of annual reporting by the MTRP, are included in Appendix D. For the purposes of the Executive Summary, the latest available data have been summarised and trends in the data have been examined across all years for which national data are available.

University Medical Training

Initial medical education is provided by university medical schools in Australia as five-year and six-year undergraduate courses or as four-year graduate courses. There are 18 universities with accredited medical schools. Recently, a number of medical schools have moved to a Doctor of Medicine (MD) program where graduates receive a masters level qualification. University of Melbourne was the first to commence this program in 2011 and is expected to have the first cohort of masters graduates in 2014.

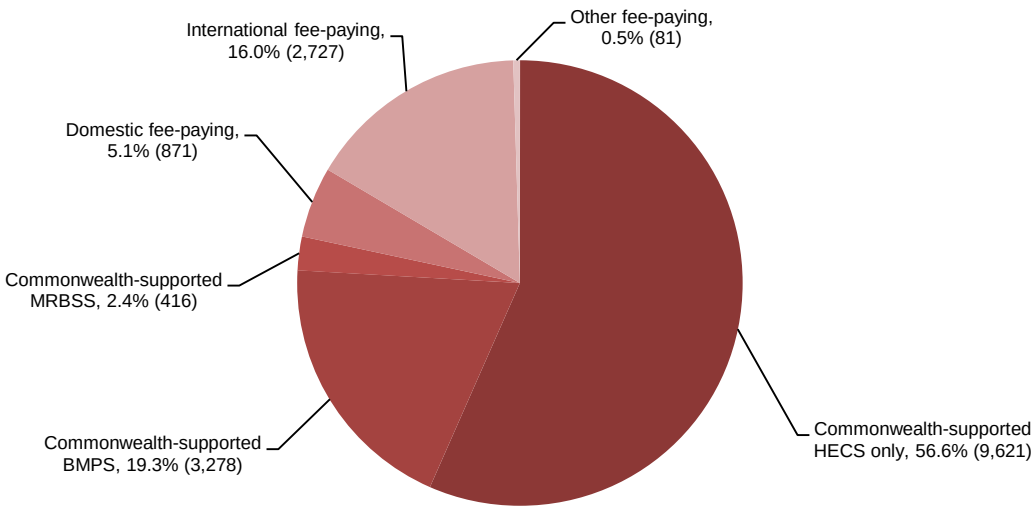
In 2013, there were 16,994 medical students studying in Australian universities. This was an increase of less than one percent (126 or 0.7%) from 2012. Just over two-fifths (7,805 or 45.9%) of these students were undertaking a four-year course. This was slightly higher than in 2012 (7,358 or 43.6%).

Over three-quarters of all places in 2013 were Commonwealth-supported (13,315 or 78.4%). This is similar to previous years, with 78.8% of students receiving Commonwealth support in 2012 and 78.9% in 2011. Figure 1 shows that the majority of these (9,621 or 72.3%) received support through the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS). The remainder was in bonded places receiving assistance through the Bonded Medical Places

Scheme (BMPS) and the Medical Rural Bonded Scholarship Scheme (MRBSS), which obligates the student to work respectively in a District of Workforce Shortage (DWS) for a period of time equal to the length of the medical degree, and in a rural area for six continuous years. In addition medical students can be supported by scholarships through a variety of other sources, namely the state or territory, the university or other institutions and, for international students, their home country.

Overall international students occupied 2,727 or 16.0% of places. These students are studying as private or sponsored students and are not Australian citizens, permanent residents or New Zealand citizens. This proportion remained stable from 2012. A small proportion of Australian citizens (871 or 5.1% of medical students) also pay fees. From 2009 new full fee-paying undergraduate places for Australian students ceased to be available.

Figure 1: Medical students by type of student place: Number and proportion of places, 2013



Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

In 2013, 261 medical students identified that they were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Although this is a small proportion of all medical students, it represents an increase of 15.5% from 2012 and is over two-and-a-half times the number of students who identified themselves as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin in 2006 (99).

Of the total medical students, 3,669 were in the first year of their medical studies and 3,033 or 82.7% of these were domestic students.

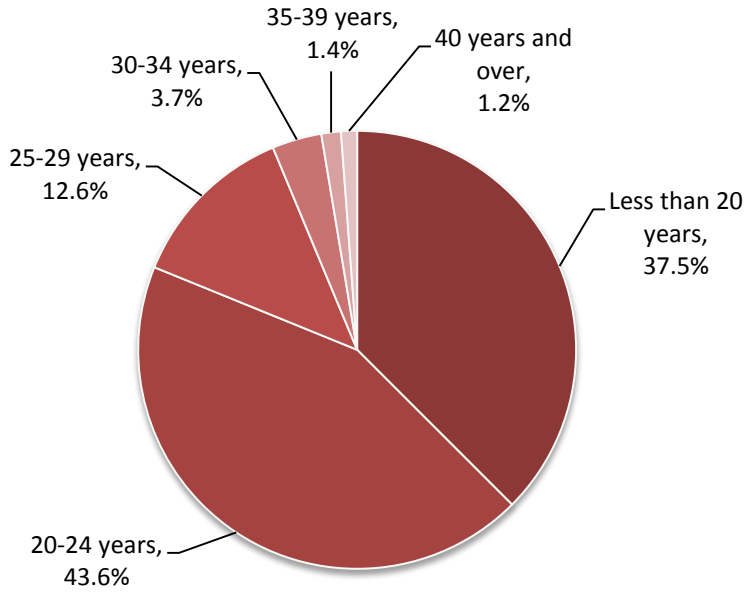
Most students are under the age of 25 years when they commence their medical studies. Data from 2012 shows that just over four-fifths (81.1%) of students were under 25 years (Figure 2). A further 12.6% were aged between 25 and 29 years and 6.3% were 30 years or older. Over half (56.7%) of the medical students commencing in 2012 began their studies after finishing another degree.

Adult medicine and general practice were among the most preferred types of future medical practice for students in their final year of medical school and in their first postgraduate year

(PGY1). Males ranked surgery as their most popular preference, while females favoured general practice.

Domestic students who had a rural background comprised just over a quarter of all commencing domestic students (769 or 27.1%), although the proportion of students with a rural background was higher among those enrolled in the Rural Clinical Training and Support Program (29.9%).

Figure 2: Commencing medical students by age groups, 2012



Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Over the last decade, the total number of commencing medical students has almost doubled, with the intake increasing by 1,780 or 94.2% from 1,889 in 2003 to 3,669 in 2013. This was primarily due to increases in the number of commencing domestic students, which rose by 100.7% compared with an increase of 68.3% for international students.

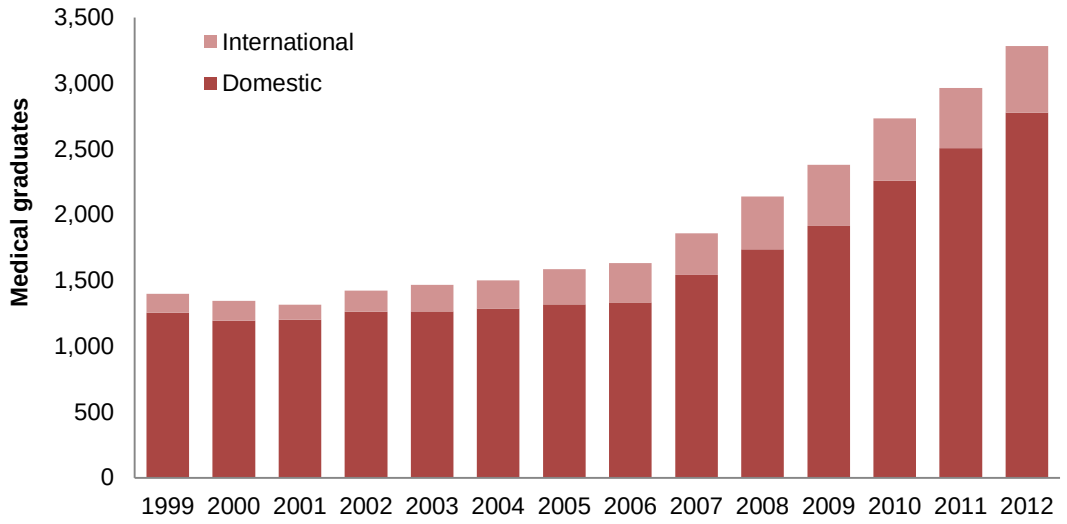
These increases are mirrored in the number of medical graduates each year. In 2012 there were 3,284 medical graduates, over double the 1,400 graduates in 1999 (Figure 3). The increase of numbers graduating annually fluctuated slightly up until 2006, but since then there have been marked annual changes of over 10 percent in most years, with the number graduating in 2012 being 10.8% higher than the 2,964 in 2011.

The trend is somewhat different between graduating domestic and international students. International students constituted just 10.3% (or 144 of 1,400 graduates) in 1999, the first year for which data on these graduates were published. Since then the number has more than trebled, rising by 252.1% to 507 graduating international students in 2012. The number has also increased as a proportion of all medical graduates, reaching a peak of 19.5% in 2009. The proportions of graduating international students have seen a downward trend since 2009, where it decreased to 15.4% of all medical graduates in 2012.

The increases in the number of domestic students graduating each year have been far greater over the same period, with domestic medical graduates increasing by 121.1% overall, from 1,256 in 1999 to 2,777 in 2012.

In 2012, 2,612 or 79.5% of medical graduates were Commonwealth-supported, with the majority of these in HECS only places. Three-quarters of fee-paying graduates were international students (76.5%).

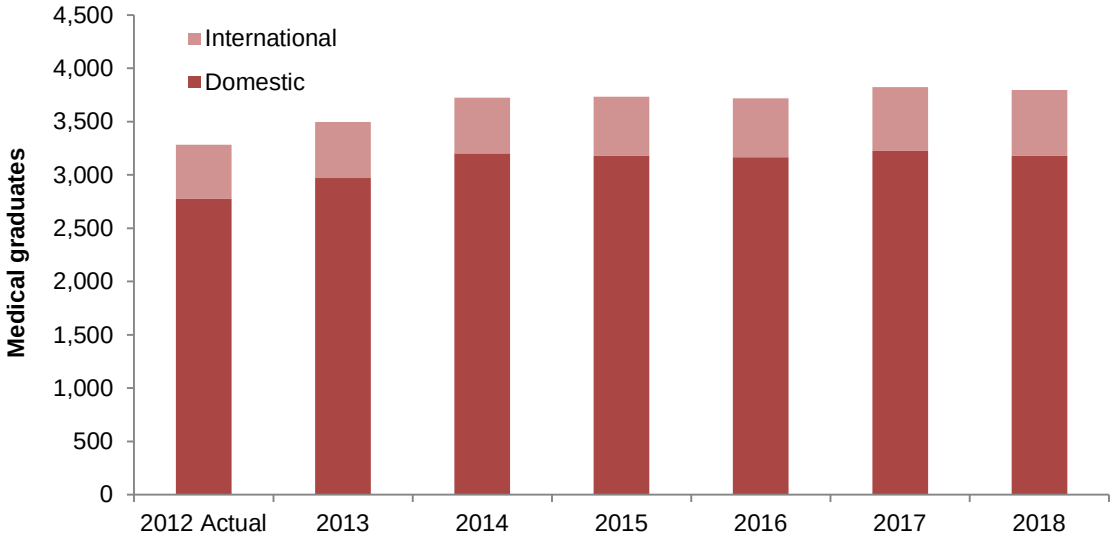
Figure 3: Domestic and international medical graduates, 1999–2012



Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

From 2011 to 2012, the actual number of graduates increased by 10.8% rising from 2,964 to 3,284. It is projected that there will be 3,495 medical graduates in 2013, with further increases anticipated to 2015 (to 3,732). Based on current student enrolments it is anticipated that the number of medical graduates will be 3,796 in 2018 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Projections of domestic and international medical graduates, 2012–2018



Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Prevocational Medical Training

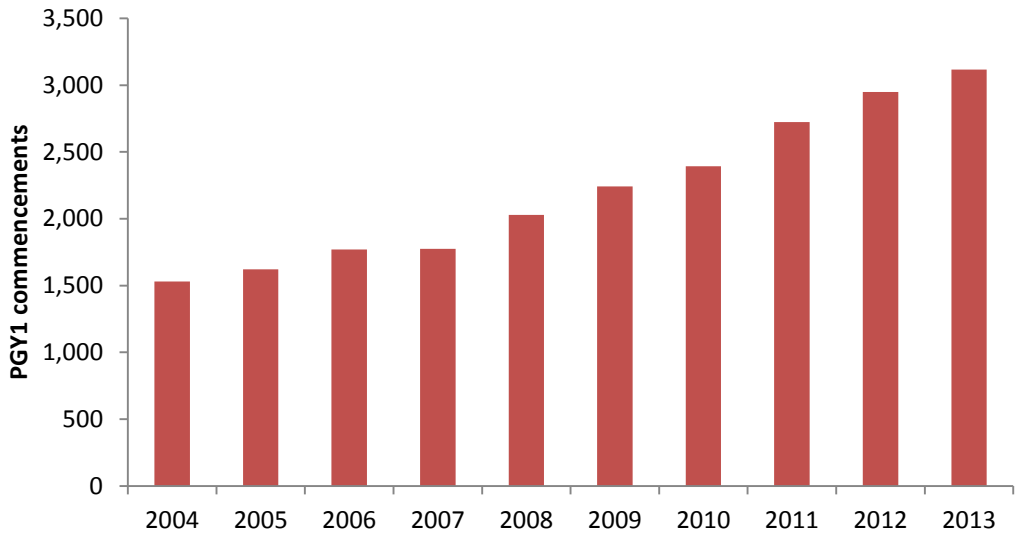
Satisfactory completion of the first postgraduate year (PGY1) is required before junior doctors can receive unconditional general medical registration. After PGY1, and prior to starting vocational training, most doctors spend one or more years working in the public, private or community settings to gain more clinical experience.

In 2013, there were 3,118 trainees commencing PGY1 (Figure 5). This was an increase of 168 (5.7%) from 2012.

Just over four-fifths (2,533 or 81.2%) of all PGY1 trainees commenced training in the state or territory in which they completed their medical degree.

PGY1 commencements have increased substantially each year, with the exception of 2007, showing an overall increase of 1,587 or 103.7% trainees from 2004 (when data was first collected for the MTRP) to 2013.

Figure 5: Postgraduate year 1 commencements, 2004–2013



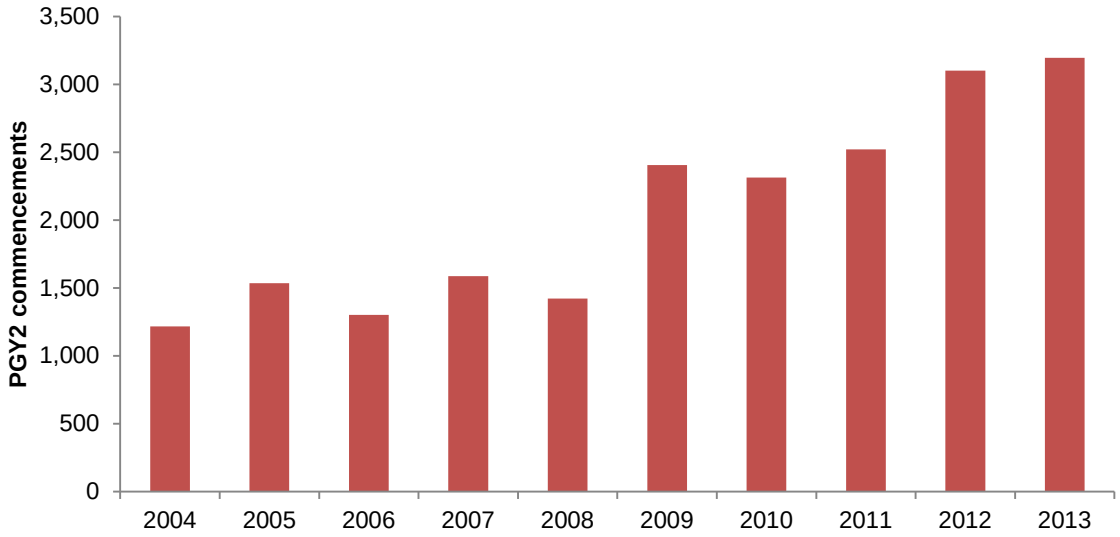
Source: State and Territory government health departments

In 2013, there were 3,194 doctors who were identified as commencing in PGY2 supervised medical training positions across Australia. This was an increase of 93 or 3.0% from the previous year (Figure 6). This is likely to be an underestimation of the true numbers of doctors undertaking their second year of prevocational training, as unknown numbers may be recruited by health services.

The number of PGY2 commencements appears to have increased substantially in recent years. However, it is difficult to ascertain the true extent of the increase due to differences in the way prevocational trainees are actually contracted and methodological issues in obtaining data as a result of differences in the data captured through the various state and territory reporting systems.

Over two-thirds (2,249 or 70.4%) of all Australian trained local PGY2 doctors commenced their second year of training in the state or territory in which they were trained in previously, compared with 354 or 11.1% that came from interstate.

Figure 6: Postgraduate year 2 commencements, 2004–2013



Source: State and Territory government health departments

Not all junior doctors go on to train in a medical specialty. A number continue to work in hospital settings in non-vocational career roles, typically as career medical officers (CMOs).

While a number of specialist medical colleges may accept entrants to vocational training programs directly following completion of PGY1, most require applicants to have completed the PGY2 year of general prevocational training.

Vocational Medical Training

Most junior doctors will seek entry into specialist or vocational training, which leads to a fellowship from a recognised medical college. Training is provided through the specialist medical colleges and, in the case of general practice, General Practice Education and Training Ltd (GPET). Vocational training programs are accredited by the Australian Medical Council (AMC). Each college has its own training program and requirements.

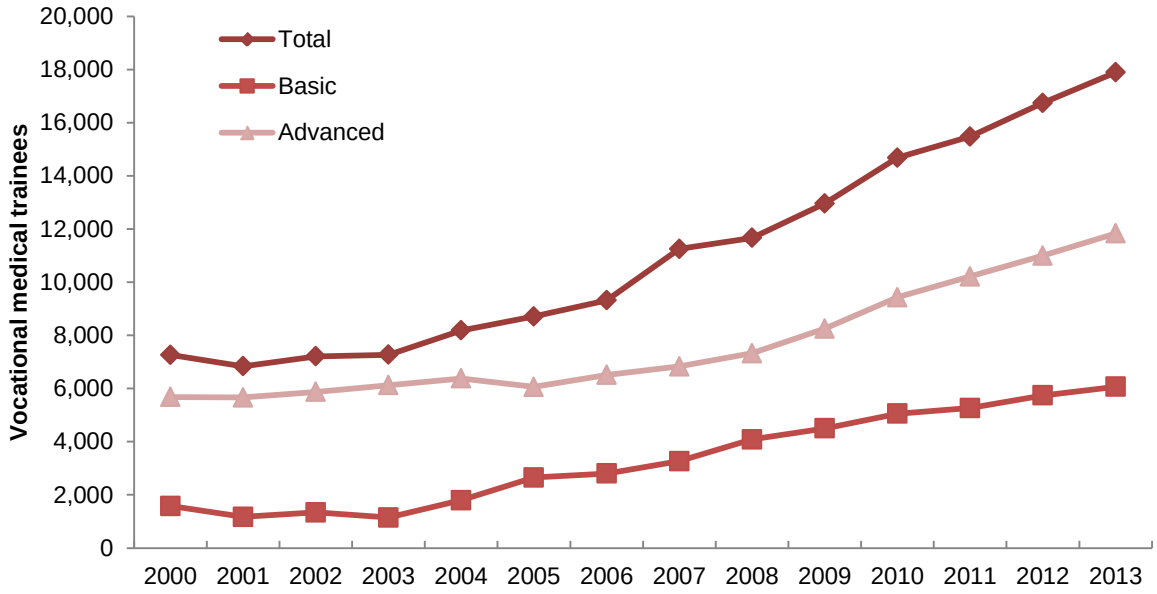
Data covers all Australian trainees, as well as international medical graduates who were registered vocational trainees and who were working or training in an accredited training position, post, facility or program.

There were 17,888 vocational medical trainees in 2013 (Figure 7). This is over two and a half times the number reported in 2000 (7,262 vocational trainees).

In total there were 6,056 basic trainees, representing one third (33.9%) of all trainees in 2013. There has been a constant increase in the number of basic trainees since 2004, mainly due to some colleges having introduced basic training as a pre-requisite to entry into their advanced training programs. Of the total number of basic trainees, 1,669 or 27.6% were in their first year.

In total there were 11,832 advanced trainees in 2013, making up the larger proportion of the total number of trainees, 66.1% of the total number of trainees. The increase in basic trainees has resulted in advanced trainees declining as a proportion of all trainees. However total advanced trainee numbers have risen by 85.5% since 2004.

Figure 7: Vocational medical trainees, 2000–2013

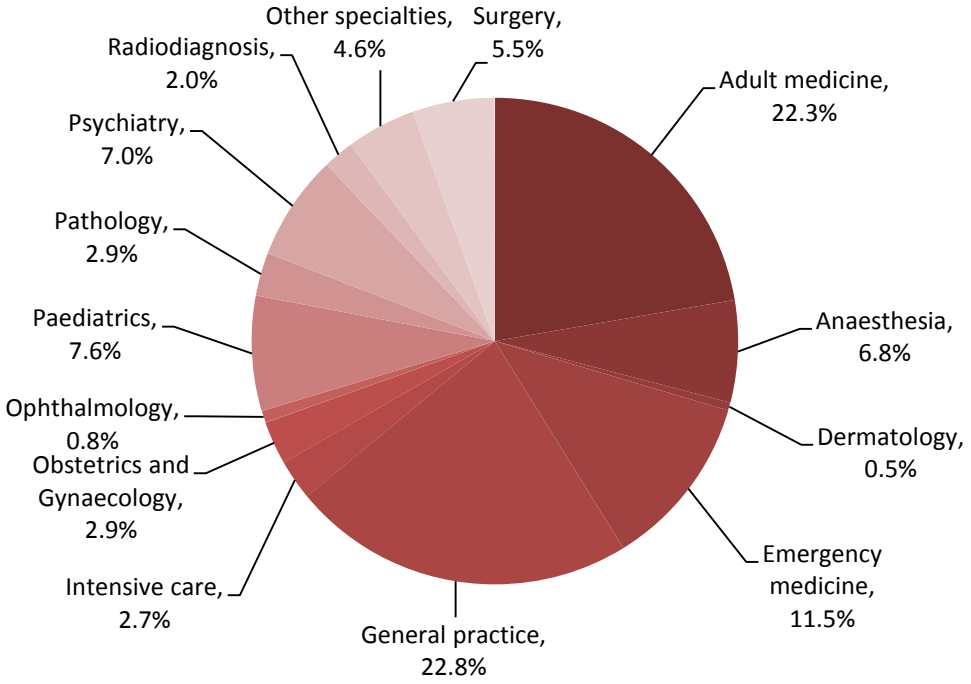


Source: Medical colleges

The education and training requirements of each medical specialty depend on the type of clinical medical practice, but commonly include basic and advanced training. Where required, a trainee can only apply for and compete for a position on an advanced specialist training program after successfully completing a basic training program or at a minimum PGY2.

Approximately one-third (32.7%) of all vocational trainees positions were in specialties governed by the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (RACP), such as addiction medicine, adult medicine, occupational and environmental medicine, paediatrics, palliative medicine, public health medicine, rehabilitation medicine and sexual health medicine, with 22.3% in adult medicine (Figure 8). Almost one-quarter (22.8%) of all vocational trainee positions were in general practice and 11.5% in emergency medicine.

Figure 8: Vocational trainee positions by medical specialty, 2013



Source: Medical colleges

Fellowship

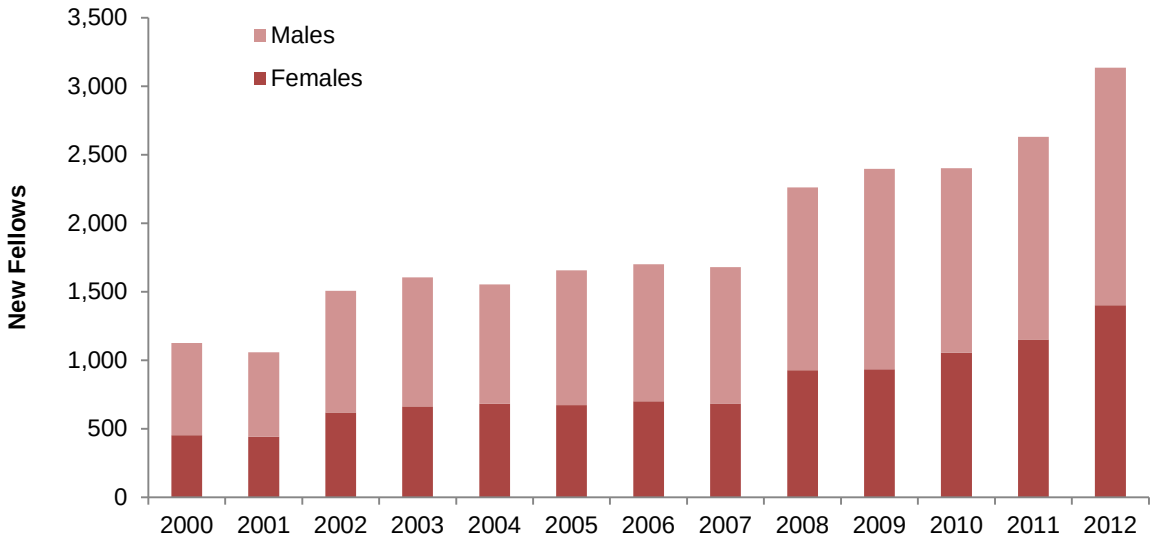
When medical practitioners finish their vocational training and have met all other requirements of the relevant college, they are eligible to apply for fellowship of the medical college.

There were 3,134 new college fellows in 2012 (Figure 9). This is a significant increase since 2000, when the data were first collected, with the number of new fellows almost trebling (178.3%) from 1,126.

In 2012, over two-fifths (1,402 or 44.7%) of all new fellows were female.

Approximately one-fifth (676 or 21.6%) of new fellows were overseas trained specialists who were assessed as having qualifications comparable with specialists trained by the medical college in Australia and given fellowship of that college.

Figure 9: New fellows by gender, 2000–2012



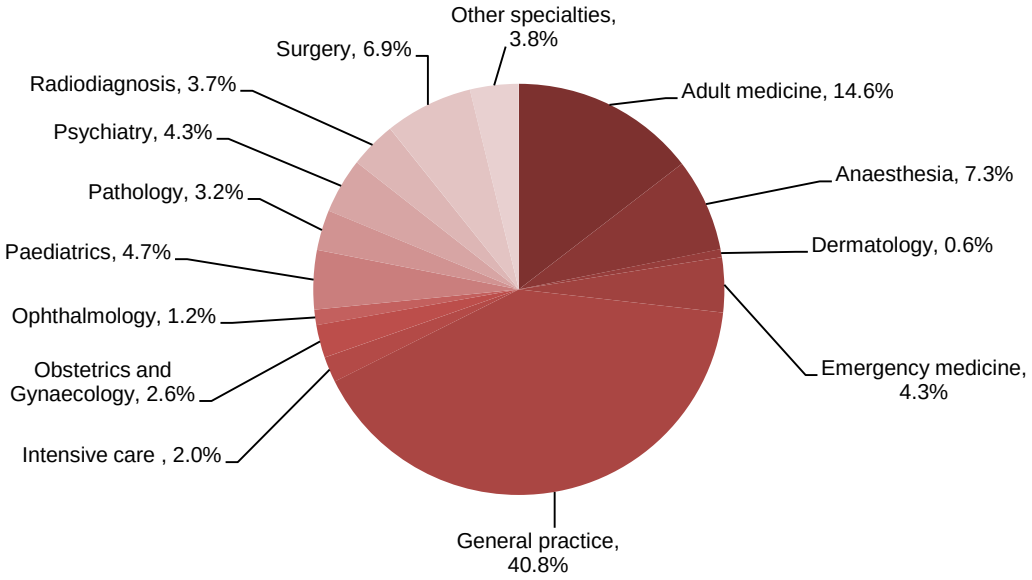
Source: Medical colleges

The proportion of new fellows in each medical specialty is shown in Figure 10. The proportionate split has remained approximately the same across the specialties over recent years, with approximately two-fifths (40.8%) in general practice. General practice had the largest increase over the last five years in terms of absolute numbers, with 438 more new fellows in 2012 than in 2008. There were also large increases in the number of new fellows in adult medicine, radiodiagnosis and surgery (increases of 153, 61 and 46 more new fellows in 2012 than in 2008 respectively).

Ophthalmology had the greatest proportional increase, with new fellows increasing from 14 to 38, or 171.4%, between 2008 and 2012, with radiodiagnosis also showing significant growth in the last five years (113%).

The significance of the increased training activity and consequently the number of new fellows can be put into perspective by looking at it in relation to the total number of college fellows. There were 51,967 fellows of medical colleges reported as actively practising in their specialty.

Figure 10: Proportion of new fellows by medical specialty, 2012



Source: Medical colleges

Overall new fellows represented 6% of all college fellows in 2012. The proportion of each college's fellows that were new fellows varied greatly across specialties, with the largest proportions of new fellows in emergency medicine (10.1%), followed by anaesthesia – pain medicine (7.9%) and intensive care (7.7%).

Female Trainees

In 2012 females comprised half (49.0%) of the students commencing medical studies (51.2% domestic and 45.6% international students) and a slightly higher proportion of medical graduates (53.2% domestic and 52.9% international graduates). This proportion has varied little over the last three years, with females representing 54.4% and 53.6% of all medical graduates in 2011 and 2010 respectively.

In vocational training 53.4% of all basic trainees and 52.1% of advanced trainees were female in 2013. This proportion was far higher in some specialties, with females comprising three-fifths or more of advanced vocational trainees in sexual health medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, rehabilitation medicine, palliative medicine, paediatrics, public health medicine, dermatology, and general practice (70.0%, 69.2%, 68.6%, 67.5%, 67.1%, 64.2%, 63.3% and 63.3% respectively). Ophthalmology and surgery had low proportions of female advanced trainees (27.8% and 28.1% respectively) in 2013.

The proportion of females who became new fellows in 2012 is somewhat lower than the proportion undertaking vocational training, remaining relatively stable at around two-fifths of the total new fellows each year since 2000. There were 1,402 new female fellows in 2012 (44.7%).

In 2012, 17,957 or 34.6% of all college fellows were female.

International Supply of Medical Practitioners

Overseas trained medical practitioners form a key part of the medical workforce in Australia, not only in rural and remote areas, but in all areas of Australia.

In 2012-13 there were 3,090 visas granted to medical practitioners across the two main subclasses – 457 and 442/402. Almost half (42.7%) of visas under the main classes were granted to applicants from the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. Just 5.2% and 2.6% of the medical practitioners granted visas came from Canada and the United States of America respectively. More recently, larger numbers of international recruits have come from a number of Asian countries. In 2012-13 almost a third (29.6%) of all applications were granted to medical practitioners from India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iran and Singapore (8.4%, 7.3%, 5.5%, 3.2%, 2.9% and 2.3% respectively of all visas under subclasses 457 and 442/402).

In July 2006 the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to the introduction of a nationally consistent assessment process for international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists. This process now consists of three main assessment streams: the Competent Authority Pathway, the Standard Pathway and Specialist Pathway. The Australian Medical Council is responsible for processing applications by international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists.

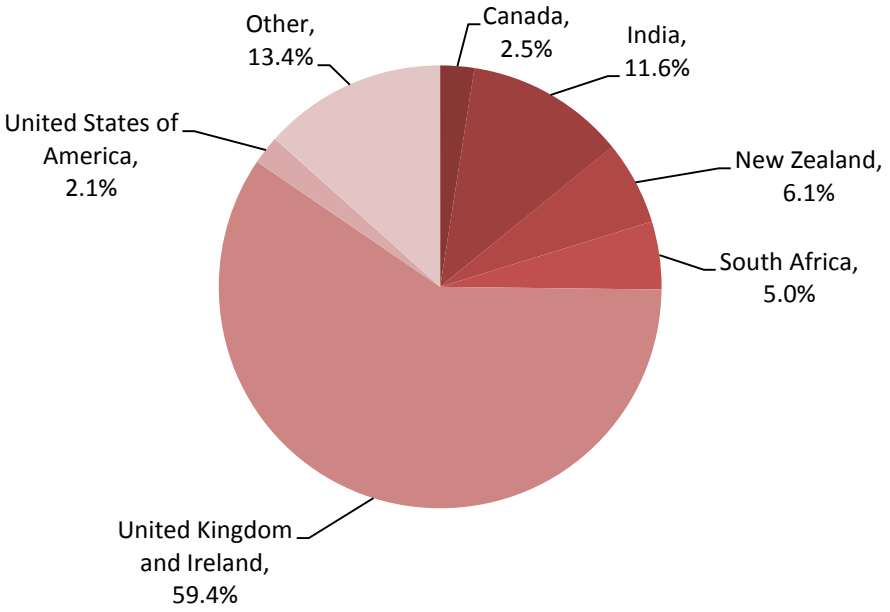
In 2012, the Australian Medical Council assessed a total of 1,387 applicants through the Competent Authority Pathway, with 520 applicants being granted Australian Medical Council Certificates, allowing them to apply for general registration. Two-thirds of the Australian Medical Council Certificates granted in 2012 were to international medical graduates from the United Kingdom.

Under the Standard Pathway 1,656 international medical graduates passed the Multiple Choice Questionnaire (MCQ) examination and 964 passed the Australian Medical Council clinical examinations.

There were 2,346 overseas trained specialists, who applied to be recognised as a specialist under the Specialist Pathway to registration in 2012. Medical colleges conduct the assessments of comparability to Australian standards for the specialists and found 524 substantially comparable and a further 353 were deemed as partially comparable and requiring further training and/or examinations.

Of these 524 overseas trained specialists that were recognised as substantially comparable, over half (311 or 59.4%) were trained in the United Kingdom and Ireland. This is an increase from the number from these countries approved in 2011 (214 or 45.5%). The next largest number of overseas trained specialists (Figure 11) found substantially comparable in 2012 came from India (61 or 11.6%).

Figure 11: Country of training of overseas trained specialists with approved applications, 2012



Source: Australian Medical Council administrative data, 2011

Under Section 19AA of the *Health Insurance Act 1973 (the Act*), Special Purpose Training Programs provide for those doctors seeking vocational recognition, but who are not involved in a specialist training program. Some of these programs specifically cover medical practitioners who have trained overseas to assist with their integration into the Australian workforce and to promote them working in areas of workforce shortage.

At June 2013, there were 9,931 overseas trained doctors with section 19AB exemptions restricting their practice to Districts of Workforce Shortage (DWSs) in order to access Medicare benefits for the services they provide.

Although overseas trained doctors comprise a higher proportion of the medical workforce in more remote areas of Australia, the majority work in Major cities and Inner regional areas.

There is considerable variation between states and territories in the overall and relative numbers of overseas trained doctors. Queensland has relatively high numbers of overseas trained doctors across all regions, while Western Australia has relatively higher numbers in Remote and Very remote areas. Victoria continues to have higher number of overseas trained general practitioners in its Major Cities.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The seventeenth annual report of the Medical Training Review Panel (MTRP) documents the availability of training places at the undergraduate, prevocational and vocational levels. The report also includes information about special purpose programs and national projects related to the education and training of medical doctors. The MTRP report is tabled annually in Parliament and distributed to key medical educational stakeholders and jurisdictions as well as being made available to other interested parties and the wider community via the internet[1].

The report presents the latest annual information on the different stages in the medical and clinical training pathway, and also includes analysis of trends and patterns in the supply of the medical workforce, where possible back to 1997, the first year of MTRP reporting. Data on medical practitioners who have trained overseas and have applied, or are now working in Australia, are also included.

Medical Training Review Panel Structure and Responsibilities

The MTRP was established as a time-limited committee in June 1997 by the then Minister for Health and Family Services under Section 3GC of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* (*the Act)*. The terms of reference of the committee are to monitor the availability and take-up of medical training places by Hospitals Medical Officers (HMOs) who come under the proficiency standards created by the *Health Insurance Act 1973 (No. 2) 1996.* The MTRP was made a permanent body in 2001 to ensure that this important monitoring and reporting function continued in the future. In 2009 a review of the functions of the MTRP was undertaken. This reaffirmed the important role that the MTRP plays, both as a forum bringing together key stakeholders in medical education and training and also as an advisory group informing work in relation to medical education and training in this country.

Member organisations of the MTRP are appointed by Ministerial determination and include Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc. (MDANZ), the recognised specialist colleges, the Australian Medical Council (AMC), the Australian Medical Students' Association, the Confederation of Postgraduate Medical Education Councils, the Australian Medical Association Council of Doctors-in-Training, the Australian General Practice Network, Rural Doctors Association of Australia, Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation, General Practice Education and Training Ltd (GPET), state and territory health departments and the Commonwealth. It is chaired by the Australian Government Department of Health. A full list of member organisations and members is provided at Appendix A.

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[1] Reports are available on the Australian Government Department of Health website at: http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/work-pubs-mtrp

To assist with carrying out its duties, the MTRP is empowered to establish subcommittees as needed. The Clinical Training Subcommittee and the Data Subcommittee have been established for a number of years and have been involved in various activities reported in this and previous MTRP reports. The Rural Subcommittee was created in 2010. Summary information of these is provided below and more detailed information is at Appendix A.

- The Clinical Training Subcommittee was formed to monitor and report on the activities and progress being made to ensure that there are adequate clinical training positions for the increasing number of new medical graduates.
- The Data Subcommittee has provided advice in relation to the content of this and previous annual reports and the specifications of the data that these cover.
- The Rural Subcommittee was established to consider rural medical training issues.

Report Structure

The report presents background information and data on the various components of medical education and training as follows.

University Medical Education

Chapter 2 covers medical students enrolled in Australian universities, including information on numbers enrolled in each medical school by year of study, types of places, domestic and international student breakdowns, projections of the numbers expected to graduate over the next five years. Some data on students commencing medical studies collected through the Medical Schools Outcomes Database (MSOD) project have been included to provide additional information on the characteristics of students.

Prevocational Medical Training

Chapter 3 covers the number of prevocational junior doctors in training in the intern year or postgraduate year 1 (PGY1) and postgraduate year 2 (PGY2) positions across Australia.

Vocational Medical Training

Chapter 4 covers information on 2013 trainees by specialty and state and territory, and the results of college examinations in 2012. Data on new and total fellows for each of the medical colleges for 2012 are also included.

International Supply

Chapter 5 presents information on those doctors trained overseas (commonly referred to as international medical graduates), applying to work and working as medical practitioners in Australia. It provides a description of the Australian Medical Council process of assessment, and the number of overseas trained doctors and specialists seeking to practise medicine in Australia and the country in which they trained. Data are presented on approved working visas issued by the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection to medical practitioners. Information is also provided on medical practitioners who

trained overseas who provided Medicare-funded services and how they are distributed across Australia.

Special Purpose Training Programs

Chapter 6 presents information on the range of special purpose programs operating under Section 3GA of *the Act*. This allows medical practitioners undertaking postgraduate education, or participating in approved workforce programs to provide professional services that attract Medicare benefits.

Appendices

The appendices contain more detailed information on the membership of MTRP and its subcommittees (Appendix A), and summary information about college training requirements (Appendix B).

A glossary of the main terms used throughout the report is provided at Appendix C.

The latest available data and, where possible, trend data for the previous five years have been presented in the main body of the report. Tables showing data from previous years (where possible back to 1997, the first year of MTRP reporting) have been included at Appendix D.

Appendices E and F contain the specifications used for collection of the data collated in this report and the difference in terminology between medical college training programs and those of the MTRP report.

Notes on the Data and its Preparation

Data Sources

Data for the MTRP report were supplied by a range of organisations.

Information on undergraduate medical students was supplied by Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc. (MDANZ) from its Student Statistics Collection and from the Medical Schools Outcomes Database (MSOD) Project. MDANZ is the peak representative body representing medical education and research in Australian universities. The Student Statistics Collection is conducted annually at the time of enrolment. The MSOD Project is conducted by MDANZ and has been directly funded by Health Workforce Australia since July 2011. The MSOD data are collected longitudinally for individual students at all medical schools to create comprehensive demographic, educational and career intentions information. Data are collected directly from students upon entry to medical school (Commencing Medical Students Questionnaire), in their final year of medical school (Exit Questionnaire) and one year after completion of their medical studies (Postgraduate Year 1 Questionnaire). In coming years data will also be collected at three, five and eight years after completion of medical studies which will give opportunity to examine medical graduate statistics at different stages of the medical education continuum.

Data on the first (internship) and second years of prevocational training were provided by state and territory health departments.

Vocational training data relating to doctors pursuing specialist training were provided by each of the specialist medical colleges. GPET, as well as the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP) and the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (ACRRM), provided data on general practice training. Given these multiple sources, efforts have been made to ensure that there is no double counting of trainees. Administrative data for Chapter 5 on international supply were sourced from the Australian Medical Council, the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection and the Australian Government Department of Health.

Data Quality Issues

The quality of the MTRP report, as a single reference point covering all aspects of medical education and training, is dependent on the provision and collation of comprehensive information from all contributors. Data templates and specifications defining each data element and the periods covered have been developed for all areas of the report. These continue to be further refined with the assistance of members of the Data Subcommittee.

The specifications used in compilation of this report are attached in Appendix E. It has been endeavoured to ensure the source data are according to the data specifications, but where this is not possible and data differ from the provided specifications, this is duly noted.

These continued enhancements have greatly improved the comparability of data between state and territories and specialties within tables. This has, however, affected comparability of data across years. Where this is known to have significantly confounded the analysis of time series data, cautions have been noted.

There are a number of areas in which there have been attempts to source more and/or improved information, in particular to quantify activity in relation to the training and supervision of international medical graduates and specialists and the country from which they came and in which they obtained their primary medical qualifications. It is hoped that medical colleges will introduce new data items that will allow this information to be presented in future reports.

The MTRP is dedicated to continue working with state and territories, specialist medical colleges and relevant external agencies to improve the data and provide more comprehensive information in medical training as necessary to inform policy and planning decisions.

Reporting Periods

Given the differing collection methodologies for different data, the year for which data are reported varies. The majority of data presented in the report are for 2013 with most data reported as at 30 June 2013.

The exceptions to these are MSOD statistics, data on medical graduates, college examinations, new and total college fellows, which are reported for the previous calendar year, 2012.

Data on international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists are also reported for 2012, however, where data are for the 2013 financial year, this in noted.

Examination of Trends

The MTRP report has been produced annually since 1997. To aid readability, tables in the body of the report present information pertaining to the latest five years. Where data are available from the previous years, this has been included in Appendix D.

In some cases data from previous years have been updated or amended. Where this has occurred, it is duly noted. Therefore it should be noted that caution should be used when comparing data with that of previous editions of this report. Data can vary between years where its scope has changed due to more detailed specifications and different interpretations of what was required in previous reports. An effort has been made to note where there are significant differences in the way data have been collected or reported across years, or there have been changes in requirements, such as in relation to the training provided.

Medical College Acronyms and Specialties

Data on vocational training has been provided by medical colleges and is reported by medical specialty. Table 1.1 provides a guide to the full names of the medical colleges, the acronym used for these throughout the report and the associated specialties under which data are reported.

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
ACSP	Australasian College of Sports Physicians	Sport and exercise medicine
ANZCA	Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists *Faculty of Pain Medicine*	Anaesthesia Pain medicine
CICM	College of Intensive Care Medicine of Australia and New Zealand	Intensive care
RACGP	Royal Australian College of General Practitioners	General practice
RACMA	Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators	Medical administration
RACP	Royal Australasian College of Physicians *Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* *Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine* *Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine* *Adult Medicine Division* *Paediatrics and Child Health Division* *Australasian Chapter of Addiction Medicine* *Australasian Chapter of Palliative Medicine* *Australasian Chapter of Sexual Health Medicine*	 Occupational and Environmental medicine Public health medicine Rehabilitation medicine Adult medicine Paediatrics Addiction medicine Palliative medicine Sexual health medicine
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 *Faculty of Radiation Oncology*	Radiodiagnosis Radiation oncology
RCPA	Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia Joint Pathology – Royal Australasian College of Physicians and Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia	Pathology Pathology

Chapter 2

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This chapter presents the latest data on medical students in Australian universities and analyses trends over the last five years. Additional data where available, back to 1997, is presented in Appendix D. This information was included in the MTRP report from 2006.

Medical Students

In Australia, professional entry level medical education is provided by university medical schools accredited by the Australian Medical Council. There are 18 universities with accredited medical schools in Australia, and a number of these were established in the last nine years. All of these universities have now produced graduates.

In the past, most medical doctors gained their professional entry level qualification by completing a five or six-year Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) degree. However, over the years an increasing number of four-year (graduate entry) programs have been introduced.

To date, these medical school programs resulted in a bachelor degree qualification. Most recently, a number of medical schools have moved to a Doctor of Medicine program, resulting in graduates with a master level qualification. The first of these is the University of Melbourne which commenced this program in 2011 and is expected to have the first cohort of master graduates in 2014.

Current programs integrate pre-clinical and clinical components throughout the program and incorporate clinical experience from early in the course. However, the most significant clinical exposure occurs in the latter years of the program.

Medical students gain clinical exposure in a range of clinical settings and via simulation. Throughout their professional entry level medical program they are provided with the skills, knowledge and attributes to move to the next phase of their training, which is the prevocational phase (prior to specialty training).

Current Data

In 2013, there were 16,994 medical students studying in Australian universities (Table 2.1). Of these 4,687 (27.6%) were undertaking a six-year course, 4,502 (26.5%) were undertaking a five-year course and 7,805 (45.9%) were undertaking a four-year course.

Table 2.1: Medical students in Australian universities, 2013

University	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
6-year course							
Adelaide	159	189	172	171	189	152	1,032
James Cook	235	196	184	196	163	138	1,112
Melbourne UG[(a)]	0	0	0	7	0	239	246
UNSW	273	278	250	285	286	275	1,647
UWA UG	0	0	152	179	165	154	650
Subtotal	**667**	**663**	**758**	**838**	**803**	**958**	**4,687**
5-year course							
Bond[(b)]	96	94	79	82	85	..	436
Melbourne PG[(a)(b)]	0	0	3	3	91	..	97
Monash UG	321	310	305	283	295	..	1,514
Newcastle/UNE	218	197	207	224	173	..	1,019
Tasmania	120	105	112	114	119	..	570
UWA PG[(b)]	0	67	60	58	58	..	243
UWS	120	130	122	137	114	..	623
Subtotal	**875**	**903**	**888**	**901**	**935**	**..**	**4,502**
4-year course							
ANU	100	84	101	92	..	..	377
Deakin	136	138	133	149	..	..	556
Flinders	168	163	141	122	..	..	594
Griffith	158	149	147	153	..	..	607
Melbourne MD[(a)]	330	324	325	..	..	..	979
Monash PG	82	91	83	70	..	..	326
Notre Dame Sydney	121	115	107	108	..	..	451
Notre Dame Fremantle	111	98	96	98	..	..	403
Queensland[(c)]	421	440	428	439	..	..	1,728
UQ Ochsner (USA)[(c)]	105	76	36	24	..	..	241
Sydney	310	290	322	291	..	..	1,213
Wollongong	85	83	82	80	..	..	330
Subtotal	**2,127**	**2,051**	**2,001**	**1,626**	**..**	**..**	**7,805**
Total	**3,669**	**3,617**	**3,647**	**3,365**	**1,738**	**958**	**16,994**

UG – undergraduate **PG – postgraduate** **MD – Doctor of Medicine**

(a) Undergraduate program last intake in 2008. Graduate program last intake in 2009. Masters program commenced in 2011.
(b) These courses are slightly less than 5 years in duration – Bond 4.8 years, Melbourne PG 4.5 years and UWA PG 4.7 years.
(c) The University of Queensland has partnered with the Ochsner Health System in New Orleans to establish the University of Queensland-Ochsner Medical Program. This is a unique joint affiliation that provides US medical students with training experience and a global medical education. Students complete the first two years in Australia at UQ, and the final two years in the US, where they complete the clinical component at Ochsner in Louisiana. First graduates were in 2012. These students have been separated from the UQ students as they do not form part of the medical workforce supply from a planning perspective, but have been included to maintain the trend analysis, as they have been included since 2009.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

In 2013, 14,267 or 84.0% of all students were domestic students (Table 2.2). A domestic student is defined as being an Australian or New Zealand citizen, or an Australian permanent resident. Of these 3,857 (27.0%) were undertaking a six-year course, 3,872 (27.1%) were undertaking a five-year course and 6,538 (45.8%) were undertaking a four-year course.

Table 2.2: Domestic medical students in Australian universities, 2013

University	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
6-year course							
Adelaide	124	164	157	150	153	127	875
James Cook	201	173	167	169	141	136	987
Melbourne UG[(a)]	0	0	0	6	0	166	172
UNSW	214	216	187	225	232	212	1,286
UWA UG	0	0	130	147	134	126	537
Subtotal	**539**	**553**	**641**	**697**	**660**	**767**	**3,857**
5-year course							
Bond[(b)]	95	94	77	80	83	..	429
Melbourne PG[(a)(b)]	0	0	3	3	77	..	83
Monash UG	263	247	252	235	237	..	1,234
Newcastle/UNE	192	179	178	186	151	..	886
Tasmania	100	85	89	88	105	..	467
UWA PG[(b)]	0	58	60	58	58	..	234
UWS	103	107	108	114	107	..	539
Subtotal	**753**	**770**	**767**	**764**	**818**	**..**	**3,872**
4-year course							
ANU	98	81	92	84	..	..	355
Deakin	131	132	131	144	..	..	538
Flinders	143	143	121	111	..	..	518
Griffith	152	149	147	153	..	..	601
Melbourne MD[(a)]	294	288	302	0	..	..	884
Monash PG	75	82	68	64	..	..	289
Notre Dame Sydney	121	115	107	108	..	..	451
Notre Dame Fremantle	111	98	96	98	..	..	403
Queensland	308	308	320	313	..	..	1,249
Sydney	232	220	264	237	..	..	953
Wollongong	76	74	75	72	..	..	297
Subtotal	**1,741**	**1,690**	**1,723**	**1,384**	**..**	**..**	**6,538**
Total	**3,033**	**3,013**	**3,131**	**2,845**	**1,478**	**767**	**14,267**

UG – undergraduate **PG – postgraduate** **MD – Doctor of Medicine**

(a) Undergraduate program last intake in 2008. Graduate program last intake in 2009. Masters program commenced in 2011.
(b) These courses are slightly less than 5 years in duration – Bond 4.8 years, Melbourne PG 4.5 years and UWA PG 4.7 years.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Types of Student Places

A student undertaking medical studies in Australia may occupy either:

- a Commonwealth-supported university place (CSP), where the student is required to pay for only part of the cost of his or her degree through HECS; or
- a full fee-paying place, which is funded entirely by the tuition fees paid by the student.

Some medical students occupying Commonwealth-supported university places are participating in the Bonded Medical Places Scheme (BMPS) or have received scholarships through the Medical Rural Bonded Scholarship Scheme (MRBSS), which commenced in 2004 and 2001 respectively.

Students participating in the BMPS have a return of service obligation to work in a District of Workforce Shortage (DWS) as identified by the Commonwealth, for a period of time equal to the length of the medical degree. However, up to half of the return of service obligation can be met while completing prevocational and vocational training.

Recipients of the MRBSS scholarship are required to work for six continuous years in locations within Australian Standard Geographical Classification – Remoteness Areas (ASGC-RA) 2 to 5. MRBSS doctors start their six year commitment to work in rural Australia after completing their vocational training.

Over three-quarters of all university places each year are Commonwealth-supported. In 2013, there were 13,315 Commonwealth-supported places or 78.4% of all places (Table 2.3). For commencing students the proportion is almost the same. Of the 3,669 commencing medical students in 2013, 2,792 students or 75.3% were in Commonwealth-supported places (Table 2.4).

Just over one-fifth (21.2%) of all medical students were fee-paying in 2013. Three-quarters of full fee-paying places are occupied by international students and this number is similar among commencing students (75.2%, Table 2.4) and all medical students (75.8%, Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 provides detailed information on the number and types of places available at each university in 2013, with Table 2.4 displaying this for commencing students. Table 2.5 provides further information on whether it was a Commonwealth-supported or fee-paying place.

Table 2.3: Medical students by type of student place and university, 2013

University	Commonwealth-supported places	Fee-paying places		Other[(a)]	Total
		Domestic	International		
Adelaide	870	5	157	0	1,032
ANU	355	0	22	0	377
Bond	0	429	7	0	436
Deakin	538	0	18	0	556
Flinders	441	0	76	77	594
Griffith	598	0	6	3	607
James Cook	983	4	125	0	1,112
Melbourne MD	754	130	95	0	979
Melbourne PG	83	0	14	0	97
Melbourne UG	163	9	74	0	246
Monash PG	287	2	37	0	326
Monash UG	1,229	5	280	0	1,514
Newcastle/UNE	884	2	133	0	1,019
Notre Dame Sydney	260	191	0	0	451
Notre Dame Fremantle	399	4	0	0	403
Queensland	1,219	30	479	0	1,728
UQ Ochsner (USA)	..	..	241	..	241
Sydney	931	21	260	1	1,213
Tasmania	467	0	103	0	570
UNSW	1,256	30	361	0	1,647
UWA PG	234	0	9	0	243
UWA UG	537	0	113	0	650
UWS	530	9	84	0	623
Wollongong	297	0	33	0	330
Total	**13,315**	**871**	**2,727**	**81**	**16,994**

UG – undergraduate **PG – postgraduate** **MD – Doctor of Medicine**

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

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.4: Commencing medical students by type of student place and university, 2013

		Fee-paying places			
University	**Commonwealth-supported places**	**Domestic**	**International**	**Other[b]**	**Total**
Adelaide	124	0	35	0	159
ANU	98	0	2	0	100
Bond	0	95	1	0	96
Deakin	131	0	5	0	136
Flinders	112	0	25	31	168
Griffith	152	0	6	0	158
James Cook	201	0	34	0	235
Melbourne MD	253	41	36	0	330
Melbourne PG	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne UG	0	0	0	0	0
Monash PG	75	0	7	0	82
Monash UG	263	0	58	0	321
Newcastle/UNE	192	0	26	0	218
Notre Dame Sydney	57	64	0	0	121
Notre Dame Fremantle	107	4	0	0	111
Queensland	305	3	218	0	526
Sydney	229	3	78	0	310
Tasmania	100	0	20	0	120
UNSW	214	0	59	0	273
UWA PG[a]	0	0	0	0	0
UWA UG[a]	0	0	0	0	0
Western Sydney	103	0	17	0	120
Wollongong	76	0	9	0	85
Total	**2,792**	**210**	**636**	**31**	**3,669**

UG - undergraduate **PG - postgraduate** **MD - Doctor of Medicine**

(a) The University of Western Australia is in the process of converting its medical degree from a 6 year undergraduate MBBS degree to a 4 year MD degree. First year enrolment for the MD program will commence in 2014.
(b) Includes medical students on state health department bonded medical scholarships.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

In 2013, the majority of Commonwealth-supported students occupied HECS only places (9,621 places or 72.3% of Commonwealth-supported places), whereas 3,694 or 27.7% of Commonwealth-supported students have a return of service obligation under either the MRBSS or BMPS, in addition to contributing to the cost of their education under HECS (Table 2.5).

Ten years after the commencement of the BMPS, there were 3,278 students in BMPS places. This was a slight decrease from 2012 (4 students). However, from 2009 to 2013 the number of students supported through this scheme had increased by 999 places or 43.8% (Table 2.5).

The number of students in the MRBSS also decreased from 2012 (53 students or 11.3%). However the number of students in MRBSS places remained relatively constant since 2009, ranging between 481.5 students in 2009 and 416 students in 2013. The number of MRBSS

students as a proportion of all student places decreased from 3.3% in 2009 to 2.5% in 2013, while the number of BMPS students as a proportion of all students increased from 15.7% in 2009 to 19.3% in 2013.

The proportion of domestic fee-paying students has been in steady decline since 2009 (6.5% of all students in 2009, to 4.7% of all students in 2012). But the proportion of domestic fee-paying students increased in 2013 (5.1% of all students in 2013). The absolute number of international fee-paying students has increased but the proportion has fluctuated, starting at 16.7% in 2009. By 2013 (as in 2012), international fee-paying students comprised 16.0% of all medical students.

Table 2.5: Medical students by type of student place: Number and proportion of places, 2009–2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Medical students					
Commonwealth-supported	**10,938**	**11,873**	**13,016**	**13,289**	**13,315**
HECS only	[c]8,177.5	8,707	9,435	9,538	9,621
BMPS	2,279	2,686	3,122	3,282	3,278
MRBSS	[c]481.5	480	459	469	416
Fee-paying	**3,373**	**3,356**	**3,364**	**3,492**	**3,598**
Domestic	949	905	829	801	871
International[a]	2,424	2,451	2,535	2,691	2,727
Other[b]	**210**	**231**	**111**	**87**	**81**
Total	**14,521**	**15,460**	**16,491**	**16,868**	**16,994**
Proportion of places (%)					
Commonwealth-supported	**75.3**	**76.8**	**78.9**	**78.8**	**78.4**
HECS only	56.3	56.3	57.2	56.5	56.6
BMPS	15.7	17.4	18.9	19.5	19.3
MRBSS	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.4
Fee-paying	**23.2**	**21.7**	**20.4**	**20.7**	**21.2**
Domestic	6.5	5.9	5.0	4.7	5.1
International[a]	16.7	15.9	15.4	16.0	16.0
Other[b]	**1.4**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) International students are those studying as private or sponsored students who are not Australian citizens, permanent residents or New Zealand citizens.
(b) Includes medical students on state health department bonded medical scholarships.
(c) ANU offers their research component part time in exceptional circumstances.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Scholarships

Students can receive scholarships through a variety of sources. Data was collected through the MSOD project from 3,471 medical students (94.2% of the total 3,686) commencing their studies in 2012. Of these, 366 (10.5%) stated that they received a scholarship to support them in their medical studies (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Commencing medical students source of scholarships, 2012

Source of scholarships	Students	Proportion (%)
Commonwealth scholarships	124	33.9
State scholarships	11	3.0
Scholarships provided by Australian universities	180	49.2
Scholarships provided by home country to international students	37	10.1
Scholarships provided by other institutions	12	3.3
Unnamed	2	0.5
Total	**366**	**100.0**

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Student Characteristics

Data from MSOD provides insights into who is undertaking medical studies. Data are recorded for the 3,471 students (94.2% of the total 3,686) who completed the MSOD entry requirements in 2012.

Just over four-fifths (81.1%) of students commencing their medical studies in 2012 were under the age of 25 years (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Commencing medical students by sex and age, 2012

Age group	Male	Female	Proportion female (%)	Total	Proportion of total (%)
Less than 20 years	642	659	50.7	1,301	37.5
20-24 years	775	740	48.8	1,515	43.6
25-29 years	239	197	45.2	436	12.6
30-34 years	71	56	44.1	127	3.7
35-39 years	26	24	48.0	50	1.4
40 years and over	17	24	58.5	41	1.2
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0
Total	**1,771**	**1,700**	**49.0**	**3,471**	**100.0**

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Just over half (56.7%) of the medical students commencing in 2012 began their studies after finishing another degree, with 83.8% of these having completed a tertiary qualification in science, medical science and health and/or allied health (Table 2.8).

The majority (94.8%) of these students entered a graduate program. Just over three quarters (76.4%) had bachelor degrees, 14.4% had completed honours, graduate diploma or certificate and 9.2% of these students had a masters or doctorate (Table 2.9).

Table 2.8: Commencing medical students discipline of highest tertiary qualification completed, 2012

Discipline of prior degree	Undergraduate entry	Graduate entry	Total
Science[(a)]	26	674	700
Medical Science[(b)]	14	527	541
Health/Allied Health[(c)]	34	363	397
Humanities	11	134	145
Commerce/Business/Law	7	79	86
Physical sciences[(d)]	7	64	71
Other/Unknown	3	26	29
Total	**102**	**1,867**	**1,969**

(a) B.Sci, B Applied Sci (no or unclear major), Vet Sci, Liberal Arts, B Sci in Human Movement, biotechnology, human kinetics, exercise science and psychology.
(b) B. Medical Science, pathology, biochemistry, microbiology, haematology, histopathology, cytology and immunology.
(c) Radiography, nursing, optometry, podiatry, speech pathology, orthodontics, nutrition, public health and tropical medicine, occupational therapy, kinesiology, naturopathy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, dentistry, dental surgery, oral health, prosthetics and orthotics.
(d) B Eng, B Computer Science, architecture, urban planning, electronics, surveying, IT and mathematics.

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Table 2.9: Commencing medical students level of highest prior tertiary qualification by medical degree entry program[(a)], 2012

Level of prior degree	Undergraduate entry	Proportion undergraduate (%)	Graduate entry	Proportion postgraduate (%)	Total
PhD	0	0	44	2.4	44
Masters	17	16.7	128	6.9	145
Graduate Diploma/Certificate	9	8.8	55	2.9	64
Honours	7	6.9	213	11.4	220
Bachelor	65	63.7	1,426	76.4	1,491
Associate Degree	0	0	1	0.1	1
Other/unknown	4	3.9	0	0	4
Total	**102**	**100.0**	**1,867**	**100.0**	**1,969**

(a) Based on all individuals who reported previous qualifications.

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Table 2.10 and Table 2.11 provide information on the preferred type of medical practice as reported in the MSOD questionnaire by students in their final year of a medical degree and by PGY1 trainees. The same specialties ranked as the top three first-preference choices for each gender in both the final year of medical degree and the first postgraduate year.

The most popular preferred types of medical practice among males were surgery and adult medicine, followed by general practice (295, 205 and 127 respectively in final year of medical degree and 185, 173, and 107 in PGY1). Females noted general practice, adult medicine and paediatrics and child health most often as their first preference for type of medical practice (244, 240 and 187 respectively in final year of medical degree and 230, 189 and 114 in PGY1).

Table 2.10: Preferred type of medical practice in final year of medical degree by gender, 2012[(a)]

	Preference 1		Preference 2		Preference 3	
Specialty	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Addiction medicine	3	3	3	4	2	7
Adult medicine/internal medicine	205	240	102	120	103	110
Anaesthesia	112	101	98	78	83	64
Dermatology	12	36	12	23	8	22
Emergency medicine	105	106	128	101	92	106
General practice	127	244	75	145	103	127
Indigenous health	1	6	2	5	4	18
Intensive care medicine	35	20	78	53	73	46
Medical administration (e.g. managing a hospital)	2	3	6	7	14	13
Non-specialist hospital practice (e.g. career as a medical officer in a hospital)	1	0	2	6	7	9
Obstetrics and gynaecology	32	138	24	97	25	54
Occupational and environmental medicine	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ophthalmology	26	25	20	17	9	13
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	9	1	2	4	4	4
Paediatrics and child health	69	187	66	100	37	76
Pain medicine	1	1	4	1	6	4
Palliative medicine	1	7	9	20	7	26
Pathology	7	7	4	8	7	11
Psychiatry	34	34	20	32	28	45
Public health medicine	0	5	8	7	11	21
Radiology	33	20	34	16	30	15
Rehabilitation medicine	0	1	1	4	3	7
Rural and remote medicine	19	37	18	26	24	32
Sexual health medicine	2	4	3	13	7	19
Surgery	295	141	77	43	60	35
Other	13	8	3	5	6	3

(a) Data were collected from 2,519 medical students in their final year who answered the MSOD questionnaire.

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Table 2.11: Preferred type of medical practice in postgraduate year 1 by gender, 2012[(a)]

	Preference 1		Preference 2		Preference 3	
Specialty	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Addiction medicine	0	1	1	3	2	2
Adult medicine/internal medicine	173	189	61	79	53	76
Anaesthesia	83	72	58	49	51	43
Dermatology	11	17	5	11	10	12
Emergency medicine	38	67	49	63	71	58
General practice	107	230	74	113	87	98
Indigenous health	0	2	2	5	2	10
Intensive care medicine	17	22	64	54	43	36
Medical administration (e.g. managing a hospital)	5	0	6	5	16	9
Non-specialist hospital practice (e.g. career as a medical officer in a hospital)	1	0	3	5	2	6
Obstetrics and gynaecology	14	71	8	44	7	33
Occupational and environmental medicine	2	0	0	1	1	2
Ophthalmology	25	18	6	5	7	2
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	6	1	7	2	2	1
Paediatrics and child health	30	114	17	45	11	39
Pain medicine	0	1	5	2	2	4
Palliative medicine	1	6	11	22	17	24
Pathology	5	11	6	7	3	5
Psychiatry	22	35	9	14	9	13
Public health medicine	1	9	7	9	6	23
Radiology	39	12	32	14	27	16
Rehabilitation medicine	2	3	4	6	2	6
Rural and remote medicine	22	29	11	19	12	23
Sexual health medicine	0	1	2	5	4	9
Surgery	185	92	50	28	21	22
Other	14	14	8	9	1	5

(a) Data collected from 2,519 medical students in their final year who answered the MSOD questionnaire.

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

In 2012, a total of 625 of the 3,471 medical students completing the MSOD entry questionnaire reported that they held temporary or other entry permits to Australia (Table 2.12). The highest numbers of international students came from Singapore (22.1%), Canada (19.7%), Malaysia (15.8%) and United States of America (13.6%).

Table 2.12: International commencing medical students holding temporary or 'other' entry permits by place of birth, 2012

Country of birth	Students	Proportion (%)
Singapore	138	22.1
Canada	123	19.7
Malaysia	99	15.8
United States of America	85	13.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	24	3.8
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	19	3.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	19	3.0
Sri Lanka	15	2.4
Indonesia	12	1.9
All other (where n≤10)	91	14.6
Total	**625**	**100.0**

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Students

Data on the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people(s) status of medical students is available from two sources, MDANZ Student Statistical Collection and the MSOD. Data from these two sources cannot necessarily be reconciled, so both are presented below as each provides different insights into the number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people(s) studying medicine.

The number and proportion of medical students reporting that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin when completing the MSOD entry questionnaire have risen slightly over the years from 37 or 1.2% of commencing students in 2008, to 48 or 1.4% in 2012 (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Commencing medical students by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students	37	38	47	69	48
Non Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students	3,180	3,113	3,064	3,483	3,403
Unknown	18	10	4	10	20
Total	**3,235**	**3,161**	**3,115**	**3,562**	**3,471**
Proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students (%)	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4

Source: Medical Schools Outcomes Database

Data from the MDANZ shows that there have been significant increases each year in the overall number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people(s) studying medicine. In 2013, there was a total of 261 medical students studying in Australian universities who reported being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (Table 2.14), an increase of 163.6% over the eight years from 2006. No data are available for the actual attrition rate, which is known to be higher than for non Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students, or on the number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students who go on to complete their medical degrees.

Table 2.14: Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander medical students studying in Australian universities, 2006–2013

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students	99	125	129	137	161	218	226	261
Annual increase (%)		26.3	3.2	6.2	17.5	35.4	3.7	15.5

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Rural Exposure

Exposure to rural and remote settings, whether through living, schooling and/or undertaking medical studies or training there, is shown to have a positive impact on the likelihood of medical professionals practising in rural and remote areas.

The Rural Clinical Training and Support (RCTS) program provides funding to participating universities for the establishment and support of medical student training in rural areas, and supports 17 rural clinical schools nationally. The RCTS program aims to improve the range of rural health care services and strengthen the health workforce in rural communities across Australia.

Participating Australian medical schools are required to meet a range of objectives set out in the program parameters, including:

- providing at least 4 weeks rural training for all medical students;
- having at least 25% of their medical students undertake at least one year of clinical training in a rural area;
- providing high-quality training of medical students in rural and remote areas;
- having at least 25% of their yearly student intake of rural origin;
- maintaining and enhancing measures to increase the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander medical student graduates; and
- facilitating an increase in rural health and workforce research, rural health advocacy and a raised awareness of rural and remote health issues.

The RCTS is a component initiative of the Rural Health Multidisciplinary Training (RHMT) program, which also supports 11 University Departments of Rural Health, six dental schools that offer rural dental placements and the John Flynn Placement Program.

Data on students who have a rural background are collected by medical schools. In 2013, 769 or 27.1% of commencing domestic students reported that they had lived in a rural or remote area prior to commencing their medical studies (this is in line with the proportion of 27% in 2012). A slightly higher proportion (29.9%) of students from universities participating in the Rural Clinical Training and Support Program reported a rural background compared to all commencing domestic students (Table 2.15).

The proportion of domestic students with a rural background was roughly one quarter in each state and territory.

Table 2.15: Commencing domestic students with a rural background[(a)] by state/territory, 2013

University	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of all domestic students with a rural background (%)	Rural Clinical Training and Support Program[(i)]: Proportion students with a rural background (%)
New South Wales					
Newcastle/UNE	33	21	54	28.1	28.1
Notre Dame Sydney	8	14	22	[(h)]18.2	[(j)]29.6
Sydney	29	29	58	25.0	26.0
UNSW[(b)]	28	29	57	26.6	25.4
UWS[(c)]	..	..	..	..	..
Wollongong	23	28	51	67.1	67.1
Total NSW	**121**	**121**	**242**	**29.0**	**30.6**
Victoria					
Deakin	15	21	36	27.5	27.5
Melbourne MD	31	36	67	22.8	27.3
Monash PG	8	13	21	28.0	..
Monash UG	34	39	73	27.8	[(k)]26.8
Total Vic	**88**	**109**	**197**	**25.8**	**27.1**
Queensland					
Bond[(d)]	..	..	..	..	..
Griffith[(e)]	6	3	9	5.9	..
Queensland	39	37	76	24.7	24.4
James Cook	27	81	108	53.7	51.7
Total Qld	**72**	**121**	**193**	**29.2**	**35.3**
Western Australia					
Notre Dame WA	8	20	28	25.2	..
UWA PG[(f)]	0	0	0	..	..
Total WA	**8**	**20**	**28**	**25.2**	..
South Australia					
Adelaide	9	16	25	20.2	21.7
Flinders	12	19	31	21.7	28.8
Total SA	**21**	**35**	**56**	**21.0**	**25.2**
Tasmania					
Tasmania	**13**	**18**	**31**	**31.0**	**31.0**
Australian Capital Territory					
ANU	**8**	**14**	**22**	**22.7**	**25.6**
Total	**331**	**438**	[(g)]**769**	**27.1**	**29.9**

UG - undergraduate **PG - postgraduate** **MD - Doctor of Medicine**

(a) Rural background is based on residency from the commencement of primary school in an area classified as RA2 to RA5 under the Australian Standard Geographical Classification - Remoteness Areas (ASGC-RA) system.
(b) UNSW data based on RRMA 3-7. The Rural Clinical Training and Support (RCTS) program data based on an ASGC-RA 2-5 area.
(c) This university is not subject to the RCTS rural origin target and does not collect data on rurality.
(d) This university does not participate in the RCTS program and does not collect data on rurality.
(e) This university does not participate in the RCTS program.
(f) The University of Western Australia is in the process of converting its medical degree from a 6 year undergraduate MBBS degree to a 4 year MD degree. First year enrolment for the MD program will commence in 2014.

(g) Excludes domestic students from UWS, UWA and Bond.
(h) The total of 22 commencing students with a rural background reported for this school equates to 40% of CSPs for this school.
(i) The Rural Clinical Training and Support (RCTS) program requires that a number of Australian medical students equal to at least 25% of the University's medical student CSP allocation must come from a rural background, defined as residency for at least five years since beginning primary school in an ASGC-RA 2-5 area. Universities may count full-fee paying students towards the 25% target.
(j) The RCTS rural origin proportion for University of Notre Dame covers both NSW and WA campuses as they have one Agreement with the Department of Health.
(k) Monash UG and Monash PG numbers are combined.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Trends

The number of commencing medical students increased each year from 2009 to 2011 (328 more commencements in 2011 compared to 2009), but decreased in both 2012 (84 students) and 2013 (17 students). The zero intake for the University of Western Australia in 2012 affected the trend of commencing medical students, with 2012 being the first year to show a decline in numbers, as the university transitions from a four-year program to a six-year program. Overall number of commencing medical students increased by 6.6%, from 3,442 in 2009 to 3,669 in 2013 (Table 2.16).

Over the same period, the number of domestic commencing students increased by 78 students or 2.6%, while the number of international commencing students increased by 149 students or 30.6%.

The proportion of female domestic students commencing medical studies remained relatively stable over the last five years – around half of all commencing medical students. However, the proportion of female international students was slightly less than half of all commencing international students.

Table 2.16: Commencing medical students: Domestic, international and proportion of females[(a)], 2009–2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Domestic	2,955	2,940	3,241	3,035	3,033
Proportion female (%)	54.8	52.9	50.9	48.1	51.2
International[(b)(c)]	487	529	529	651	636
Proportion female (%)	47.0	42.5	47.6	47.5	45.6
Total	**3,442**	**3,469**	**3,770**	**3,686**	**3,669**

(a) Based on the commencing year of the graduate course.
(b) International students are those studying as private or sponsored students who are not Australian citizens, permanent residents or New Zealand citizens.
(c) Includes the UQ Ochsner (USA) cohort.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Projections suggest that 3,851 medical students will commence their studies in Australian universities in 2014 (Table 2.17). Of these 3,131 (81.3%) are expected to be domestic students and 720 (18.7%) international students. This is slightly more (by 182 students or 5.0%) than the actual number who commenced studies in 2013. It is worth noting that the University of Western Australia did not enrol any commencing students in 2013.

Table 2.17: Commencing medical student projections[(a)], 2014

University	Domestic	International	Total
Adelaide	124	35	159
ANU	90	10	100
Bond	95	1	96
Deakin	130	12	142
Flinders	136	30	166
Griffith	154	8	162
James Cook	175	30	205
Melbourne	295	45	340
Monash	319	66	385
Newcastle/UNE	170	24	194
Notre Dame Sydney	120	-	120
Notre Dame Fremantle	106	-	106
Queensland	300	120	420
UQ Ochsner (USA)	..	110	110
Sydney	228	80	308
Tasmania	95	20	115
UNSW	208	67	275
UWA	209	30	239
Western Sydney	102	20	122
Wollongong	75	12	87
Total	**3,131**	**720**	**3,851**

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

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Between 2009 and 2013, there was an increase of 2,473 students or 17.0% of the total number of medical students studying in Australian universities (Table 2.18). Over the same period, the number of domestic students increased proportionally more than the number of international students, rising by 17.9% to 14,267 students. The number of international students increased by only 12.5% to 2,727.

Table 2.18: Medical students: Domestic, international and proportion of females[(a)], 2009–2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Domestic	12,097	12,946	13,956	14,177	14,267
Proportion female (%)	54.6	54.2	53.0	51.5	51.2
Annual increase (%)	9.7	7.0	7.8	1.6	0.6
International[(b)(c)]	2,424	2,451	2,535	2,691	2,727
Proportion female (%)	51.4	50.1	49.1	48.7	47.3
Annual increase (%)	5.0	1.1	3.4	6.2	1.3
Total	**14,521**	**15,397**	**16,491**	**16,868**	**16,994**
Annual increase		876	1,094	377	126
Annual increase (%)		6.0	7.1	2.3	0.7

(a) Data covers all years of study.
(b) International students are those studying as private or sponsored students who are not Australian citizens, permanent residents or New Zealand citizens.
(c) Includes the UQ Ochsner (USA) cohort (refer to Table 2.1 for more information).

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Medical Graduates

Current Data

In 2012, a total of 3,284 students graduated from Australian medical schools. Of these, 2,777 or 84.6% were domestic students (Table 2.19).

Trends

Each year the number of domestic medical graduates has increased. The increase was 10.8% from 2011 to 2012 and there was an overall increase of 59.8% in domestic graduates across the last five years from 2008 to 2012 (Table 2.21).

From 2008 to 2012 the number of domestic medical graduates increased in each state and territory apart from Australian Capital Territory, which decreased by 3.3%. The greatest increases were in New South Wales and Victoria, by 81.4% and 79.9% respectively (Table 2.19).

Table 2.19: Domestic medical school graduates in Australian universities, by state/territory, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Increase 2008 – 2012	Increase 2008 – 2012 (%)
New South Wales							
Newcastle/UNE	77	85	104	70	140	63	81.8
Notre Dame Sydney[(a)]	..	..	..	103	106	..	..
Sydney	208	208	221	222	237	29	13.9
UNSW	177	163	166	187	198	21	11.9
UWS[(a)]	..	..	..	86	91	..	..
Wollongong[(a)]	..	..	63	67	66	..	..
Total NSW	**462**	**456**	**554**	**735**	**838**	**376**	**81.4**
Victoria							
Deakin[(a)]	..	..	..	109	123	..	..
Melbourne[(b)]	199	198	212	234	231	32	16.1
Monash[(a)]	159	165	181	219	290	131	82.4
Total Vic	**358**	**363**	**393**	**562**	**644**	**286**	**79.9**
Queensland							
Bond[(a)]	..	55	74	81	69	..	..
Griffith	70	116	151	133	150	80	114.3
Queensland	238	279	332	290	307	69	29.0
James Cook	66	82	94	88	92	26	39.4
Total Qld	**374**	**532**	**651**	**592**	**618**	**244**	**65.2**
Western Australia							
Notre Dame Fremantle	75	80	86	98	104	29	38.7
UWA	142	182	207	172	165	23	16.2
Total WA	**217**	**262**	**293**	**270**	**269**	**52**	**24.0**
South Australia							
Adelaide	98	83	94	97	111	13	13.3
Flinders	75	74	102	109	113	38	50.7
Total SA	**173**	**157**	**196**	**206**	**224**	**51**	**29.5**
Tasmania							
Tasmania	**64**	**73**	**89**	**67**	**97**	**33**	**51.6**
Australian Capital Territory							
ANU	**90**	**72**	**83**	**75**	**87**	**-3**	**-3.3**
Total	**1,738**	**1,915**	**2,259**	**2,507**	**2,777**	**1,039**	**59.8**
Annual increase		177	344	248	270		
Annual increase (%)		10.2	18.0	11.0	10.8		

(a) First students graduated from Bond in 2009, Wollongong in 2010, Deakin, Monash PG, Notre Dame Sydney and University of Western Sydney in 2011.
(b) First students will graduate from Melbourne Doctor of Medicine program in 2014.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

After decreasing in 2011 for the first time since 2008, the number of international students graduating from Australian medical schools increased in 2012 by a total of 10.9%. Overall, the number of international graduates increased by 26.4% from 2008 to 2012 (Table 2.20).

Table 2.20: International medical school graduates in Australian universities by state/territory, 2008–2012

University	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2008 – 2012	Change 2008 – 2012 (%)
New South Wales							
Newcastle/UNE	18	21	21	20	29	11	61.1
Notre Dame Sydney[(a)]	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Sydney	55	54	35	32	38	-17	-30.9
UNSW	39	36	55	36	46	7	17.9
UWS[(a)]	..	..	..	0	9	..	..
Wollongong[(a)]	..	..	4	10	11	..	..
Total NSW	**112**	**111**	**115**	**98**	**133**	**21**	**18.8**
Victoria							
Deakin[(a)]	..	..	..	0	1	..	..
Melbourne[(b)]	88	97	90	89	83	-5	-5.7
Monash[(a)]	52	74	94	70	67	15	28.8
Total Vic	**140**	**171**	**184**	**159**	**151**	**11**	**7.9**
Queensland							
Bond[(a)]	..	4	1	1	1	..	..
Griffith	0	2	0	0	..	..	..
Queensland	51	67	77	98	130	79	154.9
James Cook	0	2	3	2	3	..	..
Total Qld	**51**	**75**	**81**	**101**	**134**	**83**	**162.7**
Western Australia							
Notre Dame Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	..	..
UWA	10	15	25	27	21	11	110.0
Total WA	**10**	**15**	**25**	**27**	**21**	**11**	**110.0**
South Australia							
Adelaide	48	38	40	21	24	-24	-50.0
Flinders	22	28	14	19	19	-3	-13.6
Total SA	**70**	**66**	**54**	**40**	**43**	**-27**	**-38.6**
Tasmania							
Tasmania	**14**	**21**	**11**	**28**	**16**	**2**	**14.3**
Australian Capital Territory							
ANU	**4**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**9**	**5**	**125.0**
Total	**401**	**465**	**474**	**457**	**507**	**106**	**26.4**

(a) First students graduated from Bond in 2009, Wollongong in 2010, Deakin, Monash PG, Notre Dame Sydney and University of Western Sydney in 2011.
(b) First students will graduate from Melbourne Doctor of Medicine program in 2014.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.21 shows that just over half of all medical graduates, both domestic and international, were females (53.2% for domestic and 52.9% for international in 2012).

Table 2.21: Medical graduates: Domestic, international and proportions of females, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2008 – 2012 (%)
Domestic	1,738	1,915	2,259	2,507	2,777	59.8
Proportion domestic (%)	81.3	80.5	82.7	84.6	84.6	4.1
Proportion female (%)	57.2	54.1	54.1	55.0	53.2	-7.0
International	401	465	474	457	507	26.4
Proportion international (%)	18.7	19.5	17.3	15.4	15.4	-17.6
Proportion females (%)	54.6	51.6	54.2	51.6	52.9	-3.1
Total	**2,139**	**2,380**	**2,733**	**2,964**	**3,284**	**53.5**
Annual increase (%)		11.3	14.8	8.5	10.8	

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

In 2012, 79.5% of medical graduates were Commonwealth-supported (Table 2.22)

Table 2.22: Medical graduates by type of student place: Number and proportion of places, 2012

	Medical Graduates
Commonwealth-supported	**2,612**
HECS only	1,879
BMPS	633
MRBSS	100
Fee-paying	**663**
Domestic	156
International	507
Other	9
Total	**3,284**
	Proportion of places (%)
Commonwealth-supported	**79.5**
HECS only	57.2
BMPS	19.3
MRBSS	3.0
Fee-paying	**20.2**
Domestic	4.8
International	15.4
Other	**0.3**

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Projected Numbers of Graduates

Table 2.23 shows the projected number of medical graduates up until 2018. These figures are based on current and planned enrolments as of 2013. Attrition has not been factored into these figures. Attrition rates for medical courses are anticipated to be relatively low when compared to other courses, and this may be explored further in future reports.

The number of domestic medical graduates is projected to rise from 2,970 in 2013 to 3,178 in 2018 (Table 2.23). This is an overall increase of 7.0% over the five years from 2013 to 2018.

Table 2.23: Domestic medical students expected to graduate from Australian universities: Projected numbers[(a)] by state/territory, 2013–2018

University	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
New South Wales						
Newcastle/UNE	151	186	178	179	192	170
Notre Dame Sydney	108	108	115	125	120	120
Sydney	236	265	220	232	228	228
UNSW	212	232	225	187	216	214
UWS	107	112	105	107	103	102
Wollongong	72	75	76	76	75	75
Total NSW	**886**	**978**	**919**	**906**	**934**	**909**
Victoria						
Deakin	144	131	132	131	130	130
Melbourne MD	0	302	289	294	295	295
Melbourne PG	77	3	4	0	0	0
Melbourne UG	166	0	6	2	0	0
Monash PG	64	68	82	75	72	72
Monash UG	237	285	263	248	263	259
Total Vic	**688**	**789**	**776**	**750**	**760**	**756**
Queensland						
Bond	83	80	77	92	95	95
Griffith	153	147	149	152	154	155
Queensland	313	320	308	308	300	300
James Cook	137	143	170	171	175	203
Total Qld	**686**	**690**	**704**	**723**	**724**	**753**
Western Australia						
Notre Dame Fremantle	98	96	98	111	106	106
UWA PG	58	58	60	58	0	0
UWA UG	126	134	147	130	0	0
UWA MD[(b)]	0	0	0	0	209	209
Total WA	**282**	**288**	**305**	**299**	**315**	**315**
South Australia						
Adelaide	127	153	150	157	164	124
Flinders	111	121	143	143	136	136
Total SA	**238**	**274**	**293**	**300**	**300**	**260**
Tasmania						
Tasmania	**105**	**88**	**97**	**86**	**104**	**95**
Australian Capital Territory						
ANU	**85**	**93**	**83**	**100**	**90**	**90**
Total	**2,970**	**3,200**	**3,177**	**3,164**	**3,227**	**3,178**

UG – undergraduate **PG – postgraduate** **MD – Doctor of Medicine**

(a) No allowance has been made for student attrition.
(b) Program commences in 2014. First students will graduate in 2017.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

The projected numbers of international students to graduate from Australian universities are also expected to increase, rising by (17.7%) from 525 in 2013 to 618 in 2018 (Table 2.24).

Table 2.24: International medical students expected to graduate from Australian universities: Projected numbers[(a)] by state/territory, 2013–2018

University	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
New South Wales						
Newcastle/UNE	22	38	29	26	34	32
Notre Dame Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	53	58	70	78	80	80
UNSW[(b)]	63	54	60	63	62	59
UWS	7	23	15	23	17	20
Wollongong	8	7	9	9	12	12
Total NSW	**153**	**180**	**183**	**199**	**205**	**203**
Victoria						
Deakin	5	2	6	5	12	12
Melbourne MD	0	23	36	36	40	42
Melbourne PG	14	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne UG	73	0	1	1	0	0
Monash PG	6	15	10	7	10	10
Monash UG	58	49	53	63	58	56
Total Vic	**156**	**89**	**106**	**112**	**120**	**120**
Queensland						
Bond	2	2	2	2	1	1
Griffith	0	0	0	6	8	10
Queensland[(b)]	126	108	132	113	120	120
UQ Ochsner (USA)	24	36	76	105	110	110
James Cook	2	23	27	17	23	34
Total Qld[(c)]	**130**	**133**	**161**	**138**	**152**	**165**
Western Australia						
Notre Dame WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
UWA PG	0	0	0	9	0	0
UWA UG	28	31	32	22	0	0
UWA MD[(c)]	0	0	0	0	30	30
Total WA	**28**	**31**	**32**	**31**	**30**	**30**
South Australia						
Adelaide	25	36	21	15	25	35
Flinders	11	20	20	25	30	30
Total SA	**36**	**56**	**41**	**40**	**55**	**65**
Tasmania						
Tasmania[(b)]	**14**	**27**	**23**	**25**	**25**	**25**
Australian Capital Territory						
ANU	**8**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**10**	**10**
Total[(d)]	**525**	**525**	**555**	**553**	**597**	**618**

UG – undergraduate **PG – postgraduate** **MD – Doctor of Medicine**

(a) No allowance has been made for student attrition.
(b) Includes international medical university students.
(c) Excludes the UQ Ochsner (USA) cohort, but have been included in the table for information.
(d) Program commences in 2014. First students will graduate in 2017.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table 2.25 summaries the number of domestic and international students projected to graduate from Australian universities between 2013 and 2018.

In total, 3,796 medical students are expected to graduate in 2018 (Table 2.25), 8.6% more than predicted for 2013. This is 15.6% higher than the actual number of medical students who graduated in 2012 (3,284) and 77.5% higher than the 2,139 medical students who graduated in 2008.

Table 2.25: Medical students expected to graduate from Australian universities: Projected number of domestic and international students, 2013–2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Increase 2013 – 2018 (%)
Domestic	2,970	3,200	3,177	3,164	3,227	3,178	7.0
International[(a)]	525	525	555	553	597	618	17.7
Total	**3,495**	**3,725**	**3,732**	**3,717**	**3,824**	**3,796**	**8.6**
Change from previous year		230	7	-15	107	-28	
Change from previous year (%)		6.6	0.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.7	

(a) Excludes the UQ Ochsner (USA) cohort and Monash-Malaysia cohort.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Chapter 3

PREVOCATIONAL MEDICAL TRAINING

This chapter reports on the number of junior doctors undertaking postgraduate prevocational training across Australia. Data have been provided by state and territory health departments through their postgraduate medical councils and the Australian Government Department of Health, and covers training activities up to June 2013.

Background

Medical graduates of Australian universities enter the medical workforce as interns or postgraduate year 1 (PGY1) doctors, employed predominately through public health services. Satisfactory completion of the intern year is required before these junior doctors are granted general medical registration. Prior to July 2010, registration was through the relevant state or territory medical board. After introduction of the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme on 1 July 2010, junior doctors, and all medical practitioners, are registered through a single national board, the Medical Board of Australia (MBA).

Interns undertake a series of rotations to enable them to experience a range of clinical situations and service environments and to satisfy MBA registration requirements. These rotations must be accredited in accordance with guidelines developed by the state and territory Postgraduate Medical Councils or Institutes of Medical Education and Training. Placements must ensure adequate case-mix, service, teaching, supervision and assessment.

Prior to commencing a vocational training program, most junior doctors work for at least one, two or more years after their intern year, in the public hospital system and community health services, to gain more clinical experience with greater levels of responsibility. A key aim of this experience is to consolidate the clinical skills developed during university training and the intern year, and to equip junior doctors with the prerequisite experience and procedural skills for entry into specialist or vocational training programs.

Training at the prevocational level generally involves rotating between clinical departments in regional and urban public hospitals with some rotation from urban hospitals to regional and rural hospitals and community settings, including general practice. Such rotations are intended to give junior doctors experience of broader range of clinical settings, as well as meet service delivery needs.

While a number of specialist medical colleges may accept entrants to vocational training programs directly following completion of postgraduate year 1, most prefer applicants to have completed a second or even third year of prevocational training (PGY2 and PGY3). Doctors in this period of prevocational on-the-job training are usually referred to as a ‘Resident Medical Officer’ (RMO). The term ‘Hospital Medical Officer’ (HMO) is used in Victoria and the term ‘Trainee Medical Officer’ (TMO) in South Australia.

Not all PGY2 and PGY3 doctors will enter vocational specialist training. Some are waiting for a place in their selected vocational training specialty, but others will leave the medical workforce, pursue a research career, choose to work as locums or continue to work in hospital settings in non-vocational career role, typically as Career Medical Officers (CMOs). Most CMOs work in hospital settings, a number of CMOs acquire other postgraduate qualifications related to their roles, such as early management of severe trauma, advanced paediatric support or emergency life support.

Caution is needed in interpreting and analysing some of the prevocational data. The numbers presented are sometimes estimates, with administration systems often not capturing data in a way that matches the breakdown of information for MTRP reporting purposes and the number of trainees, particularly in PGY2, are an underestimate. Also, some states and territories have different prevocational training processes. For instance, in New South Wales, trainees are employed on two year contracts covering both PGY1 and PGY2 training. This means that the number of PGY2 positions advertised each year and offered does not reflect the total number of PGY2 positions available.

Attempts to capture all training and supervisory activities have continued this year through broadening the specifications, to include supervision and additional training of overseas trained doctors as necessary for recognition of their qualifications with Australia. The degree to which state and territory administration systems have been able to accurately capture this information is unknown.

Postgraduate Year 1

Current Data

In 2013, there were 3,118 trainees commencing PGY1. Of these, just over half (52.6%) were females (Table 3.1).

Just over four-fifths (2,533 or 81.2%) of all PGY1 trainees commenced training in the state or territory in which they completed their medical degree. A further 253 trainees (8.1%) were trained in Australia, but commenced their PGY1 training in another state or territory.

International students who graduated from an Australian medical school occupied 290 (9.3%) of the PGY1 positions. The number of PGY1 positions in each state and territory approximately matched the distribution of the population as a whole (which can be seen in the following chapter in Table 4.14).

The Commonwealth agreed to provide funding for additional medical intern positions jointly with participating states and territories for 2013 under the Additional Medical Internships 2013. As domestic medical students are guaranteed an internship by states and territories under a 2006 Council of Australian Governments agreement, these positions were targeted to eligible international full-fee paying medical graduates who completed their degree in Australia and had not yet been offered an intern place in 2013.

Table 3.1: Commencing postgraduate year 1 trainees or supervised training positions: Total, females and proportion of females by doctor category and state/territory, 2013

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Aust
All commencing PGY1 trainees									
Australian trained local (own state)	806	611	567	195	235	61	0	58	2,533
- Commonwealth-supported	739	611	512	193	235	56	0	58	2,404
- Full-fee paying	67	0	55	2	0	5	0	0	129
Australian trained local (interstate)	73	20	52	17	35	8	38	10	253
- Commonwealth-supported	63	20	na	16	35	3	38	10	185
- Full-fee paying	10	0	na	1	0	5	0	0	16
New Zealand medical graduates	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	2	11
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school and were placed by states/territories	43	76	58	60	25	5	5	18	290
- Own state	43	[b]76	57	35	15	3	0	9	238
- Interstate	0	0	1	25	[d]10	2	5	9	52
Australian Medical Council graduates	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	5	9
Total state/territory funded trainees	**923**	**707**	**678**	**276**	**300**	**75**	**44**	**93**	**3,096**
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school and were placed by the Commonwealth[a]	2	..	8	..	9	..	..	3	22
Total	**925**	**707**	**686**	**276**	**309**	**75**	**44**	**96**	**3,118**
Proportion of total trainees (%)	29.7	22.8	21.8	8.9	9.7	2.4	1.4	3.0	100.0
Females									
Australian trained local (own state)	422	310	271	114	138	30	0	40	1,325
- Commonwealth-supported	389	310	241	113	138	28	0	40	1,259
- Full-fee paying	33	0	30	1	0	2	0	0	66
Australian trained local (interstate)	46	11	28	8	21	4	26	9	153
- Commonwealth-supported	39	11	na	8	21	2	1	4	86
- Full-fee paying	7	0	na	0	0	2	0	5	14
New Zealand medical graduates	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school and were placed by states/territories	26	42	29	28	11	2	2	5	145
- Own state	26	[c]42	28	16	8	0	0	0	120
- Interstate	0	0	1	12	[c]3	2	2	5	25
Australian Medical Council graduates	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	8

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Aust
Total state/territory funded trainees	**494**	**363**	**329**	**152**	**173**	**36**	**29**	**59**	**1,635**
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school and were placed by the Commonwealth[a]	na	..	na	..	[e]6	..	..	na	na
Total	**494**	**363**	**329**	**152**	**179**	**36**	**29**	**59**	**1,641**
				Proportion females (%)					
Australian trained local (own state)	52.4	50.7	47.8	58.5	58.7	49.2	0	69.0	52.3
- Commonwealth-supported	52.6	50.7	47.0	58.5	58.7	50.0	0	69.0	52.4
- Full-fee paying	49.3	0	54.5	50.0	0	40.0	0	0	51.2
Australian trained local (interstate)	63.0	55.0	53.8	47.1	60.0	50.0	68.4	90.0	60.5
- Commonwealth-supported	61.9	55.0	0	50.0	60.0	66.7	2.6	40.0	46.5
- Full-fee paying	70.0	0	0	0	0	40.0	0	0	87.5
New Zealand medical graduates	0	0	0	50.0	33.3	0	100.0	0	36.4
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school and were placed by states/territories	60.5	55.3	50.0	46.7	44.0	40.0	40.0	27.8	50.0
- Own state	60.5	55.3	49.1	45.7	53.3	0	0	0	50.4
- Interstate	0	0	100.0	48.0	47.4	40.0	66.7	55.6	48.1
Australian Medical Council graduates	0	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	88.9
Total state/territory funded trainees	**53.5**	**51.3**	**48.5**	**55.1**	**57.7**	**48.0**	**65.9**	**63.4**	**52.8**
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school and were placed by the Commonwealth[a]	na	..	na	..	66.7	..	..	na	na
Total	**53.5**	**51.3**	**48.5**	**55.1**	**57.9**	**48.0**	**65.9**	**63.4**	**52.6**

(a) Includes PGY1 positions funded by the Commonwealth Government under the Additional Medical Internships Initiative 2013.
(b) Includes 5 graduates of an Australian Medical Council Accredited Overseas University (Malaysia).
(c) Includes 1 female graduate of an Australian Medical Council Accredited Overseas University (Malaysia).
(d) Includes 2 graduates of an Australian Medical Council Accredited Overseas University (Malaysia).
(e) Data were provided by WA state government.

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

Trends

The number of PGY1 commencements continued to increase, with 875 additional interns (39.0% increase) commencing their training in 2013 compared with 2009 (Table 3.2).

The increases in prevocational training over the period of 2009 to 2013 appear to be considerably greater in some jurisdictions, namely in the Northern Territory, Queensland, and the Australian Capital Territory where the number of trainees commencing their first year of the prevocational training increased by 63.0%, 52.7% and 50.0% respectively.

Table 3.2: Commencing postgraduate year 1 trainees or supervised training positions by state/territory, 2009–2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Increase 2009-2013 (%)
New South Wales	668	657	756	[d]849	[e]923	38.2
Victoria	506	557	625	698	707	39.7
Queensland	444	[c]558	[c]644	[c]663	678	52.7
South Australia	[b]246	230	247	256	276	12.2
Western Australian	228	240	267	282	300	31.6
Tasmania	62	58	71	73	75	21.0
Northern Territory	27	32	35	41	44	63.0
Australian Capital Territory	62	62	78	88	93	50.0
Commonwealth funded[a]	..	..	..	..	22	..
Australia	**2,243**	**2,394**	**2,723**	**2,950**	**3,118**	**39.0**
Increase on previous year (%)		6.7	13.7	8.3	5.7	

(a) Includes PGY1 positions funded by the Commonwealth Government under the Additional Medical Internships Initiative 2013.
(b) Includes 233 accredited positions and 17 PGY1 trainee positions carried over from 2008 (8 of these 17 share 4 full-time positions).
(c) Approximate numbers only based on acceptances registered in eRecruitment system.
(d) Total number of intern positions available for 2012 was 850.
(e) Total number of intern positions available for 2013 was 927.

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

Postgraduate Year 2

Current Data

There were 3,194 doctors in PGY2 training positions in 2013. Over half of these (54.9%) were females. Data on the doctors commencing PGY2 training is provided in Table 3.3.

Nearly three quarters (70.4%) of doctors had commenced their second year of prevocational medical training in the state or territory in which they were trained previously, compared with 11.1% from interstate.

International students who completed their medical degree in Australia occupied 279 or 8.7% of all PGY2 positions and a further 216 or 6.8% of positions were occupied by Australian Medical Council graduates.

Table 3.3: Commencing doctors in postgraduate year 2 training positions: Total, females and proportion of females by doctor category and state/territory, 2013

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
All commencing PGY2 doctors									
Australian trained local (own state)	646	512	532	235	230	56	0	38	2,249
Australian trained local (interstate)	76	97	47	53	39	13	25	4	354
New Zealand medical graduates	7	7	2	10	1	0	1	0	28
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	52	107	60	11	[(a)]35	1	2	11	279
Australian Medical Council graduates	65	11	42	47	3	9	28	11	216
Other/unspecified	35	8	0	0	0	25	0	0	68
Total	**881**	**742**	**683**	**356**	**308**	**104**	**56**	**64**	**3,194**
Females									
Australian trained local (own state)	366	283	285	131	137	30	0	19	1,251
Australian trained local (interstate)	44	49	25	22	19	6	16	2	183
New Zealand medical graduates	1	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	13
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	26	54	33	6	[(b)]15	0	2	2	138
Australian Medical Council graduate	45	8	27	23	2	5	20	6	136
Other/unspecified	17	na	0	0	0	14	0	0	31
Total	**499**	**399**	**372**	**187**	**173**	**55**	**38**	**29**	**1,752**
Proportion females (%)									
Australian trained local (own state)	56.7	55.3	53.6	55.7	59.6	53.6	0	50.0	55.6
Australian trained local (interstate)	57.9	50.5	53.2	41.5	48.7	46.2	64.0	50.0	51.7
New Zealand medical graduates	14.3	71.4	100.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	46.4
International students who graduated from an Australian medical school	50.0	50.5	55.0	54.5	42.9	0	100.0	18.2	49.5
Australian Medical Council graduates	69.2	72.7	64.3	48.9	66.7	55.6	71.4	54.5	63.0
Other/unspecified	48.6	0	0	0	0	56.0	0	0	45.6
Total	**56.6**	**53.8**	**54.5**	**52.5**	**56.2**	**52.9**	**67.9**	**45.3**	**54.9**

(a) Includes 3 graduates of an Australian Medical Council Accredited Overseas University (Malaysia).
(b) Includes 1 graduate of an Australian Medical Council Accredited Overseas University (Malaysia).

Source: State and territory government health departments

Comparison cannot be reliably made across the states and territories due to unique inclusions and limitations on the data that can be extracted from the various systems.

Trends

The reported number of PGY2 commencements has increased by 842 or 35.8% since 2009 (Table 3.4), rising from 2,352 trainees in 2009 to 3,194 in 2013. Comparisons across years and between state and territories should be undertaken with caution due to data quality issues.

Commencements appear to have increased in all states and territories from 2009 to 2013, except for Tasmania, with a decrease of 2.8% during this period. The biggest increases in commencements over the period 2009 to 2013 were in Australian Capital Territory (60.0%), Victoria (52.4%) and Queensland (49.1%). There are a number of problems with the quality of the data provided by states and territories and the ability to extract the data accurately from the various administrative systems.

Table 3.4: Postgraduate year 2 commencements by state/territory, 2009–2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2009-2013 (%)
New South Wales	[a]640	[e]686	617	803	881	37.7
Victoria	[b]487	[f]543	[i]585	[k]644	[m]742	52.4
Queensland	[c]458	[g]474	[g]575	[g]734	683	49.1
South Australia	[d]300	183	[j]189	[l]244	[l]356	18.7
Western Australia	276	241	330	469	[n]308	11.6
Tasmania	107	[h]79	103	87	104	-2.8
Northern Territory	44	45	64	47	56	27.3
Australian Capital Territory	40	62	58	73	64	60.0
Australia	**2,352**	**2,313**	**2,521**	**3,101**	**3,194**	**35.8**
Change from previous year (%)		-1.7	9.0	23.0	3.0	

(a) Includes 83 international medical graduates working in PGY2 positions registered under the Competent Authority or Standard pathways.
(b) Total includes one unknown.
(c) Commencement data are based upon the total number of declined job offers registered in the eRecruitment system.
(d) Approximate number only. The South Australian Institute of Medical Education and Training (SA IMET) was in its first year of managing Trainee Medical Officer recruitment and accurate numbers were not available.
(e) Includes 85 international medical graduates working in PGY2 positions registered under the Competent Authority or Standard Pathways.
(f) Although there were 543 hospital medical officer 2 positions included in the Computer Matching Process (the Match), only 503 were matched. There were 13 unmatched candidates who accepted vacant positions. Total number of doctors who started their PGY2 training via the Match was 516. The remaining 27 positions could be filled outside the Match (e.g. by international medical graduates).
(g) Commencement data are approximate and is based upon the total number of acceptances registered in the eRecruitment system.
(h) Actual allocation is not available. Figures based on number of offers made.
(i) A total of 632 hospital medical officer 2 positions were included in the Computer Matching Process and only 581 positions were matched. From these 15 matched candidates declined their offer and 19 unmatched candidates accepted a position. Total number of doctors who started their PGY2 training via the Match was 585. A further 47 PGY2 posts were directly recruited by health services.
(j) Includes only the number of PGY2 commencing who completed internship in SA.
(k) A total of 667 hospital medical officer 2 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 hospital medical officer 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 hospital medical officer match. Health services are able to exempt positions from the matching process so the number is an underestimate.
(l) Data based on number of job offers made to PGY2 doctors via SA IMET centralised process. Additional employment occurs outside of this process. Data are not available.
(m) A total of 708 hospital medical officer 2 positions were included in the hospital medical officer Computer Match and of these, 689 positions were matched. 17 of the 689 matched candidates subsequently declined their offer. A further 36 candidates were offered and accepted a hospital medical officer 2 position. A further 34 positions were directly recruited by health services.
(n) New data checking processing has enabled cleaner data and ensures the capture of PGY2 doctors only.

Source: State and territory government health departments

Chapter 4

VOCATIONAL MEDICAL TRAINING

This chapter reports on vocational training recognised under *the Act.* It presents data on the number of vocational medical training places in 2013, the results of college examinations held in 2012 and the number of first year placements likely to be available in 2014 for each of the specialty areas. All data were current as at July 2013.

The following data has been provided by all of the specialist medical colleges and associated faculties, and General Practice Education and Training Limited (GPET).

Data for the last five years are presented where applicable. Tables containing data reported for these and earlier years are located in Appendix D.

Vocational Medical Training in Australia

Following completion of university medical education and the pre-requisite intern year, the majority of medical graduates decide to undertake specialist medical practice. In order 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 GPET. The training programs are accredited by the Australian Medical Council.

The Australian Medical Council is an independent national standards body for medical education and training. The Australian Medical Council 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 or third postgraduate year, but not all who enter vocational training do so at the earliest opportunity.

To gain entry into a training program in their chosen specialty, individuals must succeed in a competitive selection process for a fixed number of accredited training positions (posts), or a place in an accredited facility or an accredited training program. The number of trainee positions offered is also dependent on the health services' capacity to accept trainees.

The management of vocational training varies across the states and territories. They work with the medical colleges to address particular challenges, such as improving trainee supervision in public hospitals, developing statewide training programs and addressing need for generalists or sub/super specialists. They also offer the training posts to be accredited.

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 specialist trainees then work in a series of training positions, in which they are supervised and mentored by appropriately qualified specialists. The combination of these training positions constitutes the individuals advanced training program.

Supervision of junior trainees (junior registrars) is usually undertaken by a specialist and/or a senior trainee (senior registrar) in association with a specialist. Over time, the registrar takes increasing responsibility for decision making about patient management and learns a wider range of practical skills.

Specialist vocational training was traditionally undertaken in teaching hospitals for most specialties, however, it is now undertaken across all public hospitals. A number of factors, including capacity constraints in the public hospital system and a recognition that training needs to better reflect where healthcare is delivered, has seen an expansion over the last few years of specialist training positions to private hospitals and community settings.

Most specialist colleges have both clinical and practical exams and the majority have an exit exam. A range of other in-training assessments of both a formative and summative nature are also conducted by some colleges, so that the full range of skills and behaviours, including communication, team work and other forms of professional behavior, can be assessed.

The time required to complete vocational training programs varies between three to seven full time years, depending upon the specialty. Further information on the specific requirements for each specialty is outlined in Appendix B.

General Practice Training

The Australian General Practice Training (AGPT) Program is a postgraduate vocational training program for doctors wishing to pursue a career in general practice. The AGPT Program provides training towards fellowship of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP) and/or fellowship of the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (ACRRM) and is delivered through 17 Regional Training Providers (RTPs) across Australia. The AGPT Program is managed by the Australian Government – owned and funded organisation, GPET, to the standards set by the RACGP and the ACRRM. The RACGP and the ACRRM are, in turn, accredited by the Australian Medical Council. This model is different to all other vocational training in Australia, where the medical specialist college is both the training delivery and standard-setting organisation.

Registrars can choose between the rural pathway and the general pathway of the AGPT Program. The general practice training programs usually take three years to complete, if undertaken through the RACGP, and four years, if undertaken through the ACRRM, but may take longer under some circumstances. An additional year is required for doctors taking the Fellowship in Advanced Rural General Practice (FARGP) through the RACGP. Training is primarily completed through a combination of hospital terms and general practice clinics although differences exist between the RACGP and ACRRM endpoints. The AGPT program is funded through the Australian Government.

Rural pathway registrars undertake their training in rural and remote areas, as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification – Remoteness Area (ASGC-RA) as Remoteness Areas 2 to 5. Metropolitan-based general pathway trainees are also required to undertake at least one placement in a rural and/or outer metropolitan area.

The Remote Vocational Training Scheme (RVTS) provides an alternative route to vocational recognition for medical practitioners working in remote areas who find that leaving their practice to undertake the AGPT Program is not viable. RVTS registrars are eligible to sit for fellowship of the RACGP and ACRRM. More details about this program are included in Chapter 6.

The ACRRM offers the Independent Pathway as a third route to achieve fellowship of the college (FACRRM). The Independent Pathway is most suited to experienced doctors. It is a self funded pathway.

Changes to College Training in Australia

The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) has implemented a new competency based Fellowship Program. New trainees commencing in Australia from January 2013 will train under the new program, while existing trainees who will finish by the end of 2015 will complete training under the previous 2003 program. The new program provides that trainees must gain competence in a range of major roles of a psychiatrist: medical expert, communicator, collaborator, manager, health advocate, scholar and professional. Training will typically be 60 months, over three stages:

- Stage 1 (12 months): Basic level adult psychiatry.
- Stage 2 (24 months): Proficient level, mandatory and elective rotations.
- Stage 3 (24 months): Advanced level including elective rotations, certificate of advanced training programs available.

Please refer to the RANZCP website for further information.

https://www.ranzcp.org/Pre-Fellowship/2012-Fellowship-Program.aspx

The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RANZCOG) introduced a revised Training Program for trainees commencing on or after 1 December 2013. Major changes that now apply to both new and current trainees include:

- the first 4 years of training are known as Core Training; the final 2 years are known as Advanced Training;
- training time is calculated in weeks; one year = a maximum of 46 weeks;
- training can be any fraction equal to or greater than 0.5 FTE, provided it is approved by the employer and prospectively approved by RANZCOG;
- the 3-month report is a formative appraisal and must be submitted within 4 weeks of the end of the relevant training period. The ‘Warning’ component has been removed;
- the 6-month report is a summative assessment and must be submitted within 6 weeks of the end of the relevant training period. The ‘Borderline’ is no longer available; and
- each 6-month period will be assessed as either ‘satisfactory’ or ‘unsatisfactory’. Unsatisfactory means the 6-month period is not credited.

Other major changes have been introduced that apply only to new trainees who have commenced or commence their FRANZCOG training on or after 1 December 2013.

The Royal Australasian College of Physicians (RACP) developed a new training program, 'Physician Readiness for Expert Practice' (PREP), which was progressively phased in through 2008 in Basic Physician Training and through 2011 in Advanced Physician Training. This program utilises new formative assessments, greater supervision and a comprehensive e-learning environment.

Both specialties of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists (RANZCR) underwent a curriculum development process, where the new curriculums commenced for radiation oncology in 2009 and for radiology in 2010.

A comprehensive review of the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists (ANZCA) curriculum resulted in the redesign of the curriculum and revision of the training program. The new training program came into effect at the start of the 2013 hospital employment year in Australia and New Zealand.

Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (AFOEM) training is based around 3 stages - Stage A is a new 'basic' stage (from 2011); Stages B and C are advanced training stages.

Further information on the individual training programs for each specialty is outlined in Appendix B.

Accredited Training

Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 present data on basic and advanced accredited training available in 2013. Medical colleges differ in their approaches to accrediting training. The majority of medical colleges accredit positions or posts. For some of these all positions or posts will be filled, while for others the number of accredited positions/posts equates with the possible number of trainees that could occupy the identified places available at the beginning of the year. Just five colleges (ACEM, ANZCA, CICM, RANZCOG and RANZCP) now only accredit facilities, including hospitals and other sites, to undertake training, or accredit programs that can be run in a number of sites. The RACP accredits both facilities and posts, depending on specific training programs offered.

Data on the number of positions or posts and facilities or programs that have been accredited to undertake training are reported in Table 4.1 for those colleges where basic training is a requirement. All medical colleges provide some form of accredited advanced training. These data are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1: Basic training: Positions/posts and facilities/programs by medical specialty, 2013

Medical specialty	College	Accreditation approach	
		Positions/Posts	Facilities/Programs
Adult medicine	RACP	[b]2,475	[e]167
Anaesthesia	ANZCA	..	102
Dermatology	ACD	[c]46	[c]44
Emergency medicine	ACEM	..	106
General practice	RACGP	1,596	..
	ACRRM[a]	2	..
Intensive care	CICM	..	94
Obstetrics and gynaecology	RANZCOG	[d]356	[d]91
Ophthalmology	RANZCO	53	..
Paediatrics	RACP	[b]812	[e]97
Psychiatry	RANZCP	..	19

(a) ACRRM accepts posts accredited by State Postgraduate Medical Councils for this stage of training but also has standards to accredit posts if required. The number of Postgraduate Medical Council accredited posts is not included in this figure, only posts by ACRRM.
(b) The number of approved programs is based on the number of trainees training in Australia. It does not include trainees currently based overseas.
(c) Positions/Posts are individual training positions. These are spread across the Facilities/Programs that are accredited to train.
(d) Positions/Posts are individual training positions. These numbers are determined by regional committees. Facilities/Programs are sites that are accredited to train.
(e) The number of sites accredited for basic training, including secondment sites.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.2: Advanced training: Positions/posts and facilities/programs by medical specialty, 2013

Medical specialty	College	Accreditation approach	
		Positions/Posts	Facilities/Programs
Addiction medicine	RACP	..	17
Adult medicine	RACP	..	217
Anaesthesia	ANZCA	..	107
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	ANZCA	..	25
Dermatology	ACD	(d)49	(d)44
Emergency medicine	ACEM	..	106
General practice	RACGP	(e)343	..
	ACRRM	(f)742	..
Intensive care	CICM	..	78
Medical administration	RACMA	(g)89	..
Obstetrics and gynaecology(a)	RANZCOG	159	..
Ophthalmology	RANZCO	(h)60	..
Paediatrics	RACP	..	138
Palliative medicine(b)	RACP	..	..
Pathology(c)	RCPA	301	355
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	RCPA/RACP	213	..
Psychiatry	RANZCP	..	61
Radiation Oncology	RANZCR	(d)122	(d)45
Radiodiagnosis	RANZCR	(d)364	(d)107
Rehabilitation medicine	RACP	..	122
Sexual health medicine	RACP	..	26
Sport and exercise medicine	ACSP	31	..
Surgery	RACS	1,042	..

(a) Advanced training positions not officially accredited other than prospective approval of the post.
(b) Palliative medicine sites are included with those from Adult Medicine.
(c) Positions/Posts are the number of trainees. Facilities/Programs are the number of individually accredited laboratories by discipline within Australia. Note that some may not have current trainees.
(d) Positions/Posts are individual training positions. These are spread across the Facilities/Programs that are accredited to train.
(e) Includes 49 training posts that are both basic and advanced.
(f) Includes 61 Joint Consultative Committee Anaesthetics and Advanced Diploma RANZCOG posts which may be recorded elsewhere in the report.
(g) RACMA has a number of candidates who are not required to undertake supervised training in an accredited position as they are on the Accelerated Pathway to Fellowship.
(h) Includes year 3 and 4 trainees only. 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.

Source: Medical colleges

Vocational Training Data

In 2013, there were 17,888 vocational training positions/trainees (Table 4.3). The largest number was in general practice, which across the two colleges had 4,087 training positions/trainees, demonstrating an 18.6% increase from the previous year (3,445 in 2012). The second largest group was in adult medicine (3,988), followed by emergency medicine (2,066), paediatrics (1,368), psychiatry (1,251) and anaesthesia (1,212).

Data cover all Australian trainees, as well as international medical graduates who are registered vocational trainees and who are working, being supervised or training in an accredited training position, post, facility or program. A number of medical colleges provide training overseas and Australian trainees within these overseas programs are included in the data, whereas non-Australian trainees are excluded.

It should be noted that numbers reported for some specialties differ sometimes across tables. This is primarily due to variation in what is included in the numbers in respect to New Zealand and other overseas trainees. In addition there are a number of trainees located in more than one state and territory and cannot be allocated to any one particular state/territory. These trainees have been counted in both, but the total number of trainees for that specialty only includes the physical headcount. Differences in inclusions are duly noted in the table footnotes where applicable.

Table 4.3: Vocational training positions/trainees by medical specialty, 2013

Medical specialty	Basic trainees	Advanced trainees	Total college trainees
Addiction medicine	..	24	24
Adult medicine[(a)]	2,475	1,513	3,988
Anaesthesia	555	657	1,212
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	65	65
Dermatology	46	49	95
Emergency medicine[(b)]	727	1,339	2,066
General practice			
- GPET	..	3,932	[(i)]3,932
- ACRRM[(c)]	..	155	155
Intensive care	199	281	480
Medical administration	..	[(e)]107	107
Obstetrics and gynaecology	356	159	[(j)]515
Occupational and environmental medicine	..	102	102
Ophthalmology	53	[(f)]90	143
Paediatrics[(a)(b)]	812	556	1,368
Palliative medicine[(a)(d)]	..	80	80
Pathology	..	301	301
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	213	213
Psychiatry	833	[(g)]418	1,251
Public health medicine	..	81	81
Radiation oncology	..	122	122
Radiodiagnosis	..	364	364
Rehabilitation medicine	..	191	191
Sexual health medicine[(a)]	..	20	20
Sport and exercise medicine	..	[(h)]30	30
Surgery	..	983	983
Total	**6,056**	**11,832**	**17,888**

(a) Includes those undertaking training in Australia and overseas.
(b) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
(c) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only.
(d) Includes chapter trainees only.
(e) Excludes the New Zealand and Hong Kong advanced trainees.
(f) Includes 15 trainees who are currently completing their final year overseas.
(g) Includes fellows completing advanced training certificates.
(h) Excludes 9 trainees based overseas.
(i) Includes both basic and advanced trainees. The number also includes those who are enrolled or have completed their training during the year but have not yet achieved fellowship. The number includes doctors training towards FRACGP and FACRRM.
(j) Excludes overseas trained specialists (referred to as specialist international medical graduates or SIMG by RANZCOG) applicants who have been assessed as partially comparable and are required to complete a period of training.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Basic Training

Periods of defined basic training prior to an individual commencing the advanced training program are required by nine specialties. Table 4.4 and Table 4.5 provide data on trainees for these specialties. Surgery has an integrated program, the Surgical Education and Training (SET) program, which does not distinguish between basic and advanced trainees. Data on these are reported in the sections dealing with advanced training. It should be noted that ACRRM only has two basic training posts recorded in this section. The reason for this is that the training program for ACRRM has three stages of training: Core Clinical Training (CCT), Primary Rural and Remote Training (PRRT) and Advanced Specialised Training (AST). In the MTRP report CCT is now defined as basic training and PRRT and AST as advanced training. ACRRM accepts posts accredited by State Postgraduate Medical Councils for CCT stage of training but also has standards to accredit posts if required. The number of State Postgraduate Medical Councils accredited posts is not included in this section, only posts accredited by ACRRM. Therefore the majority of posts accredited by ACRRM are included in Advanced Training.

There have not been any ACRRM Independent Pathway trainees recorded in Table 4.7 under basic training as doctors on this pathway are experienced and are awarded recognised prior learning for the first year of training. Therefore all data relating to ACRRM Independent Pathway trainees are reported in the sections dealing with advanced training.

Further information on the training requirements for each specialty is provided in Appendix B.

In total there were 6,056 basic trainees, representing 33.9% of all trainees in 2013 (Table 4.3). This represents a 5.4% increase on the 5,744 basic vocational trainees from 2012. Growth of over 350% from the 1,339 trainees undertaking basic vocational training in 2002 is mainly related to many colleges introducing additional basic training as a pre-requisite to entry to advanced training as well as the introduction of a requirement for RACP trainees in their first year of training to register with the college.

The specialty with the largest number of basic trainees was adult medicine with 2,475 (Table 4.4).

Of the total number of basic trainees, 1,669 were in their first year. Over one-third (585 or 35.1%) of these basic trainees were in their first year of adult medicine. Just under one-fifth (313 or 18.8%) were commencing their first year of basic training in psychiatry, and 14.4% were commencing in emergency medicine. The number of first year basic trainees in anaesthesia dropped by about 100 trainees compared to 2012 (314).

All current ACEM trainees in basic training are considered in the same year (provisional training year, at least PGY3). This shows trainees who registered with ACEM for this current calendar year.

Table 4.4: Basic trainees and first-year basic trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2013

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
All basic trainees									
Adult medicine	590	763	544	204	242	58	23	51	2,475
Anaesthesia	187	122	128	40	44	18	1	15	[a]555
Dermatology	11	16	10	5	4	0	0	0	46
Emergency medicine	222	145	200	54	84	7	6	9	727
Intensive care	54	31	66	20	19	2	2	5	199
Obstetrics and gynaecology	109	100	74	22	24	11	4	12	356
Ophthalmology	19	17	7	3	3	1	2	1	53
Paediatrics	250	205	153	65	101	15	8	15	812
Psychiatry	268	204	200	56	62	20	7	16	833
Total	**1,710**	**1,603**	**1,382**	**469**	**583**	**132**	**53**	**124**	**6,056**
First-year basic trainees									
Adult medicine	74	239	142	55	46	14	2	13	585
Anaesthesia	89	46	43	12	16	6	0	3	[b]215
Dermatology	6	9	4	1	2	0	0	0	22
Emergency medicine	82	51	54	17	31	2	2	2	[c]241
Intensive care	4	1	11	4	3	0	0	5	28
Obstetrics and gynaecology	32	23	20	4	4	3	0	3	89
Ophthalmology	9	7	4	1	2	0	2	0	25
Paediatrics	30	41	32	16	20	3	5	4	151
Psychiatry	71	77	92	22	30	10	4	7	[d]313
Total	**397**	**494**	**402**	**132**	**154**	**38**	**15**	**37**	**1,669**

(a) Includes introductory and basic trainees.
(b) Introductory training period is of 6 months.
(c) Most current ACEM trainees are in the same year (Provisional Training year, at least PGY3). The number shows trainees who registered with ACEM this calendar year.
(d) Includes intake plus existing 1st year trainees.

Source: Medical colleges

In 2013, just over half (3,235 or 53.4%) of all basic trainees were female (Table 4.5). The specialty with the largest number of females was adult medicine, with 1,224 female basic trainees. However, the proportion of females was much higher in two particular specialties, obstetrics and gynaecology and paediatrics in which 80.6% and 71.4% respectively of all trainees were female.

Table 4.5: Female basic trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2013

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Female basic trainees									
Adult medicine	295	421	238	102	111	19	11	27	1,224
Anaesthesia	93	55	54	16	19	8	0	9	254
Dermatology	4	10	6	2	4	0	0	0	26
Emergency medicine	99	60	89	16	37	4	3	4	312
Intensive care	25	11	23	9	8	0	2	2	80
Obstetrics and gynaecology	88	84	58	19	16	8	4	10	287
Ophthalmology	4	6	3	0	3	0	1	1	[(a)]18
Paediatrics	178	148	106	55	69	8	7	9	580
Psychiatry	131	118	97	34	47	13	3	11	454
Total	**917**	**913**	**674**	**253**	**314**	**60**	**31**	**73**	**3,235**
Proportion of all basic trainees (%)									
Adult medicine	50.0	55.2	43.8	50.0	45.9	32.8	47.8	52.9	49.5
Anaesthesia	49.7	45.1	42.2	40.0	43.2	44.4	0	60.0	45.8
Dermatology	36.4	62.5	60.0	40.0	100.0	0	0	0	56.5
Emergency medicine	44.6	41.4	44.5	29.6	44.0	57.1	50.0	44.4	42.9
Intensive care	46.3	35.5	34.8	45.0	42.1	0	100.0	40.0	40.2
Obstetrics and gynaecology	80.7	84.0	78.4	86.4	66.7	72.7	100.0	83.3	80.6
Ophthalmology	21.1	35.3	42.9	0	100.0	0	50.0	100.0	34.0
Paediatrics	71.2	72.2	69.3	84.6	68.3	53.3	87.5	60.0	71.4
Psychiatry	48.9	57.8	48.5	60.7	75.8	65.0	42.9	68.8	54.5
Total	**53.6**	**57.0**	**48.8**	**53.9**	**53.9**	**45.5**	**58.5**	**58.9**	**53.4**

(a) The proportion of female trainees in ACT, NT and TAS varies according to rostered rotations.

Source: Medical colleges

Trends in Basic Vocational Training

It can be seen in Table 4.6 that 2013 was the first year since 2009 that there was not an incremental increase in the number of first year basic trainees.

It should be noted, however, that figures for earlier years are not comparable due to training program changes. This includes, most notably, the introduction of a requirement for basic training prior to proceeding to advanced training in some specialties during the five-year period.

Table 4.6: Vocational training positions/trainees: Total, basic, female basic and first-year basic trainees, 2009–2013

	Total college trainees	Basic training positions/ trainees	Female basic trainees	Proportion female (%)	First-year basic trainees	Proportion first-year (%)
2009	12,958	4,502	2,133	47.4	965	21.4
2010	14,679	5,040	2,498	49.6	1,244	24.7
2011	15,478	5,264	2,672	50.8	1,425	27.1
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
Increase 2009-2013 (%)	38.0	34.5	51.7	12.7	73.0	29.0

Source: Medical colleges

The total number of basic trainees between 2009 and 2013 has increased by 34.5%. Though, there are a number of medical specialties that have had larger increases than the total namely, intensive care (142.7%), paediatrics (76.9%) and adult medicine (48.6%). Emergency medicine and ophthalmology remained stable over the past five years.

Table 4.7: Basic training positions/trainees by medical specialty, 2009–2013

Medical specialty	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2009-2013 (%)
Adult medicine	1,666	1,893	1,951	2,197	2,475	48.6
Anaesthesia	509	504	617	615	555	9.0
Dermatology	39	42	44	42	46	17.9
Emergency medicine	732	803	785	821	727	-0.7
General practice - ACRRM[(a)]	..	50	141	0	0	..
Intensive care	82	167	152	192	199	142.7
Obstetrics and gynaecology	301	295	330	354	356	18.3
Ophthalmology	53	55	53	55	53	0
Paediatrics	459	554	530	664	812	76.9
Psychiatry	661	677	661	804	833	26.0
Surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**4,502**	**5,040**	**5,264**	**5,744**	**6,056**	**34.5**

(a) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only. In the Independent Pathway all registrars receive recognised prior learning for first year of training. In 2009-2011 ACRRM reported those in Primary Rural and Remote Training as basic.

Source: Medical colleges

The basic trainee numbers by states and territories (Table 4.8) shows that the increases in 2013 compared with 2009 were greatest in Victoria (448) and New South Wales (374). As a proportion, the growth was greatest in Western Australia (56.7%) followed by Tasmania (43.5%) and then Victoria (38.8%).

The number of basic trainees in most jurisdictions has increased each year between 2009 and 2013, though the size of the increase varies according to jurisdiction size and available training capacity. Northern Territory basic training positions fluctuated in number, but resulted in an overall increase of 23.3% between 2009 and 2013.

Table 4.8: Basic training positions/trainees by state/territory, 2009–2013

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
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
Increase 2009–2013 (%)	28.0	38.8	33.7	27.1	56.7	43.5	23.3	29.2	34.5

Source: Medical colleges

Behind the increases in overall basic trainee numbers are major increases in some specialties' trainee intake. Psychiatry showed a marked increase in first-year basic trainees over the five years, increasing 165.3% from 118 in 2009 to 313 in 2013. While the numbers are small, intensive care showed the most dramatic proportional increase in first year trainees (1,300%) from 2 in 2009 to 28 in 2013. Adult medicine, anaesthesia and paediatrics all increased their intake of first year basic trainees by around a third (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: First-year basic trainees by medical specialty, 2009–2013

Medical specialty	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2009-2013 (%)
			First-year basic trainees			
Adult medicine	436	522	583	610	585	34.2
Anaesthesia[(a)]	169	240	321	314	215	27.2
Dermatology	18	23	20	26	22	22.2
Emergency medicine	..	..	..	240	241	..
Intensive care	2	11	7	9	28	1,400.0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	81	77	87	83	89	9.9
Ophthalmology	27	25	26	28	25	-7.4
Paediatrics	114	123	142	181	151	32.5
Psychiatry	118	223	239	314	313	165.3
Total	**965**	**1,244**	**1,425**	**1,805**	**1,669**	**73.0**

(a) Introductory training period is now for a period of 6 months.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.10 shows the numbers of first-year basic trainees in each state and territory for 2009 to 2013. Overall, first year basic trainees have increased by around three quarters from 965 in 2009 to 1,669 in 2013 (an increase of 73%).

Table 4.10: First-year basic trainees by state/territory, 2009–2013

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
				First-year basic trainees					
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
Increase 2009-2013 (%)	54.5	72.7	91.4	46.7	97.4	90.0	275.0	85.0	73.0

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.11 shows the proportion of female basic trainees in each specialty. There do not appear to be any significant trends, but rather the table highlights the fluctuations in the number of female basic trainees in specialties from one year to another. The year 2013 was the third consecutive year where female basic trainees comprised over half (53.4%) of all basic trainees.

Table 4.11: Proportion of female basic trainees by medical specialty, 2009–2013

Medical specialty	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2009-2013 (%)
			Proportion female (%)			
Adult medicine	44.8	47.4	49.9	48.9	49.5	10.5
Anaesthesia	33.2	45.0	45.9	46.0	45.8	38.0
Dermatology	64.1	64.3	63.6	45.2	56.5	-11.9
Emergency medicine	38.4	38.2	39.4	42.4	42.9	11.7
General practice - ACRRM[(a)]	..	26.0	16.3	..	..	..
Intensive care	31.7	33.5	24.3	32.2	40.2	26.8
Obstetrics and gynaecology	65.1	69.8	77.6	79.0	80.6	23.8
Ophthalmology	35.8	40.0	43.4	41.8	34.0	-5.0
Paediatrics	66.4	67.9	70.6	72.7	71.4	7.5
Psychiatry	55.2	54.1	55.4	53.4	54.5	-1.3
Total	**47.4**	**49.6**	**50.8**	**51.6**	**53.4**	**12.7**
Total female trainees	2,133	2,498	2,672	2,962	3,235	51.7

(a) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only. In 2010 and 2011 ACRRM reported Primary Rural and Remote Training as basic.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.12 provides data on female basic trainees by state and territories. Greater fluctuations are generally seen in those jurisdictions with smaller basic trainee numbers.

Table 4.12: Proportion of female basic trainees by state/territory, 2009–2013

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
					Proportion female (%)				
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

Source: Medical colleges

Advanced Training

In 2013, there were 11,832 advanced vocational training positions/trainees in programs in Australia (Table 4.13). This constitutes two thirds (66.1%) of the total number of vocational training positions/trainees. General practice had the highest number of advanced trainees (4,087), followed by adult medicine (1,513), emergency medicine (1,339) and surgery (983).

Table 4.13 also shows the distribution of advanced training positions/trainees across states and territories.

Table 4.13: Advanced vocational training positions/trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2013

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Addiction medicine[a]	10	1	5	3	2	0	0	0	24
Adult medicine[a]	477	464	257	145	103	28	14	27	1,513
Anaesthesia	200	151	152	46	69	15	9	15	[d]657
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	20	21	9	5	5	3	0	2	65
Dermatology	19	13	10	5	2	0	0	0	49
Emergency medicine[b]	373	326	330	100	141	31	20	18	1,339
General practice									
- GPET	[c]1,317	841	896	315	374	122	109	..	[e]3,932
- ACRRM[a]	37	13	67	4	20	4	5	1	[f]155
Intensive care	99	78	52	22	19	2	2	7	281
Medical administration	29	26	31	1	10	1	5	4	107
Obstetrics and gynaecology	48	43	43	9	9	4	1	2	159
Occupational and environmental medicine	37	13	22	6	21	1	1	1	102
Ophthalmology	39	22	10	7	9	2	1	0	90
Paediatrics[a][b]	178	131	92	42	60	2	13	5	556
Palliative medicine[a]	11	16	17	12	5	1	3	1	80
Pathology	103	81	57	19	29	5	1	6	301
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	79	66	32	14	14	1	1	6	213
Psychiatry	144	131	78	22	37	3	1	2	418
Public health medicine	25	14	9	7	6	2	8	10	81
Radiation oncology	52	28	25	7	2	2	0	6	122
Radiodiagnosis	110	96	69	40	31	6	0	12	364
Rehabilitation medicine	84	44	36	14	5	4	3	1	191
Sexual health medicine[a]	6	4	0	3	2	0	1	0	20
Sport and exercise medicine	11	13	4	0	1	1	0	0	30
Surgery	351	280	173	66	76	10	10	17	[g]983
Total	**3,859**	**2,916**	**2,476**	**914**	**1,052**	**250**	**208**	**143**	**11,832**

(a) Australian total differs from the sum of state/territory totals in some specialties because it includes trainees in overseas placements.
(b) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
(c) Includes ACT figures.
(d) Includes Provisional Fellowship Training.
(e) Total number of registrars across all states is 3,974 (includes double counting of some registrars).
(f) Total includes 4 currently living overseas. Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only.
(g) Excludes 28 trainees that deferred SET training commencement in 2012.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Overall, advanced trainees were reasonably well distributed across states and territories when compared with their relative proportions of the Australian population. For the larger specialties, the proportions of trainees across states and territories also roughly mirrored the relative proportions of the population in each (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14: Proportion of advanced vocational training positions/trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2013

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
Addiction medicine	41.7	4.2	20.8	12.5	8.3	0	0	0
Adult medicine	31.5	30.7	17.0	9.6	6.8	1.9	0.9	1.8
Anaesthesia	30.4	23.0	23.1	7.0	10.5	2.3	1.4	2.3
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	30.8	32.3	13.8	7.7	7.7	4.6	0	3.1
Dermatology	38.8	26.5	20.4	10.2	4.1	0	0	0
Emergency medicine	27.9	24.3	24.6	7.5	10.5	2.3	1.5	1.3
General practice								
- GPET	[c]33.5	21.4	22.8	8.0	9.5	3.1	2.8	..
- ACRRM[a]	23.9	8.4	43.2	2.6	12.9	2.6	3.2	0.6
Intensive care	35.2	27.8	18.5	7.8	6.8	0.7	0.7	2.5
Medical administration	27.1	24.3	29.0	0.9	9.3	0.9	4.7	3.7
Obstetrics and gynaecology	30.2	27.0	27.0	5.7	5.7	2.5	0.6	1.3
Occupational and environmental medicine	36.3	12.7	21.6	5.9	20.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ophthalmology	43.3	24.4	11.1	7.8	10.0	2.2	1.1	0
Paediatrics	32.0	23.6	16.5	7.6	10.8	0.4	2.3	0.9
Palliative medicine	13.8	20.0	21.3	15.0	6.3	1.3	3.8	1.3
Pathology	34.2	26.9	18.9	6.3	9.6	1.7	0.3	2.0
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	37.1	31.0	15.0	6.6	6.6	0.5	0.5	2.8
Psychiatry	34.4	31.3	18.7	5.3	8.9	0.7	0.2	0.5
Public health medicine	30.9	17.3	11.1	8.6	7.4	2.5	9.9	12.3
Radiation oncology	42.6	22.9	20.4	5.7	1.6	1.6	0	4.9
Radiodiagnosis	30.2	26.3	18.9	10.9	8.5	1.6	0	3.2
Rehabilitation medicine	44.0	23.0	18.8	7.3	2.6	2.1	1.6	0.5
Sexual health medicine	30.0	20.0	0	15.0	10.0	0	5.0	0
Sport and exercise medicine	36.7	43.3	13.3	0	3.3	3.3	0	0
Surgery	35.7	28.5	17.6	6.7	7.7	1.0	1.0	1.7
Total	**32.6**	**24.6**	**20.9**	**7.7**	**8.9**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**1.2**
Population proportion (%)[b]	32.0	24.8	20.1	7.2	10.8	2.2	1.0	1.7

(a) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only.
(b) Population data from ABS. 3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2013, released 26/09/2013.
(c) Includes ACT figures.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

First–year Advanced Trainees

In 2013, there were 3,184 first-year advanced vocational training positions/trainees (Table 4.15). The specialty with the most first-year advanced vocational training places was general practice (1,152), followed by adult medicine (437).

Table 4.15: First-year advanced vocational positions/trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2013

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Addiction medicine	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Adult medicine	132	122	78	49	29	6	7	14	437
Anaesthesia	61	41	53	12	22	5	2	5	201
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	8	9	6	4	2	0	0	0	29
Dermatology	7	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	16
Emergency medicine[a]	93	76	91	18	30	11	7	6	332
General practice									
- GPET	[d]400	248	244	91	110	32	30	..	[e]1,152
- ACRRM[b]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intensive care	36	28	19	5	7	1	0	0	96
Medical administration	11	6	10	0	1	0	4	0	32
Obstetrics and gynaecology	26	26	25	3	7	1	1	0	89
Occupational and environmental medicine[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmology	12	7	3	2	2	2	1	0	29
Paediatrics[a]	36	30	19	14	20	0	0	0	119
Palliative medicine	12	14	18	9	8	0	4	2	67
Pathology	31	12	14	3	4	0	0	1	65
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	23	14	7	4	4	0	0	2	54
Psychiatry	56	29	11	5	16	0	0	2	119
Public health medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiation oncology	13	2	7	2	0	1	0	2	27
Radiodiagnosis	19	17	11	7	5	1	0	5	65
Rehabilitation medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual health medicine	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Sport and exercise medicine	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Surgery	86	59	42	17	19	4	6	5	238
Total	**1,070**	**747**	**662**	**248**	**290**	**64**	**62**	**44**	**3,184**

(a) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
(b) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only. These are experienced doctors and receive recognised prior learning for the first year of training.
(c) New trainees joined occupational and environmental medicine training program in 2013.
(d) Includes ACT figures.
(e) Total number across all states is 1,155 (includes double counting of some registrars).

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Female Trainees

Half (6,160 or 52.1%) of all advanced vocational trainees were female (Table 4.16). This proportion was far higher in some specialties, with females comprising three-fifths or more of advanced vocational trainees in sexual health medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, rehabilitation medicine, palliative medicine, paediatrics, public health medicine, dermatology, and general practice (70.0%, 69.2%, 68.6%, 67.5%, 67.1%, 64.2%, 63.3% and 63.3% respectively).

A few of the smaller specialties showed relatively low proportions of females; ophthalmology and surgery were notable for the low proportions of female advanced trainees (27.8% and 28.1% respectively).

Table 4.16: Female advanced vocational trainees by medical specialty and state/territory, 2013

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Addiction medicine	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	9
Adult medicine[a]	232	235	104	65	46	18	9	15	735
Anaesthesia	93	82	59	26	23	5	4	3	295
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	12	9	4	3	4	1	0	1	34
Dermatology	14	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	31
Emergency medicine[b]	153	141	138	38	62	9	10	3	554
General practice									
- GPET	[d]873	536	546	200	274	82	64	..	[e]2,547
- ACRRM[c]	9	0	15	0	9	3	3	0	39
Intensive care	31	30	18	7	6	0	0	0	92
Medical administration	16	8	10	0	6	0	1	2	43
Obstetrics and gynaecology	32	30	31	6	7	2	1	1	110
Occupational and environmental medicine	10	4	5	1	4	0	0	1	25
Ophthalmology	9	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	[f]25
Paediatrics[b]	125	97	62	29	45	2	9	4	373
Palliative medicine[a]	7	13	8	7	4	1	3	1	54
Pathology	65	46	31	12	13	3	1	6	177
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	42	40	19	9	6	1	1	2	120
Psychiatry	73	70	47	13	25	0	0	2	230
Public health medicine	20	7	3	6	3	1	7	5	52
Radiation oncology	30	12	14	4	2	0	0	3	65
Radiodiagnosis	39	36	20	11	10	2	0	6	124
Rehabilitation medicine	60	33	21	12	2	1	2	0	131
Sexual health medicine[a]	4	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	14
Sport and exercise medicine	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Surgery	108	86	42	17	15	2	4	2	276
Total	**2,062**	**1,532**	**1,208**	**477**	**570**	**134**	**120**	**57**	**6,160**

(a) Australian total differs from the sum of state/territory totals because it includes trainees in overseas placements.
(b) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
(c) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only.
(d) Includes ACT figures.
(e) Total number across all states is 2,575 (includes double counting of some registrars).
(f) Includes year 3 and 4 trainees only. 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.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Part–time Training

Some colleges provide the opportunity for trainees to train part-time subject to approval by the employing authority, such as the hospital or laboratory.

In 2013, there were 1,576 part-time advanced trainees across specialties. This represents just over one-eighth (13.3%) of all advanced trainees (Table 4.17).

Part-time training was most common in sexual health medicine (35.0%), general practice (25.0%) and psychiatry (18.7%).

A number of other specialties were notable for relatively small numbers of trainees undertaking part-time training. It should be noted, that the availability of part-time training and interrupted training varies across specialties. Further information on this can be found in Appendix B.

Table 4.17: Advanced vocational trainees undertaking part-time training by medical specialty and state/territory, 2013

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Addiction medicine	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Adult medicine	14	20	4	9	0	1	0	0	48
Anaesthesia	3	9	6	3	1	0	1	1	24
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	4	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
Dermatology	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Emergency medicine[a]	64	37	43	26	18	5	0	0	193
General practice									
- GPET	[d]388	128	263	78	84	47	40	..	[e]1,020
- ACRRM[b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intensive care	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Medical administration	3	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	9
Obstetrics and gynaecology	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
Occupational and environmental medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmology	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Paediatrics[a]	32	22	9	4	7	0	0	0	[f]75
Palliative medicine[c]	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	[f]11
Pathology	3	7	3	0	1	1	0	0	15
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	9
Psychiatry	28	24	15	4	4	2	1	0	78
Public health medicine	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	7
Radiation oncology	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Radiodiagnosis	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	11
Rehabilitation medicine	10	5	8	1	1	0	0	0	25
Sexual health medicine	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	7
Sport and exercise medicine	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**575**	**267**	**367**	**145**	**122**	**57**	**44**	**5**	**1,576**

(a) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
(b) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only.
(c) Includes chapter trainees only.
(d) Includes ACT figures.
(e) Total number across all states is 1,028 (includes double counting of some registrars).
(f) Includes trainees in overseas placements.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Discontinuation of Training

Trainees may discontinue training for a variety of reasons, with either the trainee officially withdrawing from the training program, or the college or training provider terminating or dismissing a trainee in accordance with college regulations or employment conditions.

In 2013, there were 188 advanced trainees who discontinued training (Table 4.18). This is an increase of 82.5% from 2012 and is more closely approaching numbers from 2010 than other recent years.

Table 4.18: Advanced vocational trainee discontinuations by state/territory, 2009–2013

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
2009	40	36	28	7	15	2	0	1	129
2010	72	58	45	10	11	3	3	11	213
2011	42	31	22	8	6	3	3	0	115
2012	[a]39	21	21	12	6	0	0	4	[b]103
2013	[a]63	37	49	12	20	2	3	4	190

(a) Includes ACT figures for general practice.
(b) Total advanced vocational trainee discontinuations by state/territory, 2008-2012 (excluding 1 from overseas).

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Subspecialty Training

Obstetrics and Gynaecology Subspecialties

In 2013, there were 53 members or fellows undertaking additional advanced training in a subspecialty of obstetrics and gynaecology, with the most common subspecialties being maternal and fetal medicine (34%) and reproductive endocrinology and infertility (24.5%). Almost two-thirds of obstetricians and gynecologists training in a subspecialty were female (Table 4.19).

Table 4.19: Obstetrics and gynaecology advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2013

Subspecialty	[a]Positions	Proportion (%)	Females
Obstetrics and gynaecology ultrasound	9	17.0	9
Maternal and fetal medicine	18	33.4	10
Reproductive endocrinology and infertility	13	24.5	7
Gynaecological oncology	9	17.0	4
Urogynaecology	4	7.5	3
Total	**53**	**100.0**	**33**

(a) These positions are Member or Fellows of RANZCOG, training in a subspecialty. They are not included in advanced trainee numbers elsewhere.

Source: RANZCOG

Pathology Subspecialties

In 2013, there were 514 advanced trainees (Table 4.20) undertaking training with the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA). Almost half of these (240 or 46.7%) were within the subspecialty of anatomical pathology and almost a third (155 or 30.2%) in haematology.

Table 4.20: Pathology advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2013

Subspecialty	Positions	Proportion (%)	Females
Anatomical pathology	240	46.7	142
Chemical pathology	19	3.7	10
Forensic pathology	7	1.4	5
General pathology	7	1.4	5
Genetic pathology	8	1.6	2
Haematology	155	30.2	91
Immunopathology	25	4.9	9
Microbiology	52	10.1	32
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	1	0.2	1
Total	**514**	**100.0**	**297**

Source: RCPA

Table 4.21 shows the number of training positions in the pathology subspecialties in each of the states and territories.

Table 4.21: Pathology advanced trainees by subspecialty and state/territory, 2013

Subspecialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Anatomical pathology	89	61	42	14	23	4	1	6	240
Chemical pathology	4	7	4	1	3	0	0	0	19
Forensic pathology	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
General pathology	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	7
Genetic pathology	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
Haematology	51	52	27	12	8	1	0	4	155
Immunopathology	11	6	2	3	2	0	0	1	25
Microbiology	18	14	11	2	5	0	1	1	52
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**182**	**147**	**89**	**33**	**43**	**6**	**2**	**12**	**514**

Source: RCPA

Physician Adult Medicine Subspecialties

In 2013, there were 1,513 advanced physician trainees undertaking training with the RACP in adult medicine (Table 4.22).

Of all the subspecialties, general medicine and geriatric medicine had the largest numbers of advanced trainees (308 and 176 respectively).

Table 4.22: Physician adult medicine advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2013

Subspecialty	Trainees[b]	Proportion (%)	Females
Cardiology	162	10.7	29
Clinical genetics	4	0.3	4
Clinical pharmacology	12	0.8	4
Endocrinology	115	7.6	82
Gastroenterology	110	7.3	37
General medicine	308	20.4	125
Geriatric medicine	176	11.6	90
Haematology	144	9.5	77
Immunology and allergy	26	1.7	9
Infectious diseases	104	6.9	58
Medical oncology	137	9.1	71
Nephrology	95	6.3	56
Neurology	83	5.5	44
Nuclear medicine	14	0.9	4
Palliative medicine	58	3.8	40
Respiratory and sleep medicine	105	6.9	44
Rheumatology	37	2.4	27
Total[a]	**1,513**	**100.0**	**735**

(a) The totals are not cumulative sums of the figures above as some trainees are enrolled in multiple subspecialties (i.e. dual trainees).
(b) Total trainee numbers include those undertaking training in Australia and overseas in 2013.

Source: RACP

Table 4.23 shows the numbers of advanced training positions in adult medicine subspecialties in each of the states and territories.

Table 4.23: Physician adult medicine advanced trainees by subspecialty and state/territory, 2013

Subspecialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	[b]Aust
Cardiology	62	41	31	12	10	5	0	1	162
Clinical genetics	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Clinical pharmacology	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	12
Endocrinology	38	36	23	7	5	1	2	1	115
Gastroenterology	35	37	14	12	8	1	1	2	110
General medicine	43	95	82	34	28	12	10	3	308
Geriatric medicine	46	61	28	19	18	2	0	2	176
Haematology	48	47	23	10	7	4	0	5	144
Immunology and allergy	12	4	3	3	5	0	0	0	26
Infectious diseases	30	32	18	7	5	4	4	1	104
Medical oncology	50	40	20	11	5	3	0	5	137
Nephrology	32	31	12	8	7	2	1	3	95
Neurology	32	29	8	7	3	0	1	1	83
Nuclear medicine	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Palliative medicine	19	14	7	7	6	0	0	0	58
Respiratory and sleep medicine	34	32	17	14	5	1	1	1	105
Rheumatology	11	12	5	5	3	0	0	1	37
Total[a]	**506**	**518**	**296**	**160**	**115**	**35**	**20**	**26**	**1,690**

(a) Totals are not cumulative sums of the figures above as some trainees are enrolled in multiple subspecialties (i.e. dual trainees).
(b) Australian total differs from the sum of state/territory totals because it includes trainees in overseas placements.

Source: RACP

Physician Paediatric Subspecialties

In 2013, there were 556 advanced paediatric and child health trainees with the RACP's Paediatrics and Child Health Division (Table 4.24). Two-thirds (373 or 67.1%) of these trainees were female.

The majority (396 or 71.2%) of all trainees were training in general paediatrics.

Table 4.24: Physician paediatric and child health advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2013

Subspecialty	Trainees	Proportion (%)	Females
Cardiology	9	1.6	3
Clinical genetics	15	2.7	11
Clinical pharmacology	2	0.4	1
Community child health	63	11.3	55
Endocrinology	19	3.4	14
Gastroenterology	14	2.5	6
General paediatrics	396	71.2	298
Haematology	10	1.8	7
Immunology and allergy	5	0.9	3
Infectious diseases	25	4.5	16
Medical oncology	18	3.2	15
Neonatal/perinatal medicine	76	13.7	36
Nephrology	10	1.8	7
Neurology	14	2.5	12
Nuclear medicine	0	0	0
Paediatric emergency medicine	44	7.9	25
Palliative medicine	5	0.9	5
Respiratory and sleep medicine	20	3.6	14
Rheumatology	3	0.5	3
Total[(a)]	**556**	**100.0**	**373**

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

Source: RACP

Table 4.25 shows the numbers of training positions in paediatric subspecialties in each of the states and territories.

Table 4.25: Physician paediatric and child health advanced trainees by subspecialty and state/territory, 2013

Subspecialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	[a]Aust
Cardiology	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	9
Clinical genetics	6	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	15
Clinical pharmacology	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Community child health	24	10	12	2	9	0	0	0	63
Endocrinology	6	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	19
Gastroenterology	2	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	14
General paediatrics	139	90	68	27	48	2	11	3	396
Haematology	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	10
Immunology and allergy	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Infectious diseases	5	6	2	4	3	0	2	0	25
Medical oncology	7	3	2	3	2	0	0	1	18
Neonatal/perinatal medicine	17	20	12	8	12	0	1	2	76
Nephrology	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
Neurology	10	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	14
Nuclear medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paediatric emergency medicine[a]	8	11	16	3	3	0	0	0	44
Palliative medicine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Respiratory and sleep medicine	9	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	20
Rheumatology	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total[b]	**242**	**171**	**130**	**57**	**92**	**2**	**15**	**6**	**748**

(a) Australian total differs from the sum of state/territory totals because it includes trainees in overseas placements.
(b) Totals are not cumulative sums of the figures above as some trainees are enrolled in multiple subspecialties (i.e. dual trainees).

Source: RACP

Surgical Subspecialties

In 2013, there were 917 advanced surgical trainees undertaking training with the RACS (Table 4.26). Of these, just over one-quarter (252 or 27.5%) were female.

Of the nine subspecialties, general surgery and orthopaedic surgery had the highest numbers of trainees (359 and 191 respectively).

Table 4.26: Surgical advanced trainees: Total, proportion of total and females by subspecialty, 2013[(a)]

Subspecialty	Trainees	Proportion (%)	Females
Cardiothoracic surgery	30	3.3	3
General surgery	359	39.1	125
Neurosurgery	48	5.2	14
Orthopaedic surgery	191	20.8	16
Otolaryngology, head and neck surgery	66	7.2	26
Paediatric surgery	19	2.1	13
Plastic and reconstructive surgery	66	7.2	21
Urology	100	10.9	24
Vascular surgery	38	4.1	10
Total	**917**	**100.0**	**252**

(a) Excludes 66 Australian trainees that had approved interruption to training.

Source: RACS

Table 4.27 shows the numbers of training positions in surgical subspecialties in each of the states and territories.

Table 4.27: Surgical advanced trainees by subspecialty and state/territory, 2013[(a)]

Subspecialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Cardiothoracic surgery	11	10	3	3	1	2	0	0	30
General surgery	132	103	67	21	27	1	5	3	359
Neurosurgery	19	11	8	4	3	1	0	2	48
Orthopaedic surgery	72	40	37	13	20	4	2	3	191
Otolaryngology, head and neck surgery	22	18	12	7	4	0	1	2	66
Paediatric surgery	8	5	4	0	1	0	1	0	19
Plastic and reconstructive surgery	18	22	10	8	7	1	0	0	66
Urology	35	27	22	5	7	1	0	3	100
Vascular surgery	15	11	6	1	4	0	0	1	38
Total	**332**	**247**	**169**	**62**	**74**	**10**	**9**	**14**	**917**

(a) Excludes 66 Australian trainees that had approved interruption to training.

Source: RACS

Trends in Advanced Vocational Training

The total number of advanced training positions/trainees increased by just over 40% between 2009 and 2013 (Table 4.28). The proportion of female advanced trainees increased very slightly across the five years to its highest level of 52.1% in 2013. The number and proportion of part-time advanced trainees, however, fluctuated from year to year, decreasing after the highest level in 2011 (15.4%) to 12.5% in 2012 and then increasing to 13.3% in 2013.

Table 4.28: Vocational training positions/trainees: Total, advanced, female advanced and part-time advanced trainees, 2009–2013

	Total college trainees	Advanced training positions/ trainees	Female advanced trainees	Proportion female (%)	Part-time advanced trainees	Proportion part-time (%)
2009	12,958	8,249	3,967	48.1	1,052	12.8
2010	14,679	9,432	4,494	47.6	971	10.3
2011	15,478	10,214	5,116	50.1	1,416	13.9
2012	16,740	10,996	5,536	50.3	1,379	12.5
2013	17,888	11,832	[(a)]6,160	52.1	1,576	13.3
Increase 2009-2013 (%)	38.0	43.4	55.3	8.3	49.8	4.1

(a) Female advanced trainees for RANZCO include 5th year trainees.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Over the five years from 2009 to 2013, a number of medical colleges increased training numbers (Table 4.29). It is important to note that the total figures in Table 4.29 differ from the sum of state/territory totals in some years because it includes trainees in overseas placements (Table 4.30).

Occupational and environmental medicine showed the largest increase between 2009 and 2013, with growth of 85.5%. This was followed by general practice and emergency medicine, showing increases of 70.3% and 65.1% respectively. Surgery showed the smallest increase at 9.1%, while intensive care decreased by about one-quarter over the five-year period.

Table 4.29: Advanced training positions/trainees by medical specialty, 2009–2013

Medical specialty	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2009-2013 (%)
Addiction medicine	..	11	13	18	24	..
Adult medicine	[e]1,157	[e]1,406	1,469	1,468	1,513	30.8
Anaesthesia	485	612	566	609	657	35.5
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	53	51	58	59	65	22.6
Dermatology	39	45	54	57	49	25.6
Emergency medicine[a][b]	811	881	1,057	1,204	1,339	65.1
General practice						
- GPET	2,309	2,572	2,948	[j]3,289	[o]3,932	70.3
- ACRRM[c]	..	70	6	[k]156	155	..
Intensive care	375	332	312	302	281	-25.1
Medical administration	92	105	86	98	[p]107	16.3
Obstetrics and gynaecology	[f]131	[f]123	143	[f]133	[f]159	21.4
Occupational and environmental medicine	55	87	80	84	102	85.5
Ophthalmology	77	[g]49	[h]86	[l]80	[q]90	16.9
Paediatrics[a]	453	583	640	593	556	22.7
Palliative medicine	..	58	71	24	80	..
Pathology	224	301	314	314	301	34.4
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	137	131	173	208	213	55.5
Psychiatry	322	350	368	[m]417	[r]418	29.8
Public health medicine	61	60	72	61	81	32.8
Radiation oncology	101	110	137	141	122	20.8
Radiodiagnosis	328	333	366	372	364	11.0
Rehabilitation medicine	138	143	162	177	191	38.4
Sexual health medicine	..	19	7	10	20	..
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	27	28	[s]30	..
Surgery[d]	901	1,000	[i]966	[n]1,094	983	9.1
Total	**9,150**	**9,432**	**10,214**	**10,996**	**11,832**	**29.3**

(a) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
(b) International medical graduates were included in trainee numbers from 2009.
(c) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only.
(d) RACS does not differentiate between basic and advanced surgical trainees as the surgical program is an integrated program (SET).
(e) Includes trainees based overseas.
(f) Includes advanced Australian trainees who are undertaking FRANZCOG training only and not overseas trained specialists who are also undertaking RANZCOG advanced training as a requirement to obtain college fellowship.
(g) Includes 3 and 4th years only, not 5th year.
(h) Includes 6 trainees who are completing their final year of training overseas.
(i) Total number of surgical trainees in 2011 was 1,167, including 966 Australian, 180 New Zealand and 21 overseas.
(j) Total number in 2012 was 3,325 (includes double counting of some registrars).
(k) Excludes 4 living overseas in 2012. The definition of Advanced Training changed in 2012, hence the significant change in the number of posts.
(l) Includes 11 trainees who were completing their final year overseas.
(m) Includes 229 fellows in subspecialty training.
(n) Based on Dec 2011 data. This total excludes 183 New Zealand, 7 overseas accredited training posts and 7 New Zealand and 2 overseas SET trainees on approved extended leave.
(o) Total number is 3,974 (includes double counting of some registrars).
(p) Excludes the New Zealand and Hong Kong advanced trainees.
(q) Includes 15 trainees who are currently completing their final year overseas.
(r) Includes fellows completing advanced training certificates.
(s) Excludes 9 trainees based overseas.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Advanced vocational training activity increased markedly in all states from 2009 to 2013 (Table 4.30).

However, the Australian Capital Territory had the smallest increases and showed considerable fluctuations across the five years. It should be noted that the true picture of increases in training in the Australian Capital Territory provided by this data is distorted by the fact data for some specialties were previously reported with New South Wales data and general practice numbers continue to be reported together.

Table 4.30: Advanced training positions/trainees by state/territory, 2009–2013

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	[(a)]Aust
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
Increase 2009–2013 (%)	41.5	33.2	66.6	46.7	45.7	60.3	60.0	17.2	43.4

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

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Overall, the proportion of advanced vocational trainees who are female has shown small increases over the five years from 2009 to 2013, reaching just over half of all advanced vocational trainees (Table 4.31).

The proportion of female advanced trainees has fluctuated over the years in most specialties, particularly those with smaller numbers of trainees. In spite of this variation, there are a number of specialties that have had consistently lower proportions of female trainees, such as surgery, sport and exercise medicine, intensive care medicine and occupational and environmental medicine. In contrast, sexual health medicine, dermatology, rehabilitation medicine, public health medicine, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, general practice and palliative medicine have maintained higher proportions (around three-fifths each year) of female advanced trainees.

Table 4.31: Proportion of female advanced vocational trainees by medical specialty, 2009–2013

Medical specialty	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2009-2013 (%)
			Proportion female (%)			
Addiction medicine	..	36.4	30.8	44.4	46.0	..
Adult medicine	40.2	42.3	43.0	45.6	48.0	19.4
Anaesthesia	50.7	39.9	43.1	44.0	44.9	-11.5
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	35.8	29.4	27.6	38.9	52.3	46.1
Dermatology	59.0	55.6	61.1	73.7	63.3	7.3
Emergency medicine	41.9	38.6	41.1	40.9	41.4	-1.2
General practice	63.8	64.9	..	..	..	..
- GPET	..	..	65.8	64.9	64.9	..
- ACRRM	..	..	33.3	27.5	25.0	..
Intensive care	24.3	27.1	26.9	30.5	32.7	34.8
Medical administration	14.1	27.6	41.9	39.8	40.2	184.4
Obstetrics and gynaecology	67.9	65.0	60.1	65.4	69.2	1.9
Occupational and environmental medicine	25.5	14.9	21.3	20.2	24.5	-3.7
Ophthalmology	31.2	38.8	38.4	23.8	40.0	28.3
Paediatrics	58.7	61.4	65.9	65.3	67.0	14.1
Palliative medicine	..	53.4	63.8	60.0	67.5	..
Pathology	64.5	[(a)]80.1	59.2	64.3	58.8	[(c)]-8.9
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	47.4	35.7	56.3	..
Psychiatry	53.1	55.1	63.0	55.6	55.0	3.6
Public health medicine	59.0	61.7	52.8	67.0	65.0	10.1
Radiation oncology	57.4	58.2	51.8	56.7	53.2	-7.4
Radiodiagnosis	34.8	31.8	31.4	46.5	34.0	-2.2
Rehabilitation medicine	61.6	61.5	64.8	68.9	69.0	12.0
Sexual health medicine	..	52.6	28.6	80.0	70.0	..
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	22.2	25.0	20.5	..
Surgery	23.1	22.8	[(b)]23.8	25.5	28.1	21.7
Total (%)	**48.1**	**47.6**	**49.9**	**50.4**	**52.0**	**8.3**
Total female trainees	3,967	4,494	5,116	5,536	6,160	55.3

(a) In 2010 the proportion was calculated for pathology medical specialty only. The percentage for both pathology and pathology and RACP (jointly) was 53.4.
(b) Proportion of Australian surgical trainees. The total proportion of female surgical trainees including Australian, New Zealand and overseas trainees was 24.4%.
(c) The decline in female trainees in the pathology medical specialty only is matched by an exact increase in the number of female joint RCPA/RACP trainees.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Overall the proportion of female advanced trainees remains fairly constant across states, approximately in the range of 40% to 60% each year. However, the Northern Territory has consistently had the highest proportion of female trainees each year (fluctuating between a low of 52.3% in 2010 and peaking at 61.6% in 2011). In most cases, the proportion of female trainees was considerably lower in the Australian Capital Territory (Table 4.32).

Table 4.32: Proportion of female advanced trainees by state/territory, 2009–2013

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
	Proportion female (%)								
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

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

The number of part-time advanced trainees increased by 14.3% between 2012 and 2013. (Table 4.33). Considerable variability in reported numbers of part-time advanced trainees from year to year makes it difficult to distinguish any discernible trends in part-time training. Considerable fluctuations are also seen within specialties between 2009 and 2013.

Table 4.33: Advanced trainees undertaking part-time training by medical specialty, 2009–2013

Medical specialty	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Addiction medicine	6	5	3	4	5
Adult medicine[a]	51	59	63	55	48
Anaesthesia	21	24	25	45	24
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	7	6	6	8	10
Dermatology	1	5	2	7	6
Emergency medicine[b][c]	na	[g]23	36	105	193
General practice	743	631	..	..	..
- GPET	..	..	991	874	[h]1,020
- ACRRM[d]	..	..	0	0	0
Intensive care	2	1	3	5	4
Medical administration	1	1	5	4	[i]9
Obstetrics and gynaecology	25	3	7	6	8
Occupational and environmental medicine	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmology	2	1	0	3	4
Paediatrics[a][b]	70	76	154	74	75
Palliative medicine	16	6	2	4	11
Pathology	1	11	18	28	15
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	1	5	9
Psychiatry	60	64	29	82	78
Public health medicine	17	11	17	16	7
Radiation oncology	1	4	2	5	5
Radiodiagnosis	5	7	13	8	11
Rehabilitation medicine	17	26	24	31	25
Sexual health medicine	7	11	4	5	7
Sport and exercise medicine	1	1	0	3	2
Surgery[e]	0	1	3	2	0
Total[f]	**1,054**	**977**	**1,416**	**1,379**	**1,576**

(a) Includes trainees within the joint RACP and RCPA program and trainees based overseas.
(b) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
(c) Numbers reflects 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.
(d) Includes registrars on the Independent Pathway only.
(e) RACS does not differentiate between basic and advanced surgical trainees as the surgical program is an integrated program (SET).
(f) Totals for 2009-2010 have been changed to include numbers of trainees from sport and exercise medicine.
(g) 2010 data are year to date of posts credentialed.
(h) This report uses different methodology for calculating part-time trainees than the 16th MTRP report.
(i) Excludes the New Zealand and Hong Kong advanced trainees.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

General Practice

General practitioners' training under the AGPT Program is provided through 17 regional training providers (Beyond Medical Education serves a territory that crosses over two states). Data from these are presented in Table 4.34. Of these, 1,152 or 29.3% were in their first year of a three or four year full-time program.

Almost two-thirds (64.8%) of all general practice trainees were female.

Table 4.34: General practice trainees: Registrars, first-year registrars and female registrars by state/territory and training consortium, 2013[(a)]

Regional training provider	Registrars	Proportion registrars (%)	First-year registrars	Female registrars	Proportion female (%)
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory					
CoastCityCountry Training Inc[(b)]	302	22.9	85	186	61.6
Beyond Medical Education (NSW)	117	8.9	38	79	67.5
General Practice Training - Valley to Coast	206	15.6	58	136	66.0
North Coast NSW General Practice Training Ltd	148	11.2	45	96	64.9
GP Synergy	389	29.5	126	263	67.6
WentWest Ltd	174	13.2	50	128	73.6
Total NSW and ACT	**1,317**		**400**	**873**	**66.3**
Victoria					
Bogong Regional Training Network	113	13.4	33	62	54.9
Southern GP Training	230	27.3	65	137	59.6
Beyond Medical Education (VIC)	139	16.5	43	91	65.5
Victorian Metropolitan Alliance	367	43.6	109	252	68.7
Total Victoria	**841**		**248**	**536**	**63.7**
Queensland					
Central and Southern Qld Train	450	50.2	139	294	65.3
Queensland Rural Medical Education	198	22.1	49	102	51.5
Tropical Medical Training	267	29.8	58	159	59.6
Total Queensland	**896**		**244**	**546**	**60.9**
South Australia					
Adelaide to Outback Training Program	175	55.6	44	108	61.7
Sturt-Fleurieu General Practice Education and Training	141	44.8	48	92	65.2
Total South Australia	**315**		**91**	**200**	**63.5**
Western Australia					
WAGPET Ltd	374	100.0	110	274	73.3
Total Western Australia	**374**		**110**	**274**	**73.3**
Tasmania					
General Practice Training Tasmania	122	100.0	32	82	67.2
Total Tasmania	**122**		**32**	**82**	**67.2**
Northern Territory					
Northern Territory General Practice Education Ltd	109	100.0	30	64	58.7
Total Northern Territory	**109**		**30**	**64**	**58.7**
Australia	**3,932**		**1,152**	**2,547**	**64.8**

(a) 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.
(b) All training in ACT is included in the totals for CoastCityCountry Training Inc.

Source: GPET

Rural Pathway

In 2013, there were 1,992 trainees completing general practice training through the rural pathway.

The proportion training through this pathway was slightly higher in Queensland (than the relative proportion of the population) and slightly less in Western Australia, and among the combined data of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35: General practice rural pathway trainees by state/territory, 2013

	NSW/ACT	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	[(a)]Aust
Number	520	452	520	165	159	103	73	1,992
Proportion (%)	26.1	22.7	26.1	8.3	8.0	5.2	3.7	100.0

(a) Includes both basic and advanced trainees together.

Source: GPET

Medical College Examinations

This section provides information on the number of Australian vocational trainees who sat college of faculty examinations in 2012 and the number of trainees who successfully passed.

Current Data

Table 4.36 presents data on the number of trainees sitting their final or fellowship examinations and highlights the considerable variation in the pass rate across medical specialties and even for different examinations required by colleges for a particular specialty. These differences are due, at least in part, to differing assessment processes. Further information on the requirements of each college is provided under the heading ‘Training Assessment’ in Appendix B.

Table 4.36: Vocational trainees sitting a final or fellowship examination: Trainees sitting and proportion passing by medical specialty, 2012

Medical specialty	Examination	Trainees sitting	Trainees passing	Proportion passing (%)
Addiction medicine	..	na	na	na
Adult medicine	..	na	na	na
Anaesthesia	Fellowship	280	229	81.8
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	Fellowship	28	22	78.6
Dermatology	Fellowship Written	21	17	81.0
	Fellowship Clinical	18	17	94.4
Emergency medicine		191	116	60.7
General practice	RACGP Fellowship Exam			
	AKT	747	672	90.0
	KFP	742	664	89.5
	OSCE	704	651	92.5
	[(a)]3 segments completed by 2012	718	643	89.6
	ACRRM Fellowship Exam			
	MSF	54	54	100.0
	MiniCEX	84	77	91.7
	MCQ	86	70	81.4
	StAMPS	108	63	58.3
Intensive care	General Fellowship exam	84	51	60.7
	Paediatric Fellowship exam	13	11	84.6
Medical administration	Oral Examination	26	16	61.5
Obstetrics and gynaecology	Written	165	129	78.2
	Oral	105	78	74.3
Occupational and environmental medicine	Written	13	10	76.9
	Practical	11	8	72.7
Ophthalmology	RANZCO Advanced Clinical Exam (Written)	34	26	76.5
	RANZCO Advanced Clinical Exam (Clinical)	34	28	82.4
Paediatrics	..	na	na	na
Palliative medicine	..	na	na	na
Pathology	Part II Examinations	103	92	89.3
Psychiatry	..	na	na	na
Public health medicine	Final Program Assessment	11	7	63.6
Radiation oncology	Part II Written and Clinical Vivas	30	19	63.3
Radiodiagnosis	Part II FRANZCR Examination Written and Vivas	91	58	63.7
Rehabilitation medicine	Written	39	36	92.3
	Clinical	40	19	47.5
Sexual health medicine	Exit Assessment Interview	0	0	0.0
Sport and exercise medicine	Written	5	4	80.0
	Clinical	4	4	100.0
Surgery	Fellowship	311	190	61.1
Total		**4,900**	**4,081**	**83.3**

(a) RACGP examination segments can be completed over more than one year. Candidates completing their final exam segment in 2012, may have passed exam components in a previous year.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table 4.37 presents the examination outcomes for the additional examinations that are required as part of some college training programs. The data covers Australian trainees only.

Table 4.37: Vocational trainees undertaking additional examinations: Numbers and proportions passing by medical specialty, 2012

Medical specialty	Examination	Time held	Trainees sitting	Trainees passing	Proportion passing (%)
Addiction medicine	..	..	..	..	..
Adult medicine	Written	February	760	531	69.9
	Clinical	July	721	501	69.5
Anaesthesia	Part I Pharmacology written	February/May and July/September	450	..	..
	Part I Pharmacology oral		311	256	56.9
	Physiology written		508		
	Physiology oral		361	306	60.2
Dermatology	Clinical sciences	May	0	0	
	Pharmacology	May	23	20	87.0
	Clinical sciences	November	0	0	
	Pharmacology	November	5	5	100.0
Emergency medicine	Primary - Anatomy		372	300	80.6
	Primary - Pathology		368	283	76.9
	Primary - Physiology		390	288	73.8
	Primary - Pharmacology		376	274	72.9
General practice					
- RACGP	0	0	0	0	0.0
- ACRRM	..	..	..	..	..
Intensive care	Part I	May and November	32	19	59.4
Medical administration	..	..	..	..	..
Obstetrics and gynaecology	na	..	..	..	..
Occupational and environmental medicine	..	August	6	5	83.3
Ophthalmology	[a]Ophthalmic sciences	2	36	30	83.3
	Ophthalmic Basic Competencies and Knowledge	2	28	26	92.9
	Ophthalmic pathology	2	30	29	96.7
Paediatrics	Written	February	232	163	70.3
	Clinical	July	237	156	65.8
Palliative medicine	..				
Pathology	Basic pathology sciences	April	31	24	77.4
	Part 1	May/August	141	97	68.8
Psychiatry: Basic training	Case Histories		288	221	76.7
	Written		229	160	69.9
	[b]Clinical		159	126	79.2
Public health medicine	Part 1		[c]na	[c]na	[c]na
Radiation oncology	Part 1	Once	21	18	85.7
Radiodiagnosis	Part 1	Twice Yearly	104	76	73.0
Rehabilitation medicine	..	..	..	..	..
Sexual health medicine	..	..	0	0	..
Sport and exercise medicine	na	na	0	0	..

Medical specialty	Examination	Time held	Trainees sitting	Trainees passing	Proportion passing (%)
Surgery	Clinical Exam	May and September	237	204	86.1
	Surgical Science Exam (Generic)	May and September	259	201	77.6
	Surgical Science (Specialty Specific)	May and September	329	172	52.3

(a) Trainees passing are those who sat at least one of the Ophthalmic Sciences exams in 2012 and passed.
(b) A change exam format was introduced in 2012 and these results reflect the Observed Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) pass rates only.
(c) Public health medicine no longer has a Part 1 Exam.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Trends

Table 4.38 and Table 4.39 provide data on the numbers passing their final or fellowship examinations and how these vary as a proportion of the total sitting each year from 2008 to 2012. Some specialties show considerable variation from one year to the next in the numbers and proportions passing each year.

This data should be interpreted cautiously, due to various college training requirements and changes to these across the years, and also due to relatively small numbers sitting examinations in some specialties.

Table 4.38: Vocational trainees who passed final or fellowship examination by medical specialty, 2008–2012

Medical specialty	Examination	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Anaesthesia	Fellowship	197	189	169	176	229
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	Fellowship	14	20	15	23	22
Dermatology	Fellowship Written	12	20	18	20	17
	Fellowship Clinical	11	20	16	19	17
Emergency medicine		80	73	76	83	116
General practice	(b)RACGP Fellowship Exam	510	407	439	553	643
	AKT	..	..	..	..	672
	KFP	..	..	..	..	664
	OSCE	..	..	..	..	651
	ACRRM Fellowship Exam	32	..	..	..	..
	MSF	..	36	54	55	54
	MiniCEX	..	37	34	57	77
	MCQ	..	22	44	74	70
	StAMPS	..	11	47	35	63
Intensive care	General Fellowship exam	67	64	62	61	51
	Paediatric Fellowship exam	4	5	7	5	11
Medical administration	Oral Examination	10	8	25	8	16
Obstetrics and gynaecology	Written	50	84	95	61	129
	Oral	63	69	77	77	78
Occupational and environmental medicine	Written	12	4	3	5	10
	Practical	10	5	5	5	8
Ophthalmology	RANZCO Advanced Clinical Exam	28	34	17	30	(d)23
Pathology	Part II Examinations	96	98	87	93	92
Public health medicine	Final Program Assessment	12	16	9	7	7
Radiation oncology	Part II Written and Clinical Vivas	21	19	22	19	19
Radiodiagnosis	Part II FRANZCR Examination Written and Vivas	65	70	61	64	58
Rehabilitation medicine	Written	15	16	21	15	36
	Clinical	13	16	20	20	19
Sexual health medicine		..	..	..	2	0
Sport and exercise medicine		2	1	4	4	4
Surgery(a)	Fellowship	199	197	(c)165	178	190

(a) Excludes international medical graduates.
(b) These figures are for the Training Program route only.
(c) In addition there were 27 New Zealand trainees and 1 overseas trainee who also passed final or fellowship examination.
(d) There are two components to this examination and both must be passed to progress. The figure of 23 represents those that passed both components.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table 4.39: Proportion of vocational trainees sitting a final or fellowship examination who passed by medical specialty, 2008–2012

Medical specialty	Examination	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
		Proportion passing (%)				
Adult medicine[a]	Written	69.9	66.8	68.2	68.7	69.9
	Clinical	75.9	76.9	69.7	70.4	69.5
Anaesthesia		86.0	78.4	84.9	76.9	81.8
Anaesthesia - pain medicine		70.0	83.3	78.9	82.0	78.6
Dermatology	Written	92.3	83.3	85.7	83.3	81.0
	Clinical	91.6	95.2	88.9	95.0	94.4
Emergency medicine		70.2	65.8	66.1	62.9	60.7
General practice		87.9	..	..	..	..
	[c]RACGP Fellowship Exam	..	87.9	92.6	87.2	89.6
	ACRRM Fellowship Exam	..	..	..	..	..
	MSF	..	80.0	80.6	62.5	100.0
	MiniCEX	..	97.4	77.3	87.6	92.0
	MCQ	..	64.7	62.9	77.0	81.0
	StAMPS	..	64.7	78.3	43.2	58.0
Intensive care	General	57.0	55.0	56.4	56.0	60.7
	Paediatric	80.0	83.0	53.8	50.0	84.6
Medical administration		83.3	70.0	86.2	36.0	61.5
Obstetrics and gynaecology	Written	56.8	64.1	64.2	44.5	78.2
	Oral	94.0	82.1	86.5	76.2	74.3
Occupational and environmental medicine	Written	63.2	40.0	33.3	38.5	76.9
	Practical	66.7	45.6	55.6	45.5	72.7
Ophthalmology	Written	..	..	84.0	78.9	76.5
	Clinical	80.0	70.0	76.0	81.6	82.4
Paediatrics[a]	Written	68.4	69.8	65.0	71.2	70.3
	Clinical	75.1	72.2	67.3	67.5	65.8
Pathology		97.0	97.0	89.7	90.0	89.3
Psychiatry		na	na	na	na	na
Public health medicine		80.0	70.0	69.2	54.0	63.6
Radiation oncology		77.7	76.0	78.6	76.0	63.3
Radiodiagnosis		55.1	76.0	67.0	76.2	63.7
Rehabilitation medicine	Written	79.0	66.6	72.4	58.0	92.3
	Clinical	65.0	62.5	66.7	69.0	47.5
Sexual health medicine		..	..	2.0	66.0	na
Sport and exercise medicine	Written	66.6	100.0	44.4	66.7	80.0
	Clinical	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Surgery[b]		76.5	91.6	80.9	65.7	61.1

(a) Exam results for adult and paediatric medicine refer to the basic training written and clinical exams.
(b) Excludes international medical graduates.
(c) These figures are for the Training Program route only.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

New College Fellows

Current Data

There were 3,134 new fellows of medical colleges in 2012. Of these 1,402 or 44.7% were female (Table 4.40). Just over one-fifth (676 or 21.6%) were overseas trained specialists who were assessed as having qualifications comparable with specialists trained by the medical college in Australia and given fellowship of that college.

Table 4.40: New fellows: Total, females and overseas trained specialists by medical specialty, 2012

Medical specialty	Total	Proportion all new fellows (%)	Females	Proportion female (%)	Overseas trained specialists	Proportion overseas trained (%)
Addiction medicine	4	0.1	1	25.0	0	0
Adult medicine	456	14.6	182	39.9	47	10.3
Anaesthesia	229	7.3	95	41.5	50	21.8
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	19	0.6	3	15.8	na	na
Dermatology	20	0.6	13	65.0	3	15.0
Emergency medicine	135	4.3	61	45.2	16	11.9
General practice						
- RACGP	[a]1,216	38.8	[c]618	50.8	[d]348	28.6
- ACRRM	63	2.0	20	31.7	8	12.7
Intensive care	63	2.0	7	11.1	3	4.8
Medical administration	19	0.6	8	42.1	4	21.1
Obstetrics and gynaecology	81	2.6	44	54.3	29	35.8
Occupational and environmental medicine	4	0.1	2	50.0	0	0
Ophthalmology	38	1.2	11	28.9	13	34.2
Paediatrics	146	4.7	94	64.4	23	15.8
Palliative medicine	16	0.5	9	56.3	1	6.3
Pathology	70	2.2	39	55.7	14	20.0
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	29	0.9	15	51.7	0	0.0
Psychiatry	136	4.3	72	52.9	32	23.5
Public health medicine	7	0.2	4	57.1	2	28.6
Radiation oncology	20	0.6	9	45.0	4	20.0
Radiodiagnosis	115	3.7	36	31.3	33	28.7
Rehabilitation medicine	26	0.8	15	57.7	0	0
Sexual health medicine	3	0.1	1	33.3	0	0
Sport and exercise medicine	2	0.1	1	50.0	0	0
Surgery	[b]217	6.9	42	19.4	46	21.2
Total	**3,134**	**100.0**	**1,402**	**44.7**	**676**	**21.6**

(a) Excludes 107 new fellows awarded fellowship but living overseas.
(b) Excludes 6 new Fellows with an overseas mailing address.
(c) Excludes 50 new female fellows awarded fellowship but living overseas.
(d) Indicates 348 FAEGs awarded fellowships.

Source: Medical colleges

Data on the state or territory in which new fellows resided are shown in Table 4.41. The total number of new fellows is lower than shown in Table 4.40 as it does not include those currently living overseas.

Table 4.41: New fellows by medical specialty and state/territory, 2012

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Addiction medicine	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Adult medicine	128	129	88	44	35	12	2	8	[a]456
Anaesthesia	63	60	44	18	31	7	4	2	229
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	6	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	19
Dermatology	3	6	6	3	2	0	0	0	20
Emergency medicine	26	34	37	9	17	6	2	4	135
General practice									
- RACGP	322	243	325	97	144	35	23	27	1,216
- ACRRM	9	5	31	4	6	4	3	1	63
Intensive care	19	16	9	1	1	3	0	0	[b]49
Medical administration	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	2	15
Obstetrics and gynaecology	25	20	14	4	10	4	2	2	81
Occupational and environmental medicine	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Ophthalmology	12	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	[c]25
Paediatrics	39	44	30	9	15	5	1	2	[a]146
Palliative medicine	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	[a]16
Pathology	25	14	12	5	9	2	0	3	70
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	6	14	2	0	5	1	0	1	29
Psychiatry	42	41	27	8	8	1	1	8	136
Public health medicine	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	7
Radiation oncology	7	6	2	1	3	1	0	0	20
Radiodiagnosis	29	33	24	10	13	4	1	1	115
Rehabilitation medicine	15	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	26
Sexual health medicine	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	[a]3
Sport and exercise medicine	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Surgery	70	63	32	20	24	3	3	2	217
Total	**863**	**759**	**702**	**241**	**328**	**89**	**43**	**64**	**[d]3,103**

(a) Australian totals differ from the sum of state/territory numbers due to the inclusion of new fellows who completed their training overseas.
(b) Excludes new fellows from overseas.
(c) Excludes 13 overseas trained specialists.
(d) Total differs from Table 4.40 due to the exclusion of new fellows from overseas in intensive care, medical administration and ophthalmology.

Source: Medical colleges

The distribution across states and territories of female new fellows followed a similar pattern to the distribution of all new fellows (Table 4.42).

Table 4.42: Female new fellows by medical specialty and state/territory, 2012

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Addiction medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Adult medicine	57	48	32	19	13	4	1	5	[a]182
Anaesthesia	27	26	16	6	15	2	1	2	95
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dermatology	2	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	13
Emergency medicine	12	19	17	2	6	3	0	2	61
General practice									
- RACGP	170	128	146	54	72	19	15	14	618
- ACRRM	2	2	11	1	1	2		1	20
Intensive care	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Medical administration	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	7
Obstetrics and gynaecology	12	11	9	2	6	2	1	1	44
Occupational and environmental medicine	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Ophthalmology	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	[b]7
Paediatrics	23	35	17	4	7	2	0	0	[a]94
Palliative medicine	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	[a]9
Pathology	19	6	5	1	6	1	0	1	39
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	3	7	2	0	2	0	0	1	15
Psychiatry	19	26	11	5	4	1	1	5	72
Public health medicine	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Radiation oncology	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	9
Radiodiagnosis	8	13	8	2	3	1	0	1	36
Rehabilitation medicine	9	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	15
Sexual health medicine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sport and exercise medicine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Surgery	10	12	10	4	6	0	0	0	42
Total	**395**	**351**	**296**	**103**	**148**	**38**	**19**	**35**	**1,395**

(a) Australian totals differ from the sum of state/territory numbers due to the inclusion of new fellows who completed their training overseas.
(b) Excludes overseas trained specialists.

Source: Medical colleges

Trends

Table 4.43 shows that the number of new fellows increased by 38.7% between 2008 (2,259) and 2012 (3,134). General practice had the largest difference over the five years in terms of sheer numbers, with 438 more new fellows in 2012 than in 2008. There was also a large increase in the numbers of new fellows in adult medicine (153).

In terms of proportional increases, the number of new fellows in general practice was over two times (52.1%) higher in 2012 than in 2008, and adult medicine fellows increased by 50.5%. A number of other specialties showed significant increases across the five years, however, the numbers were small and fluctuated considerably.

Table 4.43: New fellows by medical specialty, 2008–2012

Medical specialty	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2008-2012 (%)
Addiction medicine	..	6	3	1	4	..
Adult medicine	303	397	346	362	456	50.5
Anaesthesia	234	197	243	223	229	-2.1
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	11	9	17	12	19	72.7
Dermatology	11	11	26	21	20	81.8
Emergency medicine	95	82	77	78	135	42.1
General practice						
- RACGP	819	928	(d)835	(e)1,037	(i)1,216	48.5
- ACRRM	22	40	28	(f)38	63	186.4
Intensive care	62	63	60	50	63	1.6
Medical administration	10	9	18	(g)14	19	90.0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	63	57	82	90	81	28.6
Occupational and environmental medicine	11	11	5	2	4	-63.6
Ophthalmology	14	11	26	(h)29	(j)38	171.4
Paediatrics	114	116	91	102	146	28.1
Palliative medicine	..	8	6	7	16	..
Pathology	68	64	94	88	99	45.6
Psychiatry	147	125	154	131	136	-7.5
Public health medicine	13	12	15	4	7	-46.2
Radiation oncology	11	18	13	22	20	81.8
Radiodiagnosis	54	44	54	77	115	113.0
Rehabilitation medicine	21	13	22	23	26	23.8
Sexual health medicine	..	1	0	3	3	..
Sport and exercise medicine	5	1	1	3	2	-60.0
Surgery	171	(b)174	(b)184	(b)212	(b)217	26.9
Total[(a)]	**2,259**	**(c)2,396**	**2,400**	**2,629**	**3,134**	**38.7**

(a) Totals for 2008 and 2009 have been changed to cover numbers of new fellows for sport and exercise medicine.
(b) Includes new fellows through SET program and overseas trained specialists that have been awarded fellowship.
(c) Total for 2009 revised to include addiction medicine.
(d) An additional 151 new fellows who live overseas joined the college in 2010.
(e) Excludes 96 new fellows awarded fellowship but living overseas.
(f) Excludes 2 new fellows currently living overseas.
(g) Includes 5 New Zealand and Hong Kong new fellows.
(h) Includes 10 new fellows trained overseas.
(i) Excludes 107 new fellows awarded fellowship but living overseas.
(j) Includes 13 overseas trained specialists.

Source: Medical colleges

Table 4.44 shows the states and territories in which new fellows resided.

Table 4.44: New fellows by state/territory, 2008–2012

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	[(a)]Aust
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	742	713	603	198	241	45	31	41	2,614
2012	863	759	702	241	328	89	43	64	3,103
Increase 2008–2012 (%)	35.9	39.8	59.2	13.1	33.3	81.6	186.7	178.3	43.3

(a) 2009 and 2012 Australian totals differ from the sum of state/territory numbers due to the inclusion of new fellows who completed their training overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

Overall the proportion of female new fellows has remained relatively constant over recent years, with around two-fifths of new fellows each year being female (Table 4.45). However, considerable variation is seen from year to year particularly with smaller specialties.

The number of new fellows reflects the numbers in training, with general practice, paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology having a higher proportion of female new fellows each year, while surgery and intensive care generally have a far lower proportion of females each year.

Table 4.45: Proportion of female new fellows by medical specialty, 2008–2012

Medical specialty	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Addiction medicine	..	50.0	33.3	..	25.0
Adult medicine	41.6	35.8	37.6	37.0	39.9
Anaesthesia	35.0	29.4	32.5	31.8	41.5
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	9.1	33.3	29.4	33.3	15.8
Dermatology	90.9	90.9	53.8	57.1	65.0
Emergency medicine	36.8	36.6	44.2	34.6	45.2
General practice					
- RACGP	44.8	43.3	56.0	51.9	50.8
- ACRRM	31.8	27.5	39.3	22.5	31.7
Intensive care	25.8	23.8	23.3	24.0	14.3
Medical administration	50.0	11.1	27.8	11.1	42.1
Obstetrics and gynaecology	62.1	62.5	56.6	63.3	54.3
Occupational and environmental medicine	45.5	9.1	20.0	0	50.0
Ophthalmology	35.7	36.4	30.8	15.8	28.9
Paediatrics	56.1	47.4	57.1	63.7	64.4
Palliative medicine	..	62.5	66.7	85.7	56.3
Pathology	51.5	46.9	47.6	59.3	55.7
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	48.4	37.9	51.7
Psychiatry	42.2	42.4	46.8	50.4	52.9
Public health medicine	69.2	58.3	53.3	71.4	57.1
Radiation oncology	36.4	44.4	53.8	50.0	45.0
Radiodiagnosis	25.9	40.9	24.1	29.9	31.3
Rehabilitation medicine	25.9	69.2	59.1	52.2	57.7
Sexual health medicine	..	100.0	3.0	100.0	33.3
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	1.0	33.3	50.0
Surgery	15.2	[(a)]19.5	[(a)]14.1	[(a)]15.1	19.4
Total	**41.0**	**39.0**	**44.0**	**43.8**	**44.7**
Female new fellows	925	935	1,057	1,145	1,402

(a) Includes new Australian fellows only.

Source: Medical colleges

While the proportion of female new fellows remained relatively stable overall at around two-fifths of all new fellows over the period 2008 to 2012, the picture varied more at the state/territory level (Table 4.46). Most of this variation is due to fluctuations in relatively smaller numbers seen in some jurisdictions.

Table 4.46: Proportion of female new fellows by state/territory, 2008–2012

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
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	44.5	47.7	41.1	41.9	35.7	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	44.7

Source: Medical colleges

New Fellows by Subspecialty – Selected Colleges

A number of the larger medical colleges have also provided data on new fellows, broken down by subspecialty. Obstetrics and gynaecology, pathology, physician (adult and paediatrics and child health) and surgical subspecialties are presented in Table 4.47 to Table 4.51.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology Subspecialties

Table 4.47: Obstetrics and gynaecology subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	[(a)]New fellows	Female new fellows	Proportion female (%)
Obstetrics and gynaecology ultrasound	0	0	..
Maternal and fetal medicine	3	0	0
Reproductive endocrinology and infertility	4	3	75.0
Gynaecological oncology	3	3	100.0
Urogynaecology	1	0	0
Total	**11**	**6**	**54.6**

(a) Does not include new fellows who are still training in the subspecialty (see Table 4.26). Includes only those that completed their subspecialty training in 2012.

Source: RANZCOG

Pathology Subspecialties

Table 4.48: Pathology subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	New fellows	Female new fellows	Proportion female (%)
Anatomical pathology	46	24	52.2
Chemical pathology	5	2	40.0
Forensic pathology	2	2	100.0
Haematology	27	13	48.1
Immunopathology	7	5	71.4
Microbiology	7	5	71.4
Genetic pathology	2	1	50.0
General pathology	2	2	100.0
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	1	0	0
Total	**99**	**54**	**54.5**

Source: RCPA

Physician Adult Medicine Subspecialties

Table 4.49: Physician adult medicine subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	[a]New fellows	[a]Female new fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiology	62	15	24.2
Clinical genetics	1	1	100.0
Clinical pharmacology	1	0	0
Endocrinology	31	21	67.7
Endocrinology and chemical pathology	0	0	0
Gastroenterology and hepatology	34	8	23.5
General medicine	29	14	48.3
Geriatric medicine	37	18	48.6
Haematology	29	9	31.0
Immunology and allergy	9	4	44.4
Infectious diseases	12	6	50.0
Infectious diseases and microbiology	6	3	50.0
Intensive care medicine	7	0	0
Medical oncology	45	20	44.4
Nephrology	24	10	41.7
Neurology	24	12	50.0
Nuclear medicine	5	3	60.0
Palliative medicine	8	6	75.0
Respiratory and sleep medicine	32	9	28.1
Rheumatology	13	7	53.8
Total	**409**	**166**	**40.6**

(a) The numbers in this column do not include those that were admitted as an overseas trained physician.

Source: RACP

Physician Paediatric Subspecialties

Table 4.50: Physician paediatric and child health subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	[a]New fellows	[a]Female new fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiology	2	1	50.0
Clinical genetics	4	3	75.0
Clinical pharmacology	0	0	0
Community child health	5	5	100.0
Endocrinology	3	2	66.7
Gastroenterology	4	0	0
General paediatrics	72	49	68.1
Haematology	1	0	0
Immunology and allergy	0	0	0
Infectious diseases	1	1	100.0
Intensive care medicine	1	0	0
Medical oncology	4	2	50.0
Neonatal/perinatal medicine	16	9	56.3
Nephrology	1	1	100.0
Neurology	2	2	100.0
Nuclear medicine	0	0	0
Paediatric emergency medicine	3	1	33.3
Palliative medicine	0	0	0
Respiratory and sleep medicine	4	3	75.0
Rheumatology	0	0	0
Total	**123**	**79**	**64.2**

(a) The numbers in this column do not include those that were admitted as an overseas trained physician.

Source: RACP

Surgical Subspecialties

Table 4.51: Surgical subspecialties: New fellows, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	New fellows	Female new fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiothoracic surgery	6	1	16.7
General surgery	85	26	30.6
Neurosurgery	8	0	0
Orthopaedic surgery	49	1	2.0
Otolaryngology, head and neck surgery	17	6	35.3
Paediatric surgery	5	2	40.0
Plastic and reconstructive surgery	22	1	4.5
Urology	18	3	16.7
Vascular surgery	7	2	28.6
Total	**217**	**42**	**19.4**

Source: RACS

College Fellows

In 2012, there were 51,967 medical practitioners who were fellows of medical colleges (Table 4.52). Just over one-third (17,957or 34.6%) were female.

Overall new fellows represented 6.0% of all college fellows. This proportion varied greatly across specialties, with the largest proportions of new fellows in emergency medicine (10.1%), followed by anaesthesia - pain medicine (7.9%) and intensive care medicine (7.7%).

Table 4.52: Fellows: Total, number and proportion of females, and new fellows and proportion of all fellows by medical specialty, 2012

Medical specialty	Fellows	Females	Proportion female (%)	New fellows 2012	New fellows as a proportion of all fellows (%)
Addiction medicine	182	44	24.2	4	2.2
Adult medicine	7,754	2,218	28.6	456	5.9
Anaesthesia	3,815	1,027	26.9	229	6.0
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	239	49	20.5	19	7.9
Dermatology	491	195	39.7	20	4.1
Emergency medicine	1,340	415	31.0	135	10.1
General practice					
- RACGP	[a]17,822	[a]8,161	45.8	[b]1,216	6.8
- ACRRM	1,443	300	20.8	63	4.4
Intensive care	640	101	15.8	63	7.7
Medical administration	485	128	26.4	19	3.9
Obstetrics and gynaecology	1,559	603	38.7	81	5.2
Occupational and environmental medicine	252	48	19.0	4	1.6
Ophthalmology	822	158	19.2	38	4.6
Paediatrics	2,325	1,089	46.8	146	6.7
Palliative medicine	261	124	47.5	16	6.1
Pathology	1,263	512	40.5	70	5.5
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	410	150	36.6	29	7.1
Psychiatry	3,073	1,176	38.3	136	4.4
Public health medicine	571	207	36.3	7	1.2
Radiation oncology	314	126	40.1	20	6.4
Radiodiagnosis	1,741	436	25.0	115	6.6
Rehabilitation medicine	398	172	43.2	26	6.5
Sexual health medicine	145	77	53.1	3	2.1
Sport and exercise medicine	[a]155	[a]30	19.4	2	3.2
Surgery	4,467	411	9.2	217	4.9
Total	**51,967**	**17,957**	**34.6**	**3,134**	**6.0**

(a) Includes fellows/new fellows currently living overseas.
(b) Excludes 107 new fellows awarded fellowship but living overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

Overall, the distribution of fellows across states and territories approximately mirrors the distribution of the population as a whole (Table 4.53).

Table 4.53: Fellows by medical specialty and state/territory, 2012

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Addiction medicine	67	28	24	13	12	7	2	1	[b]182
Adult medicine	2,090	1,870	1,074	526	528	137	47	130	[b]7,754
Anaesthesia	1,181	947	787	322	384	105	26	63	3,815
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	83	45	45	30	27	8	0	1	239
Dermatology	192	126	84	43	42	0	0	0	[c]487
Emergency medicine	351	371	295	86	157	36	20	24	1,340
General practice									
- 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	[d]1,423
Intensive care	205	146	142	53	51	17	7	19	640
Medical administration[a]	116	97	100	26	34	7	6	26	412
Obstetrics and gynaecology	498	423	300	123	134	35	15	31	1,559
Occupational and environmental medicine	79	57	37	25	33	7	0	14	252
Ophthalmology	320	201	142	62	67	15	5	10	822
Paediatrics	617	477	334	143	204	28	20	33	[b]2,325
Palliative medicine	78	44	40	15	17	11	2	3	[b]261
Pathology	449	272	239	104	134	29	6	30	1,263
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	150	101	65	29	45	7	1	12	410
Psychiatry	944	883	575	279	270	52	17	53	3,073
Public health medicine	188	103	89	42	60	19	27	43	571
Radiation oncology	112	88	62	19	19	6	1	7	314
Radiodiagnosis	537	457	317	148	201	38	4	39	1,741
Rehabilitation medicine	194	109	42	29	12	5	3	4	398
Sexual health medicine	55	25	17	6	5	1	1	6	[b]145
Sport and exercise medicine	46	36	13	4	9	2	1	13	124
Surgery	1,488	1,192	825	387	388	87	27	73	4,467
Total	**15,143**	**12,307**	**9,628**	**4,029**	**4,629**	**1,137**	**441**	**972**	[b]**50,215**
Proportion of total (%)	30.2	24.5	19.2	8.0	9.2	2.3	0.9	1.9	100.0
Population proportion (%)	32.0	24.8	20.1	7.2	10.8	2.2	1.0	1.7	100.0

(a) Includes the New Zealand and Hong Kong new fellows.
(b) Australian totals differ from the sum of state/territory numbers due to the inclusion of new fellows who completed their training overseas.
(c) Excludes 4 fellows living overseas.
(d) Excludes 20 fellows living overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

The distribution of female fellows by states and territories followed a similar pattern to the distribution of all fellows (Table 4.54).

Table 4.54: Female fellows by medical specialty and state/territory, 2012

Medical specialty	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Addiction medicine	21	4	6	2	4	0	1	0	[a]44
Adult medicine	605	592	289	136	122	37	15	42	[a]2,218
Anaesthesia	314	254	217	76	110	29	7	20	[b]1,027
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	20	9	8	6	4	2	0	0	49
Dermatology	81	52	30	21	9	0	0	0	[c]193
Emergency medicine	115	121	84	25	42	14	8	6	415
General practice									
- RACGP	2,184	1,870	1,599	583	766	224	103	173	7,502
- ACRRM	74	44	95	40	21	9	10	5	[d]298
Intensive care	40	22	19	5	8	1	2	4	101
Medical administration	36	26	20	7	6	1	4	10	110
Obstetrics and gynaecology	174	184	107	49	54	14	9	12	603
Occupational and environmental medicine	21	14	5	2	5	1	0	0	48
Ophthalmology	67	48	18	12	8	2	1	2	158
Paediatrics	280	246	145	54	99	8	13	16	[a]1,089
Palliative medicine	45	16	17	8	9	5	0	0	[a]124
Pathology	198	102	93	41	49	13	0	16	512
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	60	38	18	9	15	3	1	6	150
Psychiatry	346	334	223	112	104	21	11	25	1,176
Public health medicine	69	34	35	14	22	3	14	16	207
Radiation oncology	51	33	27	4	6	1	0	4	126
Radiodiagnosis	131	120	68	48	52	9	1	7	436
Rehabilitation medicine	83	49	18	12	8	2	0	0	172
Sexual health medicine	26	16	8	3	4	1	0	4	[a]77
Sport and exercise medicine	12	7	1	1	3	0	0	1	25
Surgery	126	130	68	40	35	6	1	5	411
Total	**5,179**	**4,365**	**3,218**	**1,310**	**1,565**	**406**	**201**	**374**	**17,271**
Proportion of female fellows (%)	30.0	25.3	18.6	7.6	9.1	2.4	1.2	2.2	100.0

(a) Australian totals differ from the sum of state/territory numbers due to the inclusion of new fellows who completed their training overseas.
(b) Includes 8 female fellows who have withdrawn.
(c) Includes 2 female dermatologists residing overseas.
(d) Excludes 2 fellows living overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

Fellows by Subspecialty – Selected Colleges

Data on fellows for pathology, physician (adult medicine and paediatric and child health) and surgical subspecialties are presented in Table 4.55 to Table 4.58.

Pathology Subspecialties

Table 4.55: Pathology fellows: Total, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	Fellows	Female fellows	Proportion female (%)
Anatomical pathology	756	340	45.0
Chemical pathology	75	24	32.0
Forensic pathology	42	14	33.3
General pathology	73	14	19.2
Genetic pathology	17	6	35.3
Haematology	420	161	38.3
Immunopathology	98	29	29.6
Microbiology	191	74	38.7
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	1	0	0
Total	**1,673**	**662**	**39.6**

Source: RCPA

Physician Adult Medicine Subspecialties

Table 4.56: Physician adult medicine fellows: Total, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	Fellows	Female fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiology	887	143	16.1
Clinical genetics	7	4	57.1
Endocrinology	401	226	56.4
Gastroenterology and hepatology	529	130	24.6
General medicine	546	143	26.2
Geriatric medicine	413	213	51.6
Haematology	328	118	36.0
Infectious diseases	270	124	45.9
Medical oncology	419	199	47.5
Nephrology	313	106	33.9
Neurology	317	88	27.8
Nuclear medicine	117	34	29.1
Palliative medicine	57	41	71.9
Respiratory and sleep medicine[(a)]	398	107	26.9
Rheumatology	233	105	45.1
Total[(b)]	**7,754**	**2,218**	**28.6**

(a) Figures for respiratory and sleep include fellows who completed training in thoracic medicine and thoracic and sleep medicine.
(b) The totals listed are not cumulative totals of the numbers presented above, as the list of specialties is not exhaustive, and there are several fellows who were admitted to fellowship when record-keeping practices did not denote a specialty.

Source: RACP

Physician Paediatric Subspecialties

Table 4.57: Physician paediatric and child health fellows: Total, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	Fellows	Female fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiology	24	6	25.0
Clinical genetics	27	17	63.0
Community child health	27	24	88.9
General paediatrics	649	346	53.3
Medical oncology	34	16	47.1
Neonatal/perinatal medicine	97	53	54.6
Nephrology	16	8	50.0
Neurology	27	13	48.1
Paediatric emergency medicine	47	24	51.1
Palliative medicine	2	2	100.0
Total[(a)]	**2,325**	**1,089**	**46.8**

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

Source: RACP

Surgical Subspecialties

Table 4.58: Surgical fellows: Total, females and proportion of females by subspecialty, 2012

Subspecialty	Fellows	Female fellows	Proportion female (%)
Cardiothoracic surgery	169	10	5.9
General surgery	1,502	190	12.6
Neurosurgery	209	22	10.5
Orthopaedic surgery	1,163	36	3.1
Otolaryngology, head and neck surgery	420	44	10.5
Paediatric surgery	88	21	23.9
Plastic and reconstructive surgery	384	46	12.0
Urology	358	27	7.5
Vascular surgery	174	15	8.6
Total	**4,467**	**411**	**9.2**

Source: RACS

Chapter 5

INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY

Overseas trained doctors are a key part of the medical workforce, not only in rural and remote areas, but in all areas of Australia. They may work in Australia on a temporary basis and many will go on to become permanent residents of Australia.

This chapter brings together the available data on medical practitioners who have trained overseas - their assessment and accreditation by the Australian Medical Council and those with approved working visas issued by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection.

International medical graduates must first apply to the Department of Immigration and Border Protection for a visa under which they may work or continue their training in Australia. They are usually overseas when applying, but others who have already entered Australia can also apply. Applicants are then assessed by the Australian Medical Council as to whether they are eligible to seek registration to practise medicine in Australia. Prior to July 2010, they then had to apply to the relevant medical board to register to practise in a given state or territory. From July 2010, applicants must apply through the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency to be registered to practise nationally.

Overseas trained doctors must separately apply for an exemption under section 19AB of *the Act* in order to access Medicare benefits for the services they provide.

Further information is available at:

www.doctorconnect.gov.au

More details on these processes and the numbers entering Australia and being assessed are provided in this chapter.

Department of Immigration and Border Protection Entry Processes

There are a number of visa classes and processes through which non-Australians can apply to work in Australia. Temporary visas range in duration from one day up to four years.

Until 30 June 2010, there were three subclasses of visas under which most medical practitioners entered Australia, namely subclasses 457, 422 and 442.

Temporary Business – Temporary Work (Skilled) (Subclass 457) Visa

The Business - Temporary Work (Skilled) (Subclass 457) visa is the most commonly used program for employers to sponsor overseas workers to work on a temporary basis in Australia.

Recipients may remain in Australia for up to four years and can bring eligible family members with them. They can work full time, but only for their sponsor or, in some circumstances, an associated entity of the sponsor. Doctors are able to work for multiple and/or unrelated entities, but their sponsor retains obligations in relation to them.

Applicants must comply with the following conditions:

- be sponsored by an approved employer;
- have skills, qualifications, experience and an employment background that match those required for the position;
- have a job with their approved sponsor;
- meet the English language requirement unless eligible for a waiver;
- be eligible to hold a licence or registration for the position (if required); and
- be paid the rate of guaranteed salary specified in the relevant nomination, based on the market salary rate for the position.

Further information is available at:

http://www.immi.gov.au/skilled/medical-practitioners/temporary-visas.htm

Medical Practitioner – Temporary (Subclass 422) Visa

Following the creation of flexible working arrangements for international medical graduates under the subclass 457 visa, the subclass 422 visa has not been available for new primary visa applicants since 1 July 2010. This removal of the Subclass 422 visa aligns with the Australian Government's deregulation agenda.

These arrangements do not mean that all subclass 422 visas will expire on 1 July 2010. All international medical graduates holding a subclass 422 visas on or after 1 July 2010 will be able to remain on that visa until:

- the end of the visa validity period;
- they change their employer sponsor; and
- they are granted a new visa subclass.

The Medical Practitioner - Temporary (Subclass 422) visa was only open to medical practitioners and permits them to work in Australia for a sponsoring employer for a period of three months to four years. Applicants work in Australia for their sponsoring employer, as an independent contractor or for multiple unrelated employers. There are special arrangements available if applicants want to work in rural or regional Australia. Applicants can bring eligible family members with them to Australia, who are able to work and study.

Applicants were to comply with the following conditions:

- be eligible for at least conditional registration through the medical board to practise as a medical practitioner in the state or territory where they will be employed;
- have an offer of full-time employment with an Australian employer, such as a hospital, medical practice or area health service;
- salary may include fees charged and Medicare rebates;

- comply with the required health examinations for their family;
- have police clearances, for themselves and any family members over 16 years, if their stay exceeds 12 months; and
- ensure that they and their family hold adequate private medical and hospital health insurance cover for the entire time they are in Australia.

Further information is available at:

http://www.immi.gov.au/visawizard/#vw=%23a_results

Occupational Trainee Visa (Subclass 442)

The Occupational Trainee Visa (Subclass 442) allows people to complete workplace-based training in Australia on a temporary basis in an approved training program. The training must provide the visa holder with additional or enhanced skills in the nominated occupations, tertiary studies or fields of expertise. This visa may be valid for up to two years (subject to the length of the approved training program).

People may be nominated for this visa if the proposed occupational training is one of the following:

- training or practical experience in the workplace required for the person to obtain registration for employment in their occupation in Australia or in their home country;
- a structured workplace training program to enhance the person's existing skills in an eligible occupation; and
- structured workplace training to enhance the person's skills and promote capacity building overseas.

Further information is available at:

http://www.immi.gov.au/students/sponsored/otv/

Training and Research Visa (Subclass 402)

From 24 November 2012 the Occupational Trainee Visa (Subclass 442) was no longer open to new applicants. After this date people who wanted to come to Australia on a temporary basis to undertake work based training, research activities or a professional development program were required to apply for the new Training and Research Visa (Subclass 402). There are three streams in the Training and Research Visa:

- Occupational Trainee stream;
- Research stream; and
- Professional Development stream.

Occupational Trainee stream is for people who require structured training to enhance their skills in their current occupation, area of tertiary study or field of expertise.

Research stream enables professional academics to visit Australia on a temporary basis, to observe or participate in an Australian research project at an Australian tertiary or research institution.

Professional Development stream allows undertaking a professional development training program in Australia that has been arranged by an employer outside Australia.

Further information is available at:

http://www.immi.gov.au/visas/temporary-visa/402/transitional-arrangement.htm

Current Data

In 2012-2013, there were 3,090 visas granted to medical practitioners across the main subclasses – 457, 422 and 442/402 (Table 5.1).

The overall number of visas granted to medical practitioners in 2012-2013 dropped to the lowest level for the past decade. This overall number of visas was almost a quarter (24.3%) less than in 2008-09 (4,080), just five years earlier.

The trend in the types of visas issued over this period has altered dramatically. The bulk of those (2,860 or 92.6%) being granted are now under Subclass 457. This reflects the phasing out of visa Subclass 422, with the numbers decreasing to zero from 2011-12 from a high of 1,380 visas issued in 2005-06.

Table 5.1: Major classes of visa granted to medical practitioners, 2008–09 to 2012–13[(a)(b)]

Visa subclass	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13 Proportion of total (%)	Change 2011-12 to 2012-13 (%)	Change 2008-09 to 2012-13 (%)
457	3,310	2,670	2,930	3,300	2,860	92.6	-13.3	-13.6
422	430	260	40	0	0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
442/402	340	250	260	260	230	7.4	-11.5	-32.6
Total	**4,080**	**3,190**	**3,220**	**3,560**	**3,090**	**100.0**	**-13.2**	**-24.3**

(a) Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.
(b) For Subclass 442/402 and 457, nominated occupations include Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 231 Medical Practitioner.

Source: Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection data, 2013

As in previous years, in 2012-13 primary visa applications were granted to the medical practitioners from all over the world (Table 5.2).

Many of those who applied to work in Australia came from countries, namely the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland and Canada, which have very similar medical training and have been major sources of medical practitioners to Australia for decades. Almost half (42.7%) of visas under the three main classes were granted to applicants from the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. Just 5.3% and 2.5% of the medical practitioners granted visas came from Canada and the United State of America respectively.

More recently, larger numbers of international recruits have come from a number of Asian countries. In 2012-13 almost a third (29.5%) of all applications were granted to medical practitioners from India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iran and Singapore (8.4%, 7.3%, 5.6%, 3.1%, 2.9% and 2.2% respectively of all visas under subclasses 457 and 442/402).

Medical practitioners from New Zealand do not require any of these visas to work in Australia.

Table 5.2: Primary visa applications granted to medical practitioners by visa subclass: Top 10 citizenship countries, 2012–2013[(a)(b)]

	Visa subclass			
Citizenship country	**457**	**442/402**	**Total**	**Proportion of total (%)**
United Kingdom	1,100	40	1,140	36.9
India	250	10	260	8.4
Malaysia	200	30	230	7.4
Ireland, Republic of	170	10	180	5.8
Sri Lanka	150	20	170	5.5
Canada	150	20	170	5.2
Pakistan	100	<5	100	3.2
Iran	90	0	90	2.9
United States of America	70	10	80	2.6
Singapore	50	10	60	2.3
Other countries	530	90	620	20.1
Total	**2,860**	**240**	**3,090**	**100.0**

(a) Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.
(b) Subclass 457 and 442/402, nominated occupations include Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 231 Medical Practitioners.

Source: Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection data, 2013

Table 5.3 shows the total number of medical practitioners who held each of the main subclasses of visa at the end of the 2011-12 and 2012-13 financial years, with 4,810 medical practitioners holding visas in these subclasses at 30 June 2013. There was a decrease of 9.5% on the 5,320 in the previous year. This suggests continuation of the downward trend in migration.

Table 5.3: Primary visa holders where the occupation is medical practitioner by visa subclass, 2011–12 and 2012–13[(a)]

Visa type	Visa holders at 30/06/2012	Visa holders at 30/06/2013	Change 2011-12 to 2012-13 (%)
457	5,020	4,600	-8.4
422	110	40	-63.6
442/402	190	180	-5.3
Total	**5,320**	**4,820**	**-9.6**

(a) Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection data, 2013

Requirements for Practicing Medicine in Australia

Although national examinations for non-specialist international medical graduates have existed in Australia since 1978, states and territories had adopted different approaches to the assessment of some categories of Area of Need practitioners and specialists. In July 2006 the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to the introduction of a nationally consistent assessment process for international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists. COAG gave Health Ministers the responsibility for implementation of this decision, and a model for a national process was developed and submitted to Health Ministers on 12 December 2006. The final report on the agreed pathways was presented to the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Committee in October 2008.

This model outlines three main assessment pathways:

- Competent Authority Pathway;
- Standard Pathway (including the current Australian Medical Council examination and a workplace-based assessment pathway); and
- Specialist pathways for all specialties, including general practice:
  - Standard specialist assessment;
  - Area of Need assessment; and
  - Overseas trained specialist in specified training position.

The Competent Authority Pathway was implemented from 1 July 2007 and the first stage of the Standard Pathway (workplace-based assessment) for general practitioners and non-specialist hospital doctors was implemented the following year, from 1 July 2008.

The Australian Medical Council is an independent national standards body which is responsible for processing all initial inquiries regarding assessment of international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists.

Further details on assessment requirements that are common to each of the pathways and the specific requirements of each are provided below.

Common Assessment Requirements

Each of the pathways includes some (or all) of the following steps:

- assessment of English language proficiency at a nationally agreed level;
- primary source verification of qualifications;
- assessment against a position description with the level of assessment according to level of risk (for Area of Need positions);
- orientation within three months of starting employment and evidence of satisfactory completion of this submitted to the relevant medical board with the supervisor's three-month report; and
- access to continuing professional development.

Competent Authority Pathway

Competent Authorities are designated overseas accredited medical training and licensing examination authorities that have been reviewed and approved against criteria developed by the Australian Medical Council as competent to undertake a basic assessment of medical knowledge and clinical skills for the purposes of registration in Australia. One of the criteria used to recognise a Competent Authority is the extent to which the clinical context of the country in which it operates is consistent with the Australian context of health care. This is defined in terms of the pattern of disease, level of medical technology, delivery of medical education and professional ethics. The Australian Medical Council has approved four examination authorities in:

- the United Kingdom (PLAB examination or for graduates of GMC-accredited medical courses);
- the United States of America (the USMLE examination);
- Canada (the MCC Licensing Examination); and
- New Zealand (the NZREX examination).

Graduates of medical courses in Ireland are accredited by the Medical Council of Ireland.

International medical graduates undergo a pre-employment assessment of suitability for a position if required by the Medical Board of Australia. Where the board determines a pre-employment structured clinical interview (PESCI) is required, it is carried out by an Australian Medical Council-accredited provider against the position description. This may be carried out if required for more senior hospital-based positions and is included as a matter of course for general practice positions.

Doctors eligible for the Competent Authority Pathway are granted advanced standing towards the Australian Medical Council Certificate and undergo up to 12 months workplace-based assessment to ensure satisfactory adjustment to the Australian health care system before they are eligible to receive the Australian Medical Council Certificate and apply for general registration.

Table 5.4 shows that a total of 1,387 applicants were assessed through this pathway in 2012. Of these 1,342 applicants qualified for advanced standing. While these are primarily applicants who applied in 2012, the figures also include a number of 2011 applicants who were required to submit additional documentation to confirm their eligibility.

In 2012 a total of 520 Australian Medical Council Certificates were granted, making the applicants eligible to apply for general registration. This is similar to 475 granted in 2011 with a 9.5% increase.

Two-thirds of these granted in 2012 were to international medical graduates from the United Kingdom. Almost one fifth of certificates were issued to international medical graduates from Ireland.

Only six certificates were issued to international medical graduates from the United States of America and five certificates to international medical graduates from Canada.

Table 5.4: International medical graduates: Applications assessment through Competent Authority Pathway, 2012[a]

Country of training	[c]PLAB	[d]MCC	[e]USMLE	[f]NZREX	[g]GMCUK	[h]MCI	Total	Advanced standing Issued	Certificate issued
Canada	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	24	5
India	45	5	5	1	0	0	64	57	25
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	129	149	139	90
South Africa	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	3	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	871	1	941	945	342
USA	0	1	18	0	0	0	22	22	6
Other[b]	62	52	14	11	3	0	187	152	52
Total	**109**	**78**	**37**	**12**	**874**	**130**	**1,387**	**1,342**	**520**

(a) Data covers the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.
(b) Other includes: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Myanmar, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saba, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, Slovakia, Somalia, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad And Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
(c) Professional Linguistic Assessments Board Exam.
(d) Medical Council of Canada Exam.
(e) United States Medical Licensing Exam.
(f) New Zealand Registration Exam.
(g) General Medical Council of the United Kingdom Accreditation.
(h) Medical Council of Ireland Accreditation.

Source: Australian Medical Council administrative data, 2013

Standard Pathway

Doctors who are not eligible for either the Competent Authority or Specialist pathways are assessed through the Standard Pathway. The Standard Pathway has two alternative processes leading to the Australian Medical Council (AMC) Certificate.

- Standard Pathway (AMC examinations). Assessment is by examination only – the AMC Multiple Choice Questionnaire (MCQ) and the AMC clinical examination.
- Standard Pathway (workplace-based assessment). Assessment is by examination and workplace-based assessment – the AMC MCQ examination and workplace-based assessment of clinical skills and knowledge by an AMC-accredited authority.

A PESCI is also required for all international medical graduates applying for general practice positions and for some international medical graduates in hospital positions.

Successful completion of the assessment requirements leads to the awarding of the AMC Certificate.

In 2012, there were 1,656 international medical graduates (Table 5.5) who passed the MCQ (57.5% of attempts). This was a slight increase from 52.2% last year.

The number of international medical graduates who passed the clinical examinations also increased from 836 in 2011 to 964 in 2012. This was 49.7% of attempts.

Table 5.5: International medical graduates: Applications assessed through Standard Pathway, 2012[(a)]

Country of training	MCQ exam attempts	MCQ exam passes	Clinical exam attempts	Clinical exam passes
Bangladesh	201	121	137	62
China	121	63	67	45
Colombia	27	14	18	10
Egypt	97	51	59	27
Fiji	32	12	17	8
India	419	244	382	182
Indonesia	35	11	13	4
Iran	202	123	128	75
Iraq	78	48	40	22
Jordan	22	10	17	12
Malaysia	46	34	28	15
Myanmar	163	121	108	55
Nepal	43	23	22	9
Nigeria	98	51	50	23
Pakistan	325	185	222	117
Papua New Guinea	7	3	9	2
Philippines	146	50	113	40
Romania	18	11	6	3
Russia	108	43	48	21
Saudi Arabia	7	4	0	0
South Africa	32	23	37	20
Sri Lanka	228	179	165	92
Ukraine	49	21	24	8
Viet Nam	11	7	2	1
Zimbabwe	18	12	17	11
Other[(b)(c)]	348	192	212	100
Total	**2,881**	**1,656**	**1,941**	**964**

(a) Data covers the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.
(b) Other in MCQ Exam includes: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cayman Islands, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic Of The Congo, Dominica, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad And Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia.
(c) Other in Clinical Exam includes: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Republic Of The Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Netherlands, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Korea, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad And Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, USSR, Uzbekistan, Venezuela and Yemen.

Source: Australian Medical Council administrative data, 2013

Assessment of Overseas Trained Specialists

Prior to 1990, all overseas trained specialists seeking registration in Australia who did not hold a recognised primary medical qualification were obliged to pass the AMC examination and obtain general registration before they could be registered to practise as a specialist. Also, before 1990 only two states (Queensland and South Australia) had separate specialist registers.

In 1991 the Australian Health Ministers' Conference (AHMC), in anticipation of the implementation of the mutual recognition scheme, approved a process for overseas trained specialists to be assessed by the relevant specialist medical college in Australia against the standards for an Australian trained specialist in the same field of specialist practice. If the qualifications and relevant experience of the applicant were assessed as substantially comparable to an Australian trained specialist, he/she could apply for registration limited to the field of specialty.

In consultation with the former state and territory medical boards and colleges, it was subsequently agreed that the specialist assessment process should not be seen as a backdoor to specialist training in Australia. For this reason it was resolved that any overseas trained specialist who required more than two years of further supervised training to meet the required standard for substantial comparability (equivalence to an Australian trained specialist) would be assessed as 'not comparable' and would be required to sit the AMC examination and obtain general registration.

A national assessment process for Area of Need specialists was not resolved until 2002, when agreement was reached on a separate pathway for the assessment and registration of overseas trained specialists in Area of Need positions. This involves an assessment against a position description that defines the levels of clinical responsibility, supervision and specific clinical skills required for a particular position. The relevant specialist college assesses the individual against the position description, rather than against the standards required by the medical college for a (fully recognised) specialist.

A number of colleges have agreed to combine their Area of Need and full comparability assessments, so that the applicant (and the Medical Board of Australia) can be advised of the additional steps required to achieve substantial comparability at the same time as he or she is being assessed for the Area of Need position. To date some nine colleges (RANZCOG, RACP, RCPA, ACD, RACS, RANZCO, RANZCP, ACRRM and RANZCR) have agreed to undertake the combined assessments of overseas trained specialists.

All specialist applications are administered through the AMC and assessment of comparability to Australian standards is carried out by the relevant specialist college. Applicants who do not meet the requirements for specialist assessment are required to undergo assessment through one of the non-specialist pathways.

Standard Specialist Assessment

Overseas trained specialists applying for comparability to an Australian trained specialist must have completed all training requirements and be recognised as a specialist in their

country of training before applying under the specialist pathway for assessment of comparability.

There are three possible outcomes of assessment:

- substantially comparable;
- partially comparable, requiring up to two years upskilling to reach comparability; and
- not comparable.

The majority of medical colleges will allow applicants who are considered substantially comparable to Australian trained specialists to gain fellowship without requiring an additional examination.

International medical graduates with specialist qualifications or specialists-in-training are eligible to apply for general registration under the Competent Authority Pathway (if eligible), in addition to applying for specialist registration through the Specialist Pathway.

In total there were 2,346 overseas trained specialists whose applications to be recognised as a specialist in Australia were being processed in 2011. While these are primarily applicants who applied the previous year, this figure also includes a number of applicants who were required to submit additional documentation or undergo further training to confirm their eligibility.

Table 5.6 shows that 524 overseas trained specialists had their applications approved (that is they were deemed to be substantially comparable) and a further 353 were deemed as requiring further training and/or examinations (that is partially comparable).

Table 5.7 presents data on the countries in which approved applicants were trained. More than half (311 or 59.4%) of all overseas trained specialists, who have had their applicants approved in 2012 were trained in the United Kingdom and Ireland. This is 97 specialists more than in 2011 (214 or 45.5%). The next largest number of specialists in 2012 came from India (61 or 11.6% of all approved applicants).

Table 5.6: Specialist assessment process by medical specialty, 2012

Medical specialty	Initial processing	College processing	Substantially comparable	Partially comparable	Not comparable	Withdrawn	Total	Proportion of total (%)
Adult medicine	105	91	65	63	11	49	384	16.4
Anaesthesia	45	22	41	38	16	20	182	7.8
Dermatology	6	1	7	7	1	0	22	0.9
Emergency medicine	16	7	14	21	3	4	65	2.8
General practice	403	29	188	29	2	6	657	28.0
Intensive care	5	5	2	7	7	1	27	1.2
Medical administration	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	52	10	41	8	4	45	160	6.8
Occupational and environmental medicine	2	1	0	2	0	1	6	0.3
Ophthalmology	18	13	9	10	6	5	61	2.6
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.1
Paediatrics and child health	49	33	23	21	10	29	165	7.0
Pain medicine	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	0.2
Palliative medicine	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	0.2
Pathology	28	3	16	25	1	2	75	3.2
Psychiatry	29	2	40	38	3	4	116	4.9
Public health medicine	2	0	0	2	4	3	11	0.5
Radiology	28	6	34	41	4	4	117	5.0
Rehabilitation medicine	3	2	1	3	0	1	10	0.4
Sexual health medicine	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0.1
Sport and exercise medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Surgery	89	68	40	36	30	10	273	11.6
Total	**887**	**293**	**524**	**353**	**102**	**187**	**2,346**	**100.0**

Source: Australian Medical Council administrative data, 2013

Table 5.7: Substantially comparable specialist applications by country of training and medical specialty, 2012

Medical specialty	Canada	India	New Zealand	South Africa	United Kingdom and Ireland	United States of America	[a]Other	Total	Proportion of total (%)
Adult medicine	3	11	0	2	37	0	12	65	12.4
Anaesthesia	1	6	0	3	21	0	10	41	7.8
Dermatology	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	7	1.3
Emergency medicine	2	0	0	0	11	1	0	14	2.7
General practice	5	0	32	2	149	0	0	188	35.9
Intensive care	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.4
Obstetrics and gynaecology	2	6	0	2	16	4	11	41	7.8
Ophthalmology	0	2	0	1	5	0	1	9	1.7
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
Paediatrics and child health	0	3	0	4	9	0	7	23	4.4
Palliative medicine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
Pathology	0	6	0	1	2	0	7	16	3.1
Psychiatry	0	14	0	1	17	2	6	40	7.6
Radiology	0	7	0	4	14	2	7	34	6.5
Rehabilitation medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
Sexual health medicine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
Surgery	0	5	0	6	24	1	4	40	7.6
Total	**13**	**61**	**32**	**26**	**311**	**11**	**70**	**524**	**100.0**

(a) Other includes: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Germany, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Macedonia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan and Zimbabwe.

Source: Australian Medical Council administrative data, 2013

Area of Need Specialist Assessment

Overseas trained specialists applying for an Area of Need assessment must also have completed all training requirements and be recognised as a specialist in their country of training. When assessing applicants for suitability for Area of Need positions, medical colleges will determine at the same time (or soon thereafter) what is required to meet standards for fellowship.

An Area of Need applicant is always assessed against a position description. The position description together with the qualifications, training and experience of the applicant will determine the level of risk and the level of supervision or further assessment required.

Specified Specialist Training

Applicants who wish to enter Australia for specified specialist training will require registration by the relevant medical board following advice from the relevant specialist medical college. This provisional registration allows applicants to undertake training or to obtain experience in Australia not available in their country of training for a short period (normally up to one year), but can in exceptional circumstances be extended to three years.

Medicare Provider Number Restrictions

In 1996, the Australian Government introduced Medicare provider number restrictions to improve the quality of Australia's medical workforce over the longer term and to address growing concerns about the maldistribution of the medical workforce. Since 1997, doctors who obtained their primary medical qualification overseas have been required to gain an exemption under section 19AB of *the Act* in order to access Medicare benefits for the services they provide. Exemptions under *the Act* are generally only granted if the medical practitioner works in a recognised area of workforce shortage, as defined by the Australian Government.

Restrictions of Practice

Section 19AB of *the Act* restricts access to Medicare provider numbers and requires overseas trained doctors and 'foreign graduates of an accredited medical school' (FGAMS) from April 2010 to work in a District of Workforce Shortage (DWS) for a period of generally ten years in order to access the Medicare benefits arrangements. This is referred to as the 'ten year moratorium'.

A DWS is an area in which the general population's need for health care is considered not to be met. These areas are identified as those that have less access to medical services than the national average. They are determined on the basis of a full-time equivalent measure, which takes into account latest Medicare billing in the area, irrespective of whether or not local doctors are working in a part-time or a full-time capacity. Areas are defined on a quarterly basis for general practice and annually for the other medical specialties.

The DWS status of each area in Australia for the specialty of General Practice is available on the Doctor Connect map located at:

www.doctorconnect.gov.au

On 1 July 2010 the Australian Government introduced the scaling initiative as part of the Rural Health Workforce Strategy. The scaling initiative allows overseas trained doctors and FGAMS to receive significant reductions in their restriction period under the ten year moratorium if they practice privately within an eligible regional, rural or remote area. The greatest discounts are available to medical practitioners who practise within the most remote locations in Australia. Further advice regarding the scaling initiative is available from the Doctor Connect website above.

Table 5.8 shows the cumulative number of overseas trained doctors granted exemptions under Section 19AB of *the Act*. As at 30 June 2013 there were a total of 9,931 overseas trained doctors who had been granted an exemption.

Table 5.8: Overseas trained doctors with Section 19AB exemptions, 2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	[a]2013
Total	**1,722**	**2,290**	**2,878**	**3,634**	**4,476**	**5,483**	**5,914**	**6,892**	**7,785**	**9,053**	**9,931**

(a) 2013 figure calculated to 30 June 2013.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health administrative data, 2013

Current Distribution of Overseas Trained Doctors

There is marked variation in the reliance on overseas trained doctors across jurisdictions and by remoteness.

Table 5.9 shows how some jurisdictions, particularly Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, are relatively more reliant on overseas trained doctors to provide services.

Table 5.9: Overseas trained doctors by state/territory, 2013

	[b]General practitioners	[b]Specialists	Total
New South Wales	1,579	1,055	2,631
Victoria	1,724	803	2,541
Queensland	1,713	1,137	2,855
South Australia	534	336	866
Western Australia	842	462	1,297
Tasmania	195	172	365
Northern Territory	145	86	226
Australian Capital Territory	85	103	189
Australia[a]	**6,330**	**3,608**	**9,931**

(a) Overseas trained doctors may work in more than one location across different states/territories.
(b) General practitioners include section 3GA (under the *Health Insurance Act 1973*) placements and Specialists include assistant specialists.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health administrative data as at 30 June 2013

The following figures show the distribution of overseas trained doctors across states and territories and by remoteness (Figure 5. to Figure 5.). These figures highlight the variation

between jurisdictions in the overall and relative number of overseas trained doctors, as well as where they are working.

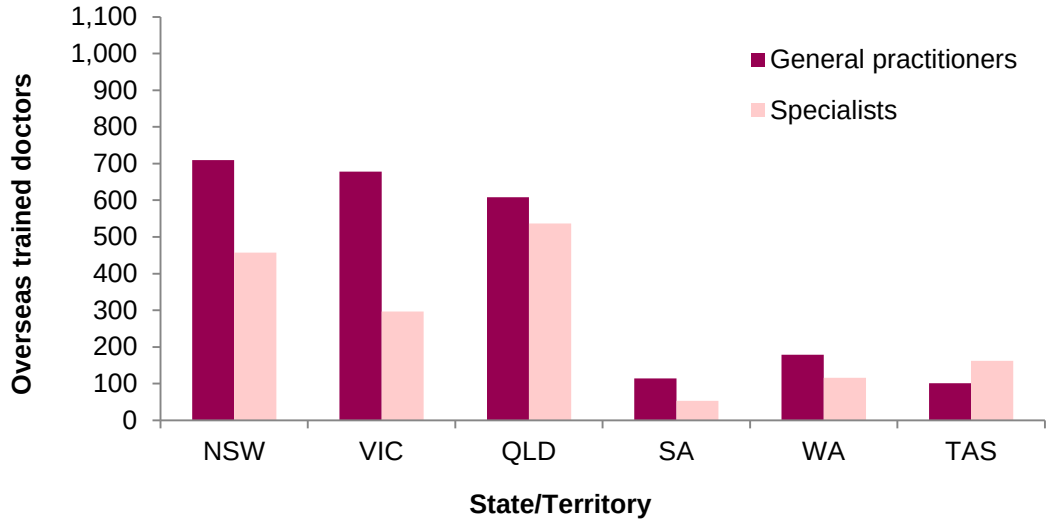
Although overseas trained doctors constitute a far higher proportion of the medical workforce in more remote areas of Australia, the majority work in Major cities and Inner regional areas. More specifically, half of overseas trained general practitioners and three-quarters of overseas trained specialists worked in Major cities (Figure 5.), where just over two-thirds of the population reside. More than one-third of both overseas trained general practitioners and specialists worked in Inner regional areas (Figure 5.2), where one-fifth of the population resides.

Queensland has relatively high numbers of overseas trained doctors across all Remoteness Areas, while Western Australia stands out for the relatively higher numbers in Remote and Very remote areas (Figure 5.).

Figure 5.1: Overseas trained doctors in Major cities by state/territory, 2013

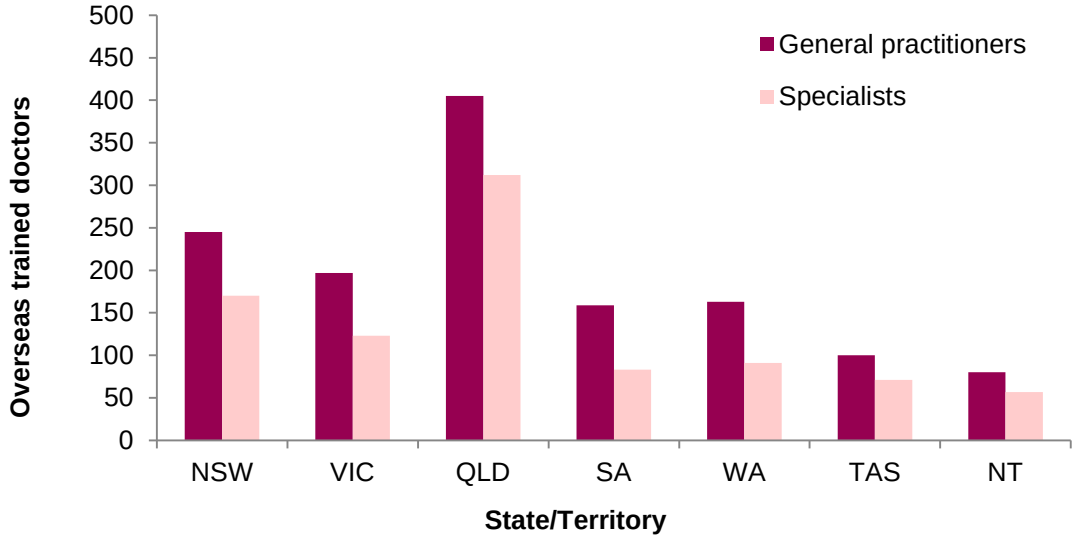
Source: Medicare data, Australian Government Department of Health administrative data, 2013

Figure 5.2: Overseas trained doctors in Inner regional areas by state/territory, 2013



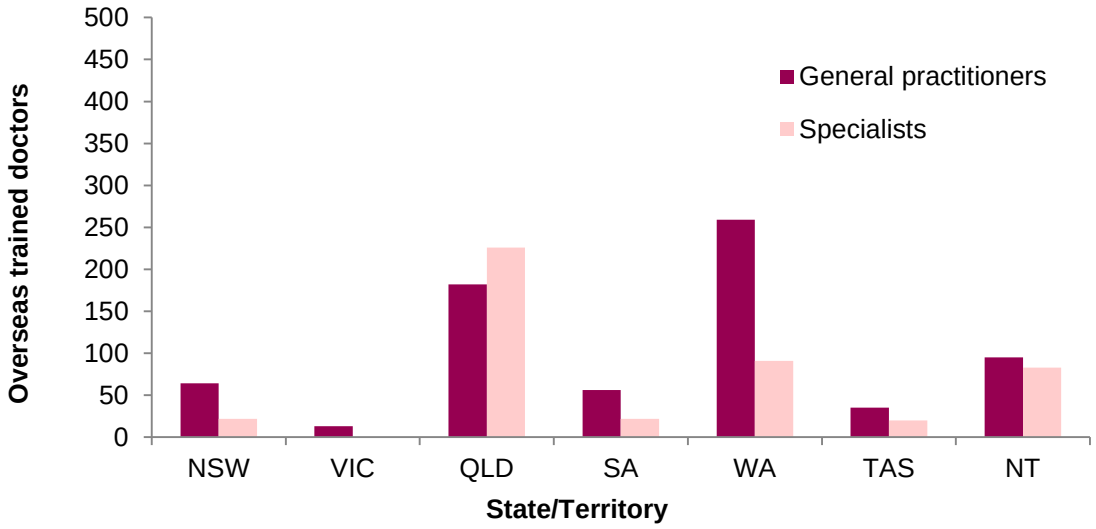
Source: Medicare data, Australian Government Department of Health administrative data, 2013

Figure 5.3 Overseas trained doctors in Outer regional areas by state/territory, 2013



Source: Medicare data, Australian Government Department of Health administrative data, 2013

Figure 5.4: Overseas trained doctors in Remote and Very remote areas by state/territory(a), 2013



(a) Data for Remote, Very Remote and Migratory classes have been combined.

Source: Medicare data, Australian Government Department of Health administrative data, 2013

Chapter 6

SPECIAL PURPOSE TRAINING PROGRAMS

This chapter reports on the Special Purpose Training Programs established under section 3GA of *the Act*. Section 3GA programs target particular workforce requirements. These include vocational training, vocational recognition and other training needs.

Special Purpose Training Programs also provide for those doctors seeking vocational recognition, but who are not involved in a specialist training program. Many of the Special Purpose Training Programs offer a range of incentives to doctors. The two most common incentives are access to a Medicare provider number and access to the higher A1 Medicare rebate. Other incentives may involve access to an alternative vocational training pathway, the opportunity to broaden the range of clinical experience within an existing training pathway or special support in achieving vocational recognition.

Some of these programs specifically cover doctors who have trained overseas to assist with their integration into the Australian workforce and to promote them working in areas of workforce shortage.

Background

Section 19AA of *the Act* was introduced in 1996 to recognise and support general practice as a vocational specialty, as well as to provide a framework for achieving long term improvements in the quality of doctors working in Australia.

Section 19AA of *the Act* applies to all medical practitioners who:

- held medical registration by an Australian Medical Board on or after 1 November 1996;
- are Australian permanent residents or Australian citizens; and
- do not hold continued recognition by the RACGP or the ACRRM and/or recognition from a specialist medical college.

The Medicare provider number restrictions introduced in 1996 in section 19AA of *the Act* apply to doctors who were first recognised as Australian medical practitioners on or after 1 November 1996 and who are neither vocationally recognised nor hold fellowship of a recognised medical college. Section 19AA of *the Act* restricts the accessing of Medicare benefits to doctors who are:

- Australian citizens or permanent residents; or
- temporary residents who have completed their commitment to section 19AB of *the Act*.

Section 19AA of *the Act* ensures that all doctors receiving medical education and training in Australia possess the appropriate qualifications to practise medicine. These qualifications

require Australian-trained doctors, as well as permanent residents and Australian citizens who trained overseas, to complete a program of postgraduate vocational medical training before being eligible to receive a Medicare provider number with access to the Medicare benefits arrangements.

There are exemptions from section 19AA restrictions for certain training and workforce programs. Section 3GA of *the Act* allows medical practitioners undertaking postgraduate education or training placements on approved workforce training programs to provide professional medical services that are eligible to attract Medicare benefits. Exemptions to section 19AA of *the Act* apply to most medical college training and workforce programs, including the AGPT Program and the Rural Locum Relief Program (RLRP).

3GA Programs Providers

Table 6.1 summarises the number of providers, as a headcount, on workforce programs and some specialised training programs under section 3GA of *the Act* from 2004-05 to 2012-13. Providers are identified where they have rendered a service on a fee-for-service basis for which claims were processed by Medicare Australia. Those only providing services to public patients in hospitals and through other publicly funded programs within the specified periods are not covered.

Further information on each of the programs is provided below.

Table 6.1: Providers on approved 3GA programs placements[a], 2004-05 to 2012-13

Program		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	[e]2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
194 –	Approved Medical Deputising Services Program	108	141	165	206	215	272	363	446	586
197 –	Approved Private Emergency Department Program	8	6	19	14	18	21	15	34	51
187 –	Approved Placements for Sports Physicians Program (discontinued)[b],[c]	8	8	7	8	14	13	13	-	-
414 –	Sports Physician Trainees	-	16	22	21	27	21	29	28	35
617 –	Metropolitan Workforce Support Program (discontinued)	8	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
178 –	Prevocational General Practice Placements Program	21	56	81	134	182	238	400	647	779
177 –	Queensland Country Relieving Doctors Program	161	260	301	293	340	368	354	403	393
190 –	Rural Locum Relief Program	660	554	551	583	657	767	890	999	1,127
179 –	Special Approved Placements Program	7	13	14	37	49	90	159	217	265
198 –	Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioners Program[b],[d]	70	84	98	106	105	109	109	119	118
176 –	Remote Vocational Training Scheme	10	10	13	16	26	30	36	40	46

(a) Providers have claimed through Medicare for at least one service on a valid date for the program in question. Providers may be counted against multiple programs.
(b) The Approved Placements for Sports Physicians Program (187) and the Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioners Program (198) were not location specific. All other programs were location specific.
(c) Based on advice from Medicare Australia, providers on Approved Placements for Sports Physicians Program (187) were only counted if they had an end date of 30 June 2011. Also Medicare Australia used code 187 for 3GA and non-3GA providers.
(d) The number of providers registered against the Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioners Program (198) who provided at least one service during 2010-11 has been revised from 93 as in the MTRP 15th report to 109.
(e) Statistics for 2007-08 had regard to claims processed up to the end of September. Statistics for all other financial years had regard to claims processed up to the end of October.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health administrative data, 2013

Section 3GA Programs

Approved Medical Deputising Services Program

The purpose of the Approved Medical Deputising Services Program (AMDSP) is to expand the pool of available medical practitioners who may work for after-hours deputising services. This program allows otherwise ineligible medical practitioners to provide a range of restricted professional services, for which Medicare benefits will be payable, where the medical practitioner works for an approved medical deputising service.

The AMDSP was established under section 3GA of *the Act* in 1999 in response to concerns about the shortage of medical practitioners providing after-hours home visit services in metropolitan areas. The Australian Government Department of Health administers the program.

Approved Private Emergency Department Program

The Approved Private Emergency Department Program (APEDP) allows advanced specialist trainees undertaking emergency medicine training to work under supervision in accredited private hospital emergency departments. The program was established to enhance public access to private emergency departments by expanding the pool of doctors able to work in private hospital emergency departments.

Approved Placements for Sports Physicians Program

The Approved Placements for Sports Physicians Program (APSPP) was introduced in April 2004. At the time, sports medicine was not recognised as a medical specialty.

This 3GA program was specified in Schedule 5 of the Health Insurance Regulations as an interim measure to allow medical practitioners who gained fellowship of the Australasian College of Sports Physicians (ACSP) after 1 January 2004, and who were subject to the provisions of section 19AA of *the Act*, to gain access to a Medicare provider number. Once the placement has been approved, Medicare Australia registers the placements using specification code 187. Providers were then able to access attendance items from Group A2 of the Medicare Benefits Schedule, as well as from relevant procedural items, for the nominated period of the placement.

'Sports and exercise medicine' was recognised as a specialty under *the Act* in November 2009. Recently the APSPP has been discontinued as all sports medicine physicians are now recognised specialists and can access the relevant Medicare item numbers without requiring a 3GA program.

Sports Physician Trainees

Practitioners in the Sports Physician Trainees program are eligible to be registered under section 3GA of *the Act* as an ACSP Trainee for specific practice locations using specification code 414. These placements entitle the practitioner to access Group A2 attendance items in the Medicare Benefits Schedule, including relevant procedural items for the period of

registration and at approved locations. Medicare Australia receives advice on placements directly from the ACSP and registers the placements for Medicare purposes.

Prevocational General Practice Placements Program

The Prevocational General Practice Placements Program (PGPPP) encourages junior doctors at all levels to take up general practice as a career and enhances their understanding of the integration between primary and secondary care.

Placements are available in all locations, however there is a requirement that 50% of placements occur in rural and remote areas classified using the ASGC-RA index as Remoteness Areas (RA) 2 to 5. Placements are generally for a period of 12 weeks.

General practice placements in this program commenced in January 2005. The number of completed supervised placements has increased each year from 111 in 2005–06, 173 in 2006–07, 248 in 2007–08 and then to 338 in 2008–09. After 2008–09, data on the number of completed supervised general practice placements was collected on a calendar year basis. In 2009, there were 353 placements. A total of 400 completed the 12-week placements in 2010.

The number of placements available increased from 380 in 2010, to 910 in 2011, and 975 placements in 2012 onwards. For the 2011 training year, 692 of the 910 available were filled.

In 2012, 918 out of 975 placements were filled. The shortfalls in 2011 and 2012 were predominantly due to the significant growth in the number of placements (from 380 in 2010 up to 975 in 2012).

In order to fund intern places in private hospitals in 2013, the target for the 2013 training year was reduced to 961. The target remains 975 placements for 2014.

Queensland Country Relieving Doctors Program

The Queensland Country Relieving Doctors (QCRD) Program provides relieving services to Queensland Health's rural medical practitioners by drawing on a pool of junior medical staff employed within the state's public hospitals. The role of these junior doctors is limited to that of a junior doctor without vocational qualification.

The 3GA exemptions are only necessary for practitioners relieving in medical superintendent or medical officer positions with rights to private practice. The exceptions, however, are where a hospital based position attracts Medicare benefits in which case a 3GA exemption is still required. Therefore, not all practitioners in the program require the 3GA exemptions. These positions with rights to private practice are specific to Queensland and do not exist in other jurisdictions. These positions are generally in small rural locations, where the hospital doctor also fulfils a general practitioner role. The 3GA component of the QCRD program enables medical practitioners to provide services that attract Medicare benefits.

The QCRD program currently provides relief to over 100 rural medical practitioners throughout Queensland. Many of these are solo medical practitioners, who would have limited opportunities for relief if they were reliant upon the recruitment of private locums. The

QCRD program contributes towards maintaining a medical service to rural and remote communities in the absence of the community's permanent doctor.

Rural Locum Relief Program

The Rural Locum Relief Program (RLRP) was introduced in 1998. It enables doctors who are not otherwise eligible to access the Medicare Benefits Schedule to have temporary access when providing services through approved placements in rural areas.

Rural Health Workforce Australia through the Rural Workforce Agencies (RWAs) in each state and the Northern Territory administer the program on behalf of the Australian Government. Doctors without postgraduate qualifications who fall within the scope of the restrictions under section 19AA of *the Act* are eligible to make an application to their respective state or territory RWAs for a placement on the program. For overseas trained doctors who are subject to the restrictions under section 19AB of *the Act*, practice locations must be within a DWS.

Locations eligible to receive approved placements through the program are:

- rural and remote areas, Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMAs) 3-7;
- Areas of Consideration, as determined by the Australian Government Minister for Health; and
- all Aboriginal medical services, including those in RRMA 1 and 2 locations.

Doctors who are registered to practise in a particular state or territory and have been assessed as having suitable experience and skills to practise in the particular location may fill these placements.

Special Approved Placements Program

The Special Approved Placements Program (SAPP) was established under section 3GA of *the Act* in December 2003. The program allows medical practitioners to access Medicare benefits in metropolitan areas if they can demonstrate exceptional circumstances that make them unable to participate on any other workforce or training program under Section 3GA of *the Act*.

Exceptional circumstances that would normally be considered are:

- where it can be demonstrated that there is substantial hardship, due to a particular family circumstance, resulting in the medical practitioner not being able to access the Medicare benefits in other suitable locations under section 3GA of *the Act*;
- where serious illness relating to the medical practitioner, or his or her immediate family members can be demonstrated, including where the treatment for the condition is limited to a particular location(s); or
- other exceptional circumstances peculiar to the individual case.

Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioners Program

The Temporary Resident Other Medical Practitioners Program (TROMPP) was established in 2001. The program was introduced to overcome an unintended consequence of amendments to the 1996 Medicare provider number legislation, which would have resulted in a number of long-term temporary resident medical practitioners losing access to Medicare benefits. This affected temporary resident medical practitioners who had entered medical practice in Australia prior to 1 January 1997 and who were not vocationally recognised.

The TROMPP provides access to Medicare benefits at the A2 rate for these eligible medical practitioners.

Remote Vocational Training Scheme

The Remote Vocational Training Scheme (RVTS) was introduced in 1999 to address health service needs in Australia's remote communities. The Scheme allows registrars to remain in one location for the period of their training, supported by distance education and remote supervision. The RVTS provides an alternative route to vocational recognition for remote practitioners who are in solo doctor towns or where there departure would otherwise have a detrimental impact on the local community. RVTS registrars are eligible to sit for fellowship of the RACGP and/or the ACRRM.

Up until 28 February 2007, the RVTS was a 3GA program under the auspices of the RACGP. Since 1 March 2007, legislative changes and the incorporation of the RVTS have enabled the RVTS to be recognised as a 3GA program in its own right.

The Government announced an increase in the annual intake of RVTS registrars from 15 to 22, which commenced from 2011. Since the inception of the pilot program in 1999, 80 registrars have completed the RVTS. As at 30 June 2013, 79 registrars are training on the RVTS.

In August 2013, the Government approved the annual intake of an additional 10 RVTS registrars to train in Aboriginal and Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHSs). The first cohort of registrars under the new scheme will commence in 2014, taking the total annual intake to 32.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:

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Appendix A:

MEDICAL TRAINING REVIEW PANEL ROLE AND MEMBERSHIP

Under section 3GC of *the Act,* the MTRP is required to examine the demand for and supply of medical training opportunities and to monitor the effect of the Medicare provider number arrangements. These arrangements generally require medical practitioners to complete a recognised postgraduate training program, in either general practice or another specialty, before they are eligible to provide services that attract Medicare benefits.

Role of the Medical Training Review Panel

The MTRP was established to monitor the demand for and supply of medical training opportunities and to monitor the implementation of particular measures in the *Health Insurance Amendment Act (no 2) 1996.*

Medical Training Review Panel Membership

Members of the MTRP must be endorsed by the Commonwealth Minister for Health and comprise of representatives of each member organisation listed below.

Chair

Australian Government Department of Health

State and Territory Health Departments

ACT Health

Department of Health and Families, Northern Territory

Department of Health, South Australia

Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania

Department of Health, Western Australia

Department of Health, Victoria

NSW Ministry of Health

Queensland Health

Medical Colleges

Australasian College of Dermatologists

Australasian College for Emergency Medicine

Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine

Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists

Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators

Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Royal Australasian College of Surgeons

Royal Australian College of General Practitioners

Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists

Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists

Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists

Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia

Other Organisations

Australian General Practice Network

Australian Medical Association

Australian Medical Council

Australian Medical Association Council of Doctors-in-Training

Australian Salaried Medical Officers' Federation

Australian Medical Students' Association

Confederation of Postgraduate Medical Education Councils

General Practice Education and Training Ltd

Health Workforce Australia

Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc.

Rural Doctors Association of Australia

Observers

Australian Indigenous Doctors' Association

Australasian College of Sports Physicians

Australian Private Hospital Association

Catholic Health Australia

Medical Training Review Panel Subcommittee Memberships

The 2013 membership of the MTRP Clinical Training Subcommittee was:

Dr Andrew Singer (Chair)	Australian Government Department of Health
Dr Will Milford	Australian Medical Association Council of Doctors-in-Training
Dr Nick Buckmaster	Australian Salaried Medical Officers' Federation
Professor Simon Willcock	Confederation of Postgraduate Medical Education Councils
Professor Frank Bowden	ACT Health
Associate Professor Alison Jones	SA Health
Dr Craig White	Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania
Mr James Churchill	Australian Medical Students' Association
Professor Nick Glasgow	Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc.
Dr Kim Hill	Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators
Dr Marie-Louise Stokes	Royal Australasian College of Physicians
Mr Tony Hyland	Australian Government Department of Health
Ms Maureen McCarty	Health Workforce Australia
Ms Jane Austin	Health Workforce Australia

The 2013 membership of the MTRP Data Subcommittee was:

Dr Nick Buckmaster (Chair)	Australian Salaried Medical Officers' Federation
Dr William Milford	Australian Medical Association Council of Doctors-in-Training
Professor Nicholas Glasgow	Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand
Dr Andrew Gosbell	Australasian College for Emergency Medicine
Dr Linda MacPherson	NSW Ministry of Health
Dr Dennis Pashen	Australian General Practice Network
Ms Lesley Chisholm	Department of Health, Victoria
Mr Ian Crettenden	Health Workforce Australia
Ms Mila Nastachevskaia	Australian Government Department of Health

The 2013 membership of the MTRP Rural Subcommittee was:

Dr Dennis Pashen (Chair)	Australian General Practice Network
Dr Dinesh Arya	NT Health
Dr George Cerchez	Department of Human Services, Tasmania
Dr Nick Buckmaster	Australian Salaried Medical Officers' Federation
Dr Ross Roberts-Thomson	Australian Medical Association Council of Doctors-in-Training
Dr William Milford	Australian Medical Association Council of Doctors-in-Training (alternate)
Dr Linda MacPherson	NSW Ministry of Health
Ms Jenny Johnson	Rural Doctors Association of Australia (alternate)
Dr Jeff Ayton	Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine
Professor Richard Murray	Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine/ James Cook University
Mr James Churchill	Australian Medical Students' Association
Mr Ben Wallace	Health Workforce Australia

Appendix B:

MEDICAL COLLEGE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Appendix B provides summary information about each medical college's training requirements.

The training requirements for vocational trainees vary between colleges. Tables B1 to B3 provide a consolidated summary of the length of vocational training and training program entry requirements, as well as the guidelines for part-time training and interrupted training.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this appendix is correct at the time of publication and relevant for the data period that the report covers. However, these requirements change over time, and information should be checked with the relevant college or training organisation if current information is required. Website contact details for each college or training organisation are provided in the summaries for the colleges below.

In order to improve general understanding of medical college training requirements, the MTRP has decided to use common language in describing each college training program. Accordingly, the descriptors used in this summary may vary from the information provided by the individual college, faculty or vocational training organisation.

Consolidated Summary Tables

Table B1: Summary of specialty training requirements and entry time, 2012

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)	1-3 years full-time, depending on prior specialist training and experience 1-2 years of structured training in Faculty Accredited Unit full-time equivalent 1 elective year full-time equivalent Can enter during specialty training
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 in their fourth year may be invited to undertake a fifth year of training This will be at the availability of training positions and the discretion of the National Training Committee and the availability of a Fellow to oversee the trainee in a non-accredited training position Can enter after completing PGY1 and PGY2
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM)	2 years basic training full-time (which comprise PGY1 and PGY2) 1 year provisional training full-time equivalent 4 years advanced training full-time equivalent

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Training requirements
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)	3 years basic training full-time 3 years advanced training full-time Can enter after completing PGY1 *1st January 2014 onwards:* 6 months of Foundation Training (undertaken prior to selection to the training program) 24 months Core Training 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 Integrated Training Program Years 5-6 in the Elective Program Can enter after completing PGY2
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists (RANZCO)	5 years full-time Can enter after completing PGY2
Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA)	5 years full-time Can enter after completing PGY1
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Adult Medicine (RACP-AM)	3 years basic training full-time and assessments (including Written and Clinical Examinations) 3 or more years advanced training full-time Can enter after completing PGY1
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Paediatrics and Child Health (RACP-PCH)	3 years basic training full- time and assessments (including Written and Clinical Examinations) 3 or more years advanced training full-time Can enter after completing PGY1
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (RACP-AFOEM)	4 years full-time (approximately) Can enter after completing 2 years of general clinical experience Can enter in PGY3
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine (RACP-AFPHM)	3 years full-time 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)	*Adult Rehabilitation Medicine* 4 years full-time Can enter after completing PGY2 *Paediatric Rehabilitation Medicine* 3 years basic training full-time (with the RACP PCH) 3 years advanced training full-time Can enter after completing PGY1

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Training requirements
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Palliative Medicine (RACP-AChPM)	3 years full-time 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 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 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)	5 years full-time, which comprises 3 years basic training and 2 years advanced training Optional additional advanced training certificate programs in addiction, adult, child and adolescent, consultation-liaison, old age, psychotherapy and forensic psychiatry Can enter after completing PGY1
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists – Radiodiagnosis (RANZCR)	5 years full-time Can enter after completing PGY1 and PGY2 years
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists – Faculty of Radiation Oncology (RANZCR-FRO)	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
Australasian College of Sports Physicians (ACSP)	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)	5 – 6 years full-time Can apply from PGY2 to commence in PGY3 Surgical Education and Training (SET) occurs in nine specialty areas: • Cardiothoracic surgery – 6 years full-time • General surgery – 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 – 6 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 and GPET

Table B2: Summary of specialty part-time training requirements, 2012

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 Must result in FTE time
Australasian College of Dermatologists	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment; must be for two years and may only be undertaken once during the registrar's Training Program. Must result in FTE time
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment 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 20% of full-time commitment Must result in FTE time
Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators	Must result in FTE time Complete program within 8 years
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment First year of training must be full-time
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists	Part-time training is possible, provided Basic and Advanced Training are completed within the required time limit
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 Training and Advanced Training are completed within the time limit specified in the flexible training policy. Minimum load of 40% in most cases. The minimum load may be less than 40% for some training programs.
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Paediatrics and Child Health	Part-time training is possible, provided Basic Training and Advanced Training are completed within the time limit specified in the flexible training policy. Minimum load of 40% in most cases. The minimum load may be less than 40% for some training programs.
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	Minimum 10 hours per week Training must be completed within 10 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine	Minimum 20% of full-time commitment Must result in FTE time Training must be completed within 8 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine	Minimum 40% of full-time commitment Must result in FTE time Complete within 10 years

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for part-time training
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Palliative Medicine	Minimum load of 40% in most cases; may be less than 40% in exceptional circumstances Complete within 8 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Addiction Medicine	Minimum load of 40% in most cases; may be less than 40% in exceptional circumstances Complete within 8 years
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Sexual Health Medicine	Minimum load of 40% in most cases; may be less than 40% in exceptional circumstances Complete 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 – Radiodiagnosis	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment Must result in minimum of .5 FTE time
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists – Faculty of Radiation Oncology	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment Must result in minimum of .5 FTE time
Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine	Minimum 50% of full-time commitment Approval provided by training providers
Australasian College of Sports 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 expected minimum duration of training plus 4 years

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table B3: Summary of specialty interrupted training requirements, 2011

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for interrupted training
Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists – Faculty of Pain Medicine	Allowed, details available from the ANZCA Handbook on Training and Accreditation at: www.anzca.edu.au/training/2013-training-program/pdfs/training-accreditation-handbook
Australasian College of Dermatologists	Considered on an individual basis
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine	Allowed up to 2 years and possibly beyond this, depending upon circumstances
General Practice Education and Training – Royal Australian College of General Practitioners – Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine	Allowed up to a maximum of 2 years

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for interrupted training
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
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Allowed up to 2 years without loss of credit for previous training Training must be completed within 11 years
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists	Training must be completed within 12 years
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	Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Paediatrics and Child Health	Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	Up to 1 year interrupted training allowed at a time Interruption due to maternity/paternity leave is not included in the 10 years limit for completion of training
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine	Up to 1 year deferral allowed at a time, with a maximum of 2 years deferment Training must be completed within 8 years Deferral from training due to maternity/paternity leave is not included in the 8 year limit for completion of training
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine	Up to 24 continuous months allowed, not including parental leave of an additional 24 months Training must be completed within 10 years

College/Faculty/Training organisation	Requirements for interrupted training
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Palliative Medicine	Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Addiction Medicine	Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)
Royal Australasian College of Physicians – Chapter of Sexual Health Medicine	Interruption allowed, but training program must be completed within time limit. Interruptions of more than 24 continuous months may require additional training time and/or assessments (determined on a case-by-case basis)
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	Allowed Basic Training must be completed within 8 years or may need to repeat or complete the training experiences lapsed Advanced Training must be completed within 6 years or may result in review of overall training and assessment
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists – Radiodiagnosis	Allowed
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists – Faculty of Radiation Oncology	Allowed
Australasian College of Sports Physicians	Considered on an individual basis
Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	With the exception of leave for medical or family reasons, trainees cannot apply for leave in the first 6 months of their training program Trainees on a SET Program who wish to interrupt their training must apply to the relevant Specialty Board at least 6 months prior to the proposed commencement of the training year in which the interruption will commence Trainees applying for interruption due to medical reasons may do so at any time if supported by medical evidence

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Training Program Information

The series of brief summaries of the training requirements and processes for each of the specialist colleges is provided below. Each summary provides descriptions of the following:

- training programs;
- trainee selection processes and criteria;
- trainees assessment methods;
- fellowship examination;

- overseas trained specialist assessment processes; and
- accreditation processes where relevant.

Any further information or clarification should be sought directly from the relevant college.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF ANAESTHETISTS

Training Program

The ANZCA approved training sequence encompasses an initial two-year prevocational medical education and training period and the five-year period of ANZCA approved training, which consists of half a year of introductory training, a year and a half of basic training, two years advanced training and one year of provisional fellowship training. In the course of ANZCA approved training, trainees are required to:

- Maintain their training portfolio system records, ensuring they are accurate and up-to-date.
- Set learning goals for each clinical placement.
- Actively seek clinical experience to meet volume of practice requirements.
- Ensure adequate preparation for the primary and final examinations.
- Actively participate in self-assessment.
- Participate in feedback sessions and reviews, reflect on feedback received and strive to improve their performance in line with training requirements.

The training program provides for part-time training. The minimum trainee commitment must be 50% of that of a full-time trainee. There is provision for interrupted training. Some overseas training may be recognised during both basic and advanced training, subject to prior approval by the college assessor.

Trainee Selection

ANZCA's *Training and Accreditation Handbook* outlines the principles that should be used in selecting trainees for appointment to hospitals approved for training for fellowship of ANZCA.

Trainees are trained and educated in approved hospital departments, which must be part of an approved rotation, according to the ANZCA guidelines and policies, and under the supervision of the ANZCA. It should be noted that the hospital is the employing authority, not ANZCA, and the hospital makes the appointments using a process as outlined by these guidelines. However, the selection committee should include at least one ANZCA representative approved by the relevant regional/national committee. Trainees are not re-selected into advanced training by ANZCA.

Trainee Assessment

In-Training Assessment (ITA) is carried out at least every 6 months, and is comprised of clinical placement reviews, core unit reviews and a provisional fellowship review. The trainee and the supervisor of training carry out a regular process of evaluation, recording goals set and areas identified for improvement. Each trainee must maintain a learning portfolio, which should include formal documents relating to training, including the ITA forms, the trainee's self evaluation of performance forms, as well as an online logbook maintained using the

training portfolio system. Workplace based assessments are an essential requirement of the revised curriculum.

The primary examination was changed in 2013 to a single examination encompassing physiology, including clinical measurement, pharmacology, and statistics. Trainees progress to the oral section when they have attained a satisfactory score in the written section. The final examination consists of written and oral sections, and may be taken after three years of approved training.

Admission to fellowship is available to trainees who have successfully completed five years of training, passed both examinations, and completed all other training requirements.

International Medical Graduate Specialists

The international medical graduate specialist assessment process is conducted by ANZCA to assess and make a determination regarding the comparability of the international medical graduate specialist to a fellow of ANZCA.

The ANZCA international medical graduate specialist assessment process commences with application via the Australian Medical Council (AMC) and proceeds to a paper-based assessment to establish qualifications, training, clinical experience, recency of practice, health systems worked in, and participation in continuing professional development (CPD). Area of Need applicants are also assessed for comparability, as required.

If eligible to proceed, the assessment then includes:

- a face-to-face assessment interview;
- a clinical practice assessment period; and
- either a workplace-based assessment, or the choice of the international medical graduate specialist performance assessment or the final examination.

International medical graduate specialist applicants need to provide evidence of their specialist anaesthesia training in relation to duration, structure, content, curriculum, sub-specialty experience, supervision and assessment. The ANZCA international medical graduate specialist assessment process will take into account the college's training requirements at the time the applicant attained his/her initial post-graduate specialist qualification in anaesthesia.

In relation to the specialist qualification, consideration will be given to the curriculum vitae, references, and details of practice as a specialist anaesthetist. Experience and qualifications must be substantiated by statements and original or certified copies of diplomas from relevant bodies.

Assessment of the specialist's experience takes into account case mix, use of equipment and drugs and compliance with standards of anaesthesia practice as promoted in the college professional documents. Evidence of participation in CPD is sought, comparable to the college's continuing CPD program. Continuous involvement in recent years is particularly important.

Accreditation

Accredited hospitals are reviewed according to a seven-year cycle. Where possible, an entire rotation or training scheme is reviewed at the same time. Sometimes it is necessary to visit individual hospitals in between the seven-year rotational reviews. This is usually a result of major staffing or structural changes within the hospital, or a particular concern raised by the hospital, the trainees, the regional/national committee or other parties.

The College approves departments as a whole as being suitable for training; it does not approve a particular number of posts. The number of trainees is decided by the hospital.

Hospitals are normally approved for both basic and advanced training. That is, they may take trainees in any of the 5 years of training. Under very rare circumstances, a hospital may be approved for advanced training only.

Hospitals may also be approved for the potential to offer a provisional fellowship program. This is normally in addition to approval for basic and advanced training, but some hospitals may be deemed suitable for provisional fellowship training only.

Further Information

www.anzca.edu.au

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF ANAESTHETISTS - FACULTY OF PAIN MEDICINE

Training Program

Fellowship of the Faculty of Pain Medicine – FFPMANZCA is a post fellowship qualification. Those wishing to obtain this qualification are required to hold, or be training toward, a specialist qualification acceptable to the board (initially anaesthesia, medicine, surgery, psychiatry, rehabilitation medicine and more recently general practice, obstetrics and gynaecology and occupational medicine). The ANZCA-FPM training requirements vary from one to three years, depending on the primary specialist qualification and previous experience and exposure to pain medicine. Training may commence during, and may be concurrent with, training programs for the diploma of fellowship of the five participating bodies, including ANZCA, RACS, RACP, RANZCP and AFRM-RACP as well as RACGP, RACRRM, RANZCOG and AChPM-RACP.

A new curriculum, to be introduced in 2015, stipulates two years of supervised training in pain medicine for all candidates for Fellowship.

Trainees must undertake a prospectively approved structured training period of one or two years in a Faculty accredited pain medicine program. One further year of additional approved experience of direct relevance to pain medicine is required. There is some provision for retrospective approval by the Assessor of prior experience and training.

The training program provides for part-time training. The minimum trainee commitment must be 0.5 full-time equivalent (FTE). There is provision for interrupted training.

It is a requirement of the training program that all trainees receive training and experience in the broad areas of acute, chronic and cancer pain. Trainees are provided with a trainee support kit that includes the objectives of training and focused resources. The objectives of training set out in detail the aims of education and training. The objectives divide into four main sections: socio-biology of pain and neurobiology of pain as 'basic' knowledge; principles of pain medicine and practice of pain medicine as 'clinical' knowledge.

Trainee Selection

Employers place advertisements for positions in pain medicine training units accredited by the FPM. Interview, selection and appointment processes are determined by the employing jurisdictions, with representation from the FPM.

Trainee Assessment

Formative assessment includes the logbook that documents workload and experience recorded over a period of six months. This acts as a tool for supervisors of training to direct trainees to rectify any gaps in exposure to the required areas. Quarterly In-Training Assessments (ITAs) require the trainee and the supervisor of training to carry out regular evaluation, with a recording of goals being met and areas identified for improvement. Summative assessment includes the final ITA, a case report and an examination.

The Faculty examination format comprises a written paper, an observed clinical long case, short cases and a viva voce. Candidates must achieve a mark of at least 50%. Trainees may present for the annual examination during or after the mandatory structured training period in a Faculty accredited unit.

Admission to fellowship is available to candidates who are fellows of ANZCA, RACP, RACS, RANZCP, AFRM–RACP, RACGP, RNZCGP, RANZCOG, or who hold a specialist qualification acceptable to the Board, and who have successfully completed the training period prescribed by the Assessor, passed the examination and completed all other training requirements.

International Medical Graduate Specialists

In 2013, the Faculty Board approved the Regulation for the recognition as a specialist in pain medicine for overseas trained specialists and admission to Fellowship by assessment for overseas trained specialists. The FPM overseas trained specialists assessment process commences with application via the Australian Medical Council (AMC) and proceeds to a paper-based assessment to establish qualifications, training, clinical experience, recency of practice, health systems worked in, and participation in continuing professional development (CPD).

If eligible to proceed, the assessment then includes:

- a face-to-face assessment interview;
- a clinical practice assessment period; and
- either a workplace-based assessment or the examination.

Accreditation

The Faculty accredits multidisciplinary pain medicine units that include practitioners from at least three relevant medical specialties and from relevant allied health professions. Comprehensive policies and criteria have been developed by the Faculty requiring a specified standard for facilities and adequate supervision by pain medicine specialists. Units seeking accreditation are required to complete a detailed questionnaire and undergo an accreditation visit. During the accreditation process, significant weighting is given to the feedback provided during structured interviews with the trainees who are based at the unit.

Further Information

www.fpm.anzca.edu.au

AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF DERMATOLOGISTS

Training Program

The college supervises a four-year vocational training program, which consists of supervised clinics in all aspects of dermatology including dermatological medicine and procedural dermatology.

Trainees pass through two defined stages during their training. These stages are designed to facilitate the progressive and cumulative acquisition of knowledge and skills. Basic training must be completed satisfactorily before the trainee can move to advanced training.

Basic Training

The purpose of basic training (years one and two) is to build on existing skills so that trainees acquire broad knowledge of the theory and practice of dermatological medicine and the basic sciences underpinning them. It is designed to give the trainee a sound base from which to further develop their skills in later years of the program.

Advanced Training

During advanced training (years three and four) trainees acquire skills in the treatment of more complex dermatological conditions and are given increased responsibility for patient management.

Trainees are required to prepare and have published two papers of a significant nature on a dermatological subject. At least one of these papers must be published in the Australasian Journal of Dermatology (AJD) and the other may be published in another peer-reviewed journal. They must also present at least two papers, one of which must be presented at the Registrars' Forum or other session of the ACD Annual Scientific Meeting. The second may be presented at the ACD Annual Scientific Meeting or the Australasian Dermatopathology Society conference or the Australasian Society of Dermatology Research meeting or another meeting of similar stature that has been approved in advance by the National Examinations Committee.

Trainee Selection

Entry into the training program requires completion of PGY1 or PGY2 and be/likely to be a permanent resident. Applicants must complete the on-line form, accompanied by payment. Shortlisted applicants are considered for interview dependent on the projected number of vacancies.

Trainee Assessment

Trainees pass through two defined stages in their training. These stages are designed to facilitate the progressive and cumulative acquisition of knowledge and skills. Basic training must be completed satisfactorily before the trainee can progress to advanced training.

Basic Training

To be eligible to proceed to advanced training trainees must pass the clinical sciences self-paced online modules and the pharmacology examination within the first 18 months of training and perform satisfactorily in the workplace.

Advanced Training

Trainees are eligible to apply to sit the fellowship examinations in their fourth year of training. These examinations consist of the following:

- written papers in dermatological medicine, procedural dermatology and clinical pharmacology;
- objective structured clinical examinations in procedural dermatology and laboratory dermatology; and
- clinical vivas in dermatological medicine.

Trainees who do not satisfy all the requirements of the training program, including passing both the written and clinical fellowship examinations in their fourth year of training, may be invited to complete an additional year of training in an unaccredited position dependent upon the availability of a mentor. Approval of a fifth year of training is at the discretion of the National Training Committee.

In addition to the examinations described above, trainees undertake regular summative in-training assessments (SITAs) throughout the full duration of their training. Trainees are also required to successfully complete a series of assessments known as ProDAs (Procedural Dermatology Assessments), DermCEXs (Dermatology Clinical Evaluation Exercises) and CbDs (Case-based Discussions). Through these assessment methods, along with the College's formal examinations, trainees must be assessed as competent to independently perform all essential procedures and treatment modalities as described in the *Training Program Handbook.*

International Medical Graduates

International medical graduate applicants are assessed against the standards expected of recently trained Australian dermatologists, making allowance for the number of years since graduation in determining comparability.

Applicants must submit all application material to the AMC. The college assesses applications on behalf of the AMC. The ACD International Medical Graduate Assessment Committee undertakes an initial assessment of the applicant based on their submitted documentation.

There are three potential initial assessment outcomes:

- *Applicant is not comparable:* the applicant is not substantially comparable to an Australian-trained dermatologist and could not obtain equivalence with further supervised clinical training in Australia within a maximum period of two years.
- *Applicant is partially comparable*: the applicant is not substantially comparable to an Australian-trained dermatologist but may be able to obtain substantial comparability with further specific supervised clinical training in Australia within a maximum period of two years.
- *Applicant is substantially comparable:* the applicant is substantially comparable to an Australian-trained dermatologist and is recommended for acceptance to practise as a dermatologist in Australia.

An interview may be required to confirm the assessment. The committee undertakes structured interviews four times per year that include resume-specific questions, clinical scenario questions and competency-based questions. The interview allows the committee to make a final assessment recommendation including the specific nature of any additional training and or assessment required. Full details of assessment criteria and processes are available on the college website.

Accreditation

The college does not accredit training facilities; instead individual training positions are accredited. All positions are regularly inspected to ensure that they continue to meet the college's accreditation requirements. These requirements are available on the college website.

Further Information

www.dermcoll.asn.au

AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE FOR EMERGENCY MEDICINE

Training Program

Basic and Provisional

Basic training of the Australasian College of Emergency Medicine (ACEM) comprises PGY1 and PGY2. The aim is to gain a broad range of experience and the acquisition of basic skills in medicine through a variety of hospital and associated posts.

Provisional training becomes more specified to emergency medicine skills. Requirements include:

- a compulsory six-month term in emergency medicine;

- a further six months in either emergency medicine or another discipline;
- completion of the primary examination; and
- the provision of three structured references.

Advanced

The advanced training program is of four years duration with a requirement of 30 months spent in emergency medicine over a minimum of two sites, one of which must be designated as major referral and one as urban district or rural/regional.

During advanced training, trainees acquire and demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitudes that are outlined in the fellowship curriculum as being required for good clinical practice in emergency medicine. The balance is non-emergency department training, where trainees learn and experience more detailed aspects of related disciplines. The curriculum is described under *Emergency Medicine Training* on the ACEM website.

Trainee Selection

There is no selection process for trainees entering either basic or provisional training. The program is open to any registered medical practitioner.

Trainees undergo a selection process for advanced training although there is no quota applied. Selection to advanced training requires successful completion of 12 months provisional training, a pass in the primary examination and satisfactory structured references. Trainees satisfying all these requirements will move into advanced training.

Trainee Assessment

Provisional Training

Assessment of this training component is via the completion of ITAs that record the trainee's performance in various domains of learning and assessment as related to aspects of the fellowship curriculum. Domains include: knowledge and basic skills; clinical judgment; practical skills; professional relationships and communication; ability to perform under stress and different workloads; sense of responsibility and work ethic; motivation and commitment to self directed learning; supervision and education of junior medical staff; and research and quality improvement.

Structured references that assess these domains are supplied by the supervisor of training and two ACEM Fellows (FACEMs).

The primary examination examines the basic sciences of anatomy, pathology, physiology and pharmacology as relevant to emergency medicine.

Advanced Training

There is a requirement that competence is achieved in the management of paediatric emergencies evidenced by completion of a logbook or a placement in paediatric ED. A research component is to be completed, during either provisional or advanced training, either via coursework or project pathway.

Assessment continues via the completion of In-Training Assessments, as described under provisional training, and the fellowship examination.

Fellowship Examination

The fellowship examination is an exit examination taken in the last year of training. The criteria are set with the issues of safe specialist practice foremost in mind. The examination consists of a written component (MCQ and written short answer papers), and a clinical component (of short and long cases and a six station structured clinical exam).

Overseas Trained Specialists

For those overseas trained specialists seeking fellowship of the ACEM (FACEM), the college conducts an assessment of the overseas trained specialist's qualification in line with that recommended by the AMC. Key assessment tools are the applicant's curriculum vitae; response to the questionnaire regarding consultant posts held; referee reports; and response at a structured interview.

The interview addresses the applicant's basic qualifications; advanced qualifications; experience; research and publications; education and teaching; emergency medicine administration; topical issues in emergency medicine; and knowledge of, and attitude towards, the College. A written report and outcome recommendations are sent to the College council for approval.

Outcomes can include election to fellowship without further requirements, a period of supervised practice in an ACEM accredited emergency department, completion of the research regulation, completion of the fellowship examination or a combination of these.

Assessment of overseas trained specialists for an Area of Need (AoN) position also follows that laid out by the AMC. The college reviews the AoN position description and assesses the applicant's qualifications to determine if they are suitable for the position. The recommendation of the applicant as suitable for the AoN post does not imply the applicant has demonstrated satisfactory comparability with a FACEM. Assessment for fellowship requirements can now be conducted along with the AoN assessment (concurrent assessment).

Accreditation

Hospital emergency departments meeting minimum criteria as stated in the *Guidelines for Adult and Mixed Emergency Departments Seeking Training Accreditation* are accredited for either six, 12 or 24 months of emergency medicine training.

Consideration will be given to staffing levels, case mix of patients, design and equipment, support services, the education and research program, accreditation of other specialties within the hospital and the impact of access block.

Inspections are carried out at the request of a hospital seeking accreditation or as part of a 5-year cycle of reinspection. A team of two senior fellows visits the hospital and meets with staff of the emergency department and other senior staff. The outcome is discussed by the team and reported to the Board of Education where the decision is made.

Further Information

Additional information, including details of the ACEM Curriculum Revision Project and revised training requirements to apply from 2015, is available from:

www.acem.org.au

GENERAL PRACTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING LIMITED

General Practice Education and Training Ltd (GPET) manages the administration of the Australian General Practice Training (AGPT) on behalf of the Australian Government. GPET is a Commonwealth company established in 2001 by the then Minister for Health and Ageing to fund and oversee vocational general practice training throughout Australia. The AGPT program is delivered in accordance with the curricula and training standards of the RACGP and/or ACRRM.

The AGPT program offers postgraduate doctors a range of options for urban and rural vocational training, provided through regional training providers (RTPs) throughout Australia.

The RTPs deliver training that on successful completion leads towards Fellowship of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (FRACGP) and/or FACRRM. The completion of the college assessment requirements marks the end point of training and is required for vocational registration under Medicare.

The AGPT program consists of a General Pathway and a Rural Pathway. Registrars on the General Pathway are required to undertake a mandatory 12-month placement in a rural, outer metropolitan, Indigenous Health training post, and/or non-capital city ASGC Remoteness Area 1 location as part of their training. Registrars on the Rural Pathway undertake the majority of their training in ASGC Remoteness Area 2-5 locations.

Training Program

The AGPT Program is a three or four-year FTE program for trainees. Both colleges have vocational training programs - each with different requirements. Additional information about vocational training requirements can be found on the relevant college websites. Some comparative information can be found in the current *GP Registrar's Guide* available from the GPET website.

Trainee Selection

Refer to the *Applicant Guide* provided on GPET's website for further details.

Trainee (Fellowship) Assessment

Refer to the RACGP and ACRRM websites.

Accreditation

Pursuant to RACGP and ACRRM standards.

Further Information

www.agpt.com.au

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP) sets the standards for general practice training for GP registrars training towards Fellowship of the college. On successful completion of training and success in the RACGP assessments, candidates are usually eligible for the award of fellowship of the RACGP.

Training Program

The typical length of training is three years.

The typical training program for a registrar is at least 12-month placement at a hospital; 18 months of core training in an RACGP accredited general practice; and a further 6 months in an extended skills post, which may be hospital or general practice based.

Trainee Selection

Applicants for general practice training apply through GPET for selection. The GPET website should be referred to for more information.

Trainee Assessment

Formative assessment includes the development of the registrar's learning plan. This must be done early enough and with sufficient frequency to provide the opportunity for registrars to regularly update their learning plans. Training includes specific, timely and regular feedback to registrars about their performance, including information concerning what needs to be improved and an agreed plan for how to go about making the desired changes.

As part of GP specialist training towards fellowship (FRACGP), registrars undertake the college's examination. This examination consists of three components – two written and one clinical. Further details are provided on the college's website.

International Medical Graduates/Overseas Trained Doctors

The RACGP conducts assessment of international medical graduates' general practice qualifications and experience.

Assessment for comparability

The majority of assessments conducted by the RACGP are for comparability of overseas general practice experience to Australian general practice experience. This assessment is designed to assist in determining eligibility:

- to enrol in the college examination or practice based assessment;
- for full membership of the RACGP;
- as part of an Australian rural workforce agency application; and/or
- for entry into a RACGP specialist training pathway.

Further details are provided on the college's website at:

www.racgp.org.au/assessment/pathways/practiceeligible and

www.racgp.org.au/becomingagp/imgos

Accreditation

The RACGP accreditation criteria are documented in the *RACGP Standards for General Practice Education* and *Training Trainers and Training Posts 2005* found at www.racgp.org.au/vocationaltraining/standards

Under the delegated arrangements introduced in 2011 the Regional Training Providers (RTPs) are conducting the training post accreditation process according to the RACGP standards. On successful completion of process the RTPs send a recommendation to the RACGP for endorsement. The RACGP suggests that all posts consider having at least two RACGP trainers per post. The post and trainer are accredited for a maximum of three years, after which reaccreditation is required.

Further Information

www.racgp.org.au

COLLEGE OF INTENSIVE CARE MEDICINE OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The College of Intensive Care Medicine of Australia and New Zealand (CICM) was established in 2009 and developed from the former Joint Faculty of Intensive Care Medicine, ANZCA and RACP. From the 1st January 2010 CICM assumed responsibility for the training program in intensive care medicine. The training program is flexible and allows trainees to undertake training concurrently with other related college programs (e.g. RACP, ANZCA, ACEM). The training program outlined below is relevant to the trainees and graduates captured in this report, however on 1st January 2014 the College launched a new curriculum and Trainee Selection Policy.

Training Program

There are basic and advanced components of the CICM training program, both requiring three years full-time. Details of the program and subjects covered are outlined in *Objectives of Training in Intensive Care* available on the CICM web site.

Many trainees undertake dual training or have completed training in a primary specialty, such as anaesthesia, medicine or emergency medicine.

The intensive care training program provides for interrupted and part-time training, which is permissible in any year of training. Part-time training must result in the equivalent time being spent in training as required by full-time trainees and the minimum trainee commitment must be 20% of a full-time trainee.

Trainee Selection

Trainees must be registrable in their region of training, have completed 12 months general hospital experience, are free from alcohol and chemical abuse, and agree to comply with the CICM regulations relating to training. Selection to positions within an intensive care unit (ICU) is conducted by the employing authority not the CICM.

Trainee Assessment

In basic training there is annual assessment by the supervisor. The subjects for the fellowship examination are the theory and practice of intensive care, including relevant aspects of the basic sciences and related disciplines. The examination consists of written and oral sections. The medical Australian Donor Awareness Program (ADAPT) is required in basic or advanced training.

Overseas Trained Specialists

The assessment process is outlined in the CICM *Overseas Trained Specialist Policy* document. Applicants are assessed against equivalence with Australian specialists. Applicants not assessed as equivalent may be required to undertake a clinical practice assessment in an approved post and/or all or part of the clinical performance assessment.

Applicants must contact the AMC for advice on registration to practice and whether such registration will allow you to complete the required amount of training. Training is dependent upon applicants securing an accredited training position, as training is hospital based and the College does not take responsibility for securing training posts or assisting with immigration status for applicants.

Accreditation

Assessment criteria are outlined in the CICM *Accreditation Policy* documents. Criteria include, but are not limited to the following:

- the case load and case mix to which trainees will be exposed;
- sufficient numbers of staff in the unit, including FCICMs and ancillary staff;
- suitable operational requirements, such as auditing procedures, educational programs for trainees and staff, research programs, quality assurance, clerical support;
- appropriate ICU design, including office space; and
- appropriate ICU equipment and facilities.

The accreditation level is granted based upon the maximum amount of time in months that a trainee could spend there.

Further Information

www.cicm.org.au

ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF MEDICAL ADMINISTRATORS

Training Program

The advanced training program of the Royal College of Medical Administrators (RACMA) is three years full-time or six years part-time. There is no basic training component.

The College's training program for candidates has three strands:

- approved workplace supervised medical management experience over three years;
- theoretical studies involving an Australian, or equivalent, university masters degree program containing the core units determined by the RACMA; and
- satisfactory completion of the RACMA training program.

Part-time and interrupted training are options. Successful completion of training involves completion of three FTE years, with supervised administrative experience.

Some candidates with significant medical management experience may be awarded Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), with a reduction in supervised workplace training time.

Trainee Selection

The applicant must have:

- completed a medical degree at a recognised Australasian university or equivalent;
- current medical registration in Australia or New Zealand; and
- at least three years clinical experience in an Australian or New Zealand health system.

Having met these requirements, a clinician makes an application to the college and submits supporting evidence. Where necessary, additional information may be sought. Sometimes an applicant may be interviewed. The applicant is then advised of the outcome and upon payment of the appropriate fees, the applicant becomes a candidate, and is allocated a preceptor and supervisor. The first 12 months is a probationary period.

Trainee Assessment

Trainee assessment involves workplace-based assessment and successful completion of both a university masters degree, including core units approved by the college, and the college training program, which has a range of assessment components:

- participation in college workshops;
- presentation of a case study;
- in-training assessment reports;
- management practice folio; and
- final oral examination.

In the final oral examination, each candidate answers four questions with two examiners to assess their management knowledge, skills and attitudes. Supplementary examination may be offered for those who fail to meet the requirements.

Overseas Trained Specialists

Overseas trained applicants first apply to the AMC for certification to practise in Australia, then apply to the college for candidacy. The required documentation is reviewed and if found to be a suitable candidate, the applicant is interviewed by a college panel chaired by a senior college Fellow. During this process, the college determines the extent to which the applicant's education, training, clinical and management experience is comparable to that of an Australian-trained medical administrator and whether the applicant requires any additional training or assessment.

Accreditation

The college accredits individual training posts according to the assessment criteria set out in the college's *Accreditation Policy*.

Further Information

www.racma.edu.au

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

Training Program

The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RANZCOG) does not use the terms 'basic' and 'advanced' to distinguish between levels of specialist training, but does distinguish between the Integrated Training Program (Years 1-4) and Elective training (Years 5-6).

Integrated Training Program

The first 4 years of general obstetric and gynaecological training is known as the Integrated Training Program (ITP)[2].

Elective Training

Elective Training[3] may involve further general obstetrics and gynaecology, and further research or subspecialty training – only one year of which may be officially credited toward further training in a subspecialty program.

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[2] The Integrated Training Program could be broadly regarded as 'basic training'.

[3] Elective Training could be broadly regarded as 'advanced training'.

The studies and training, including workshops, undertaken during the ITP and the Elective Training program, are set out in the RANZCOG curriculum, available on the college's website.

The training program provides for part-time and interrupted training. Part-time training is on the basis of a minimum 50% of the full-time commitment. The first year of the ITP must be undertaken full-time. Interrupted training of up to two years is allowed without loss of credit of training already undertaken in the program. Training must be completed within 11 years.

Trainee Selection

Trainees entering the training program at Year One should:

- hold an approved Australian or New Zealand primary medical degree, or successfully complete the requirements necessary to obtain the AMC certificate;
- (in Australia) possess general registration with the Medical Board of Australia under the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme; (in New Zealand) have full medical registration with the New Zealand Medical Council and also hold permanent residency;
- have sufficient academic achievement to meet the requirements of the training program;
- have clinical experience that demonstrates the ability to exercise sound clinical ability and judgment;
- demonstrate interpersonal, communication, problem-solving and organisational skills; and
- be familiar with the Australian or New Zealand health system, as applicable.

The RANZCOG has a national selection process in which candidates are ranked nationally based on the scoring of their online applications/CVs, referee reports and interview. Note: not all applicants are interviewed; only those appropriately ranked based on the scoring of their application and referee reports are interviewed.

There is no formal selection process for Elective trainees. Trainees progress from ITP training to the Elective years.

Trainee Assessment

The assessments undertaken may be summarised as follows:

- three-monthly formative and six-monthly summative in-training assessments;
- In-Hospital Clinical Assessments – one in ultrasound, the other in colposcopy;
- assessment of surgical competency at both 'basic' and 'advanced' levels – trainees are required to be observed undertaking specified obstetric and gynaecological surgical procedures and certified as being competent to perform these independently;
- research project – to be completed by the end of Year Five;
- Membership Written Examination – multiple choice and short answer papers; and
- Membership Oral Examination – Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) format.

Specialist International Medical Graduates

The initial assessment of an overseas trained applicant's primary medical qualifications, and their eligibility to practise in Australia, is undertaken by the AMC. The AMC then delegates to the college the responsibility of determining whether that applicant's qualifications and professional experience are comparable to those of an Australian-trained specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology. An assessment of the applicant's specialist training and experience, including three detailed referee reports, is undertaken to determine whether they may be considered comparable to an Australian-trained specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology, and thus proceed to an interview assessment conducted by a College panel, which includes a community representative.

Interviews are held approximately every eight weeks at College House in Melbourne. There are three possible outcomes from the interview:

- an applicant may be deemed to be substantially comparable to an Australian-trained specialist and invited to apply for fellowship of the college following satisfactory completion of a period of up to 12 months supervised specialist work and participation in CPD activities;
- an applicant may be deemed to be partially comparable to an Australian-trained specialist; or
- an applicant may be deemed to be neither partially nor substantially comparable to an Australian-trained specialist, in which case they will need to obtain the AMC Certificate and then apply to enter the college's specialist training program in order to proceed to fellowship of the College.

If deemed 'partially comparable' an applicant is required to complete a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 24 months of prospectively approved supervised training before being eligible to apply for fellowship. During this time, they must satisfactorily complete the College Membership Written and Oral Examinations, two in-hospital clinical assessments and the College's Communication Skills Workshop. They must work closely with an approved training supervisor, submit three-monthly and six-monthly assessment reports and, finally, be certified as having satisfied demonstrated a list of competencies that are drawn from the RANZCOG Curriculum. Applicants assessed as 'partially comparable' have a maximum of four years from the date of their assessment to complete their requirements.

Accreditation

All ITP level training hospitals are accredited by the college. These sites are currently undergoing reaccreditation by the RANZCOG to ensure that the core requirements for clinical and educational experience, as defined in the RANZCOG curriculum are being met for all trainees in participating hospitals.

Training sites for Elective training are currently not formally accredited or reaccredited by the college. However, Elective trainees, like all RANZCOG trainees, must still submit applications for prospective approval of training.

Further Information

www.ranzcog.edu.au

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

Training Program

Basic Training

Basic training of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists (RANZCO) is two years in length and occurs in structured terms in training hospitals in Australia and New Zealand. The trainee must demonstrate integrated clinical and surgical skills based on strong foundational knowledge of the ophthalmic sciences, as well as attainment of appropriate social and professional responsibilities. Learning occurs through on the job supervision, didactic sessions and self study.

Advanced Training

Advanced training is two years in length followed by a final year. In advanced training, years 3 and 4, trainees must demonstrate integrated clinical and surgical skills and knowledge in each of the following clinical practice areas: cataract and lens, clinical refraction, cornea and external eye, glaucoma, neuro-ophthalmology, ocular inflammation, ocular motility, oculoplastics, paediatric, refractive surgery, and vitreo retinal.

In the final year of training the trainee is expected to broaden his or her specialist experience in final preparation for specialist qualification and to function in the community as an independent ophthalmologist. The final year experience may be undertaken in Australia, New Zealand or overseas, preferably in an institution or program other than that at which the trainee completed the first four years.

Trainee Selection

Basic Training

The college cooperates with health and hospital employing bodies to rank, match and appoint applicants on merit to accredited ophthalmology training posts. Hospital networks, as the employing bodies, have primary responsibility for trainee selection. The college provides selection guidelines, which follow the best practice in selection practices, to the hospital networks. It also specifies that the training selection criteria are based on the CanMEDs (Canadian Medical Education Directives for the Specialists) seven key roles framework: medical expert, scholar, communicator, collaborator, manager, health advocate, and professional.

Advanced Training

Selection for advanced training takes place in the second half of each calendar year. Basic trainees are therefore required to pass all ophthalmic sciences and the Ophthalmic Basic Competency and Knowledge requirements, as well as gain satisfactory grades in their work-

based assessment reports within 18 months of the commencement of training, to be eligible to apply for advanced training from year 3.

Trainee Assessment

Basic Training

Assessment in the ophthalmic sciences subjects is by examination. Trainees are required to sit and pass the Clinical Ophthalmic Pharmacology and Emergency Medicine (COPEM) Module 1 prior to starting formal training, but after selection to the Vocational Training Program. Once selected, even if formal training time has not commenced, a Trainee must also attempt the Anatomy examination at the first sitting scheduled by the College.

All basic science exams, including the Ophthalmic Basic Competencies and Knowledge clinical examination must be passed within the first 18 months of training. Throughout their basic training, trainees also complete work-based assessments for each rotation.

Advanced Training

Formal assessment comprises of on-the-job assessments, an ophthalmic pathology examination in year 3 and the RANZCO advanced clinical examination (RACE) in year 4.

To be considered eligible to sit the RACE which has a written and clinical component a trainee must have completed three years of training supported by satisfactory term supervisors' reports for clinical and surgical experience and have started their fourth year of training. They must also demonstrate that they have satisfactorily completed the required curriculum competencies and research requirements.

Specialist International Medical Graduates

The specialist international medical graduate applies to the AMC, which then refers the specialist international medical graduate application to RANZCO for specialist assessment. RANZCO conducts specialist international medical graduate assessments in six stages:

- Stage 1: college staff assembles full documentation;
- Stage 2: specialist international medical graduate Committee reviews documentation;
- Stage 3: specialist international medical graduate Committee interview the applicant (including medico legal status);
- Stage 4: if required, specialist international medical graduate's knowledge is further assessed by performance in RACE (one or both components);
- Stage 5: if required, clinical skills are then assessed by performance in supervised assessment; and
- Stage 6: final interview by Specialist International Medical Graduate committee.

At Stage 2 in the process, an initial decision on comparability is made:

- the specialist international medical graduate applicants are deemed substantially comparable pending interview if they are considered comparable to an ophthalmologist trained and qualified in Australia. RANZCO recommends specialist recognition to AMC and the applicant is eligible to apply for RANZCO fellowship (in

some cases the applicant may be required to undergo a period of oversight before being eligible to apply for fellowship);

- the specialist international medical graduate is deemed partially comparable if the specialist international medical graduate committee has identified gaps in the specialist international medical graduate's knowledge or experience. The applicant is required to undertake further assessment or training, Stages 4 and 5, and if performing satisfactorily he/she proceeds to final interview, Stage 6. If successful in interview, the applicant is eligible to apply for fellowship (in some cases the applicant may be required to undergo a period of oversight before being eligible to apply for fellowship); or
- the specialist international medical graduate is demonstrably not equivalent if the committee identifies gaps in the knowledge of the applicant, which would require more than two years of specialist training to up skill in all clinical curriculum areas. The committee notifies the AMC who, in turn, informs the specialist international medical graduate applicant.

Decisions about comparability are made in accordance with attainment of the clinical curriculum areas, which underpin the practices of a general ophthalmologist in Australia.

Accreditation

The college inspects all training locations in the seven training networks in Australia and New Zealand. Site inspections of existing training posts take place on a three-year cycle. Other reasons for site inspections are by request either from an institution applying for a new training post or from the regional Qualification Education Committee Chair because of changes to a training post. Inspections are conducted in consultation with the key stakeholders including hospital administrators, clinical tutors, term supervisors and trainees.

The *College Standards for Training Networks* describes the college's standards for hospital-based networks that provide training in specialist ophthalmology, and for each rotational post within those networks. The standards also cover training posts in private settings.

Further Information

www.ranzco.edu

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PATHOLOGISTS OF AUSTRALASIA

Training Program

The Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA) advanced training program requires five years. There is no basic training.

The following subjects are studied: anatomical pathology, chemical pathology, clinical pathology, forensic pathology, general pathology, genetic pathology, haematology, immunopathology and microbiology. Courses offered are not compulsory.

Some programs are joint programs with the RACP. These include haematology, immunopathology, endocrinology/chemical pathology and microbiology/infectious diseases.

Part-time training is supported, as long as the trainee is employed for a minimum of eight hours per week on average. Interrupted training is also supported and the college places no limit on the time taken to achieve fellowship.

Trainee Selection

The college accredits laboratories for training, but not the actual positions. As a consequence, the college is not directly involved in selecting trainees for positions. The college does have a guideline for the selection of trainees based on the Brennan principles, which it encourages all laboratories to use. The College does support a number of Trainee Networks in various disciplines and states.

Trainee Assessment

All trainees are expected to demonstrate knowledge of basic scientific and pathological principles and laboratory management as it relates to their discipline. Trainees must pass three examinations:

- a basic pathological sciences examination;
- a Part 1 examination, usually undertaken during the third year of training; and
- a final examination, usually undertaken in the fifth and final year of training.

The *RCPA Trainee and Curriculum Handbooks* contain discipline specific information on assessment and examinations and are available from the college's website.

Overseas Trained Specialists/International Medical Graduates

The college receives applications from the AMC. The Board of Education and Assessment makes an independent assessment following interview by, and the advice of, an overseas trained specialist assessment subcommittee as described below. At the same time the assessment applicant will be provided with training determinations as to any additional training time or examinations they would need to undertake should they wish to attain the fellowship of the RCPA.

The college follows the nationally consistent approach to assessing overseas trained specialists in relation to accepting them for assessment via the overseas trained specialist pathway; that is, they must be deemed to be a specialist in their original country and not need more than two years of top-up training/assessment before being eligible for the Australasian fellowship.

Accreditation

The college accredits both public and private sector laboratories for training. In order to be accredited, a laboratory must first be accredited from a quality perspective by the separate NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities)/RCPA accreditation process. If the laboratory has this accreditation, it may apply for RCPA training accreditation to assess if the laboratory is able to provide training in pathology. This accreditation examines whether the laboratory has appropriate staffing and equipment, has appropriate selection system in place for trainees, and has training programs and supervision processes in place in accordance with the college’s requirements.

The college conducts site inspections to ensure that standards of training are in accordance with college requirements. Each accredited laboratory is visited at least every three years as part of the required NATA accreditation, or as the need arises. Visits may be carried out in collaboration with representatives of the RACP where joint training programs are in place.

ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

Training Program

The Royal Australasian College of Physicians (RACP) provides vocational training programs in the following areas:

- Adult Medicine;
- Paediatrics and Child Health;
- Occupational and Environmental Medicine;
- Public Health Medicine;
- Rehabilitation Medicine;
- Palliative Medicine;
- Addiction Medicine; and
- Sexual Health Medicine.

Each of these has separate training programs which vary in length between three to eight years depending on the specialty chosen. Commencing in 2008, the RACP has phased in a common educational framework called Physician Readiness for Expert Practice (PREP). The PREP program is a comprehensive system of formative education throughout Basic and Advanced Training.

The key principles of PREP centre around provision of a supportive learning environment, a physician led, learner-centred approach and reflective practice. Components of the framework include training program curriculum, professional qualities curriculum, formative and summative assessments, teaching and learning tools, comprehensive supervision and an e-learning environment.

Basic Training - Adult Medicine and Paediatrics and Child Health

The Basic Training program is three years in length and is designed to provide trainees with a multi-specialty foundation by introducing and developing the range of core knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviours required to become a competent physician or paediatrician.

Advanced Training

Advanced Training is provided in all the specialties listed above and most programs are a minimum of three years in length.

Within adult medicine and paediatrics there are a broad range of specialties not listed which include cardiology, clinical genetics, clinical pharmacology, community child health (paeds only), endocrinology, gastroenterology and hepatology, general and acute care medicine (adult medicine only), general paediatrics (paeds only), geriatric medicine (adult medicine only), clinical haematology, clinical immunology and allergy, infectious diseases, medical

oncology, neonatal/perinatal medicine (paeds only), nephrology, neurology, nuclear medicine, palliative medicine, paediatric rehabilitation medicine, respiratory medicine rheumatology and sleep medicine.

There are also specialty advanced training programs which are conducted jointly with other specialist colleges:

- haematology, immunology and allergy, endocrinology and chemical pathology and infectious diseases and microbiology, with the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA);
- paediatric emergency medicine with the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM);
- nuclear medicine with the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists (RANZCR); and
- paediatrics and child and adolescent psychiatry with the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP).[4]

Trainee Selection

Applicants for basic training must have successfully completed a medical degree and an internship year, and be currently employed in a suitable training position in an accredited hospital, as confirmed by the Director of Physician Education within the hospital. There are additional requirements for International Medical Graduates.

Selection into advanced training in a specialty is contingent upon the trainee successfully completing basic training requirements and securing a suitable advanced training position in a hospital prior to submitting an application for approval by the relevant training committee.

Trainee Assessment

Basic trainees undertake a range of workplace based formative assessments during training. Completion of learning needs analyses and summative assessments (such as a centrally administered written and clinical examination and progress reports) must also be successfully completed before progression to advanced training.

Advanced trainees are also required to undertake a range of formative and summative assessments and requirements vary across the specialties.

On satisfactory completion of all training requirements, trainees are admitted to Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FRACP). Trainees enrolled in joint training programs with the RCPA must complete all training requirements of the joint program before FRACP is awarded.

[4] This training program is currently under review and closed to new entrants.

Overseas Trained Specialists

Applications from overseas trained physicians or paediatricians for specialist recognition in Australia are assessed by the College. An assessment of the applicant's qualifications and experience, including at least two detailed referee reports, is undertaken against the relevant College training program to determine whether they are eligible to proceed. Applicants are interviewed to assess their comparability to Australian-trained physicians and paediatricians. Representatives from the relevant subspecialty are involved at every stage of the process. The documentation and interview report are assessed by the relevant overseas trained physician/paediatrician (OTP) committee, which determines one of three possible outcomes to the assessment:

- OTP is deemed to be substantially comparable to an Australian-trained physician/paediatrician;
- OTP is deemed to be partially comparable to an Australian-trained physician/paediatrician; or
- OTP is deemed to be not comparable to an Australian-trained physician/paediatrician and is advised to complete the AMC examination and apply to join the RACP training program.

If deemed 'substantially comparable', the applicant is generally required to complete 12 months of prospectively approved professional supervised peer review before being eligible to apply for fellowship. If deemed 'partially comparable', they may be required to successfully complete up to 24 months of peer review, up to 12 months of top up training, the written and/or clinical/oral examination and/or a practice visit.

Accreditation

The college accredits training settings that provide a suitable environment for physician education. Site visits are undertaken as required to verify that criteria relating to the environment for teaching and learning are satisfied. Basic and advanced training specialties all have customised accreditation processes with levels of accreditation depending on the teaching and learning opportunities available at the facility.

Further Information

www.racp.edu.au

RACP–THE AUSTRALASIAN FACULTY OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE[5]

Training Program

The Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (AFOEM)'s training program is focused on the ability to assess a person's fitness for work, facilitate return to work of a person after injury or illness, and identify ways in which work or environment harms health so as to negotiate effective prevention and to respond to the needs of courts and tribunals. The AFOEM training program encourages trainees to assess the effects of harmful exposures in places where they occur, to research the health effects of new and developing work activities and technologies, and to seek and seize opportunities to foster prevention.

Trainees are required to participate in training review meetings, complete six-monthly training status reports, learning plans, formative assessments and work a minimum of ten hours per week in occupational and environmental medicine.

Trainees can apply to become inactive at any time but must continue to submit 6-monthly reports and cannot take any assessment components during the time of inactivity. Interrupted training is allowed up to two years and all training must be completed within 10 years (full or part-time).

Trainee Selection

For entry into the AFOEM training program, applicants must:

- have obtained unconditional general medical registration with the Medical Board of Australia[6];
- have completed at least two years of postgraduate general clinical experience;
- be enrolled in or have completed a postgraduate qualification in occupational and environmental medicine; and
- have obtained a position in occupational medicine in Australia, and be working a minimum of ten hours per week in the field. It is the trainee's responsibility to find a suitable position for occupational and environmental medicine training.

Prospective trainees must approach the Director of Training in their region about the possibility of joining the training program. Their previous qualifications are assessed and a recommendation to undertake additional study or to apply is given.

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[5] The Australasian Faculty of Occupational Medicine formally became the 'Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine' (AFOEM) in May 2007. Historically there has always been a strong element of 'environmental' medicine in the teaching and practice of Occupational Medicine, and this change was seen as more clearly defining the specialty.

[6] International medical graduates must first have been assessed by the AMC as being competent to practice medicine in Australia and must provide evidence of satisfactory completion of the AMC Certificate.

Trainee Assessment

Assessment covers the following topics: clinical; workplace assessment; critical appraisal, research methods, management, communication, legislation, rehabilitation and the environment.

Assessment during training includes regular training status reports, written and practical examinations, a research project, a presentation of the abstract from the research project and a Written Communication Portfolio.

Overseas Trained Specialists

Refer to the overseas trained specialists section under RACP.

Accreditation

AFOEM does not offer accredited training positions, but approves each post on a case-by-case basis. Applicants must find employment in occupational medicine and apply to Director of Training for the post to be endorsed. Any post will not contain the variety of experience required to fulfil all the competencies, so trainees are encouraged to work in different positions throughout training. Each time the trainee moves to a new post, this must be approved as suitable by the Director of Training.

Further Information

www.afoem.racp.edu.au

RACP – AUSTRALASIAN FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICINE

Training Program

The Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine (AFPHM) training program provides trainees with experience in the practice of public health medicine in appropriately supervised and supported environments. In the course of three years (FTE), trainees acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes of a public health physician by completing, with guidance from Regional Education Coordinators, Supervisors, and Mentors, rotations through a variety of public health activities.

A comprehensive list of competencies expected to be possessed by a graduate of the training program forms the basis for developing individual training plans for each year of training. While strongly regional in its focus, the AFPHM training program is supported by an associate director of training based at the College (RACP). The educational activities of the Faculty are overseen by the Faculty Education Committee.

Trainee Selection

For entry into the AFPHM training program, applicants must:

1. Have obtained general medical registration with the Medical Board of Australia[7].

2. Have completed basic training requirements:
- at least 3 years of medical experience since graduating (including at least 2 years of clinical experience, one of which being the intern year); and
- have completed, or are enrolled in[8] a Master of Public Health (or comparable Masters degree), which includes the Faculty's core discipline areas:
  - Epidemiology;
  - Biostatistics;
  - Health Protection (includes Environmental health and/or communicable disease prevention and control);
  - Health Promotion; and
  - Health Policy, Planning or Management.

3. Have obtained a Public Health position in Australia - it is the trainee's responsibility to find a suitable position for public health training.

Doctors interested in applying for admission to the faculty's training program are required to contact the regional education coordinator for the region in which they wish to train.

Trainee Assessment

The Assessment Scheme involves both formative and summative assessment. The main purpose of formative assessment is to provide feedback to guide learning, while summative assessment is concerned with decisions about progress or satisfactory completion of training. The outcome of formative assessment does not count towards progress or completion but participation in formative assessments will be required of all trainees.

For trainees who are eligible and wish to gain Fellowship from 2010, the assessment requirements to be completed are as follows:

1. completion of 36 units of Advanced Training (confirmed by approved Supervisor's Reports);
2. satisfactory completion of three (3) Workplace Reports;
3. completion of an oral presentation (a formative assessment requirement);
4. submission of a Training Summary; and
5. satisfactory completion of an oral examination.

Overseas Trained Specialists

Refer to the overseas trained specialists section under RACP.

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[7] International medical graduates must first have been assessed by the AMC as being competent to practice medicine in Australia and must provide evidence of satisfactory completion of the AMC Certificate.

[8] The degree program must be completed before applicant can progress to the second year of Advanced Training.

Accreditation

The Faculty has a site accreditation process to accredit training settings that are able to provide a suitable environment for public health medicine training.

Further Information:

www.afphm.racp.edu.au

RACP – AUSTRALASIAN FACULTY OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE

Trainee Program

The Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine (AFRM) has a four-year training program. Training occurs in prospectively approved training programs in rehabilitation medicine units during which trainees acquire the professional qualities and specialty specific competencies necessary to practise as a rehabilitation medicine physician. The training program requirements, curriculum, courses and assessments are detailed in the *AFRM Handbook for Trainees* and the *AMC Accreditation Submission,* both of which are available on the faculty's website.

Trainee Selection

To register, a trainee must have completed at least two years of general clinical experience or general practice. AFRM trainees are self-selected. In order to have a training program approved and become a registered trainee, a doctor must obtain employment or other supervised work that is accepted as appropriate training by the faculty. Each year, applicants must obtain positions that enable appropriate training. Applications for these service positions are managed by employing bodies.

The faculty is not directly involved in the selection of trainees into employment positions. However, each year some members of the faculty, as hospital employees, may be involved in interviews and placement of doctors into some registrar positions for the following 12-month period. The faculty recommends that official faculty representatives attend these interviews.

Trainee Assessment

As well as on-going assessment requirements and successful completion of the fellowship examinations, admission to fellowship of the faculty requires satisfactory completion of all training requirements as follows:

- four years of supervised clinical training in rehabilitation medicine in an accredited training program; and
- completion of training modules in clinical research, clinical neuropsychology, health service administration and evaluation, and behavioural sciences.

Overseas Trained Specialists

Applications from overseas trained rehabilitation physicians for specialist recognition in Australia are assessed by the AFRM via the AMC. Standard AMC application documentation is scrutinised by the faculty and an interview is undertaken to determine the level of

comparability in training and experience to that of an Australian-trained rehabilitation physician.

Applicants whose training and experience is deemed to be partially or substantially comparable to that of an Australian trained rehabilitation physician may be required to undertake further assessment requirements including one or more components of the fellowship examination and/or a period of peer review. Applicants who successfully complete the assessment process will be eligible to apply for fellowship of the AFRM.

Accreditation

The faculty accredits facilities considered suitable environments for training in rehabilitation medicine, although individual trainees' proposed training programs, not posts, are approved annually whether undertaken at non-accredited or accredited facilities. The criteria facilities should fulfil for accreditation are listed on the website.

In order to achieve formal accreditation and two-yearly re-accreditation, facilities are required to complete and submit a rehabilitation medicine survey form to accredit training settings. A desktop audit is then conducted. Site visits are conducted on a six-year cycle.

Further Information

www.afrm.racp.edu.au

RACP – AUSTRALASIAN CHAPTER OF PALLIATIVE MEDICINE

Training Program

The Australasian Chapter of Palliative Medicine (AChPM) has a three-year vocational training program. Training program requirements depend on the trainee's prior experience and are determined upon application. The minimum training requirement includes five mandatory six-month training terms (30 months) in palliative medicine, a case study and a project. Chapter trainees and RACP advanced trainees in palliative medicine both follow the RACP palliative medicine curriculum.

Trainee Selection

Applicants must be a registered medical practitioner in Australia or New Zealand and hold fellowship of a chapter approved college or faculty, or have completed RACP basic training requirements including the examinations.

Trainee Assessment

Assessment during training is by ongoing assessment of clinical competence by approved supervisors. On satisfactory completion of all training requirements, trainees are admitted to fellowship of the chapter (FAChPM). Trainees who complete the RACP advanced training program in palliative medicine are awarded FRACP and may subsequently be awarded FAChPM.

Trainees enrolled in the RACP advanced training program in palliative medicine are automatically invited to become fellows of the chapter upon gaining FRACP.

Overseas Trained Specialists

Refer to the overseas trained specialists section under RACP.

Further Information

www.racp.edu.au/page/australasian-chapter-of-palliative-medicine

RACP – AUSTRALASIAN CHAPTER OF ADDICTION MEDICINE

Training Program

The Australasian Chapter of Addiction Medicine (AChAM) has a three-year vocational training program. Training program requirements depend on the trainee's prior experience and qualifications and are determined upon application. Program requirements include a minimum of 18 months clinical experience in accredited addiction medicine positions and up to 18 months in approved research, medical, psychiatric or public health positions. Exemptions are available for individuals who have completed addiction psychiatry training with the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists.

Trainee Selection

Applicants must be a registered medical practitioner in Australia or New Zealand and hold fellowship of a chapter approved college or faculty, or have completed RACP basic training requirements including the examinations.

Trainee Assessment

Assessment includes regular six-monthly supervisor reports, completion of a log book, completion of a quality improvement project, a research project, regular case studies/presentations and/or observed interviews.

Overseas Training Specialists

Refer to the overseas trained specialists section under RACP.

Further Information

www.racp.edu.au/page/australasian-chapter-of-addiction-medicine

RACP – AUSTRALASIAN CHAPTER OF SEXUAL HEALTH MEDICINE

Training Program

The Australasian Chapter of Sexual Health Medicine has a three-year vocational training program and can be tailored to be completed in a range of settings. Depending on the trainee's prior experience and qualifications, credit for prior learning will be considered. The program provides experience in fertility regulation, sexual health counselling, HIV medicine, sexual health medicine, epidemiology and biostatistics.

Trainee Selection

Applicants must be a registered medical practitioner in Australia or New Zealand and hold fellowship of a chapter approved college or faculty, or have completed RACP basic training requirements including the examinations.

Trainee Assessment

Assessment includes regular supervisor reports, projects, formal coursework and an oral exit exam.

Overseas Trained Specialists

Refer to the overseas trained specialists section under RACP.

Further Information

www.racp.edu.au/page/australasian-chapter-of-sexual-health-medicine

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS

Training Program

The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) vocational training program for admission is five years, comprising three years of basic training and two years of advanced training.

Basic Training

Basic training requires a minimum of 36 months FTE. The training is based around rotations in adult general psychiatry, child/adolescent psychiatry, and consultation liaison, together with training experiences in rural psychiatry and indigenous mental health, psychiatry of old age, addiction, electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) and psychotherapy. This curriculum is intended to promote a consumer-focused approach in which the consumer is able to work towards management of their condition in active partnership with their psychiatrist and other mental health professionals.

Advanced Training

Advanced training requires a minimum of 24 months FTE and involves continued rotations in accredited advanced training posts. In generalist training, rotations can be in general psychiatry or any subspecialty and a maximum of 12 months of the two years can be spent doing clinical research. All advanced trainees, whether in the generalist fellowship program or whether undertaking one of the seven certificate streams, must complete leadership and management experience, accrue continuing medical education hours across the two years, continue to do regular psychotherapy and receive supervision for this, continue developing their consultative skills and must also complete several learning projects in the fields of biological, social and cultural management as well as the annual Ethical Practice Activities.

Trainee Selection

Basic Training

To be eligible to apply, prospective trainees must have satisfactorily completed at least one FTE year of general medical training, hold current general medical registration in Australia or New Zealand and be in good standing with the relevant medical registration board or equivalent approved body. Applicants apply direct to the local training committee responsible for basic trainee selection.

Advanced Training

To be eligible to commence advanced training for generalist fellowship, trainees must have satisfactorily completed all basic training and assessment requirements.

To be eligible to commence an advanced training subspecialty program, trainees must have satisfactorily completed all basic training and assessment requirements, including the clinical examinations. Applicants apply direct to the state or territory director of advanced training.

Trainee Assessment

Basic Training

During the first three years of training, trainees must demonstrate satisfactory progress in a recognised formal education course. In-training assessment consists of both formative three-monthly and summative six-monthly feedback. In addition, trainees are required to complete two case histories and written and clinical examinations.

Advanced Training

In-training assessment consists of both formative three-monthly and summative six-monthly feedback.

Overseas Trained Specialists

Applications for the assessment of international specialist psychiatry qualifications to determine equivalence for fellowship are submitted via the Australasian Medical Council (AMC) or direct to the RANZCP. The applicant, or the employer, employment agency or medical board on behalf of the applicant, provides standard documentation and payment of a standard assessment fee, as part of the AMC approved process. Local panels of trained, College approved, assessors review the documentation provided and the applicant attends a clarification interview.

The Committee for Specialist International Medical Graduate Education considered the recommendations of the local assessment panels and bases all determinations on standard categories within the RANZCP *Equivalence Guidelines*. Applicants may be required to undertake further clinical training in psychiatry and/or complete all or part of the college examinations.

Accreditation

The local training committees assess and accredit training posts. A heath service submits a training proposal to a local training committee. The proposal is assessed and a site visit conducted according to standard operating procedures to determine if the post meets the RANZCP standards for accreditation.

The Accreditation Sub-Committee of the Committee for Training is responsible for conducting regular accreditation visits to all training programs in Australia and New Zealand on a three-year cycle. The accreditation visitors ascertain whether the program meets the standards of accreditation which include:

- the degree to which the apprenticeship model of training is applied;
- the adequacy of lines of clinical responsibility;
- whether the provision of supervision meets college requirements;
- that the range of individual posts throughout the training program provides satisfactory training and gives a sufficiently broad clinical experience;
- the working conditions, workload of trainees and the facilities provided;
- the overall organisational aspects of the program; and
- the atmosphere and morale within the program.

2012 Fellowship Program

In January 2013 after 5 years of development the RANZCP implemented the competency base Fellowship Program, termed the 2012 Fellowship Program. The revised program includes a modified training structure with 3 levels, Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 completed over 60 months. The revised program includes a modified assessment structure with Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs) and Workplace Based Assessments (WBAs) being included. A scholarly project has also been included. For more information see www.ranzcp.org/Pre-Fellowship/2012-Fellowship-Program.aspx

Further Information

www.ranzcp.org

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGISTS

Training Program

The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists (RANZCR) advanced training program requires five years. There is no basic training.

Both specialties of the RANZCR have undergone curriculum re-development. In radiation oncology, the new curriculum commenced in December 2008 for trainees in New Zealand and January 2009 for trainees in Australia and Singapore. For radiology, the new curriculum commenced in December 2009 for trainees in New Zealand, and in January 2010 for trainees in Australia and Singapore.

Further information on the radiation oncology curriculum can be found at:

www.ranzcr.edu.au/training/radiation-oncology/current-training-program/curriculum

Further information on the radiology curriculum can be found at:

www.ranzcr.edu.au/training/radiology/current-training-program/curriculum

Radiology

The minimum required period of training for the Radiology Postgraduate Vocational Training Program is five years. The aim of the training program is to provide broadly-based experience in all current imaging modalities and body systems. The standards are set to ensure that, at the end of the five-year training program, the trainee is capable of performing as a consultant in radiology and can be recommended to the various medical boards and specialist recognition committees in Australia and New Zealand for registration as a specialist.

The principal objectives of the program are to ensure that trainees develop the communication and analytical problem solving skills necessary to function as effective diagnostic radiologists. Registrars are expected to develop the finely tuned cognitive and observation skills required to enable accurate interpretation of plain radiographs, CT, nuclear medicine, ultrasound and MRI studies. Additionally, the program is designed to provide trainees with an understanding of the risks associated with radiation, radionuclides, contrast media and interventional procedures.

Radiation Oncology

The minimum requirement for the Radiation Oncology Postgraduate Vocational Training program is five years. The aim of the program is to provide broadly based experience in the clinical management and use of radiation to treat cancer. The standards are set to ensure that, at the end of the five-year training program, the trainee is capable of performing as a consultant in radiation oncology and can be recommended to the various medical boards and specialist recognition committees in Australia and New Zealand for registration as a specialist.

Part-time or Interrupted Training

Both specialties of the RANZCR allow for part-time and interrupted training. Part-time training must be undertaken at a minimum of 0.5 FTE for Radiation Oncology and 0.5 of a full time clinical workload for Radiology. Total training time must equate to five years FTE. Applications for part-time or interrupted training are required to be directed to the appropriate education board in either radiology or radiation oncology.

Trainee Selection

As the RANZCR accredits training sites, not individual positions, the selection process is undertaken by employers, whether they are private practices or departments in public hospitals, with an RANZCR representative as a member of the selection panel.

Entrants into a specialist training program are required to hold a basic medical degree and appropriate medical registration for the jurisdiction where the position is located. It is also required that all trainees have at least 24 months of general hospital training, that is have completed PGY1 and PGY2.

In some areas, a joint selection process is undertaken, where representatives from a variety of hospitals, as a group, interview and appoint trainees. This process is facilitated through the RANZCR.

Trainee Assessment

Radiology

The training program in radiology has a portfolio approach to assessment throughout training. The Learning Portfolio details a suite of assessment tools designed primarily to drive learning and provide opportunities for trainees to receive feedback on their performance in a formative manner. This includes assessment tools that are required throughout training, such as DoPs (Directly Observed Procedures), IPX (Individual Patient Evaluations), MSF (multi-source feedback) and Director of Training Assessments, as well as specified assessments that are required in the different Phases of training, for example: In Phase 1 trainees complete a Research Project and in Phase 2 trainees complete a second research project.

The examination process in assessment comprises:

- Part I examination in anatomy and applied imaging technology – this examination may only be attempted by candidates who occupy accredited training positions and candidates are not permitted to sit the Part I subjects separately; and
- Part II examination, which consists of examinations in radiology and pathology, which must be taken together at the first attempt not earlier than a candidate's fourth year of training.

Radiation Oncology

The training program in radiation oncology has a portfolio approach to assessment throughout training. The Learning Portfolio details a suite of assessment tools designed primarily to drive learning and provide opportunities for trainees to receive feedback on their performance in a formative manner. This includes assessment tools that are required throughout training, such as Mini-CEX (Mini-Clinical Evaluation), MSF (multi-source feedback), Director of Training Assessments, Clinical Supervisor Assessments, as well as specified assessments that are required in the different Phases of training. In Phase 1 trainees complete ten Clinical Assignments. In Phase 2 trainees complete Case Reports, a statistics assignment and a research requirement.

The training program in Radiation Oncology also includes two formal examinations:

- Phase 1 examination is a written examination of Oncology Sciences material; and
- Phase 2 examination is an exit exam and includes written papers and oral viva examinations.

Overseas Trained Specialists

The RANZCR conducts assessments of overseas trained radiologists and radiation oncologists. Assessors undertake specific training before undertaking interviews of overseas trained specialists.

Area of Need Process

The revised Area of Need (AON) assessment process was implemented on 1 April 2007 and incorporates the assessment of the applicant's clinical competencies in addition to an interview component, where applicants are interviewed by two fellows of the college. Supervision guidelines have been established after consultation with supervisors of AON appointees and heads of department.

Specialist Recognition

The RANZCR currently has four different pathways to specialist recognition:

- Examination Pathway: The individual is assessed on their eligibility to sit the FRANZCR Part II examination, based on their training and work experience, with or without additional training or a prescribed period of supervised training in a RANZCR accredited training facility. They are granted specialist recognition after passing the Part II examinations and then eligible for fellowship;
- Peer Review Pathway: The individual applies for the AMC specialist recognition and is assessed as per the college process for the examination pathway, however the applicant must satisfy set criteria to be granted conditional registration under peer review. The peer review assessment can take up to 24 months and upon satisfactory peer assessment in the workplace, then unconditional specialist recognition is recommended by the college;
- Assessment of Overseas Trained Subspecialists: In their subspecialty, the individual is required to meet eligibility prerequisites, including 80% of clinical practice time devoted to the subspecialty, have been a consultant in the subspecialty for minimum of three years, and have a minimum number of presentations and publications in the subspecialty. They are granted specialist recognition after passing subspecialty component of Part II examinations and are then eligible for full fellowship; and
- International Recognition: The individual applies for admission to fellowship of the college on the basis of international recognition, being of an extremely high calibre, having an extensive record of publications, presentations, recipient of academic awards and holding a high level academic appointment. They are interviewed by the chief censor and a councillor and, if successful, are granted specialist recognition. Admission to fellowship under this provision is recommended only upon taking up a position in Australia or New Zealand.

Accreditation

The RANZCR accredits training sites, not individual positions, against criteria that are publicly available. All public and private providers of radiology and radiation oncology services are able to seek accreditation of their sites for the purpose of specialist training.

New sites applying for accreditation need to complete a site self assessment form, which is forwarded to RANZCR. A site visit is then scheduled by the chief accreditation officer who, on completion of the visit, makes a report and recommendation to the education board. A detailed report and recommendation letter, with improvement plan if required, is then sent to the site.

The purpose of training site accreditation is to ensure that trainees will have exposure to an educationally supportive environment, where they will gain exposure to the learning opportunities that will enable them to acquire the competencies articulated in the curriculum. The RANZCR is moving towards a Training Network approach to training to facilitate this.

Further Information

www.ranzcr.edu.au

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF RURAL AND REMOTE MEDICINE

The Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (ACRRM) vocational training programs in rural and remote medicine have been developed by rural doctors, for rural doctors. The programs are based on comprehensive curricula that prepare doctors to attain the full scope of knowledge, skills and attitudes required to provide quality health care to rural and remote communities.

Training Program

There are three ACRRM models/pathways for candidates training towards fellowship of ACRRM (FACRRM):

- Vocational Preparation Pathway – this pathway is suited to new graduates and is implemented through the Australian General Practice Training System;
- Remote Vocational Training Scheme – provides structured distance based learning for isolated and solo practitioners; and
- Independent Pathway – provides structured distance based learning for more experienced practitioners.

These models are underpinned by ACRRM standards, which define the learning outcomes, as well as the operating principles, policies, procedures and administrative mechanisms to ensure that ACRRM accredited training posts and providers are supported to provide quality training against ACRRM standards.

Trainee Selection

Registrars completing the fellowship of ACRRM through the Australian General Practice Training (AGPT) program and the Rural Vocational Training Scheme (RVTS) are subject to the selection criteria of those organisations. The ACRRM works collaboratively with the AGPT and the RVTS to embed ACRRM's selection principles within theirs. The ACRRM recruits registrars directly to its Independent Pathway and uses a set of selection criteria to assess them.

Trainee Assessment

The ACRRM commenced its assessment process in 2008. There is no final exam in the assessment process, but rather progressive assessment, including five different assessment items, across the totality of the training program.

Successful completion of training requires:

- 12 months core clinical training in an ACRRM-accredited metropolitan, provincial or regional/rural hospital;
- 24 months primary rural and remote training in rural or remote ACRRM-accredited posts such as, hospitals, Aboriginal Medical Services or community/general practice based facilities;
- 12 months advanced specialised training in ACRRM-accredited posts in one of the following disciplines: surgery, obstetrics, anaesthetics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health, emergency medicine, adult internal medicine, population health, paediatrics, mental health or remote health;
- successful completion of the college assessment program;
- completion of four modules from ACRRM's online learning platform; and
- completion of two emergency courses.

Overseas Trained Doctors

Overseas trained specialists or international medical graduates seeking entry into ACRRM's Specialist Pathway to Fellowship must first submit their application to the AMC. ACRRM's Specialist Pathway program initially assesses a doctor's comparability to an Australian-trained Fellow of ACRRM (FACRRM) through a paper-based assessment of the documentation provided by the AMC followed by an interview with the overseas trained specialist.

The purpose of the interview is to assess the overseas trained specialist's level of comparability and identify knowledge or experience gaps. If an overseas trained specialist is deemed substantially comparable to an Australian-trained FACRRM they will undergo a period of peer review, complete the requirements as set out in their learning plan, and undertake a Multi-Source Feedback (MSF) assessment.

If an overseas trained doctor is found partially comparable to an Australian-trained FACRRM they will undertake the same process as an overseas trained specialist deemed substantially comparable but may be required to undertake a longer period of peer review and potentially undertake further assessment such as the Mini Clinical Examination (Mini-CEX), or a Structured Assessment using Multiple Patient Scenarios (StAMPS).

On successful completion of the period of peer review and assessment the overseas trained specialist is recommended for a FACRRM.

Accreditation

There are different categories of training post accreditation for different parts of ACRRM's program. There is accreditation of posts for core clinical training, primary rural and remote

training and advanced specialised training. All candidates training towards fellowship of ACRRM must be trained by accredited training providers and teachers in accredited posts. ACRRM has developed standards for accreditation of training providers, as well as standards for accreditation of training posts and teachers. Those that meet the ACRRM standards will be formally recognised and certified by ACRRM to deliver training towards FACRRM.

Further Information

www.acrrm.org.au

AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF SPORTS PHYSICIANS

Training Program

Basic/Foundation

Applicants for selection for advanced training are required to complete the equivalent of three years general medical and surgical experience since graduation from their undergraduate medical degree, in posts recognised by the Australasian College of Sports Physicians (ACSP). At least two of these three years must have been in full-time positions in hospitals approved by the College.

Advanced

The advanced training program is of four years duration with a requirement that 3 years FTE are spent fully supervised at Level 1 supervision whereby the supervisor is available in the institution. The fourth year comprises continued supervised training at an accredited training post at Level 2 supervision where the supervisor is not in the institution but is on call locally.

The College's advanced training program is conducted almost exclusively in the private practice environment.

During advanced training, trainees acquire and demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitudes that are outlined in the curriculum as being required for specialist clinical practice in sport and exercise medicine. The full curriculum is available on the College website at www.acsp.org.au/acsp-training/curriculum

Trainee Selection

Trainees undergo a selection process for advanced training. Although there is no quota applied, training placements are limited. Selection to advanced training requires successful completion of the College's Part 1, basic medical sciences, examination, curriculum vitae demonstrating an interest in, and commitment to, sport and exercise medicine, satisfactory structured references and satisfactory attendance at interview. Applicants must also be eligible for permanent residency and unconditional registration in Australia or New Zealand. Applicants satisfying all these requirements will be considered for selection into advanced training.

The College conducts one selection process annually.

Trainee Assessment

Advanced Training

Trainees are required to attend six-monthly interviews throughout the period of training. In order to be accredited for the training period, trainees must provide a satisfactory six monthly progress review form prior to the scheduled meeting. The six monthly progress review form is essentially a summary of the learning experiences of the registrar over the preceding six month period and includes reports from all supervisors.

Trainees are also required to demonstrate progress towards completion of a number of workplace based assessments including:

- Mini Clinical Evaluation Exercise (Mini-CEX);
- Direct Observation of Procedural Skills (DOPS); and
- Case based Discussion (CbD).

And to produce their learning portfolio with all required documentation in relation to their annual learning plan and progress as stipulated in the curriculum.

Trainees are also required to complete a series of post-graduate academic modules in the following subjects:

- Research Methods;
- Sports Nutrition;
- Sport Psychology;
- Sports Pharmacology; and
- Biomechanics.

Fellowship Examination

The fellowship examination is an exit examination taken after completion of all supervised training, usually in the final year of training. The examination is designed to verify the clinical competence and safety of the trainee prior to being designated as a specialist. The examination consists of six sections, a written examination comprising a multiple choice question paper and a short answer paper, a long case clinical examination, a short case (acute) clinical examination, a short case (overuse) clinical examination and a viva, all of which must be passed by the candidate.

Overseas Trained Specialists

For those overseas trained specialists seeking fellowship of the ACSP (FACSP), the College conducts an assessment of the overseas trained specialist's qualification in line with that recommended by the AMC. Key assessment tools are the applicant's curriculum vitae, followed by response to any specific questions raised by the College.

Accreditation

Training practices are accredited for a period of up to two years and are subject to regular site assessments by the College.

Assessments of all training practices are carried out on a regular cycle. A team of two senior fellows visits the practice and meets with staff, trainees, supervisors and other relevant personnel. The outcome is discussed by the team and reported to the Training Committee, where the decision is made. A written report, which includes both commendations and recommendations, is provided to the training practice on completion of the process.

Further Information

www.acsp.org.au

ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Training Program

The Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (RACS) Surgical Education and Training (SET) program requires five to six years of specialist surgical training in one of nine specialty training areas.

Surgical training is primarily a 'hands on' learning experience. The training programs are similar to an apprenticeship system, with a trainee progressing through an incremental learning structure that peaks at the point of the award of fellowship. The trainee's hospital rotations are closely monitored by supervisors to ensure that sufficient and competent experience is obtained in specified surgical procedures.

The college's vocational training programs are designed to provide progressive, supervised training and experience in all aspects of clinical assessment, decision making and patient management, including preoperative care, postoperative care, postoperative follow up and operating room responsibility. The trainee is expected to assume increasing responsibilities in each of these areas as he/she progresses through the program.

The training program in each specialty is designed to allow the surgical trainee to achieve competency in the domains of medical and technical expertise, clinical judgement, communication, collaboration, management and leadership, health advocacy, scholar and teacher, and professionalism, leading to competent, independent practice as a specialist surgeon.

Surgical trainees choose from the nine specialty areas described below.

Cardiothoracic Surgery

Cardiothoracic Surgery is the medical specialty devoted to the surgical management of intrathoracic diseases and abnormalities. The Cardiothoracic surgeon may perform surgical procedures that involve the lung, heart, and/or the great vessels.

General Surgery

General surgery is the core specialty within the discipline of surgery and is the broadest. The General Surgeon is a surgical specialist engaged in the comprehensive care of surgical patients and in some situations the General Surgeon may require knowledge of the whole field of surgery. The General Surgeon is frequently the one first confronted with the acutely ill or injured person and is responsible for the early investigation of obscure surgical illness.

Neurosurgery

Neurosurgery provides for the operative and non-operative management of disorders that affect the central, peripheral and autonomic nervous system, including their supportive structures and vascular supply. This includes prevention, diagnosis, evaluation, treatment, critical care and rehabilitation as well as the operative and non-operative management of pain.

Orthopaedic Surgery

Orthopaedic Surgery is a medical specialty that focuses on the diagnosis, care and treatment of patients with disorders of the bones, joints, muscles, ligaments, tendons, nerves and skin.

Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery

Otolaryngology Head and Neck surgeons investigate and treat conditions of the ear, nose, throat, and head and neck, such as nasal and sinus conditions, snoring and breathing problems, tonsillitis, cancers of the head and neck including thyroid surgery, voice problems, plastic surgery of the nose and face, hearing difficulties and deafness, and tumours of the head, neck and ears.

Paediatric Surgery

Paediatric Surgery is the specialty that includes surgeons who have specialist training in the management of children (usually up to the age of about 16 years) who have conditions that may require surgery. Specialist paediatric surgeons normally deal with non-cardiac thoracic surgery, general paediatric surgery and paediatric urology. Their responsibilities include involvement in the antenatal management of congenital structural abnormalities, neonatal surgery and oncological surgery for children.

Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery is a wide ranging specialty involving manipulation, repair and reconstruction of the skin, soft tissue and bone. Plastic surgery is a specialty not restricted to one organ or tissue type. The main emphasis is on maintaining or restoring form and function, often working in a team approach with other specialties.

Urology

Urology is the medical specialty dedicated to the treatment of men, women and children with problems involving the kidney, bladder, prostate and male reproductive organs. These conditions include cancer, stones, infection, incontinence, sexual dysfunction and pelvic floor problems. Urologists prescribe and administer medications and perform surgical procedures in the treatment of disease or injury.

Vascular Surgery

Vascular Surgery is a specialty of surgery in which diseases of the vascular system, or arteries and veins, are managed by medical therapy, minimally-invasive catheter procedures and surgical reconstruction.

Trainee Selection

Trainees are selected directly into one of the nine specialty training programs. The earliest point at which application can be made for the first year of training (SET1) is during PGY2 with entry for successful trainees in PGY3.

Any person wishing to apply for selection into one or more of the surgical specialties must fulfil all of the generic eligibility criteria, plus the eligibility criteria for the specific specialty or specialties.

There are five general eligibility criteria which apply across all nine specialties. The trainee must:

- have permanent residency or citizenship status of Australia or New Zealand;
- be a graduate of a medical school recognised by the Australian or New Zealand Medical Councils;
- have unconditional registration to practise in Australia or general scope registration to practise in New Zealand;
- have satisfactorily completed PGY1 and be in PGY2 or later; and
- be willing to consent to a full criminal history check, including submission of relevant documentation on request, to enable this to be undertaken.

All generic eligibility requirements must be completed prior to the closing of registration for selection in the year of application. A detailed list of the specific eligibility criteria for each specialty is provided on the college website.

Trainee Assessment

SET trainees complete rotations in approved surgical training hospitals. In addition, all trainees must complete the Australian and New Zealand Surgical Skills Education and Training (ASSET) course, the Early Management of Severe Trauma (EMST) course, and the Care of the Critically Ill Surgical Patient (CCrISP) course. Early assessment requirements include generic and specialty-specific basic sciences examinations and generic clinical examinations.

Trainees perform clinical rotations in units designated by the specialty in which they are selected as providing career aligned requirements. During training there is an increased focus on workplace competency assessment and in-training assessment. All trainees are required to achieve satisfactory performance in clinical rotation and must successfully complete the fellowship examination before being awarded fellowship of the college.

Overseas Trained Specialists

The processes for assessing the suitability of overseas trained doctors for practice as surgeons in Australia are in accordance with the principles outlined in the:

- AMC application procedures and requirements for specialist assessment;
- AMC/Committee of Presidents of Medical Colleges (CPMC)/state and territory medical boards/Australian Government Department of Health/state and territory

health departments' Assessment Process for Area of Need specialists: User's Guide; and

- AMC/CPMC Joint Standing Committee on Overseas Trained Specialists Assessment of Overseas Trained Specialists: *Template for Colleges*.

The college aims to assess an overseas trained specialist (referred to by the College as an International Medical Graduate) within three months of the receipt of a complete application. Interviews are currently undertaken six times per year; in February, April, June, August, October and December.

The specialist assessment of the overseas trained specialist focuses on education, training, quality, quantity and scope of clinical experience, level of formal assessment including specialist qualifications in surgery, recency of relevant practice and relevant professional skills and attributes in order to determine substantial comparability with Australian standards. The elements of such a test of substantial comparability are that the doctor has an acceptable overseas qualification, acceptable competency according to the RACS list of competencies and acceptable recency and currency of surgical practice.

The college assesses each international medical graduate on an individual basis, scrutinising a range of documentation supplied by the doctor that covers their education, training, qualifications and surgical experience. If this assessment determines that the applicant is not comparable to an Australian or New Zealand trained surgeon, a written assessment with recommendations is made. Where the written assessment suggests comparability, an interview is scheduled with the applicant.

As a result of the new policies implemented in 2006, assessment panels may recommend a period of assessment of clinical practice by oversight or supervision and/or a requirement to sit the fellowship examination for applicants to achieve fellowship of the college. Where an applicant is deemed not comparable to an Australian or New Zealand trained surgeon, the applicant is required to complete medical registration requirements, including the AMC examinations before applying for specialist training.

Accreditation

With the accreditation of hospital posts for SET, the specialties each accredit specific hospital positions according to the level of training they are able to offer a trainee.

Specialist surgical training is conducted in surgical training posts in which the trainees are supervised and mentored by appropriately qualified surgeons. Accreditation is based on 43 criteria grouped within seven standards as follows:

- Standard 1 - education facilities and systems required;
- Standard 2 - quality of education, training and learning;
- Standard 3 - surgical supervisors and staff;
- Standard 4 - support services for trainees;
- Standard 5 - clinical load and theatre sessions;
- Standard 6 - equipment and clinical support services; and
- Standard 7 - clinical governance, quality and safety.

Hospitals that wish to host a new training post or seek reaccreditation of current posts are invited to make a submission to the college documenting how the post satisfies the minimum requirements for accreditation. Submissions are considered by the relevant specialty board for compliance and posts may be accredited on the basis of this assessment. However, the usual practice is the recommendation of an inspection visit.

Inspection teams are nominated by the specialty board and jurisdictions are invited to nominate a representative as a full member of the team. On completion of an inspection visit, the team will prepare a draft report containing the recommendation. This report is sent to the hospital for comment on factual matters. The final draft report is then prepared for review by the specialty board, which makes a recommendation on accreditation to the Board of Specialist Surgical Training.

The recommendation of the Board is incorporated into the final report and the decision communicated to the hospital.

Hospital accreditation is regularly reviewed. It is recognised that facilities at different hospitals positions will vary throughout a training program and the specialties maintain a constant vigil as to the efficacy of each position.

Further Information

www.surgeons.org

Appendix C:

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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 or General Practice Education and Training (GPET) 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.

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.

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 Applicants

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) is a geographic area in which the general population need for health care is not met. Population needs for health care are deemed to be unmet if a district has less access to Medicare services than the national average.

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.

Appendix D:

EXTENDED DATA TREND TABLES

Table D1: Commencing medical students: Domestic, international and proportion of females, 2000–2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Increase 2000-2013 (%)
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	122.9
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	..
Annual increase (%)	..	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	..
International[(a)(b)]	299	309	367	378	421	460	426	436	499	487	529	529	651	636	112.7
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	..
Annual increase (%)	..	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	..
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**	121.0
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	..

(a) International students are those studying as private or sponsored students who are not Australian citizens, permanent residents or New Zealand citizens.
(b) From 2009 data include Ochsner cohort from UQ.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D2: Commencing medical students by university and state/territory, 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New South Wales									
Newcastle/UNE	..	0	113	193	196	223	198	204	218
Notre Dame Sydney	..	0	..	111	113	108	113	115	121
Sydney	..	0	264	267	299	276	327	302	310
UNSW	242	257	275	274	277	283	275	263	273
UWS	..	..	104	120	133	130	122	126	120
Wollongong	..	..	79	82	86	84	85	85	85
Total NSW	**242**	**257**	**835**	**1,047**	**1,104**	**1,104**	**1,120**	**1,095**	**1,127**
Victoria									
Deakin	..	..	..	120	136	141	132	139	136
Melbourne PG	..	..	93	79	85	..	..	0	0
Melbourne UG	227	298	230	248	..	..	0	0	0
Melbourne MD	..	..	..	na	..	..	331	328	330
Monash PG	..	..	..	na	73	78	89	87	82
Monash UG	251	272	313	293	301	306	305	316	321
Total Vic	**478**	**570**	**636**	**740**	**595**	**525**	**857**	**870**	**869**
Queensland									
Bond	..	0	85	90	91	92	87	95	96
Griffith	..	0	150	149	156	156	154	154	158
Queensland[(a)]	..	0	374	402	429	483	447	444	421
UQ Ochsner (USA)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	105
James Cook	99	99	112	174	180	209	195	192	235
Total Qld	**99**	**99**	**721**	**815**	**856**	**940**	**883**	**968**	**1,015**
Western Australia									
Notre Dame Fremantle	..	0	100	105	109	104	102	106	111
UWA PG	..	..	..	59	64	63	65	69	0
UWA UG	174	188	199	147	173	173	171	0	0
Total WA	**174**	**188**	**299**	**311**	**346**	**340**	**338**	**175**	**111**
South Australia									
Adelaide	138	133	170	177	179	201	190	208	159
Flinders	..	0	123	136	144	136	167	166	168
Total SA	**138**	**133**	**293**	**313**	**323**	**337**	**357**	**374**	**327**
Tasmania									
Tasmania	62	64	127	125	124	127	121	116	120
Australian Capital Territory									
ANU	..	0	85	82	94	96	94	88	100
Total	**1,193**	**1,311**	**2,996**	**3,433**	**3,442**	**3,469**	**3,770**	**3,686**	**3,669**

UG - undergraduate **PG - postgraduate** **MD - Doctor of Medicine**

(a) From 2009 data include Ochsner cohort from UQ.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D3: Commencing domestic medical students by university and state/territory, 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New South Wales									
Newcastle/UNE		..	92	167	172	195	179	183	192
Notre Dame Sydney		..	..	111	113	108	113	115	121
Sydney		..	226	226	251	223	261	223	232
UNSW	186	211	214	208	210	215	206	199	214
UWS		..	104	115	118	109	104	103	103
Wollongong		..	72	71	74	74	78	75	76
Total NSW	**186**	**211**	**708**	**898**	**938**	**924**	**941**	**898**	**938**
Victoria									
Deakin	..	..	..	120	134	134	131	130	131
Melbourne PG	..	..	84	74	79	..	..	0	0
Melbourne UG	147	220	157	172	..	..	..	0	0
Melbourne MD	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	290	294
Monash PG	..	..	..	..	67	70	67	77	75
Monash UG	176	187	238	227	247	251	249	253	263
Total Vic	**323**	**407**	**479**	**593**	**527**	**455**	**752**	**750**	**763**
Queensland									
Bond	..	..	85	85	83	88	85	95	95
Griffith	..	..	150	149	156	156	154	154	152
Queensland	..	..	320	302	306	318	305	302	308
James Cook	95	93	106	169	162	182	182	166	201
Total Qld	**95**	**93**	**661**	**705**	**707**	**744**	**726**	**717**	**756**
Western Australia									
Notre Dame Fremantle	..	..	100	105	109	104	102	106	111
UWA PG	..	..	..	59	64	63	65	60	0
UWA UG	148	169	174	119	145	146	146	0	0
Total WA	**148**	**169**	**274**	**283**	**318**	**313**	**313**	**166**	**111**
South Australia									
Adelaide	102	117	146	157	155	185	175	178	124
Flinders	..	..	105	116	125	122	142	147	143
Total SA	**102**	**117**	**251**	**273**	**280**	**307**	**317**	**325**	**267**
Tasmania									
Tasmania	55	55	106	106	99	103	100	94	100
Australian Capital Territory									
ANU	..	..	81	76	86	94	92	85	98
Total	**909**	**1,052**	**2,560**	**2,934**	**2,955**	**2,940**	**3,241**	**3,035**	**3,033**

UG - undergraduate **PG - postgraduate** **MD - Doctor of Medicine**

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D4: Commencing international medical students by university and state/territory, 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New South Wales									
Newcastle/UNE	..	0	21	26	24	28	19	21	26
Notre Dame Sydney	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	..	0	38	41	48	53	66	79	78
UNSW	56	46	61	66	67	68	69	64	59
UWS	..	0	0	5	15	21	18	23	17
Wollongong	..	0	7	11	12	10	7	10	9
Total NSW	**56**	**46**	**127**	**149**	**166**	**180**	**179**	**197**	**189**
Victoria									
Deakin	..	0	0	0	2	7	1	9	5
Melbourne PG	..		9	5	6	..	0	0	0
Melbourne UG	80	78	73	76	0	..	0	0	0
Melbourne MD	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	38	36
Monash PG	0	0	0	0	6	8	22	10	7
Monash UG	75	85	75	66	54	55	56	63	58
Total Vic	**155**	**163**	**157**	**147**	**68**	**70**	**105**	**120**	**106**
Queensland									
Bond	..	0	0	5	8	4	2	0	1
Griffith	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Queensland[(a)]	..	0	54	100	123	165	142	142	113
UQ Ochsner (USA)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	105
James Cook	4	6	6	5	18	27	13	26	34
Total Qld	**4**	**6**	**60**	**110**	**149**	**196**	**157**	**251**	**259**
Western Australia									
Notre Dame Fremantle	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UWA PG	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
UWA UG	26	19	25	28	28	27	25	0	0
Total WA	**26**	**19**	**25**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**25**	**9**	**0**
South Australia									
Adelaide	36	16	24	20	24	16	15	30	35
Flinders	..	0	18	20	19	14	25	19	25
Total SA	**36**	**16**	**42**	**40**	**43**	**30**	**40**	**49**	**60**
Tasmania									
Tasmania	7	9	21	19	25	24	21	22	20
Australian Capital Territory									
ANU	..	0	4	6	8	2	2	3	2
Total	**284**	**259**	**436**	**499**	**487**	**529**	**529**	**651**	**636**

UG - undergraduate **PG - postgraduate** **MD - Doctor of Medicine**

(a) From 2009 data include Ochsner cohort from UQ.

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D5: Medical students in Australian universities, 2000–2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Increase 2000-2013 (%)
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	115.6
Proportion female (%)	49.5	50.9	52.6	54.0	48.3	55.2	55.7	55.8	55.3	54.6	54.2	53.0	51.5	51.2	..
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	..
International[(a)]	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	141.5
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	..
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	..
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**	**119.4**
Annual increase (%)	..	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	..

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

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D6: Medical students: Domestic, international[(a)] and total by state/territory, 2005–2013

Year		NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
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**

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

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D7: Domestic medical school graduates from Australian universities, 1997–2012

University	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adelaide	96	93	103	98	90	84	81	94	85	92	85	98	83	94	97	111
ANU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	90	72	83	75	87
Bond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	74	81	69
Deakin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	123
Flinders	72	56	56	54	54	58	56	67	62	66	77	75	74	102	109	113
Griffith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	116	151	133	150
James Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	74	65	66	82	94	88	92
Melbourne	161	168	184	190	193	174	206	179	178	211	186	199	198	212	234	231
Monash	131	131	132	125	129	150	145	144	143	123	137	159	165	181	219	290
Newcastle	56	62	65	60	65	65	59	65	59	61	67	77	85	104	70	140
Notre Dame Fremantle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	80	86	98	104
Notre Dame Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	106
Queensland	219	211	224	191	220	220	215	225	218	215	284	238	279	332	290	307
Sydney	197	205	201	137	119	185	188	190	176	147	202	208	208	221	222	237
Tasmania	52	42	45	56	54	53	45	55	46	62	58	64	73	89	67	97
UNSW	156	134	145	157	158	165	159	163	188	166	186	177	163	166	187	198
UWA	104	117	101	127	121	110	112	105	107	118	126	142	182	207	172	165
UWS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	91
Wollongong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	67	66
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**

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D8: Medical graduates: Domestic, international and proportion of domestic, international and females, 1999–2012

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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
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
Proportion female (%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	56.2	57.2	54.1	54.1	55.0	53.2
International[(a)]	144	152	113	161	203	216	267	298	316	401	465	474	457	507
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
Proportion female (%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	52.5	54.6	51.6	54.2	51.6	52.9
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**
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

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

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D9: Medical graduates: Domestic, international[(a)] and total by state/territory, 2004–2012

Year		NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
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	0	87	2,777
	International	133	151	134	43	21	16	0	9	507
	2012 Total	**971**	**795**	**752**	**267**	**290**	**113**	**..**	**96**	**3,284**
2004-2012	**Total**	**5,598**	**4,867**	**4,391**	**2,165**	**1,812**	**744**	**0**	**506**	**20,083**

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

Source: Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc

Table D10: Postgraduate year 1: Commencing trainees or supervised training places by state/territory, 2004–2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory	554	566	628	[b]533	688	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	668	657	[e]756	[f]849	[h]923
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	62	62	78	88	93
Victoria	371	397	406	447	454	506	557	625	698	707
Queensland	246	280	323	357	411	444	558	644	[g]663	678
South Australia	155	171	183	213	227	[d]246	230	247	256	276
Western Australia	136	132	137	155	175	228	240	267	282	300
Tasmania	49	52	71	[c]56	51	62	58	71	73	75
Northern Territory	20	24	23	15	24	27	32	35	41	44
Commonwealth funded[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Australia	**1,531**	**1,622**	**1,771**	**1,776**	**2,030**	**2,243**	**2,394**	**2,723**	**2,950**	**3,118**

(a) PGY1 positions funded by the Commonwealth Government under the Additional Medical Internships Initiative 2013.
(b) January allocation only, whereas previous years also include mid-year allocation.
(c) Actual allocation figures are 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 2011 was 770.
(f) Total number of intern positions available for 2012 was 850.
(g) Approximate numbers only based on acceptances registered in eRecruitment system.
(h) Total number of intern positions available for 2013 was 927.

Source: State and territory government health departments

Table D11: Postgraduate year 2: Commencing doctors by state/territory, 2004–2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory	394	416	414	449	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	na	640	686	617	803	881
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	36	40	62	58	73	64
Victoria[a]	436	412	432	477	467	540	543	[f]585	[i]644	[l]742
Queensland	na	337	na	284	[c]441	[d]458	474	[g]575	[j]734	683
South Australia	124	134	172	220	161	[e]300	183	[h]189	[k]244	[m]356
Western Australia	190	145	172	96	224	276	241	330	469	[n]308
Tasmania	54	68	88	[b]28	49	107	79	103	87	104
Northern Territory	18	24	24	32	44	44	45	64	47	56
Australia	**1,216**	**1,536**	**1,302**	**1,586**	**1,422**	**2,405**	**2,313**	**2,521**	**3,101**	**3,194**

(a) These numbers are an underestimate as not all PGY2 posts are included in the postgraduate medical council computer match.
(b) Actual allocation is not available. Figures based on number of offers made.
(c) Figure based on number of offers made.
(d) Commencement data are based upon the total number of declined job offers registered in the eRecruitment system.
(e) Approximate number only. Post graduate Medical Council of SA was in its first year of managing TMO recruitment and accurate numbers will be available for the next report.
(f) A total of 667 hospital medical officer 2 positions were included in the computer matching process and 644 positions were matched. Of these 644 matched positions, 18 candidates declined their Victorian offer. All hospital medical officer 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 hospital medical officer match. Health services are able to exempt positions from the matching process, so the number is an underestimate.
(g) Commencement data are approximate and is based upon the total number of acceptances registered in the eRecruitment system.
(h) Includes only the number of PGY2 commencing who completed internship in SA.
(i) A total of 667 hospital medical officer 2 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 hospital medical officer 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 hospital medical officer match. Health services are able to exempt positions from the matching process, so the number is an underestimate.
(j) Commencement data are approximate and is based upon the total number of acceptances registered in the eRecruitment system.
(k) Data based on number of job offers made to PGY2 doctors via SA IMET centralised process. Employment could occur outside of this process.
(l) A total of 708 hospital medical officer 2 positions were included in the hospital medical officer Computer Match and of these, 689 positions were matched. 17 of the 689 matched candidates subsequently declined their offer. A further 36 candidates were offered and accepted a hospital medical officer 2 position. A further 34 positions were directly recruited by health services.
(m) Data based on number of job offers made to PGY2 doctors via SA IMET centralised process. Additional employment occurs outside of this process. Data were not available.
(n) New data checking processing has enabled cleaner data and ensures the capture of PGY2 only.

Source: State and territory government health departments

Table D12: Basic training positions/trainees by medical specialty, 2000–2013

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adult medicine	487	585	765	626	784	726	809	967	1,609	1,666	1,893	1,951	2,197	2,475
Anaesthesia	..	..	..	..	324	318	318	360	410	509	504	617	615	555
Dermatology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	41	39	42	44	42	46
Emergency medicine	21	165	183	214	244	231	292	320	319	732	803	785	821	727
General practice - ACRRM[(a)]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	141	..	..
Intensive care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	114	82	167	152	192	199
Obstetrics and gynaecology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	277	301	295	330	354	356
Ophthalmology	..	..	..	..	22	48	52	50	51	53	55	53	55	53
Paediatrics	155	199	240	143	259	199	173	190	436	459	554	530	664	812
Psychiatry	..	..	..	..	..	638	602	610	623	661	677	661	804	833
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**

(a) In the Independent Pathway all registrars receive recognised prior learning for first year of training. In 2009-2011 ACRRM reported those in PRRT as basic.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D13: Basic training positions/trainees by state/territory, 2000–2013

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
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
Increase 2000-2013 (%)	210.3	281.7	444.1	204.5	310.6	312.5	1225.0	396.0	282.8

Source: Medical colleges

Table D14: Basic training first-year positions/trainees by medical specialty, 2000–2013

Medical specialty	2000	(b)2001	(b)2002	(b)2003	(b)2004	(b)2005	(b)2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adult medicine	na	177	247	na	207	253	262	202	336	436	522	583	610	585
Anaesthesia	na	..	..	na	..	162	159	195	197	169	240	321	314	215
Dermatology	na	..	..	na	..	..	..	16	23	18	23	20	26	22
Emergency medicine	na	..	..	na	..	na	na	54	9	..	..	..	240	241
Intensive care	na	..	..	na	..	..	..	14	7	2	11	7	9	28
Obstetrics and gynaecology	na	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	81	81	77	87	83	89
Ophthalmology	na	..	..	na	..	25	30	24	24	27	25	26	28	25
Paediatrics	na	52	57	na	33	49	66	23	67	114	123	142	181	151
Psychiatry	na	..	..	na	..	..	124	90	109	118	223	239	314	313
Surgery(a)	na	..	164	na	168	195	220	234	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**na**	**229**	**468**	**na**	**408**	**684**	**861**	**852**	**854**	**965**	**1,244**	**1,425**	**1,805**	**1,669**

(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.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D15: Basic training first-year[(a)] positions/trainees by state/territory, 2000–2013

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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

(a) Covers basic training in anaesthesia from 2004, dermatology from 2007, general practice (ACRRM) 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.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D16: Basic trainees: Proportion of females by medical specialty, 2000–2013

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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
Anaesthesia	..	..	..	..	16.0	18.2	18.2	38.9	40.0	33.2	45.0	45.9	46.0	45.8
Dermatology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.2	73.2	64.1	64.3	63.6	45.2	56.5
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
Intensive care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.8	28.1	31.7	33.5	24.3	32.3	40.2
Obstetrics and gynaecology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.2	65.1	69.8	77.6	79.4	80.6
Ophthalmology	..	..	..	..	45.5	35.4	26.9	34.0	33.3	35.8	40.0	43.4	41.8	34.0
Paediatrics	61.9	58.3	58.3	61.5	62.9	66.8	72.8	0	66.7	66.4	67.9	70.6	72.7	71.4
Psychiatry	..	..	..	..	..	52.2	53.3	54.3	50.6	55.2	54.1	55.4	48.3	54.5
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**
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

Source: Medical colleges

Table D17: Basic trainees: Proportion of females by state/territory, 2000–2013

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
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

Source: Medical colleges

Table D18: Vocational training positions/trainees: Total, basic, female basic and first-year basic trainees, 2000–2013

Year	Training positions/trainees	Basic training positions/trainees	Proportion basic positions/trainees (%)	Female basic trainees	Proportion 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[(a)]	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	5,057	34.5	2,498	49.4	1,244	24.6
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
Change 2000–2013 (%)	146.3	282.8	55.3	607.9	84.8	..	..

(a) Figure for the number of training positions/trainees has been revised from the 2007 report.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D19: Advanced vocational training positions/trainees by medical specialty, 1997–2013

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Addiction medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	18	24
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
Anaesthesia	426	578	459	454	452	478	531	465	477	477	416	463	485	612	566	609	657
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	49	45	53	51	58	59	65
Dermatology[b]	42	43	50	56	55	58	60	61	60	64	31	33	39	45	54	57	49
Emergency medicine[c]	602	678	655	688	498	489	489	471	458	486	462	480	811	881	1,057	1,204	1,339
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			
- GPET															2,948	[j]3,289	3,932
- ACRRM[d]															6	[k]156	155
Intensive care	108	126	100	102	142	220	186	146	187	180	285	326	375	332	312	302	281
Medical administration	107	99	99	102	95	88	90	96	81	84	86	80	92	105	86	98	[m]107
Obstetrics and gynaecology	350	317	333	309	312	288	258	292	299	325	338	109	131	123	143	133	159
Occupational and environmental medicine	24	na	49	46	46	44	49	62	72	74	59	61	55	87	80	84	102
Ophthalmology[e]	90	90	91	91	100	95	102	105	53	50	47	70	77	49	[h]86	80	[n]90
Paediatrics	179	143	135	141	147	180	233	258	234	284	286	395	453	583	640	593	556
Palliative medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	71	24	80
Pathology	224	224	221	236	224	251	251	273	282	194	176	211	224	301	314	314	301
Pathology and RACP, jointly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	95	124	137	131	173	208	213
Psychiatry[f]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	178	177	278	322	350	[i]368	[l]417	[o]418
Public health medicine	75	75	75	56	52	62	62	65	71	80	75	75	61	60	72	61	81
Radiation oncology	50	50	51	52	58	61	69	68	77	57	96	104	328	110	137	141	122
Radiodiagnosis	186	186	189	187	195	205	236	241	263	288	299	314	101	333	366	372	364
Rehabilitation medicine	68	46	61	67	77	92	97	118	118	125	131	121	138	143	162	177	191

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sexual health medicine[(a)]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7	10	20
Sport and exercise medicine[(a)]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	27	28	[(p)]30
Surgery	478	498	541	546	590	604	660	652	663	732	774	791	901	1,000	966	1,094	983
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**	**10,214**	**10,996**	**11,832**

(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) ACRRM Independent Pathway registrars only.
(e) Ophthalmology was able to identify and report advanced trainees separately from 2005.
(f) Psychiatry was able to identify and report advanced trainees separately from 2005.
(g) Includes 39 trainees undertaking dual training in adult medicine and paediatrics. It also includes 6 ophthalmology trainees in overseas training positions.
(h) Six trainees are completing their final year of training overseas.
(i) Includes 170 fellows undertaking subspecialty training.
(j) Total number was 3,325 (included double counting of some registrars).
(k) Total excludes 4 trainees currently living overseas.
(l) RANZCP includes 229 fellows completing subspecialty training.
(m) Excludes the New Zealand and Hong Kong advanced trainees.
(n) Includes 15 trainees who are currently completing their final year overseas.
(o) Includes fellows completing advanced training certificates.
(p) Excludes 9 trainees based overseas.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table D20: Advanced vocational training positions/trainees by state/territory, 1997–2013

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
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[(a)]	2,486	2,040	1,351	599	689	147	120	129	7,581
2009[(b)]	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	1052	250	208	143	11,832
Change 1997-2013 (%)	111.2	101.5	161.5	83.9	94.8	117.4	197.1	-12.8	108.9

(a) Australian total is higher because state/territory data on 20 positions were not available.
(a) Australian total includes 100 overseas training positions.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table D21: Advanced training first-year positions/trainees by medical specialty, 1997–2013

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Addiction medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	7
Adult medicine	148	118	192	204	166	184	228	257	274	247	na	na	384	432	408	418	437
Anaesthesia	145	165	148	141	158	134	219	153	159	159	155	145	159	214	193	196	201
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24	19	22	26	26	29
Dermatology	13	8	6	9	14	15	12	3	17	17	18	18	16	18	28	28	16
Emergency medicine[b],[c]	120	121	150	150	98	115	91	108	122	110	102	na	305	282	262	293	332
General practice	400	400	410	450	450	450	600	624	626	648	648	648	684	814			
- GPET															918	[e]1,006	[i]1,152
- ACRRM															6	[f]43	0
Intensive care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na	156	60	58	82	96
Medical administration	20	20	20	20	20	21	27	27	27	30	19	15	32	8	25	24	32
Obstetrics and gynaecology	55	55	50	50	50	47	47	48	56	69	65	56	65	59	58	66	89
Occupational and environmental medicine	12	na	10	na	na	na	8	na	na	na	na	na	6	27	19	23	0
Ophthalmology	21	24	18	18	18	26	28	25	22	26	27	27	20	27	28	27	29
Paediatrics[c]	59	43	68	68	50	48	63	97	89	119	na	na	162	131	170	141	119
Palliative medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	11	9	67
Pathology[d]	50	43	49	48	71	54	44	46	58	87	90	85	66	50	40	51	65
Pathology and RACP (jointly)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	49	54
Psychiatry	118	122	118	117	126	127	106	115	142	131	39	102	99	129	112	[g]216	119
Public health medicine	24	24	24	na	na	16	15	18	12	10	10	14	8	28	22	12	0
Radiation oncology	..	4	na	11	12	6	10	14	15	14	25	15	24	15	27	24	27
Radiodiagnosis	43	50	62	41	41	34	37	21	9	51	48	32	47	56	96	70	65

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rehabilitation medicine	13	14	19	20	25	27	29	29	30	30	32	20	38	30	34	57	0
Sexual health medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Sport and exercise medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7
Surgery	128	139	139	162	184	185	188	197	240	208	421	218	299	250	207	246	[j]238
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**	**2,817**	**[h]3,114**	**3,184**

(a) Addiction medicine, palliative medicine, sexual health medicine and sports and exercise medicine were recognised as specialties in 2009.
(b) Due to retrospective data collection, the number of estimated first year advanced vocational trainees in 2008 is unavailable.
(c) Emergency medicine and paediatrics data account for trainees undertaking paediatric emergency medicine.
(d) The 2008 and 2009 numbers include trainees from joint pathology and RACP.
(e) Total number is 1,012 (includes double counting of some registrars).
(f) Excludes one trainee currently living overseas.
(g) Psychiatry number includes 71 fellows in subspecialty training.
(h) Total number of first year registrars across all states (excluding double counting of registrars and one trainee from overseas).
(i) Figures include both basic and advanced trainees together. It also includes those who are enrolled or who have completed training.
(j) Excludes 28 trainees that deferred SET training commencement in 2012.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table D22: Advanced vocational training first-year positions/trainees by state/territory, 1997–2013

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
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

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table D23: Advanced vocational trainees: Proportion of females by medical specialty, 1997–2013

Medical specialty	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Addiction medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.4	30.8	44.4	46.0
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
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
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.5	31.1	35.8	29.4	27.6	38.9	52.3
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
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
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			
- GPET															65.8	64.9	64.9
- ACRRM															33.3	27.5	25.0
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
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
Obstetrics and gynaecology	48.9	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
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
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
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
Palliative medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.4	63.8	60.0	67.5
Pathology[b]	46.0	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
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.4	35.7	56.3
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
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
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
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
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
Sexual health medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.6	28.6	80.0	70.0
Sport and exercise medicine[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.2	25.0	20.5
Surgery	17.2	13.3	12.6	12.8	13.4	12.1	14.4	17.1	16	18	18.3	23.3	23.1	22.8	[b]23.8	25.5	28.1
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**
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

(a) Addiction medicine, palliative medicine, sexual health medicine and sport and exercise medicine were recognised as specialties in 2009.
(b) Data include trainees undertaking Pathology and RACP jointly up to 2010.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table D24: Advanced trainees: Proportion of females by state/territory, 1997–2013

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
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	50.1	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	48.4
2011	53.8	49.9	47.3	48.2	47.3	51.2	61.6	34.5	50.1
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

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table D25: Vocational training positions/trainees: Total, advanced, female advanced and part-time advanced trainees, 1997–2013

Year	Training positions/trainees	Advanced training positions/trainees	Proportion advanced positions/trainees (%)	Female advanced trainees	Proportion female advanced trainees (%)	Part-time advanced	Proportion part-time advanced (%)
1997	6,422	5,665	88.2	2,322	41.0	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[(a)]	11,249	6,833	60.7	3,181	46.6	739	10.8
2008[(b)]	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	1,379	12.5
2013	17,888	11,832	66.2	6,160	52.1	1,576	13.3
Change 1997-2013 (%)	178.5	108.9	-24.9	165.3	27.1	432.4	155.8

(a) Figure for the number of training positions/trainees has been revised from the 2007 report.
(b) Figure for the number of advanced training positions/trainees has been revised from the 2008 report.

Source: Medical colleges and GPET

Table D26: New fellows by medical specialty, 2000–2012

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2000–2012	Change 2000–2012 (%)
Addiction medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	4	..	..
Adult medicine	159	129	170	168	190	181	247	209	303	397	346	362	456	297	186.8
Anaesthesia	95	123	165	133	128	198	135	150	234	197	243	223	229	134	141.1
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	7	11	9	17	12	19	..	..
Dermatology	8	14	21	9	12	13	14	23	11	11	26	21	20	12	150.0
Emergency medicine	40	61	34	82	80	58	78	69	95	82	77	78	135	95	237.5
General practice															
- RACGP	365	324	670	746	661	671	628	592	819	928	835	1,037	[(a)]1,216	851	233.2
- ACRRM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	40	28	38	63	..	..
Intensive care	11	22	20	15	20	29	23	36	62	63	60	50	63	52	472.7
Medical administration	9	7	6	10	15	4	13	11	10	9	18	14	19	10	111.1
Obstetrics and gynaecology	54	49	46	57	29	28	49	46	66	56	83	90	81	27	50.0
Occupational and environmental medicine	3	1	4	4	6	6	6	6	11	11	5	2	4	1	33.3
Ophthalmology	25	21	20	30	20	26	16	30	14	11	26	29	38	13	52.0
Paediatrics	40	41	51	55	57	74	73	47	114	116	91	102	146	106	265.0
Palliative medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	7	16	..	..
Pathology	42	35	37	43	41	48	46	77	68	64	63	59	70	28	66.7
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	29	29	..	
Psychiatry	80	70	82	70	109	85	90	72	147	125	154	131	136	56	70.0
Public health medicine	11	11	13	6	8	4	13	15	13	12	15	4	7	-4	-36.4
Radiation oncology	14	12	10	9	10	19	9	12	11	18	13	22	20	6	42.9
Radiodiagnosis	46	26	36	40	37	39	74	54	54	44	54	77	115	69	150.0
Rehabilitation medicine	13	10	13	12	15	13	19	24	21	13	22	23	26	13	100.0
Sexual health medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	3	3	..	..
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	5	1	1	3	2	..	..
Surgery	111	103	108	117	115	155	155	176	171	174	184	212	217	106	95.5
Total	**1,126**	**1,059**	**1,506**	**1,606**	**1,553**	**1,656**	**1,700**	**1,680**	**2,262**	**2,396**	**2,401**	**2,629**	**3,134**	**2,008**	**178.3**

(a) Excludes 107 new fellows awarded fellowship but living overseas.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D27: New fellows by state/territory, 2000–2012

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2000	361	301	197	90	108	29	11	29	1,126
2001	360	258	168	94	112	27	10	19	[a]1,071
2002	499	392	254	115	155	38	15	25	[a]1,506
2003	518	384	324	140	167	43	8	9	[a]1,610
2004	476	414	262	161	173	23	4	10	[a]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	2,257
2009	620	548	471	196	225	47	25	41	[a]2,285
2010	734	603	479	179	272	52	29	40	2,388
2011	744	713	603	198	242	45	31	41	2,614
2012	863	759	702	241	328	89	43	64	[a]3,103
Change 2000-2012 (%)	139.1	152.2	256.3	167.8	203.7	206.9	290.9	120.7	175.6

(a) Australian total includes new fellows who completed their training overseas and so differs from total of states and territories.

Source: Medical colleges

Table D28: New fellows: Proportion of females by medical specialty, 2000–2012

Medical specialty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Addiction medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	33.3	..	25.0
Adult medicine	42.1	34.1	41.8	42.3	38.4	36.8	36.8	38.3	41.6	35.8	37.6	37.0	39.9
Anaesthesia	18.9	32.5	30.9	27.8	28.9	43.0	43.0	31.3	35.0	29.4	32.5	31.8	41.5
Anaesthesia - pain medicine	..	..	..	..	..	40.0	40.0	0.0	9.1	33.3	29.4	33.3	15.8
Dermatology	37.5	42.9	33.3	33.3	66.7	42.9	42.9	34.8	90.9	90.9	53.8	57.1	65.0
Emergency medicine	25.7	29.5	25.0	39.0	42.5	31.3	30.8	33.3	36.8	36.6	44.2	34.6	45.2
General practice													
- RACGP	59.2	56.8	47.9	47.7	46.8	46.8	46.8	50.0	44.8	43.3	56.0	51.9	50.8
- ACRRM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	31.8	27.5	39.3	22.5	31.7
Intensive care	18.2	18.2	10.0	20.0	20.0	8.7	8.7	13.9	25.8	23.8	23.3	24.0	11.1
Medical administration	22.2	28.6	66.7	50.0	53.3	30.8	30.8	27.3	50.0	11.1	27.8	11.1	42.1
Obstetrics and gynaecology	44.4	59.2	56.5	56.1	51.7	46.9	46.9	58.7	62.1	62.5	56.6	63.3	54.3
Occupational and environmental medicine	0.0	0.0	16.7	25.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	16.7	45.5	9.1	20.0	0	50.0
Ophthalmology	24.0	19.0	20.0	13.3	50.0	31.3	31.3	50.0	35.7	36.4	30.8	15.8	28.9
Paediatrics	77.5	53.7	64.7	55.1	64.9	45.2	45.2	57.4	56.1	47.4	57.1	63.7	64.4
Palliative medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	66.7	85.7	56.3
Pathology	45.2	42.9	45.9	37.2	45.0	65.2	65.2	53.2	51.5	46.9	47.6	59.3	55.7
Pathology and RACP (jointly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.4	37.9	51.7
Psychiatry	32.5	45.7	42.7	42.9	45.9	48.1	54.4	43.1	42.2	42.4	46.8	50.4	52.9
Public health medicine	63.6	45.5	30.8	66.7	62.5	85.7	84.6	80.0	69.2	58.3	53.3	71.4	57.1
Radiation oncology	35.7	41.7	50.0	66.7	50.0	55.6	55.6	50.0	36.4	44.4	53.8	50.0	45.0
Radiodiagnosis	19.6	38.5	22.2	25.0	37.8	33.8	33.8	24.1	25.9	40.9	24.1	29.9	31.3
Rehabilitation medicine	15.4	60.0	61.5	75.0	40.0	63.2	63.2	62.5	52.4	69.2	59.1	52.2	57.7
Sexual health medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	100.0	33.3
Sport and exercise medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	50.0
Surgery	7.2	12.6	13.0	13.7	6.1	13.5	13.5	16.5	15.2	19.5	14.1	15.1	19.4
Total (%)	**40.3**	**41.8**	**41.1**	**41.3**	**44.0**	**40.7**	**41.2**	**40.7**	**41.0**	**39.0**	**44.0**	**43.8**	**44.7**

Source: Medical colleges

Table D29: New fellows: Proportion of females by state/territory, 2000–2012

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
2000	42.1	36.2	42.6	40.0	41.7	27.6	27.3	51.7	40.3
2001	37.7	40.3	42.9	43.6	49.1	44.4	40.0	52.6	41.8
2002	42.1	43.8	34.3	41.7	40.6	44.7	60.0	48.0	41.1
2003	44.0	42.2	40.1	33.6	42.5	39.5	62.5	22.2	41.3
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	44.5	47.7	41.1	41.9	35.7	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	44.7

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. In order to improve data comparability and quality these were refined for the 13th report and the specifications further expanded to cover the prevocational and vocational levels, and international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists for the MTRP 14th and 15th reports.

The data specifications used in compilation of the MTRP 17th report are as follows. These were sent to all jurisdictions, medical colleges, Medical Deans Australia and New Zealand Inc, General Practice Education and Training Ltd and the Australian Medical Council as relevant to the data each provides.

Prevocational training

Definition:	Postgraduate training undertaken by junior doctors who enter the medical workforce. **Postgraduate Year 1 (PGY1)** The year of supervised clinical training completed by graduates of an AMC accredited medical school. This is also known as the intern year. **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.
Data source:	State and territory health departments
Scope:	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. It also includes international medical graduates who have completed the AMC MCQ and clinical examinations and who must complete a supervised year of training to be eligible for general medical registration.
Statistical unit:	Number of trainees/doctors
Collection period:	Academic year 2013
Guide for use	
State/Territory:	This is the state/territory where training is being provided. It is not the place of residence of trainees undertaking the vocational training.

Prevocational medical training 2013

Data items	Values
Commencing PGY1 trainees	
Type of graduate	Australian trained local (own state) ▪ Commonwealth-supported ▪ Full-fee paying
	Australian trained local (interstate) ▪ Commonwealth-supported ▪ Full-fee paying
	New Zealand medical graduates
	International students who graduated from an Australian medical school ▪ Own state ▪ Interstate
	Australian Medical Council graduates
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW
	Vic
	Qld
	SA
	WA
	Tas
	NT
	ACT
Commencing PGY2 doctors	
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
	Australian Medical Council graduates
	Other/Unspecified
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW
	Vic
	Qld
	SA
	WA
	Tas
	NT
	ACT

Vocational training

Definition:	**Vocational trainee** 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.
Data source:	Medical colleges General Practice Education and Training Limited
Scope:	The scope includes Australian medical school graduates who are: ▪ undertaking basic or advanced training; ▪ undertaking their training overseas; and ▪ undertaking research programs. New Zealand and other international medical graduates who are working/training in an accredited training position/post within Australia are to be included. Whereas non-Australian medical school graduates who are being trained overseas through an Australian medical college are to be excluded. The scope includes those who are undertaking training on a part-time basis or who have interrupted their training through approved extended leave. 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.
Statistical unit:	Number of trainees
Collection period:	Calendar year 2013 Latest available data for trainees who are undertaking basic or advanced training in 2013. Calendar year 2012 Examination/assessment outcome data, new fellow and fellow data are to be reported for the previous year, 2012.
Definition:	**Overseas trained specialist** A doctor whose specialist medical qualifications were acquired in a country other than Australia.
Data source:	Medical colleges
Scope:	All overseas trained specialists who have applied to the AMC 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 2012

Guide for use	
Basic training	A defined period of 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 advance components. Data on these programs should be included under advanced training.
State/Territory	This is the state/territory in which the vocational training is provided by the accredited specialist medical college/faculty or other vocational training provider. This is not the place of residence of trainees undertaking the vocational training.
State/Territory of fellow	This is the place of residence of fellows. 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.
Accreditation approach	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. Accreditation varies depending upon whether positions or posts, sites, facilities, units or programs are accredited.
Training discontinuation	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. Trainees who have been given approved extended leave are excluded.
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	The total number of trainees who have sat an examination and the number who have sat and passed the examination. Data excludes examination results from overseas medical practitioners wishing to practise in Australia. Examination results for international medical graduates who have been assessed as being partially comparable are not to be included.
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	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. Since 1 January 2010 rural areas have been defined using the 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	A medical practitioner, who has been granted fellowship of the medical college through completion of a college training program or by other mechanisms. 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. It excludes those who hold life membership by virtue of their age and those who are retired.
Substantially comparable	Medical colleges assess overseas trained specialists to determine whether they meet Australian standards to practise their specialty within Australia. 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.
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
	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	

Data item	Values
Basic training – first year	
Specialty	As defined by the medical college
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW
	Vic
	Qld
	SA
	WA
	Tas
	NT
	ACT
Advanced training – first year	
Specialty	As defined by the medical college
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW
	Vic
	Qld
	SA
	WA
	Tas
	NT
	ACT
GPET – first year trainees	
Regional Training Provider	
State/Territory	NSW
	Vic
	Qld
	SA
	WA
	Tas
	NT
	ACT
GPET – all trainees	
Regional Training Provider	
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW
	Vic

Data item	Values
	Qld
	SA
	WA
	Tas
	NT
	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
	ACT
Subspecialty – new fellows	
Subspecialty	As defined by medical college
Sex	Female
Fellows	

Data item	Values
Specialty	As defined by medical college
Sex	Female
State/Territory	NSW
	Vic
	Qld
	SA
	WA
	Tas
	NT
	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:	**International medical graduate** A doctor whose basic medical qualifications were acquired in a country other than Australia. **Overseas trained specialist** A doctor whose specialist medical qualifications were acquired in a country other than Australia.
Data source:	▪ AMC for pathway data relating to international medical graduates ▪ Medical colleges.
Scope:	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. 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.
Statistical unit:	▪ Number of international medical graduates ▪ Number of overseas trained specialists
Collection period:	Calendar year 2012. Latest available data at a specified time of data collection for international medical graduates and overseas trained specialists.

Data item	Values

Data item	Values
International medical graduates and overseas trained specialists	
AMC pathways for international medical graduates	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 as defined in MTRP	
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 MTRP 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.

Specialty	MTRP 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	-	Year 1	usually PGY1[(b)]
	-	Year 2	usually PGY2[(b)]
	basic	Year 3	Provisional Training Year
	advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training Year
	advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training Year
	advanced	Year 6	Advanced Training Year
	advanced	Year 7	Advanced Training Year

(a) Offered as an additional year if required, most trainees finish in the fourth year.
(b) Refers to two years of 'basic training' preceding provisional training but it usually comprises of PGY1 and PGY2.

Specialty	MTRP defined	Year of training	Medical College defined
General practice (ACRRM and RACGP)[c]	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	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
Medical administration	advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
Obstetrics and gynaecology	basic	Year 1	Integrated Training Program (Year 1)
	basic	Year 2	Integrated Training Program (Year 2)
	basic	Year 3	Integrated Training Program (Year 3)
	basic	Year 4	Integrated Training Program (Year 4)
	advanced	Year 5	Elective Training (Year 1)
	advanced	Year 6	Elective Training (Year 2)
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
Pain medicine[d]	advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
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
Physicians – addiction medicine[e]	advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training

(c) GP titles are more curricula descriptors rather than actual training year names.
(d) Training requirements vary from one to three years, depending on the primary specialist qualification.
(e) Basic training program requirements are to be met prior to entering the particular physician training program.

Specialty	MTRP defined	Year of training	Medical college defined
Physicians - adult medicine	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 - 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	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	basic	Year 1	Basic Training Year 1
	basic	Year 2	Basic Training Year 2
	basic	Year 3	Basic Training Year 3
	advanced	Year 4	Advanced Training Year 1
	advanced	Year 5	Advanced Training Year 2
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)

(f) Entry requirement of a minimum of two years clinical experience.
(g) An exception for paediatric rehabilitation which is three years basic and three years advanced training.

Specialty	MTRP defined	Year of training	Medical College defined
Radiodiagnosis	advanced	Year 1	Phase 1 - General radiology training
	advanced	Year 2	Phase 1 - General radiology training
	advanced	Year 3	Phase 1 - General radiology training
	advanced	Year 4	Phase 2 - Systems focused rotations
	advanced	Year 5	Phase 2 - Systems focused rotations
Sport and exercise medicine[(h)]	advanced	Year 1	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 2	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
	advanced	Year 3	Advanced Training
Surgery[(i)]	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

(h) Three years basic training (PGY1-PGY3) to be completed prior to entering the medical college training program.
(i) Five year training programs for general surgery, orthopaedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, urology and vascular surgery and six year training programs for cardiothoracic surgery, neurosurgery and paediatric surgery.