

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

James Cook University MBBS graduate intentions and intern destinations: a comparative study with other Queensland and Australian medical schools

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Since 1999 the number of medical school places in Australia has increased substantially in response to workforce shortages, with some of the increased capacity in regional and rural communities. The James Cook University (JCU) School of Medicine, the first of a number of new medical schools, was established with a mission to address the health needs of rural, remote and tropical Australia through aligning student selection, curriculum and assessment practices to encourage generalist postgraduate careers needed in rural and regional areas. This article reports early evidence on the career outcomes of graduates in the first six cohorts from 2005 to 2010, and compares this with available data from other Queensland and Australian medical schools.

Methods: Data were gathered from two sources to allow comparisons of career intentions and intern allocations of graduates from JCU with those from other Australian medical schools. An exit survey of JCU graduates provided JCU student data while the Medical Students Outcomes Database provided comparable data for eight other, largely metropolitan, schools.

Results: At graduation, 88% of JCU medical students intended to practise outside Australian capital cities compared with 31% of graduates from other medical schools (odds ratio [OR]: 16.5). More JCU medical graduates than others planned to work in rural towns or regional centres with a population of less than 100 000 (46% compared with 16% for the rest of Australia; OR: 4.6). Sixty-seven percent of JCU graduates undertook their internship outside a metropolitan centre compared with 17% of others (OR: 10.0), and 47% in outer regional centres compared with 5% (OR: 16.6), respectively. Medical graduates from JCU were more



likely to prefer general practice as a career (OR: 1.5), particularly rural medicine (OR 2.5), but otherwise had similar preferences to others. Interest in 'working in a rural area' increased over the course duration from 68% at entry to 76% at graduation.

Conclusion: While further follow up is needed to track career progression over a longer time, the data so far suggest that the career outcomes of JCU medical graduates are aligned with the workforce needs of the region, and different from those graduating from Australia's predominantly metropolitan medical schools, as predicted by the program's design.

Key words: Australia, Queensland, rural medical graduates, workforce intentions.

Introduction

Supplying and maintaining an adequate medical workforce in rural and remote areas has been a long-standing challenge in Australia. In an endeavour to address this challenge, the regionally-located James Cook University (JCU) established a medical school in 1999 with a mission to address the health needs of its region, producing graduates not only capable of undertaking internship anywhere in Australia or New Zealand, but also with competencies relevant to rural, remote and tropical medicine and the health of Indigenous Australian communities¹.

The school's pioneers designed a 6 year medical program based on the available evidence about initiatives that may better prepare doctors to work in rural and remote locations. These included: a selection process with ambitious targets for regional and rural background student numbers; curriculum and assessment practices developed in collaboration with rural community representatives; increased engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health issues and peoples; more frequent and longer clinical placements in small rural and remote settings; and recruitment of Faculty with substantial rural/remote experience²⁻⁵. Similar models have been adopted by several other new medical schools around the world⁶.

The JCU School of Medicine enrolled its first cohort in 2000, and by 2001 reported substantial progress towards implementing the model⁷. The program obtained accreditation by the Australian Medical Council in 2005, and

by early 2011 had graduated 6 cohorts with a total of 445 students. Throughout this period the School achieved or exceeded rural enrolment targets, with 66% from designated rural areas across the whole of Australia, based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Area (ASGC-RA) index⁸, and 69% of students from northern Australia – north of the Tropic of Capricorn from Rockhampton across to the Western Australian coast (Fig1). This high regional and rural representation reflects a process that includes an assessment of genuine interest in rural, remote, Indigenous and tropical medicine in written statements and interviews, and adjustment of academic scores for the 'rurality' of applicants' 12 years of schooling⁹. A final decision on admission is made via a combination of the scores from adjusted academic performance and interview.

Students undertake a 6 year MBBS course characterised by significant rural exposure, content, and mentorship from Year 1, strategies shown to play an important role in attracting medical practitioners to rural areas¹⁰. No student spends time in a capital city teaching hospital unless on an elective placement, and all students undertake a minimum 20 weeks of placement in small rural or remote towns – well above that occurring in other Australian medical schools at the time – with further opportunities available for extended rural experience.

The establishment of the JCU medical program occurred in the context of a doubling of medical schools and medical school places in Australia since the year 2000. Just under half of this expansion has occurred in regional Australia, and there has been concurrent establishment of outpost clinical schools



in rural and remote locations¹¹. JCU was the first of 9 new medical schools, one of a few that are oriented to meeting rural workforce needs. These and other policy measures are evidence of the community and political importance of strategies to deliver a rurally-oriented medical workforce.

There is as yet, however, little firm evidence that Australia's rural medical education initiatives have resulted in long-term improvement in the rural and remote medical workforce¹². Many evaluations of the effect of rural undergraduate placements measure intentions rather than workforce outcomes¹³⁻¹⁶, reflecting the 10-15 year duration of training from entering medical school to becoming a recognised specialist.

The JCU Medical School has been established for approximately 12 years. This article reports a study of progress towards achieving the School's mission of positively influencing graduates' rural career intentions. Graduates' career intentions for the first 6 graduating student cohorts are explored and compared with similar data from other medical schools in Queensland and the rest of Australia. In addition, the actual internship locations of JCU graduates are reported, providing a more accurate picture of likely career choices than from earlier intention data.

Methods

Study protocol and survey

Two data sources were used to address different components of the study. The data on career intentions and intern year locations for the first 6 graduating JCU cohorts were from the annual, in-house exit surveys between 2005 and 2010 of students about to graduate. This written survey sought information on: preferred geographical location of future medical practice; location of internship; preferred medical career specialty (and whether they had changed this intention during the course); and intention to work in a rural area on course commencement (and if they had changed this intention). Students gave informed consent to participate and

were free to decline or withdraw at any stage. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the JCU Human Research Ethics Committee (# H1804).

The data for other medical schools was a secondary analysis of de-identified data obtained from the Medical Schools Outcomes Database & Longitudinal Tracking (MSOD) project, a collaboration of all Australian medical schools that collects periodic data from medical students and medical schools for the purpose of tracking the outcomes of basic medical education¹⁷. This analysis was covered by the MSOD project, which has approval by ethics committees¹⁸ at all participating Universities (see <http://www.medicaldeans.org.au/medical-schools-outcomes-database/for-participants/university-human-research-ethics-compliance>).

The MSOD Exit Questionnaire data from 2009 to 2010 were obtained to compare graduate career intentions of graduates from other Australian medical schools with those from JCU. These data were chosen for three reasons: the years match most closely the JCU exit data; they were the most recently available MSOD data; and they were the first years that a majority of medical schools were included in the MSOD project. However, data were available for only 8 metropolitan-based medical schools: two in Queensland and six in other Australian states. None of the other new rurally-oriented medical schools had graduated any students by 2009, and three well-established schools had not yet joined the MSOD project. Hence, data from only 9 of the then 12 medical schools with comparable data were included in this study, comprising 66% of the Australian domestic medical graduate output in 2009 and 2010¹¹. The data appear to be representative of the Australian context because the mix of graduates from the leading 'group of eight' universities in the comparator sample was similar to that from all Australian schools other than JCU (76% vs 71%), as was the proportion of graduates from the 'new' medical programs established since the year 2000 (23% vs 20%).

Participants self-defined their preferred geographical location of practice in the JCU and MSOD exit surveys into five categories: capital city; major urban centre (population



>100 000); regional city or large town (25 000–100 000); smaller town (<25 000); and international.

Internship locations in both surveys were categorized using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Area (ASGC-RA) classification system⁸, using the RA categories: RA1 - Major Cities of Australia; RA2 - Inner Regional Australia; RA3 - Outer Regional Australia; RA4 - Remote Australia; RA5 - Very Remote Australia.

Analysis

Data were coded numerically and entered into the computerized statistical package SPSS release 19 (www.spss.com). Frequency analyses were conducted to compare JCU medical school data with Queensland MSOD data. Confidence intervals for odds ratios (OR) were estimated using the Woolf (logit) method¹⁹, and *p*-values calculated using two-tailed Fisher's exact χ^2 tests. Content analysis was conducted on the free text data gathered as reasons students had given for changing their intentions to work rurally and to work overseas.

Results

A total of 292 Year 6 JCU MBBS students out of a possible 445 completed the exit survey from 2005 to 2010, an overall response rate of 66%. Response rates across the years were: 2005 (50/58, 86%); 2006 (15/72, 21%); 2007 (44/67, 66%); 2008 (55/67, 82%); 2009 (57/83, 69%); and 2010 (71/98, 72%). Queensland MSOD data was derived from a total of 720 participants from other Queensland schools and a total of 1457 participants from 6 universities from all Australian states except Tasmania.

Major outcomes for the 6 JCU graduate cohorts, compared with graduates from the comparator universities from Queensland and elsewhere, are summarised in tables showing preferred geographic location, the medical specialty that students were most interested in pursuing at graduation, and the geographic area (ASGC-RA index)⁸ for the Australian city

or town where JCU graduates had been accepted to undertake an internship (Tables 1-3, respectively).

Internship practice location for 289 JCU MBBS graduates from 2005–2010 is also displayed (Fig1). Fifty-two percent of JCU graduates undertook internships in northern Australia, in particular: Townsville (32%), Cairns (14%), Mackay (5%) and Darwin (1%). A further 8% of graduates undertook their internship in Nambour, 3% in Toowoomba, and 2% in Rockhampton – all Queensland Inner Regional locations.

The JCU Exit Survey explored, in an open-ended question, whether students reportedly changed their most-preferred medical specialty and/or intention to work rurally and overseas since commencing the course, and main reason for this change. Overall, 50% of JCU graduates (143 of 284) changed their choice of postgraduate discipline over the duration of the course, almost all (92%) as a result of exposure to different disciplines during clinical and rural placement experiences.

At entry to the course, 197 (68%) of JCU graduates intended to work 'in a rural area' and this increased to 220 (76%) by graduation, with 117 students overall changing intentions to work rurally during the course. Of these 117, 102 (87%) indicated they now wanted to do some rural practice, with almost two-thirds (64) wanting to have a rural–urban mix ('urban for a while and rural for a while'; reason not specified), 23 intended to now work rurally because of positive experiences during rural placement, 10 wanted to work rurally because 'there are more career opportunities working rurally', and 5 because of 'increased interest in rural medicine'. Only 15 students changed their intention to no longer wanting to work rurally at graduation, with reasons given including: 'intended training and career opportunities only available in metropolitan areas' (7 students); 'new partner' and/or 'family commitments' (5); 'placement experiences raised my awareness of a lack of clinical support in rural practice' (2); 'over-exposure to rural [in the JCU MBBS curriculum]' (2); and, 'want to work in a big city for a while' (1).



Table 1: Preferred geographic location of future medical practice at graduation from medical school

Preferred geographical location	JCU MBBS (2005-2010) n (% total)	Other Queensland# (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%CI)	P-value**	Other states# (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%CI)	P-value**	Other Australia combined# (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%CI)	P-value**
Capital city	33 (12)	434 (63)	0.08 (0.05-0.11)	<0.001*	959 (70)	0.06 (0.04-0.08)	<0.001*	1394 (68)	0.06 (0.04-0.19)	<0.001*
Major urban centre (population >100 000)	117 (41)	141 (21)	2.7 (2.0-3.7)	<0.001*	166 (12)	5.1 (3.9-6.6)	<0.001*	307 (15)	4.0 (3.1-5.2)	<0.001*
Regional city or large town (25 000–100 000)	104 (37)	78 (11)	4.5 (3.2-6.3)	<0.001*	150 (11)	4.7 (3.6-6.2)	<0.001*	228 (11)	4.6 (3.5-6.1)	<0.001*
Smaller town (<25 000)	24 (8.5)	22 (3.2)	2.8 (1.5-5.1)	<0.001*	71 (5.2)	1.7 (1.1-2.7)	0.036*	93 (4.5)	2.0 (1.2-3.1)	0.008*
International	6 (2.1)	11 (1.6)	1.3 (0.5-3.6)	0.422	25 (1.8)	1.2 (0.5-2.8)	0.809	36 (1.8)	1.2 (0.5-2.9)	0.634
Subtotal~	284	686	-	-	1371	-	-	2058	-	-
Missing	8	34	-	-	87	-	-	121	-	-
Total	292	720	-	-	1458	-	-	2179	-	-
Preferred geographic location in Australia (composite classifications^)	JCU (2005-2010) n (% total)	Other Queensland# (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**	Other states# (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**	Other Australia combined# (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**
Outside a capital city^	245 (88)	241 (36)	13.4 (9.0-19.9)	<0.001*	387 (29)	18.4 (12.6-26.8)	<0.001*	628 (31)	16.5 (11.3-24.0)	<0.001*
Regional city or smaller^	128 (46)	100 (15)	5.0 (3.6-6.9)	<0.001*	221 (16)	4.4 (3.4-5.8)	<0.001*	321 (16)	4.6 (3.5-6.0)	<0.001*

JCU, James Cook University; MSOD, Medical Schools Outcomes Database & Longitudinal Tracking project.

#'Other Queensland' combines MSOD survey data for medical graduates from Griffith University and the University of Queensland; 'Other States' combine data for Australian National University, Flinders University, Monash University, University of Melbourne, Notre Dame (Fremantle) and the University of Sydney; 'Other Australia combined' are data from all the listed schools except JCU. ~ Total respondents, not column total. **Fisher's exact χ^2 test (two-tailed) to compare JCU data with "Other Queensland", "Other States" and "Other Australia combined" MSOD data; *statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). ^ Variables describe a composite grouping of data, with analysis excluding graduates intending to practise overseas.

Only 3 students intended to work at least sometime overseas at the start of the course, increasing to 91 (31%) by graduation. Ninety of the 91 graduates changed their intention either because of increased knowledge of overseas work opportunities (79 students) or a personal desire to help people in low-income countries (11 students).

Discussion

This study shows that JCU medical graduates appear to prefer different geographic locations of future medical practice and different specialty interests than those from other Australian

medical schools in this study, as was predicted by the design of the program. At graduation, almost nine in ten JCU graduates intended to practise outside capital cities, compared with approximately one-third of graduates from elsewhere (Table 1). Just under half of the JCU graduates intended to work in rural towns or small regional towns and centres (population <100 000), compared with one in six from the comparator schools. Both larger regional and smaller rural and remote locations in Queensland (along with other rural and remote areas in Australia) could expect workforce benefits from JCU graduates.



Table 2: Preferred medical career specialty at graduation from medical school

Intended specialty	JCU (2005-2010) n (% subtotal)	Other Queensland# (2009-2010) n (% subtotal)	OR (95%CI)	P-value**	Other states# (2009-2010) n (% subtotal)	OR (95%CI)	P-value**	Other Australia combined# (2009-2010) n (% subtotal)	OR (95%CI)	P-value**
Surgery~	61 (24)	126 (18)	1.2 (0.84-1.7)	0.322	252 (18)	1.3 (0.94-1.7)	0.249	378 (20)	1.3 (0.92-1.7)	0.264
General practice – total+	57 (22)	104 (16)	1.4 (0.96-2.0)	0.086	203 (14)	1.5 (1.1-2.1)	0.017*	307 (16)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	0.021*
[Rural and remote medicine (ACRRM)]	[21 (8)]	[31 (4)]	1.7 (0.93-2.9)	0.087	[33 (2)]	3.4 (2.0-5.6)	<0.001*	[64 (3)]	2.5 (2.0-5.6)	<0.001*
Adult internal medicine~	36 (14)	92 (13)	0.91 (0.60-1.4)	0.756	229 (16)	0.75 (0.52-1.1)	0.241	321 (17)	0.80 (0.55-1.2)	0.426
Emergency medicine	28 (11)	60 (9)	1.1 (0.70-1.8)	0.626	108 (8)	1.3 (0.87-2.0)	0.235	168 (9)	1.3 (0.82-1.9)	0.360
Paediatrics	24 (9)	55 (8)	1.0 (0.63-1.7)	0.898	97 (7)	1.3 (0.80-2.0)	0.378	152 (8)	1.2 (0.75-1.9)	0.473
Obstetrics & gynaecology	20 (8)	42 (6)	1.1 (0.65-2.0)	0.668	77 (5)	1.3 (0.81-2.2)	0.328	119 (6)	1.3 (0.77-2.1)	0.420
Anaesthetics	15 (6)	57 (8)	0.60 (0.33-1.1)	0.137	120 (8)	0.6 (0.35-1.0)	0.071	177 (9)	0.6 (0.35-1.0)	0.079
Dermatology	4 (2)	10 (1)	-	-	14 (1)	-	-	24 (1)	-	-
Psychiatry	4 (2)	7 (1)	-	-	37 (3)	-	-	44 (2)	-	-
Intensive care medicine	3 (1)	19 (3)	-	-	45 (3)	-	-	64 (3)	-	-
Radiology	3 (1)	8 (1)	-	-	18 (1)	-	-	26 (1)	-	-
Pathology	2 (1)	5 (1)	-	-	20 (1)	-	-	25 (1)	-	-
Other	1 (<1)	26 (4)	-	-	70 (5.4)	-	-	96 (5)	-	-
Subtotal	258	611	-	-	1290	-	-	1901	-	-
Undecided	33	85	-	-	131	-	-	216	-	-
Missing	1	24	-	-	36	-	-	60	-	-
Total	292	720	-	-	1457	-	-	2177	-	-

JCU, James Cook University; MSOD, Medical Schools Outcomes Database & Longitudinal Tracking project.

#'Other Queensland' combines MSOD survey data for medical graduates from Griffith University and the University of Queensland; 'Other States' combine data for Australian National University, Flinders University, Monash University, University of Melbourne, Notre Dame (Fremantle) and the University of Sydney; 'Other Australia combined' are data from all the listed schools except JCU.

+Data aggregated for all 'General Practice'; the subset [Rural and Remote Medicine (ACRRM)] are those graduates who indicated an intention to pursue general practice specialisation with the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine. ~ Includes sub-specialties. **Fisher's exact χ^2 test (two-tailed) to compare JCU data with "Other Queensland", "Other States" and "Other Australia combined" MSOD data; *statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Further, chosen internship locations for JCU medical graduates are consistent with the rural career intent data (Table 3). Two-thirds of JCU medical graduates undertook internships outside an Australian metropolitan centre, compared with one in six from comparator schools. Approximately half the JCU graduate internships were in outer regional or remote locations compared with only 5% elsewhere. While over half of JCU graduates undertook internship in northern Australia (the region they had trained in), they also accepted internships in other rural and regional locations nationally, suggesting a general positive rural workforce impact (Fig1). However, the proportion of JCU

graduates undertaking internship in a metropolitan area (33%) is higher than the 12% who indicated a wish to ultimately practise in such locations, suggesting that factors such as training pathways, availability of posts (internship allocation is currently state-based), and the desire for a metropolitan life- or work-experience may influence internship choice. Further exploration of this issue is needed, because an association between rural internship and medical graduate rural practice has been reported^{14,20-22}. Hence, it may be important to expand postgraduate training opportunities more in regional and rural than in metropolitan areas.



Table 3: Geographic classification (Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Area index) of city or town where medical graduates are to undertake internship

Location of internship (ASGC-RA classification [†])	JCU (2005-2010 graduates) n (% total)	Other Queensland [#] (2009-2010 graduates) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**	Other states [#] (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**	Other Australia combined [#] (2009-2010 graduates) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**
Metropolitan (RA-1)	95 (33)	474 (68)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	<0.001*	1227 (91)	0.05 (0.04-0.07)	<0.001*	1701 (83)	0.10 (0.08-0.13)	<0.001*
Inner regional (RA-2)	58 (20)	132 (19)	1.1 (0.8-1.5)	0.723	111 (8)	2.8 (2.0-4.0)	<0.001*	243 (12)	1.9 (1.4-2.6)	<0.001*
Outer regional (RA-3)	135 (47)	89 (13)	6.0 (4.3-8.2)	<0.001*	9 (<1)	130.8 (65.3-262.1)	<0.001*	98 (5)	17.4 (12.8-23.7)	<0.001*
Remote (RA-4)	1 (<1)	1 (<1)	-	-	5 (<1)	-	-	6 (<1)	-	-
Subtotal	289	696	-	-	1352	-	-	2048	-	-
Missing	3	24	-	-	102	-	-	126	-	-
Total	292	720	-	-	1454	-	-	2174	-	-
Location of internship (composite ASGC-RA classifications [^])	JCU (2005-2010) n (% total)	Other Queensland [#] (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**	Other states [#] (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**	Other Australia combined [#] (2009-2010) n (% total)	OR (95%-CI)	P-value**
Non-metropolitan [^] (RA 2-4)	194 (67)	222 (32)	4.4 (3.3-5.8)	<0.001*	125 (9)	20.1 (14.8-27.2)	<0.001*	347 (17)	10.0 (7.6-13.1)	<0.001*
Outer regional/remote [^] (RA 3-4)	136 (47)	90 (13)	6.0 (4.3-8.2)	<0.001*	14 (1)	85 (62.7-115)	<0.001*	104 (5)	16.6 (12.3-22.5)	<0.001*

ASGC-RA, Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Area; JCU, James Cook University; MSOD, Medical Schools Outcomes Database & Longitudinal Tracking project.

'Other Queensland' combines MSOD survey data for medical graduates from Griffith University and the University of Queensland; 'Other States' combine data for Australian National University, Flinders University, Monash University, University of Melbourne, Notre Dame (Fremantle) and the University of Sydney; 'Other Australia combined' are data from all the listed schools except JCU. **Fisher's exact χ^2 test (two-tailed) to compare JCU data with "Other Queensland", "Other States" and "Other Australia combined" MSOD data; *statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). [^]Calculations (proportions, odds and statistical tests) exclude missing data.

Data on intended field of medical specialisation (Table 2) revealed that JCU medical students at graduation had a greater career interest in general practice and rural medicine compared with graduates from other Australian schools, although not in comparison with other Queensland schools, suggesting that the more decentralised Queensland context may be different. In other respects, JCU graduates' specialty career preferences were similar to those of medical graduates elsewhere. The degree to which these intentions translate to definitive career choices remains to be seen, because half the JCU graduates in the exit survey changed their choice of

postgraduate discipline during the course and not all graduates were yet in formal postgraduate training programs. However, while medical students tend to commence their medical education without a clear view on their intended careers and only limited knowledge about some specialties from the popular media²³, the JCU program ensures that graduates are aware of the careers aligned to the specific rural, remote and Indigenous health interests of the university.

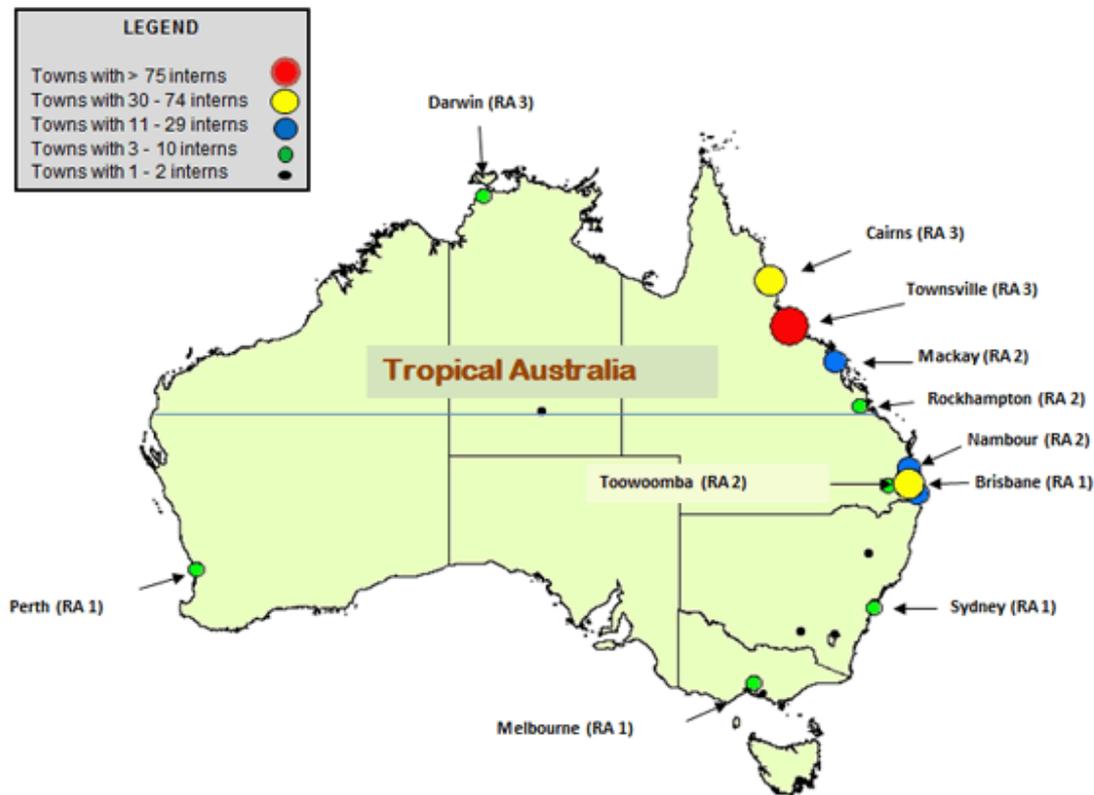


Figure 1: Location (city or town) of where JCU MBBS graduates ($n=289$) were accepted for internship between the years 2006 and 2011. Size and colour of the circle represents the number of JCU MBBS interns who spent the majority of a calendar year in that city or town. Large red circle = Townsville (>75 interns); yellow circles = Cairns and Brisbane (30–74 interns); blue circles = Mackay, Nambour and the Gold Coast (11–29 interns); green circles = Rockhampton, Darwin, Toowoomba, Perth, Sydney and Melbourne (3–10 interns); black dots = 1 or 2 interns. RA, Remoteness area (Australian Standard Geographical Classification).

It is not possible from these data to determine the impact of individual rural medical education initiatives on career outcomes, but it is possible to state that the combination of initiatives including selection, curriculum, assessment and role modelling appear to have resulted in different outcomes from those of the comparator metropolitan schools. It is likely that entering students are more aware of rural and regional career possibilities and more attracted to a non-metropolitan lifestyle. During the program, they follow a curriculum delivered in non-metropolitan contexts, and are exposed almost exclusively to non-metropolitan medical practice and professional role models. It is interesting to note

that the proportion of JCU students intending to work rurally increased over the course from 68% at entry to 76% at graduation; this is positive news for Australia's underserved rural and remote communities. The proportion of JCU graduates interested in working overseas (almost one-third) is worthy of further exploration. While the extent to which this will translate into practice is not known, the outcome is consistent with the humanitarian themes of the JCU program.



Limitations

There are some limitations to this study. Surveys of career intention have limited predictive power, although the different profile of responses between JCU graduates and others nonetheless suggest that desired workforce outcomes are likely. The response rate of the second graduating cohort was low (21%), due to the timing that year of questionnaire administration, but the overall response rate of 66% is reasonable. Comparative MSOD data was available for only two other Queensland and six other national schools in 2009-2010, none of which had a whole-of-school focus on rural medical education. All schools were, however, participating in a range of Government-funded rural initiatives, albeit differently and none to the degree that the JCU program offers. Inclusion of data, when available, from other new schools with a strong rural focus is recommended in future research. Finally, the information on whether or not impending graduates changed their intention to work rurally and to work overseas over the course duration is obtained solely from the exit survey; thus, these recollections are subject to recall bias.

Conclusions

Early trends from the first six cohorts to graduate from the JCU School of Medicine suggest that the school appears on track to meet its mission to address the workforce needs of northern and rural Australia. Most graduates have been accepted to undertake their internship in Queensland, and are much less likely to want to work in metropolitan areas than graduates from other Queensland and Australian medical schools, with nearly all graduates preferring larger non-metropolitan, outer regional and rural centres.

The JCU graduates are interested in a broad range of specialties, and are more likely than other graduates to be interested in general practice and rural medicine. Long-term studies will be needed to fully understand the workforce impact of the first of Australia's 'new' medical schools. The data provide further evidence to support continued investment in the decentralisation of medical education.

Additional positive benefits for rural workforce might be expected as graduates from other rurally-oriented medical schools commence vocational training.

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