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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AHMAC	Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AMC	Australian Medical Council
AMWAC	Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Council
ENT	ear, nose and throat
FRACGP	Fellow of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners
GP	General practitioner
MBS	Medical Benefits Schedule
Non spec	Non specialist
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OMP	Other medical practitioner
Qld	Queensland
RACGP	Royal Australian College of General Practitioners
RMO	Resident Medical Officer
SA	South Australia
Spec	Specialist
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
VRGP	vocationally registered general practitioner
WA	Western Australia

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Symbols and other usages

Throughout this publication, numbers within tables may not add to the totals shown. This is due to the rounding of estimates produced by adjusting for non-response to the survey.

Throughout this publication, percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Italics within a table denotes a subtotal.

Percentage printed as 0.0 may denote less than 0.05%.

. . denotes not applicable.

n.a. denotes not available.

1 Introduction

Background

In 1990, the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council (AHMAC) commissioned the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare to develop national health labour force statistics about the major registrable health professions. Data collections based on a national minimum data set were developed addressing the labour force planning needs of the health professions, government, service providers and educational institutions. A national medical labour force survey in conjunction with the annual re-registration of medical practitioners commenced in 1993. Prior to 1993, a number of State health authorities, specialist medical Colleges and two publishing companies conducted regular medical workforce surveys, while annual Medicare provider statistics have been available since 1984-85.

In February 1997 AHMAC reviewed medical workforce priorities and the activities of the Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee (AMWAC), which it created in 1994. It concluded that AMWAC should continue for a further five years and that the national medical labour force survey should continue annually.

Scope and coverage

The scope of the data is all practitioners registered with the medical board in each State and Territory and eligible to practise.

In some States, the coverage may exclude medical practitioners who registered for the first time during the current year. These practitioners are not required to renew their registration at the standard renewal date if the initial registration in that State has occurred within the preceding year.

Method

Each State and Territory medical board conducts an annual renewal of practitioner registration and, except for Western Australia, the survey questionnaire was sent to all medical practitioners as part of the registration renewal process. In Western Australia, the first survey conducted by the Medical Board was in conjunction with the renewal of registration in 1996. Estimates based on the 1996 survey have been included in this publication to provide national aggregates.

Timing

The statistics in this publication relate to registration renewals during the period October to December, 1995. In all States and Territories the renewal notices and the survey were dispatched at the end of September 1995. This dispatch date is generally three months before the expiry of registration. Survey data on practice activity refer to the four week period before completion of the questionnaire by each medical practitioner.

Response rate

Based on the total of the registrations in each State and Territory, the response rate (excluding Western Australia) to the survey was 79.6%. The response rate was 91.3% in New South Wales; 73.9% in Victoria; 75.4% in Queensland; 65.0% in South Australia;

65.0% in Tasmania; 67.5% in the Australian Capital Territory; and 67.7% in the Northern Territory. However, complete data were not available for all responding medical practitioners, either because not all survey questions were completed or because medical board initial registration data were incomplete or not provided.

The 1995 data for registered medical practitioners were available by age and sex for some States so it has been possible to calculate survey response rates by these characteristics. These response rates are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Survey response rate, selected States, 1995

State/sex	Age (years)											Total
	<25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70+	
(per cent—response)												
New South Wales												
Male	27.7	77.4	79.0	90.7	95.1	97.0	98.2	97.4	98.4	97.5	95.9	92.3
Female	29.3	77.4	84.5	90.8	95.0	96.8	97.0	96.3	97.5	96.0	92.5	88.5
Total	28.5	77.4	81.0	90.7	95.1	97.0	98.0	97.3	98.3	97.3	95.4	91.3
Victoria												
Male	1.2	51.5	67.9	73.1	79.0	79.6	80.9	83.1	87.4	82.6	87.1	74.9
Female	1.4	53.2	72.6	74.9	80.1	80.7	84.4	81.7	84.9	86.7	79.5	70.7
Total	1.3	52.3	69.8	73.7	79.3	79.8	81.4	82.9	87.1	83.2	86.0	73.9
Queensland												
Male	76.4	70.9	71.8	76.5	78.6	78.8	76.9	76.2	75.6	79.1	66.3	75.2
Female	60.6	69.8	76.0	78.6	82.0	83.2	74.8	77.6	70.7	83.0	64.5	75.9
Total	68.3	70.4	73.3	77.2	79.6	79.7	76.6	76.3	74.9	79.5	66.1	75.4
South												
Male	6.6	38.1	51.0	58.4	69.8	73.9	76.9	72.1	74.7	76.1	79.9	65.3
Female	1.4	41.1	54.6	66.3	72.5	77.0	82.2	80.8	75.7	76.0	66.7	60.6
Total	4.1	39.3	52.2	61.3	70.5	74.5	77.7	73.3	74.8	76.1	78.4	65.0
Tasmania												
Male	0.0	32.2	48.0	61.2	71.3	73.0	76.1	69.9	67.1	84.4	72.9	65.0
Female	3.7	46.7	57.5	71.1	83.0	84.2	82.6	85.7	83.3	92.9	75.0	65.0
Total	2.3	38.9	51.5	64.2	74.1	75.0	77.2	71.8	69.1	85.6	73.1	65.0
(number ^(a) —registrations)												
New South Wales												
Male	206	1347	1260	1829	1919	2021	1699	1307	935	990	1327	16234
Female	205	984	729	978	801	499	365	191	158	177	199	5868
Total	411	2331	1989	2807	2720	2520	2064	1498	1093	1167	1526	22102
Victoria												
Male	169	949	1306	1524	1482	1383	1092	750	618	626	753	10667
Female	144	688	860	757	554	336	205	120	93	113	132	4006
Total	313	1639	2166	2281	2036	1719	1297	870	711	739	885	14736
Queensland												
Male	72	605	830	924	926	882	727	562	389	382	502	6825
Female	66	517	455	471	373	226	143	67	58	47	62	2495
Total	139	1122	1285	1395	1299	1108	870	629	447	429	564	9322
South												
Male	76	336	447	522	504	555	480	323	237	213	298	3996
Female	70	224	240	291	178	135	90	52	37	25	36	1382
Total	146	560	688	813	682	690	570	375	274	238	334	5526
Tasmania												
Male	16	87	148	178	171	174	113	103	82	90	107	1272
Female	27	75	87	76	53	38	23	14	12	14	12	437
Total	43	162	235	254	224	212	136	117	94	104	119	1710
(per cent—total reported age)												
	2.1	11.4	12.4	14.8	13.6	12.2	9.7	6.8	5.1	5.2	6.7	100.0

(a) May not sum to totals as a result of 'unknown' sex or age.

It is apparent that medical practitioners under the age of 35 years had a lower response to the survey than had medical practitioners aged 35 years and over. Practitioners aged under 25 years represented 2.1% of registrations, those aged 25–29 years represented 11.4% and those aged 30–34 years represented 12.4%.

The overall response rate can only be estimated, not determined with complete accuracy. It is known that at least some medical practitioners who are registered in more than one State or Territory completed a questionnaire in just one State or Territory. The incidence of this occurrence cannot be ascertained because matching survey records among States and Territories is not possible.

Labour force estimates

Medical practitioners may register in more than one State or Territory. In estimating the medical labour force, it is therefore important to reduce as much as possible the consequent duplication in statistics.

The estimation of the number and characteristics of currently employed medical practitioners in each State and Territory was based on the responses of those practitioners employed solely or mainly in the State or Territory of registration. Practitioners who were on leave for three months or more, although employed were excluded from most tables of employed practitioners because not all States and Territories collected data on practitioners who were on leave.

It was assumed, for all estimates, that non-respondents to the survey in each State and Territory had the same labour force characteristics as had respondents, and the survey data were scaled up to the registrations by distributing the non-response numbers on the basis of this assumption. This process may overestimate the numbers of medical practitioners in the labour force in each State and Territory if non-respondents are more likely to be those with multiple registrations not in their home State or Territory or those not in the medical labour force. This survey error will be greater in the two Territories, which have a higher proportion of doctors registered in other jurisdictions, and lower proportions of doctors practising solely in the Territories.

In 1994, the factor used to produce the estimates was the simple ratio of total registrations to total survey responses. In 1995, sex and age data were available for all registered medical practitioners for five States (excluding Western Australia), and for these States the estimation process was based on the response rate by sex and age group. (See the table above for the difference response rates by sex and age in these States.) Practitioners aged less than 35 years had lower response rates than had practitioners aged over 35 years, and practitioners in the younger age groups also had different characteristics from those of the older ages, so there were differences arising from this improved estimation process. The main differences were:

- an increase of 377 in the estimated total number of practising medical practitioners;
- a significant shift in the sex distribution of practitioners because females were concentrated in the younger age groups. This resulted in a net increase of 640 females and decrease of 263 males; and
- an increase in the number of hospital non-specialist practitioners and specialists-in-training, with a related decrease in the number of primary care and specialist practitioners, because the younger age groups were undergoing training mainly based in hospitals.

The survey was conducted in Western Australia in 1996, but not in 1995. So that national data may be presented, estimates for Western Australia have been included in most tables based on the data from the 1996 survey scaled to the number of registrations in that State in 1995. The response rate to the 1996 Western Australian survey was 47.9%, which may affect the accuracy of all estimates.

Table 2: Difference between estimates using response rate by age and sex and overall response rate, selected States, 1995

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	Total
Registered practitioners only/mainly in home	119	125	-11	9	19	261
Clinicians						
Males:						
Primary care practitioners	-191	-124	-6	-151	8	-464
Hospital non-specialists	258	227	16	53	28	582
Specialists	-232	-235	-28	-127	-7	-629
Specialists-in-training	114	126	20	-29	17	248
<i>Total</i>	<i>-51</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-254</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>-263</i>
Females:						
Primary care practitioners	-25	0	-26	102	-9	42
Hospital non-specialists	198	169	18	104	31	520
Specialists	-26	-31	-11	19	-6	-55
Specialists-in-training	36	41	5	46	5	133
<i>Total</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>640</i>
Persons						
Primary care practitioners	-216	-124	-32	-49	-1	-422
Hospital non-specialists	456	396	34	157	59	1,102
Specialists	-258	-266	-39	-108	-13	-684
Specialists-in-training	150	167	25	17	22	381
Total	132	173	-12	17	67	377

Comparability with previous year's data

The data in this publication are not directly comparable with previous year's data—mainly as a result of the above improvements in estimation methodology.

In addition, data were collected in Victoria in the standard format for the first time in 1995. Specialists-in-training were not separately identified in the Medical Board of Victoria survey before 1995, and were included in the hospital non-specialist category mainly, with some in the specialist category.

In 1994, the number of registered medical practitioners in New South Wales was understated by 1,595 in statistics provided to the Institute. Some 1,169 of these were employed practitioners with various categories of conditional registration; the balance were identified as non-practising.

2 Total medical labour force

2.1 Overview

Overall numbers

- In December 1995, the Australian medical labour force comprised 49,659 practitioners of whom 48,941 were employed and practising in medicine, 417 were on extended leave and 300 were looking for work in medicine.
- 94.2% (46,111) of employed medical practitioners were clinicians.
- Of the clinicians, 21,037 (45.6%) were primary care practitioners, 5,288 (11.5%) were hospital non-specialists, 15,318 (33.2%) were specialists and 4,468 (9.7%) were specialists-in-training.

Age

- 74.8% and 49.9% of female and male employed medical practitioners respectively were younger than 45 years of age.
- 4,295 (8.8%) of practitioners were aged 65 years or more, and 833 (1.7%) were aged 75 years or more.

Sex

- Of the 48,941 practitioners employed in medicine, 13,322 (27.2%) were female and 35,619 (72.8%) were male.
- 53.6% of female clinicians and 42.7% of male clinicians were primary care practitioners.
- 49.5% of primary care practitioners aged less than 35 years were female, as were 57.6% of general practitioner trainees.
- 14.0% of specialists and 31.6% of specialists-in-training were female.
- Of vocationally registered primary care practitioners, 88.9% of males and 46.9% of females worked 35 or more hours per week.
- 88.1% and 68.6% of male and female specialists respectively worked 35 or more hours per week.
- 89.9% and 59.7% of male and female RACGP trainees respectively worked 35 or more hours per week.
- 96.9% and 94.9% of male and female resident medical officers and interns worked 35 or more hours per week. The most common hours per week range for both males and females was 50–64 hours, with 57.7% of males and 56.7% of female resident medical officers and interns in this range.
- 91.1% and 61.0% of male and female career medical officers respectively in acute care hospitals worked 35 or more hours per week.

Primary care practitioners

- There were 21,037 primary care practitioners in 1995, of whom 17,896 (85.1%) were vocationally registered, 1,371 (6.5%) were RACGP trainees and 1,771 (8.4%) were other medical practitioners
- 45.4% and 71.5% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively were younger than 45 years of age.

- 12.1% and 51.8% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively worked less than 35 hours per week. A further 4.3% and 1.6% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively worked 80 or more hours per week.
- 6.9% and 9.4% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively were practising mainly in a special interest area.

Aboriginal health service employment

- There were 512 medical practitioners who worked in an Aboriginal health service in 1995. It was the main job for 193 practitioners and a second or third job for 319 practitioners.
- Medical practitioners in an Aboriginal health service worked an average 23.8 hours per week.
- There were 148 Aboriginal health service clinicians per 100,000 persons of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.
- 57.5% of Aboriginal health service medical practitioners were employed in a metropolitan area.

Specialists and specialists-in-training

- There were 15,318 specialists in 1995, representing 33.2% of all clinicians and 31.3% of all medical practitioners employed in medicine.
- There were 84.3 specialists per 100,000 population in Australia.
- More than half (56.4%) of female specialists were younger than 44 years of age.
- Almost one-third (31.4%) of female specialists worked less than 35 hours per week, compared with only 11.9% of male specialists.
- The 15,318 specialists had gained 18,049 specialty qualifications. The specialties in which they were most likely to have gained their second or third qualification were general medicine (598), intensive care (131), general surgery (120), haematology (115) and cytopathology (112).
- Of the 15,318 specialists, 1,668 were practising in two specialty fields and 398 were practising in three specialty fields. The specialties in which they were most likely to have their second or third field of practice were general medicine (478), intensive care (157) and cytopathology (130).
- There were 4,468 specialists-in-training, of whom 3,056 (68.4%) were male and 1,412 (31.6%) were female.
- 58.2% of specialists worked 50 or more hours per week, and 17.5% worked 65 or more hours per week.
- 70.5% of specialists-in-training worked 50 or more hours per week, and 21.7% worked 65 or more hours per week.

Hospital non-specialists

- In 1995, there were 5,288 hospital non-specialists, of whom 2,221 (42.0%) were female. Hospital non-specialists made up 11.5% of all clinicians.
- 4,220 (79.8%) hospital non-specialists were resident medical officers or interns, and the remaining 1,607 (20.2%) were other salaried hospital career practitioners.
- 74.5% of resident medical officers and interns worked 50 or more hours per week, 17.3% worked 65 or more hours per week, and 5.9% worked 80 or more hours per week. This compares with other salaried hospital career practitioners of whom 43.6% worked 50 or more hours per week and 3.7% worked 80 or more hours per week.

- Of resident medical officers and interns, 27.4% were younger than 25 years of age; 65.7% were aged 25–34 years; and the remaining 6.9% were aged 45 years and over.
- 36.4% of other salaried hospital career practitioners were younger than 35 years of age; 33.5% were aged 35–44 years; 17.0% were aged 45–54 years and the remaining 13.0% were aged 55 years and over.

Medical labour force in hospitals

- There were 20,647 medical practitioners working in public hospitals in 1995—42.2% of all practising medical practitioners. Of these, 5,630 (27.3%) were female.
- There were 3,392 medical practitioners working in private hospitals in 1995—6.9% of all practising medical practitioners. Of these, 551 (16.2%) were female.

Rural medical labour force

- There were 7,972 medical practitioners in the rural medical work force in 1995, and these made up 16.3% of all employed medical practitioners. This contrasted with the overall population distribution of 29.3% in rural and remote areas.
- 7,544 (94.6%) of the rural medical work force worked in a rural or remote area in their main job, and 428 (5.4%) worked in a metropolitan area in their main job and a rural or remote area in their second or third jobs.
- Most (61.5%) practitioners mainly working in rural and remote areas were employed in primary care.
- The average age of medical practitioners employed in rural and remote areas was 45.4 years. This average age was lower in remote areas (41.4 years).
- Average hours worked by medical practitioners employed in rural areas was 49.9 hours per week and was 52.4 hours in remote areas. Some 83.1% were working 35 or more hours per week

Overseas-trained medical practitioners

- Of the 48,941 employed medical practitioners in 1995, 82.6% had obtained their initial qualification in Australia (80.4%) or New Zealand (2.2%), with a further 8.0% in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 5.4% in Asia and the remaining 4.0% in other countries.

Temporary resident practitioners

- Of the 458 temporary resident medical practitioners in 1995, 120 were trained in Australia and 338 (73.8%) were overseas-trained.

Medical education and training

- 1,642 Australian citizen/permanent resident students completed medicine courses in 1995—1,235 (75.2%) completed undergraduate courses and 407 (24.8%) completed postgraduate courses. Of these, 46.9% (770) were female, up from 36.3% in 1989.
- There were 928 Australian citizen/permanent resident students commencing bachelor level courses in 1996. Of these, 48.5% were female. The hiatus while two major universities changed from a six-year undergraduate medical course to a four-year postgraduate course significantly decreased the number of students commencing in 1996.
- Of these commencing students, 88.6% originated from a capital city or other metropolitan area, 10.1% were from a rural area and 0.5% were from a remote area. In contrast, 70.6% of the population were living in metropolitan areas in 1996, 26.2% were in rural areas and 3.1% were in remote areas.

Additions to the population of medical practitioners from migration

- In 1995–96, 626 medical practitioners who were citizens of foreign countries permanently migrated to Australia. Almost half (49.4%) previously resided in Asia, 13.9% were from the United Kingdom or Ireland, and 11.3% were from New Zealand.
- During the same year, 153 medical practitioners permanently migrated from Australia. 32.0% moved to New Zealand.

Additions to the medical work force from migration

- In 1995–96, 980 medical practitioners who were citizens of foreign countries arrived in Australia temporarily to take up employment—412 for a long-term stay and 568 for a short-term stay. Of these, 56.6% previously resided in the United Kingdom or Ireland and 9.9% were from New Zealand.
- 78.8% of visas issued in 1995–96 to medical practitioners for permanent migration were in the preferential and concessional family categories.
- During the same year, 790 Australian citizen/permanent resident medical practitioners left Australia temporarily to take up employment overseas—424 on a long-term basis and 366 for a short-term stay. Of these, 32.0% were intending to work in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 31.0% in Asia, 18.6% in the United States of America or Canada and 3.8% in New Zealand.
- In 1995–96, there were 3,381 Medicare providers who were not active in 1994–95. Of these, 983 were overseas trained.
- There were 2,564 Medicare providers active in 1994–95 who ceased to bill Medicare in 1995–96. Of these, 861 were overseas trained.
- In 1995–96, the Medicare work force of overseas trained medical practitioners increased by a net 122 persons.
- In 1996, there were 289 overseas-trained medical practitioners who were ratified for registration for medical practice by the Australian Medical Council.

Trends

- Between 1984–85 and 1995–96, the number of medical practitioners providing Medicare services increased by 47.7% from 27,372 to 40,428.
- General practice providers comprised 61.9% of Medicare medical practitioners in 1984–85 and, after rising to 62.7% in 1989–90, declined to 60.3% in 1995–96.
- The average number of Medicare services per person increased from 10.42 in 1994–95 to 10.72 in 1995–96, with general practitioner attendances increasing from 5.46 to 5.58 per person.

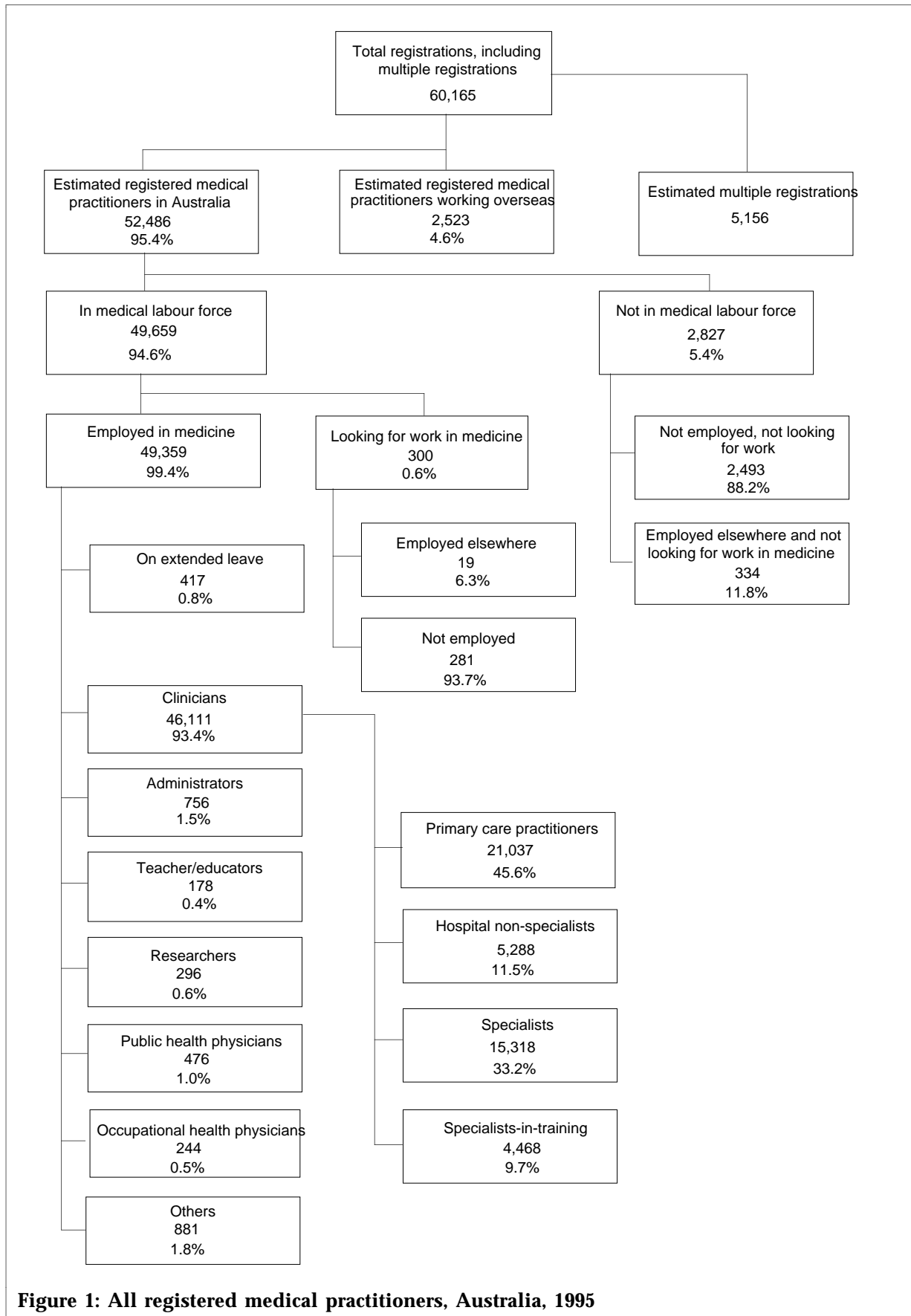


Figure 1: All registered medical practitioners, Australia, 1995

2.2 Total medical labour force

This chapter presents data on the overall number of medical practitioners registered in Australia and the broad composition of the medical labour force nationally and in each State or Territory in December 1995. Features of these data include the following.

Medical labour force

- The Australian medical labour force comprised 49,659 practitioners, of whom 48,941 were employed and practising in medicine, 417 were on extended leave and 300 were looking for work in medicine.
- Of the 48,941 practitioners employed in medicine, 13,322 (27.2%) were female and 35,619 (72.8%) were male.
- 94.2% (46,111) of employed medical practitioners were clinicians.
- Of the clinicians, 21,037 (45.6%) were primary care practitioners, 5,288 (11.5%) were hospital non-specialists, 15,318 (33.2%) were specialists and 4,468 (9.7%) were specialists-in-training.

Registrations

- There were 52,486 registered medical practitioners in Australia and a further 2,523 with Australian registration who were practising overseas.

State comparisons

- Queensland and Western Australia were 12.0% and 15.6% respectively below the national average of medical practitioners per 100,000 population, and South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory were 17.4% and 30.4% respectively above the average. South Australia had the oldest age structure of any of the State and Territory populations and, therefore, the highest need for medical services, while the Australian Capital Territory provided regional medical services to south east New South Wales in addition to servicing the Territory's population.

Sex distribution

- 74.8% and 49.9% of female and male employed medical practitioners respectively were younger than 45 years of age.
- 93.3% of females and 94.6% of males were clinicians.
- 53.6% of female clinicians and 42.7% of male clinicians were primary care practitioners.
- 49.5% of primary care practitioners aged less than 35 years were female, and 57.6% of general practitioner trainees were female.
- 14.0% of specialists and 31.6% of specialists-in-training were female.

Table 3: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
<i>Clinician:</i>	12,134	8,143	5,452	2,789	3,296	879	669	317	33,678
Primary care practitioner	5,220	3,313	2,415	1,207	1,398	433	268	126	14,379
Hospital non-specialist	1,301	638	532	157	262	68	66	44	3,067
Specialist	4,581	3,273	2,040	1,214	1,331	319	298	119	13,175
Specialist-in-training	1,031	920	466	211	305	59	37	28	3,056
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	663	677	258	85	131	39	66	22	1,941
Administrator	154	187	66	25	46	9	23	11	520
Teacher/educator	50	30	21	8	11	4	2	0	127
Researcher	71	57	17	12	21	3	9	7	197
Public health physician	95	95	47	19	16	6	6	3	288
Occupational health	78	61	22	15	9	10	9	0	205
Other	214	246	84	6	28	8	16	2	604
Total	12,797	8,820	5,710	2,874	3,427	918	735	339	35,619
Females									
<i>Clinician:</i>	4,397	2,999	2,026	1,049	1,183	336	311	133	12,433
Primary care practitioner	2,230	1,560	1,153	597	627	216	192	83	6,658
Hospital non-specialist	924	452	370	153	196	51	50	25	2,221
Specialist	755	597	294	181	217	41	44	14	2,143
Specialist-in-training	487	391	209	118	142	28	26	11	1,412
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	324	288	121	46	57	15	25	13	889
Administrator	76	85	33	17	11	1	8	3	235
Teacher/educator	22	19	9	2	0	0	0	0	52
Researcher	37	27	11	10	6	2	5	2	99
Public health physician	65	56	30	11	12	4	5	5	188
Occupational health	19	10	1	2	4	3	0	0	39
Other	105	92	37	4	23	5	8	3	277
Total	4,721	3,287	2,147	1,094	1,240	351	336	146	13,322
Persons									
<i>Clinician:</i>	16,531	11,142	7,478	3,838	4,479	1,215	980	450	46,111
Primary care practitioner	7,450	4,873	3,567	1,804	2,025	649	460	209	21,037
Hospital non-specialist	2,226	1,089	902	310	458	119	115	69	5,288
Specialist	5,336	3,870	2,334	1,395	1,548	360	342	133	15,318
Specialist-in-training	1,518	1,310	674	329	447	87	62	39	4,468
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	987	965	379	131	188	54	91	35	2,831
Administrator	230	272	100	42	56	10	31	14	756
Teacher/educator	72	49	30	10	11	4	2	0	178
Researcher	108	84	27	21	27	5	14	8	296
Public health physician	160	151	77	31	28	9	11	8	476
Occupational health	97	71	23	17	13	13	9	0	244
Other	319	338	122	10	51	13	24	5	881
Total	17,517	12,107	7,857	3,968	4,666	1,269	1,071	485	48,941
(per cent—persons)									
<i>Clinician:</i>	35.8	24.2	16.2	8.3	9.7	2.6	2.1	1.0	100.0
Primary care practitioner	35.4	23.2	17.0	8.6	9.6	3.1	2.2	1.0	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	42.1	20.6	17.1	5.9	8.7	2.2	2.2	1.3	100.0
Specialist	34.8	25.3	15.2	9.1	10.1	2.4	2.2	0.9	100.0
Specialist-in-training	34.0	29.3	15.1	7.4	10.0	1.9	1.4	0.9	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	34.9	34.1	13.4	4.6	6.6	1.9	3.2	1.3	100.0
Administrator	30.5	36.0	13.2	5.6	7.5	1.3	4.2	1.8	100.0
Teacher/educator	40.5	27.6	16.8	5.4	6.4	2.2	1.0	0.0	100.0
Researcher	36.5	28.5	9.2	7.1	9.3	1.8	4.7	2.9	100.0
Public health physician	33.7	31.8	16.2	6.5	5.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	100.0
Occupational health	39.7	29.2	9.6	7.1	5.3	5.3	3.8	0.0	100.0
Other	36.2	38.3	13.8	1.1	5.8	1.5	2.7	0.6	100.0
Total	35.8	24.7	16.1	8.1	9.5	2.6	2.2	1.0	100.0

Table 4: Employed medical practitioners per 100,000 population: occupation and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<i>Clinician:</i>	268.7	246.5	225.5	219.7	303.5	256.7	321.3	254.2	253.8
Primary care practitioner	121.1	107.8	107.6	103.3	137.2	137.1	151.0	117.9	115.8
Hospital non-specialist	36.2	24.1	27.2	17.7	31.0	25.1	37.8	38.7	29.1
Specialist	86.7	85.6	70.4	79.9	104.9	76.2	112.0	75.3	84.3
Specialist-in-training	24.7	29.0	20.3	18.8	30.3	18.3	20.5	22.3	24.6
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	16.0	21.4	11.4	7.5	12.7	11.5	30.0	20.0	15.6
Administrator	3.7	6.0	3.0	2.4	3.8	2.1	10.3	7.9	4.2
Teacher/educator	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.0
Researcher	1.8	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.1	4.6	4.8	1.6
Public health physician	2.6	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.6	4.6	2.6
Occupational health	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	2.7	3.1	0.0	1.3
Other	5.2	7.5	3.7	0.6	3.5	2.8	7.9	2.8	4.9
Total	284.7	267.8	236.9	227.2	316.3	268.2	351.3	274.2	269.4

(per cent—relative to total)

<i>Clinician:</i>	105.9	97.1	88.8	86.6	119.6	101.2	126.6	100.2	100.0
Primary care practitioner	104.6	93.1	92.9	89.2	118.5	118.4	130.4	101.8	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	124.3	82.8	93.5	60.9	106.7	86.3	129.9	133.1	100.0
Specialist	102.9	101.5	83.5	94.7	124.5	90.3	132.9	89.3	100.0
Specialist-in-training	100.4	117.9	82.7	76.6	123.3	74.5	83.2	90.5	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	102.9	137.1	73.4	48.0	81.6	73.5	192.5	128.5	100.0
Administrator	90.1	144.5	72.3	58.0	92.0	49.4	247.9	189.1	100.0
Teacher/educator	119.6	111.1	92.2	56.5	78.4	83.4	62.1	0.0	100.0
Researcher	107.9	114.5	50.6	74.1	114.2	67.9	281.0	294.4	100.0
Public health physician	99.5	127.6	88.9	67.2	73.3	74.3	135.6	175.3	100.0
Occupational health	117.3	117.4	52.8	73.6	65.0	201.8	229.1	0.0	100.0
Other	106.9	154.0	75.5	11.5	71.4	58.2	162.4	57.0	100.0
Total	105.7	99.4	88.0	84.4	117.4	99.6	130.4	101.8	100.0

Note: Population data refer to estimated population at 31 December 1995.

Source: ABS: Cat. No. 3101.0, June quarter, 1996.

Table 5: All registered medical practitioners: employment status, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Employment status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Only in this State	12,363	8,598	5,537	2,856	3,321	898	647	324	34,544
Mainly in this State	434	222	174	17	106	20	87	15	1,076
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,797</i>	<i>8,820</i>	<i>5,710</i>	<i>2,874</i>	<i>3,427</i>	<i>918</i>	<i>735</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>35,619</i>
Mainly in another State	566	250	125	37	59	54	98	103	1,292
Only in other States	981	576	529	90	258	157	147	191	2,931
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,547</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>4,224</i>
On extended leave	59	40	16	11	20	8	3	5	163
Practising overseas	835	562	204	35	137	40	42	17	1,873
Currently not employed	880	391	221	147	167	92	46	9	1,954
Employed, not in	126	68	21	15	20	3	6	2	262
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,244</i>	<i>10,708</i>	<i>6,826</i>	<i>3,209</i>	<i>4,089</i>	<i>1,273</i>	<i>1,078</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>44,094</i>
Females									
Only in this State	4,622	3,251	2,126	1,091	1,224	346	312	143	13,115
Mainly in this State	98	36	21	4	16	4	24	3	207
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,721</i>	<i>3,287</i>	<i>2,147</i>	<i>1,094</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>13,322</i>
Mainly in another State	94	54	18	4	14	7	19	15	224
Only in other States	244	175	116	25	61	34	25	28	707
<i>Total</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>931</i>
On extended leave	80	84	36	17	23	9	2	3	254
Practising overseas	274	211	83	8	52	6	15	2	651
Currently not employed	413	189	83	34	44	28	21	9	820
Employed, not in	43	26	12	2	4	2	0	0	91
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,868</i>	<i>4,028</i>	<i>2,495</i>	<i>1,184</i>	<i>1,437</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>16,070</i>
Persons									
Only in this State	16,985	11,849	7,662	3,947	4,544	1,245	960	467	47,658
Mainly in this State	532	259	195	21	122	24	112	18	1,283
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,517</i>	<i>12,107</i>	<i>7,857</i>	<i>3,968</i>	<i>4,666</i>	<i>1,269</i>	<i>1,071</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>48,941</i>
Mainly in another State	660	305	142	41	73	61	117	118	1,517
Only in other States	1,225	752	645	115	319	191	172	220	3,638
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,885</i>	<i>1,056</i>	<i>787</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>5,155</i>
On extended leave	139	124	52	29	43	17	5	8	417
Practising overseas	1,109	773	287	42	189	46	57	19	2,523
Currently not employed	1,293	580	304	181	210	120	67	19	2,775
Employed, not in	169	94	34	17	25	5	6	2	353
Total	22,112	14,736	9,321	4,393	5,526	1,710	1,496	870	60,164

(continued)

Table 5 (continued): All registered medical practitioners: employment status, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Employment status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
(per cent—males)									
Only in this State	76.1	80.3	81.1	89.0	81.2	70.6	60.0	48.5	78.3
Mainly in this State	2.7	2.1	2.5	0.5	2.6	1.6	8.1	2.3	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>80.8</i>
Mainly in another State	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	4.3	9.1	15.5	2.9
Only in other States	6.0	5.4	7.8	2.8	6.3	12.4	13.7	28.7	6.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>
On extended leave	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4
Practising overseas	5.1	5.3	3.0	1.1	3.4	3.1	3.9	2.5	4.2
Currently not employed	5.4	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.1	7.2	4.3	1.4	4.4
Employed, not in medicine	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
(per cent—females)									
Only in this State	78.8	80.7	85.2	92.1	85.2	79.2	74.7	70.5	81.6
Mainly in this State	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0	5.8	1.6	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>82.9</i>
Mainly in another State	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.6	4.6	7.3	1.4
Only in other States	4.2	4.4	4.6	2.1	4.2	7.7	5.9	13.9	4.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>
On extended leave	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.6
Practising overseas	4.7	5.2	3.3	0.6	3.6	1.5	3.6	0.8	4.0
Currently not employed	7.0	4.7	3.3	2.9	3.0	6.4	4.9	4.5	5.1
Employed, not in medicine	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
(per cent—persons)									
Only in this State	76.8	80.4	82.2	89.8	82.2	72.8	64.1	53.6	79.2
Mainly in this State	2.4	1.8	2.1	0.5	2.2	1.4	7.5	2.1	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>81.3</i>
Mainly in another State	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.3	3.6	7.8	13.6	2.5
Only in other States	5.5	5.1	6.9	2.6	5.8	11.2	11.5	25.2	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>8.6</i>
On extended leave	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.7
Practising overseas	5.0	5.2	3.1	1.0	3.4	2.7	3.8	2.1	4.2
Currently not employed	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.8	7.0	4.5	2.1	4.6
Employed, not in medicine	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	595	7,064	9,408	8,467	4,704	2,786	654	33,678
Primary care practitioner	4	2,026	4,504	3,832	2,034	1,572	406	14,379
Hospital non-specialist	588	1,889	363	131	68	25	2	3,067
Specialist	0	605	4,087	4,447	2,602	1,189	247	13,175
Specialist-in-training	2	2,543	454	57	0	0	0	3,056
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	9	254	458	435	388	295	103	1,941
Administrator	0	57	151	159	96	48	8	520
Teacher/educator	0	9	31	25	38	22	2	127
Researcher	0	32	64	30	43	18	12	197
Public health physician	4	80	74	56	47	23	5	288
Occupational health	0	16	45	60	43	30	10	205
Other	4	61	92	105	121	155	67	604
Total	603	7,318	9,866	8,902	5,092	3,081	758	35,619
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	572	4,655	4,200	1,950	669	323	64	12,433
Primary care practitioner	0	1,989	2,772	1,245	386	213	51	6,658
Hospital non-specialist	568	1,271	237	101	33	9	2	2,221
Specialist	0	248	961	573	249	100	11	2,143
Specialist-in-training	4	1,147	230	31	0	0	0	1,412
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	20	224	300	172	104	58	11	889
Administrator	0	44	100	46	28	16	2	235
Teacher/educator	0	6	17	13	10	7	0	52
Researcher	0	31	40	15	6	6	0	99
Public health physician	9	63	50	38	21	7	0	188
Occupational health	0	8	20	9	2	0	0	39
Other	11	73	73	52	37	21	10	277
Total	592	4,879	4,500	2,122	773	381	76	13,322
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	1,167	11,719	13,608	10,417	5,373	3,108	719	46,111
Primary care practitioner	4	4,016	7,276	5,077	2,421	1,785	457	21,037
Hospital non-specialist	1,156	3,160	600	232	101	34	4	5,288
Specialist	0	853	5,048	5,020	2,851	1,289	258	15,318
Specialist-in-training	6	3,691	684	87	0	0	0	4,468
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	29	477	758	607	491	353	115	2,831
Administrator	0	101	252	205	124	64	10	756
Teacher/educator	0	14	49	37	47	29	2	178
Researcher	0	63	103	44	49	24	12	296
Public health physician	14	142	124	94	68	30	5	476
Occupational health	0	23	65	70	46	30	10	244
Other	15	134	165	157	157	176	77	881
Total	1,195	12,197	14,366	11,024	5,865	3,462	833	48,941
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	2.5	25.4	29.5	22.6	11.7	6.7	1.6	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.0	19.1	34.6	24.1	11.5	8.5	2.2	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	21.9	59.8	11.4	4.4	1.9	0.6	0.1	100.0
Specialist	0.0	5.6	33.0	32.8	18.6	8.4	1.7	100.0
Specialist-in-training	0.1	82.6	15.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	1.0	16.9	26.8	21.4	17.4	12.5	4.1	100.0
Administrator	0.0	13.4	33.3	27.1	16.4	8.5	1.3	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	7.9	27.3	21.0	26.6	16.2	1.0	100.0
Researcher	0.0	21.2	35.0	15.0	16.7	8.3	3.9	100.0
Public health physician	2.8	29.9	26.0	19.7	14.3	6.2	1.0	100.0
Occupational health	0.0	9.6	26.8	28.5	18.7	12.4	4.1	100.0
Other	1.7	15.2	18.7	17.8	17.9	20.0	8.7	100.0
Total	2.4	24.9	29.4	22.5	12.0	7.1	1.7	100.0

Table 7: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, New South Wales, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	217	2,390	3,189	3,181	1,791	1,095	272	12,134
Primary care practitioner	0	531	1,504	1,541	830	644	170	5,220
Hospital non-specialist	217	841	169	47	19	9	0	1,301
Specialist	0	169	1,351	1,576	942	441	102	4,581
Specialist-in-training	0	849	165	17	0	0	0	1,031
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	4	80	175	122	138	113	30	663
Administrator	0	15	46	36	33	20	4	154
Teacher/educator	0	3	19	8	14	7	0	50
Researcher	0	12	22	14	15	9	0	71
Public health physician	4	25	33	17	9	5	2	95
Occupational health	0	3	20	24	15	14	3	78
Other	0	23	35	25	52	59	21	214
Total	221	2,470	3,364	3,304	1,929	1,208	301	12,797
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	214	1,544	1,502	719	260	135	23	4,397
Primary care practitioner	0	526	962	472	156	99	16	2,230
Hospital non-specialist	214	566	98	33	10	4	0	924
Specialist	0	75	346	200	95	32	7	755
Specialist-in-training	0	377	97	14	0	0	0	487
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	13	69	119	64	42	11	5	324
Administrator	0	6	42	16	7	4	2	76
Teacher/educator	0	3	8	5	6	0	0	22
Researcher	0	5	24	4	3	0	0	37
Public health physician	9	21	15	10	7	3	0	65
Occupational health	0	4	9	3	2	0	0	19
Other	4	30	21	26	16	4	4	105
Total	227	1,613	1,622	783	302	146	28	4,721
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	430	3,934	4,691	3,901	2,051	1,230	294	16,531
Primary care practitioner	0	1,056	2,466	2,014	985	744	186	7,450
Hospital non-specialist	430	1,408	267	80	28	13	0	2,226
Specialist	0	244	1,697	1,777	1,037	473	109	5,336
Specialist-in-training	0	1,226	262	31	0	0	0	1,518
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	18	149	294	187	180	125	35	987
Administrator	0	20	88	52	40	24	6	230
Teacher/educator	0	6	27	13	20	7	0	72
Researcher	0	17	46	18	18	9	0	108
Public health physician	14	46	49	26	16	8	2	160
Occupational health	0	7	29	27	18	14	3	97
Other	4	53	56	50	68	63	25	319
Total	448	4,082	4,985	4,087	2,231	1,355	329	17,517
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	2.6	23.8	28.4	23.6	12.4	7.4	1.8	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.0	14.2	33.1	27.0	13.2	10.0	2.5	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	19.3	63.2	12.0	3.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
Specialist	0.0	4.6	31.8	33.3	19.4	8.9	2.0	100.0
Specialist-in-training	0.0	80.7	17.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	1.8	15.1	29.8	18.9	18.2	12.6	3.5	100.0
Administrator	0.0	8.8	38.3	22.4	17.4	10.5	2.6	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	8.6	36.9	18.0	27.2	9.3	0.0	100.0
Researcher	0.0	15.7	42.2	17.0	17.0	8.1	0.0	100.0
Public health physician	8.4	28.5	30.3	16.4	10.1	5.3	1.0	100.0
Occupational health	0.0	7.0	29.7	27.9	18.3	14.1	3.0	100.0
Other	1.3	16.5	17.6	15.8	21.3	19.8	7.7	100.0
Total	2.6	23.3	28.5	23.3	12.7	7.7	1.9	100.0

Table 8: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Victoria, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	170	1,894	2,391	1,934	983	638	133	8,143
Primary care practitioner	0	571	1,136	810	385	338	73	3,313
Hospital non-specialist	170	379	54	20	10	3	2	638
Specialist	0	167	1,081	1,082	588	297	58	3,273
Specialist-in-training	0	777	120	23	0	0	0	920
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	103	144	167	116	99	47	677
Administrator	0	34	56	60	25	9	4	187
Teacher/educator	0	3	6	5	9	6	2	30
Researcher	0	11	16	7	10	8	6	57
Public health physician	0	35	19	16	16	9	0	95
Occupational health	0	3	14	19	10	12	4	61
Other	0	17	33	60	47	57	32	246
Total	170	1,996	2,536	2,101	1,099	737	181	8,820
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	145	1,226	978	411	137	86	16	2,999
Primary care practitioner	0	563	623	229	85	48	11	1,560
Hospital non-specialist	145	244	37	20	6	0	0	452
Specialist	0	83	270	155	45	38	5	597
Specialist-in-training	0	335	48	7	0	0	0	391
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	87	95	49	29	24	4	288
Administrator	0	34	31	9	6	5	0	85
Teacher/educator	0	2	5	4	4	3	0	19
Researcher	0	10	5	4	1	6	0	27
Public health physician	0	19	20	9	6	2	0	56
Occupational health	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	10
Other	0	19	28	19	12	8	4	92
Total	145	1,313	1,073	460	166	111	20	3,287
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	314	3,120	3,370	2,345	1,119	724	149	11,142
Primary care practitioner	0	1,134	1,759	1,039	470	386	85	4,873
Hospital non-specialist	314	623	91	40	16	3	2	1,089
Specialist	0	250	1,352	1,237	633	335	63	3,870
Specialist-in-training	0	1,112	168	30	0	0	0	1,310
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	189	239	216	145	124	52	965
Administrator	0	68	87	69	30	14	4	272
Teacher/educator	0	5	11	9	13	9	2	49
Researcher	0	20	21	11	11	14	6	84
Public health physician	0	55	39	25	21	10	0	151
Occupational health	0	5	19	22	10	12	4	71
Other	0	36	61	79	59	65	36	338
Total	314	3,309	3,609	2,561	1,265	848	201	12,107
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	2.8	28.0	30.2	21.0	10.0	6.5	1.3	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.0	23.3	36.1	21.3	9.7	7.9	1.7	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	28.9	57.2	8.4	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	100.0
Specialist	0.0	6.5	34.9	32.0	16.4	8.7	1.6	100.0
Specialist-in-training	0.0	84.9	12.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0.0	19.6	24.8	22.4	15.1	12.8	5.4	100.0
Administrator	0.0	24.9	32.2	25.5	11.1	5.0	1.3	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	10.0	22.1	19.0	26.9	18.4	3.7	100.0
Researcher	0.0	24.2	25.3	13.1	13.0	16.8	7.6	100.0
Public health physician	0.0	36.3	26.1	16.8	14.0	6.8	0.0	100.0
Occupational health	0.0	7.4	26.0	30.6	14.6	16.3	5.1	100.0
Other	0.0	10.8	18.2	23.4	17.6	19.3	10.8	100.0
Total	2.6	27.3	29.8	21.2	10.4	7.0	1.7	100.0

Table 9: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Queensland, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	69	1,246	1,536	1,330	727	425	120	5,452
Primary care practitioner	0	388	756	614	336	239	81	2,415
Hospital non-specialist	69	353	68	24	11	7	0	532
Specialist	0	101	659	682	380	179	39	2,040
Specialist-in-training	0	404	52	10	0	0	0	466
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	4	46	48	53	51	38	18	258
Administrator	0	3	17	19	20	7	0	66
Teacher/educator	0	3	5	4	6	3	0	21
Researcher	0	1	7	5	1	2	0	17
Public health physician	0	16	8	11	7	2	3	47
Occupational health	0	4	3	3	6	3	3	22
Other	4	19	8	11	10	21	11	84
Total	73	1,293	1,584	1,383	778	462	138	5,710
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	62	827	688	319	84	37	9	2,026
Primary care practitioner	0	368	489	216	41	30	9	1,153
Hospital non-specialist	60	244	34	26	5	2	0	370
Specialist	0	37	140	74	38	5	0	294
Specialist-in-training	2	178	25	4	0	0	0	209
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	5	35	41	15	12	12	0	121
Administrator	0	4	13	5	6	5	0	33
Teacher/educator	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	9
Researcher	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	11
Public health physician	0	15	6	5	3	0	0	30
Occupational health	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	5	11	13	1	3	3	0	37
Total	67	862	729	334	96	49	9	2,147
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	130	2,073	2,224	1,649	811	462	129	7,478
Primary care practitioner	0	756	1,245	830	378	269	90	3,567
Hospital non-specialist	128	597	103	50	15	9	0	902
Specialist	0	138	799	755	418	185	39	2,334
Specialist-in-training	2	582	77	14	0	0	0	674
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	9	81	89	69	63	50	18	379
Administrator	0	7	30	24	26	12	0	100
Teacher/educator	0	3	9	5	6	7	0	30
Researcher	0	6	11	8	1	2	0	27
Public health physician	0	31	14	16	10	2	3	77
Occupational health	0	4	4	3	6	3	3	23
Other	9	30	21	12	13	25	11	122
Total	139	2,154	2,314	1,717	874	512	146	7,857
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	1.7	27.7	29.7	22.0	10.8	6.2	1.7	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.0	21.2	34.9	23.3	10.6	7.5	2.5	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	14.2	66.2	11.4	5.5	1.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
Specialist	0.0	5.9	34.2	32.4	17.9	7.9	1.7	100.0
Specialist-in-training	0.3	86.2	11.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	2.5	21.5	23.6	18.1	16.6	13.1	4.7	100.0
Administrator	0.0	7.1	30.4	24.3	26.5	11.7	0.0	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	9.7	30.7	17.9	19.4	22.3	0.0	100.0
Researcher	0.0	20.7	38.6	29.4	5.3	6.0	0.0	100.0
Public health physician	0.0	40.6	18.7	20.8	13.4	2.1	4.3	100.0
Occupational health	0.0	18.5	16.9	11.6	24.8	14.0	14.2	100.0
Other	7.7	24.7	17.2	10.0	10.9	20.4	9.0	100.0
Total	1.8	27.4	29.4	21.9	11.1	6.5	1.9	100.0

Table 10: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Western Australia, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	41	494	803	744	457	211	39	2,789
Primary care practitioner	4	188	372	297	187	137	20	1,207
Hospital non-specialist	35	81	12	14	12	2	0	157
Specialist	0	51	384	432	257	72	19	1,214
Specialist-in-training	2	175	34	0	0	0	0	211
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	13	19	18	25	11	0	85
Administrator	0	2	7	9	5	2	0	25
Teacher/educator	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	8
Researcher	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	12
Public health physician	0	0	4	4	8	4	0	19
Occupational health	0	3	3	5	5	0	0	15
Other	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
Total	41	507	822	762	482	222	39	2,874
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	52	369	340	192	74	16	6	1,049
Primary care practitioner	0	180	231	130	42	8	6	597
Hospital non-specialist	50	77	18	4	4	0	0	153
Specialist	0	18	72	56	27	8	0	181
Specialist-in-training	2	94	19	2	0	0	0	118
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	2	6	13	19	6	0	0	46
Administrator	0	0	10	8	0	0	0	17
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Researcher	0	4	2	2	2	0	0	10
Public health physician	0	2	0	6	4	0	0	11
Occupational health	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Total	54	375	354	211	79	16	6	1,094
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	94	863	1,143	936	530	227	45	3,838
Primary care practitioner	4	368	603	428	229	145	25	1,804
Hospital non-specialist	85	158	30	18	17	2	0	310
Specialist	0	69	456	488	284	79	19	1,395
Specialist-in-training	4	269	54	2	0	0	0	329
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	2	18	32	37	31	11	0	131
Administrator	0	2	16	17	5	2	0	42
Teacher/educator	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	10
Researcher	0	12	6	2	2	0	0	21
Public health physician	0	2	4	9	11	4	0	31
Occupational health	0	3	4	5	5	0	0	17
Other	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	10
Total	96	882	1,175	973	561	237	45	3,968
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	2.4	22.5	29.8	24.4	13.8	5.9	1.2	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.2	20.4	33.4	23.7	12.7	8.1	1.4	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	27.4	50.9	9.7	5.9	5.4	0.7	0.0	100.0
Specialist	0.0	4.9	32.7	35.0	20.4	5.7	1.4	100.0
Specialist-in-training	1.3	81.8	16.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	1.5	14.0	24.7	28.1	23.5	8.1	0.0	100.0
Administrator	0.0	5.4	38.8	39.3	10.8	5.7	0.0	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	0.0	19.7	19.5	39.7	21.0	0.0	100.0
Researcher	0.0	54.8	27.3	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Public health physician	0.0	6.2	12.4	30.8	37.3	13.2	0.0	100.0
Occupational health	0.0	14.9	25.9	29.4	29.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	20.1	0.0	0.0	19.4	39.5	20.9	0.0	100.0
Total	2.4	22.2	29.6	24.5	14.1	6.0	1.1	100.0

Table 11: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, South Australia, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	77	711	886	855	451	252	63	3,296
Primary care practitioner	0	235	421	387	176	136	44	1,398
Hospital non-specialist	77	141	31	6	5	2	0	262
Specialist	0	85	385	457	270	115	19	1,331
Specialist-in-training	0	251	50	5	0	0	0	305
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	5	38	35	33	13	7	131
Administrator	0	2	19	16	7	2	0	46
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	11
Researcher	0	0	10	0	8	0	3	21
Public health physician	0	0	3	7	4	2	0	16
Occupational health	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	9
Other	0	2	5	2	6	9	3	28
Total	77	716	924	890	484	266	70	3,427
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	73	412	406	189	63	34	8	1,183
Primary care practitioner	0	194	256	116	33	21	8	627
Hospital non-specialist	73	79	28	6	7	3	0	196
Specialist	0	27	95	64	23	9	0	217
Specialist-in-training	0	113	26	3	0	0	0	142
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	14	14	11	13	6	0	57
Administrator	0	0	3	1	6	0	0	11
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Researcher	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	6
Public health physician	0	2	3	5	2	0	0	12
Occupational health	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
Other	0	7	5	1	5	6	0	23
Total	73	426	420	199	75	39	8	1,240
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	150	1,123	1,292	1,044	513	286	71	4,479
Primary care practitioner	0	428	677	503	208	157	52	2,025
Hospital non-specialist	150	220	59	13	12	5	0	458
Specialist	0	112	480	521	293	124	19	1,548
Specialist-in-training	0	364	76	8	0	0	0	447
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	18	52	46	46	19	7	188
Administrator	0	2	22	17	13	2	0	56
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	11
Researcher	0	5	12	0	8	0	3	27
Public health physician	0	2	6	12	6	2	0	28
Occupational health	0	0	2	7	3	2	0	13
Other	0	9	10	3	11	14	3	51
Total	150	1,142	1,344	1,089	559	305	78	4,666
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	3.3	25.1	28.8	23.3	11.5	6.4	1.6	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.0	21.1	33.4	24.8	10.3	7.7	2.6	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	32.7	47.9	12.9	2.7	2.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
Specialist	0.0	7.2	31.0	33.6	18.9	8.0	1.2	100.0
Specialist-in-training	0.0	81.3	17.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0.0	9.8	27.8	24.4	24.3	10.2	3.6	100.0
Administrator	0.0	4.0	39.6	29.9	23.6	2.8	0.0	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Researcher	0.0	17.0	43.5	0.0	27.6	0.0	11.9	100.0
Public health physician	0.0	7.7	22.1	44.0	20.6	5.6	0.0	100.0
Occupational health	0.0	0.0	11.7	53.9	22.1	12.3	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	18.1	19.6	5.8	21.8	28.1	6.6	100.0
Total	3.2	24.5	28.8	23.3	12.0	6.5	1.7	100.0

Table 12: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Tasmania, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	16	164	272	197	143	73	14	879
Primary care practitioner	0	64	163	86	68	41	12	433
Hospital non-specialist	16	34	5	5	8	0	0	68
Specialist	0	20	92	106	67	33	2	319
Specialist-in-training	0	46	12	0	0	0	0	59
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	2	11	12	3	9	2	39
Administrator	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	9
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Researcher	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Public health physician	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	6
Occupational health	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	10
Other	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	8
Total	16	166	283	209	146	82	16	918
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	27	123	115	42	24	2	2	336
Primary care practitioner	0	74	90	34	14	2	2	216
Hospital non-specialist	27	20	3	1	0	0	0	51
Specialist	0	4	21	6	10	0	0	41
Specialist-in-training	0	26	1	1	0	0	0	28
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	8	1	4	0	2	0	15
Administrator	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Researcher	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Public health physician	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4
Occupational health	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total	27	131	117	46	24	5	2	351
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	43	287	387	239	167	76	16	1,215
Primary care practitioner	0	138	254	120	81	43	14	649
Hospital non-specialist	43	54	7	7	8	0	0	119
Specialist	0	24	113	112	77	33	2	360
Specialist-in-training	0	72	14	1	0	0	0	87
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	10	12	16	3	11	2	54
Administrator	0	0	2	3	3	3	0	10
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Researcher	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	5
Public health physician	0	0	3	3	0	4	0	9
Occupational health	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	13
Other	0	4	3	4	0	3	0	13
Total	43	297	399	255	170	87	18	1,269
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	3.6	23.6	31.9	19.7	13.7	6.2	1.3	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.0	21.2	39.1	18.4	12.6	6.6	2.1	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	36.4	45.2	6.1	5.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Specialist	0.0	6.5	31.3	31.0	21.5	9.1	0.5	100.0
Specialist-in-training	0.0	82.8	15.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0.0	18.7	22.3	29.1	5.8	20.5	3.6	100.0
Administrator	0.0	0.0	15.8	26.2	32.1	25.9	0.0	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.0	65.1	0.0	100.0
Researcher	0.0	37.0	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	37.2	100.0
Public health physician	0.0	0.0	33.4	27.7	0.0	38.9	0.0	100.0
Occupational health	0.0	34.0	34.3	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	28.9	23.0	29.2	0.0	18.9	0.0	100.0
Total	3.4	23.4	31.5	20.1	13.4	6.9	1.4	100.0

Table 13: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Australian Capital Territory, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	3	94	229	163	103	66	10	669
Primary care practitioner	0	27	108	69	35	27	3	268
Hospital non-specialist	3	41	13	7	2	0	0	66
Specialist	0	5	92	87	67	39	8	298
Specialist-in-training	0	21	16	0	0	0	0	37
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	2	16	21	16	12	0	66
Administrator	0	2	2	12	2	6	0	23
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Researcher	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	9
Public health physician	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	6
Occupational health	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	9
Other	0	0	5	5	2	4	0	16
Total	3	96	244	184	119	78	10	735
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	0	95	124	65	15	10	2	311
Primary care practitioner	0	47	88	42	12	4	0	192
Hospital non-specialist	0	28	12	8	0	0	2	50
Specialist	0	4	15	15	4	6	0	44
Specialist-in-training	0	17	9	0	0	0	0	26
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	3	11	5	2	2	2	25
Administrator	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	8
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Researcher	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Public health physician	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	5
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	8
Total	0	98	135	70	18	13	3	336
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	3	190	352	227	119	77	12	980
Primary care practitioner	0	74	195	111	47	31	3	460
Hospital non-specialist	3	69	25	14	2	0	2	115
Specialist	0	9	107	102	71	46	8	342
Specialist-in-training	0	38	25	0	0	0	0	62
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	5	27	26	18	14	2	91
Administrator	0	2	4	14	4	8	0	31
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Researcher	0	2	5	2	6	0	0	14
Public health physician	0	2	5	2	3	0	0	11
Occupational health	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	9
Other	0	0	10	7	2	4	2	24
Total	3	194	379	253	137	91	14	1,071
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	0.3	19.4	36.0	23.2	12.1	7.8	1.2	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.0	16.0	42.5	24.0	10.1	6.7	0.6	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	2.9	59.9	22.0	12.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0
Specialist	0.0	2.6	31.3	29.9	20.7	13.3	2.2	100.0
Specialist-in-training	0.0	60.5	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0.0	5.2	29.2	28.4	19.7	15.8	1.7	100.0
Administrator	0.0	5.3	11.4	44.1	12.4	26.8	0.0	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Researcher	0.0	11.1	35.4	13.6	39.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Public health physician	0.0	14.3	43.1	14.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Occupational health	0.0	0.0	40.1	20.3	39.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	40.8	28.3	7.2	17.2	6.5	100.0
Total	0.3	18.1	35.4	23.6	12.8	8.5	1.3	100.0

Table 14: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Northern Territory, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Males								
<i>Clinician:</i>	2	71	103	62	51	25	3	317
Primary care practitioner	0	23	45	27	17	11	3	126
Hospital non-specialist	2	20	11	8	2	2	0	44
Specialist	0	7	42	25	32	13	0	119
Specialist-in-training	0	21	5	2	0	0	0	28
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	3	7	6	6	0	0	22
Administrator	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	11
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Researcher	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	7
Public health physician	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	74	110	69	56	25	3	339
Females								
<i>Clinician:</i>	0	59	46	14	12	1	0	133
Primary care practitioner	0	39	33	7	4	0	0	83
Hospital non-specialist	0	13	7	3	2	0	0	25
Specialist	0	0	3	3	6	1	0	14
Specialist-in-training	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	3	5	5	0	0	0	13
Administrator	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Researcher	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Public health physician	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3
Total	0	62	51	19	12	1	0	146
Persons								
<i>Clinician:</i>	2	130	150	76	63	27	3	450
Primary care practitioner	0	62	78	34	21	11	3	209
Hospital non-specialist	2	32	18	11	4	2	0	69
Specialist	0	7	45	29	38	14	0	133
Specialist-in-training	0	29	9	2	0	0	0	39
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0	6	12	12	6	0	0	35
Administrator	0	0	2	10	2	0	0	14
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Researcher	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	8
Public health physician	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Total	2	136	161	87	69	27	3	485
(per cent—persons)								
<i>Clinician:</i>	0.4	28.9	33.3	16.9	14.0	5.9	0.6	100.0
Primary care practitioner	0.0	29.7	37.3	16.4	10.2	5.1	1.4	100.0
Hospital non-specialist	2.4	46.9	25.7	16.3	5.7	3.1	0.0	100.0
Specialist	0.0	5.3	34.2	21.4	28.6	10.5	0.0	100.0
Specialist-in-training	0.0	73.1	22.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	0.0	18.2	33.6	32.5	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Administrator	0.0	0.0	14.4	70.6	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Teacher/educator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Researcher	0.0	0.0	39.1	20.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Public health physician	0.0	59.8	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Occupational health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	0.0	32.3	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	0.3	28.1	33.3	18.0	14.2	5.5	0.6	100.0

3 Primary care practitioners

Primary care practitioners engage in general medical practice or in the primary care of patients. They include practitioners recognised by Medicare as vocationally registered general practitioners (VRGPs), Fellows of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (FRACGP), RACGP trainees and other medical practitioners (OMPs) who are not recognised general practitioners but whose Medicare patient billing is mainly for unREFERRED attendances.

The Health Insurance Commission recognises as general practitioners those medical practitioners who are vocationally registered or Fellows of the RACGP or trainees for vocational registration who are employed in a recognised general practice.

The data in this chapter are presented for various sub-groups of primary care practitioners which are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

The data for VRGPs (section 3.1), RACGP trainees (section 3.2) and OMPs (section 3.3) are mutually exclusive and sum to the total for primary care practitioners shown in Chapter 2.

The data for special interest primary care practitioners (section 3.4) and locum and deputising services (section 3.5) are subsets of the total primary care practitioners which are not mutually exclusive of each other or the other primary care groups presented.

- There were 21,037 primary care practitioners in 1995, of whom 17,896 (85.1%) were VRGPs, 1,371 (6.5%) were RACGP trainees and 1,771 (8.4%) were OMPs.
- 6,658 (31.6%) primary care practitioners were female.
- 45.4% and 71.5% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively were younger than 45 years of age.
- 12.1% and 51.8% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively worked less than 35 hours per week.
- 4.3% and 1.6% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively worked 80 or more hours per week.
- 92.3% of primary care practitioners practised from private rooms.
- 0.6% of primary care practitioners practised in an Aboriginal health service.
- 75.7% and 82.0% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively practised in major urban centres, and 2.0% of males and 1.9% of females practised in remote areas.
- 74.2% and 80.6% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively gained their initial qualification in Australia.
- 33.0% of those primary care practitioners who had gained their initial qualification in the United Kingdom or Ireland practised in rural centres/areas and remote areas, as did 23.3% of those who had qualified in Australia, 20.0% of those who had qualified in New Zealand, 7.8% of those who had qualified in Asia and 14.4% of those who had qualified in other countries.

The difference between the 21,037 primary care practitioners enumerated in 1995 in the labour force survey and the 24,376 Medicare providers of general practice services in 1995-96 (Table 100) is explained by about 3,000 salaried hospital non-specialists, medical educators, researchers and others who rendered private practice Medicare services in 1995-96. These Medicare providers are nearly all classified by the Health Insurance Commission as OMPs and their level of Medicare activity is low.

3.1 Vocationally registered general practitioners

In the labour force survey, vocationally registered general practitioners are primary care practitioners who self reported that they were either vocationally registered or were Fellows of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.

Vocational registration applies to a primary care practitioner's registration as a Medicare provider. The criteria for registration as a vocationally registered general practitioner are:

- certification from either the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, a Vocational Registration Eligibility Committee or the Vocational Registration Appeal Committee, that the practitioner's medical practice is predominantly general practice, and
- appropriate training and experience in general practice.

Features of vocationally registered general practitioners in 1995 include the following.

- There were 17,896 , 85.1% of all primary care practitioners.
- Of these, 12,657 (70.7%) were male and 5,239 (29.3%) were female.
- The average age was 46.9 years—48.8 for males and 42.2 for females.
- 41.1% of males and 67.3% of females were younger than 45 years of age.
- Males worked an average of 51.6 hours per week and females worked an average of 34.5 hours per week.
- 11.1% of males and 53.1% of females worked less than 35 hours per week.
- Average hours per week worked by males was relatively uniform across all geographic regions, ranging from 50.9 hours in major urban centres to 55.2 hours in small rural centres. For females, average hours worked per week ranged from 33.2 hours to 36.4 hours for all metropolitan and rural areas, with a significant increase to an average of 48.9 hours in remote areas.
- 74.4% of males and 81.4% of females had gained their initial qualification in Australia.
- 93.6% of males and 92.8% of females were Australian citizens, and a further 5.9% of males and 6.9% of females were permanent residents of Australia.
- 73.0% of those who were not permanent residents of Australia were practising in major urban centres.
- 74.6% of the primary care practitioners in remote areas were vocationally registered general practitioners, compared with 84.3% in major urban centres and 89.0%, 88.8% and 89.3% in large rural, small rural and other rural areas respectively.
- Private rooms were the work setting of the main job of 94.2% of practising vocationally registered general practitioners.

Table 15: Vocationally registered general practitioners: selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Age (years):										
Males										
<35	208	353	227	116	129	42	19	5	1,099	8.7
35-44	1,333	1,053	712	326	395	154	91	40	4,104	32.4
45-54	1,470	785	596	281	372	82	63	24	3,672	29.0
55-64	798	373	323	183	173	61	31	17	1,959	15.5
65-74	603	316	216	128	130	36	27	11	1,466	11.6
75+	161	71	74	13	29	9	0	0	357	2.8
Females										
<35	225	307	199	115	132	42	29	14	1,064	20.3
35-44	835	572	439	200	235	86	78	18	2,463	47.0
45-54	424	208	198	113	110	34	37	7	1,129	21.6
55-64	142	76	29	39	31	12	12	4	344	6.6
65-74	88	41	30	8	21	2	4	0	195	3.7
75+	16	11	9	6	0	2	0	0	44	0.8
Total hours worked: per week										
Males										
1-19	184	86	77	44	43	11	7	5	457	3.6
20-34	329	216	138	93	83	41	32	19	949	7.5
35-49	1,209	973	660	367	362	122	99	25	3,816	30.2
50-64	1,890	1,307	1,033	415	578	163	76	42	5,502	43.5
65-79	647	282	188	109	106	39	18	7	1,396	11.0
80+	313	86	53	20	56	7	0	0	535	4.2
Mean	53.4	50.4	50.7	48.9	51.2	48.4	47.9	48.1	51.6	..
Mode	60	50	50	40	50	50	50	50	50	..
Median	51.5	49.5	49.5	48.5	49.5	49.5	45.5	49.5	49.5	..
Females										
1-19	347	252	194	96	105	25	23	7	1,049	20.0
20-34	503	430	277	188	192	76	59	10	1,736	33.1
35-49	477	329	284	120	132	48	54	14	1,458	27.8
50-64	310	151	116	50	75	25	18	12	757	14.4
65-79	74	19	23	12	17	3	0	0	149	2.9
80+	18	33	9	15	8	2	5	0	89	1.7
Mean	35.5	33.9	33.0	34.0	35.0	33.5	34.8	36.4	34.5	..
Mode	40	20	40	20	30	40	40	40	40	..
Median	34.5	31.5	33.5	31.5	32.5	29.5	34.5	39.0	33.5	..
Region of main job:										
Males										
Major urban centre	3,582	2,298	1,421	796	926	202	231	56	9,512	75.2
Large rural centre	201	118	342	0	13	70	0	0	744	5.9
Small rural centre	293	189	117	79	72	45	0	3	797	6.3
Other rural area	476	336	211	95	203	64	0	0	1,385	10.9
Remote area	21	9	58	78	15	1	0	39	219	1.7
Females										
Major urban centre	1,440	1,032	644	408	449	105	159	21	4,258	81.3
Large rural centre	88	37	120	0	0	29	0	0	275	5.2
Small rural centre	99	51	44	21	23	14	0	0	252	4.8
Other rural area	97	92	67	27	55	29	0	0	367	7.0
Remote area	5	3	28	26	2	1	0	22	87	1.7
Work setting of main job:										
Private rooms	6,040	3,898	2,893	1,408	1,664	519	338	100	16,861	94.2
Non-residential facility	55	110	41	22	21	21	14	7	291	1.6
Aboriginal health service	19	9	6	21	7	1	2	20	86	0.5
Acute care hospital	59	16	28	13	10	5	2	0	131	0.7
Other residential facility	15	9	19	12	11	3	0	0	70	0.4
Educational institution	37	59	25	13	22	7	12	0	174	1.0
Defence forces	22	18	16	5	2	0	9	3	75	0.4
Other	54	45	23	35	22	5	14	10	208	1.2
Males	4,572	2,950	2,148	1,047	1,229	382	231	97	12,657	70.7
Females	1,729	1,215	904	482	529	179	159	43	5,239	29.3
Total	6,301	4,165	3,052	1,529	1,757	561	390	140	17,896	100.0

Table 16: Vocationally registered general practitioners: selected characteristics and region, Australia, 1995

Characteristic	Region of main job					Total	%
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area		
Average age:							
Males	49.3	47.3	47.3	46.8	45.1	48.8	..
Females	42.3	41.5	41.9	41.9	38.1	42.2	..
Total	47.1	45.6	46.0	45.8	43.0	46.9	..
Total hours worked: per week							
Males							
1-19	365	20	22	43	7	457	3.6
20-34	766	38	48	86	10	949	7.5
35-49	3,047	210	205	299	54	3,816	30.2
50-64	4,027	383	339	651	102	5,502	43.5
65-79	961	75	124	205	31	1,396	11.0
80+	345	18	59	99	14	535	4.2
Mean	50.9	52.3	55.2	55.1	54.8	51.6	..
Females							
1-19	824	68	64	88	6	1,049	20.0
20-34	1,467	82	76	97	15	1,736	33.1
35-49	1,213	78	60	83	24	1,458	27.8
50-64	586	35	44	68	24	757	14.4
65-79	103	8	6	19	13	149	2.9
80+	65	5	2	11	6	89	1.7
Mean	34.1	34.0	33.2	36.4	48.9	34.5	..
Work setting of main job:							
Private rooms	12,937	962	1,019	1,701	242	16,861	94.2
Non-residential facility	235	20	7	18	11	291	1.6
Aboriginal health service	37	8	4	4	33	86	0.5
Acute care hospital	88	9	8	19	8	131	0.7
Other residential facility	66	4	0	0	0	70	0.4
Educational institution	166	4	5	0	0	174	1.0
Defence forces	65	3	3	3	0	75	0.4
Other	177	10	2	6	12	208	1.2
Country of initial							
Males							
Australia	6,951	596	604	1,110	159	9,420	74.4
New Zealand	121	8	11	5	2	146	1.2
United	811	96	122	166	48	1,244	9.8
Asia	1,117	22	29	53	4	1,225	9.7
Other countries	512	22	31	50	7	622	4.9
Females							
Australia	3,458	225	211	307	64	4,266	81.4
New Zealand	39	7	2	3	2	53	1.0
United	307	33	32	41	20	433	8.3
Asia	287	1	3	8	2	301	5.7
Other countries	167	7	5	8	0	187	3.6
Australian residency status:							
Males							
Australian citizen	8,932	702	740	1,282	194	11,849	93.6
Permanent resident	539	41	55	95	20	750	5.9
Not permanent	41	2	2	8	5	57	0.5
Females							
Australian citizen	3,965	248	226	342	80	4,860	92.8
Permanent resident	281	25	26	22	7	361	6.9
Not permanent	13	1	0	3	0	17	0.3
Males	9,512	744	797	1,385	219	12,657	70.7
Females	4,258	275	252	367	87	5,239	29.3
Total	13,770	1,018	1,050	1,752	306	17,896	100.0

3.2 General practitioner (RACGP) trainees

General practitioner trainees practise under the supervision of a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.

- There were 1,371 general practitioner trainees in 1995, comprising 6.5% of all primary care practitioners.
- 57.6% of RACGP trainees were female.
- 40.3% of female trainees worked less than 35 hours per week, while only 10.1% of male trainees worked less than 35 hours per week.
- Male trainees worked an average of 47.2 hours per week and female trainees averaged 35.6 hours per week. Average hours worked by males ranged from a high of 50.1 in New South Wales to a low of 36.4 in the Northern Territory. Females averaged the longest hours in the Northern Territory (41.5) and the shortest in Western Australia (30.6).
- Median hours worked per week were 44.5 for males and 36.5 for females.
- The average age of RACGP trainees was 31.4 years. This average generally decreased across geographic region from 31.7 years in major urban centres to 29.6 years in remote areas.
- 83.7% of females and 78.5% of males were younger than 35 years of age.
- 73.2% of males were located in major urban centres, 23.4% in rural areas and 3.3% in remote areas. For females, 81.9% were located in major urban centres, 15.1% in rural areas and 3.0% in remote areas.
- The main job of 85.8% of RACGP trainees was in private rooms, compared with 92.3% of all primary care practitioners. A further 5.5% had their main job in acute care hospitals and 4.3% worked mainly in non-residential facilities.
- 79.8% of male trainees and 82.0% of female trainees had gained their initial qualification in Australia.
- 92.6% of males and 88.7% of females were Australian citizens, and a further 6.7% of males and 10.9% of females were permanent residents of Australia.

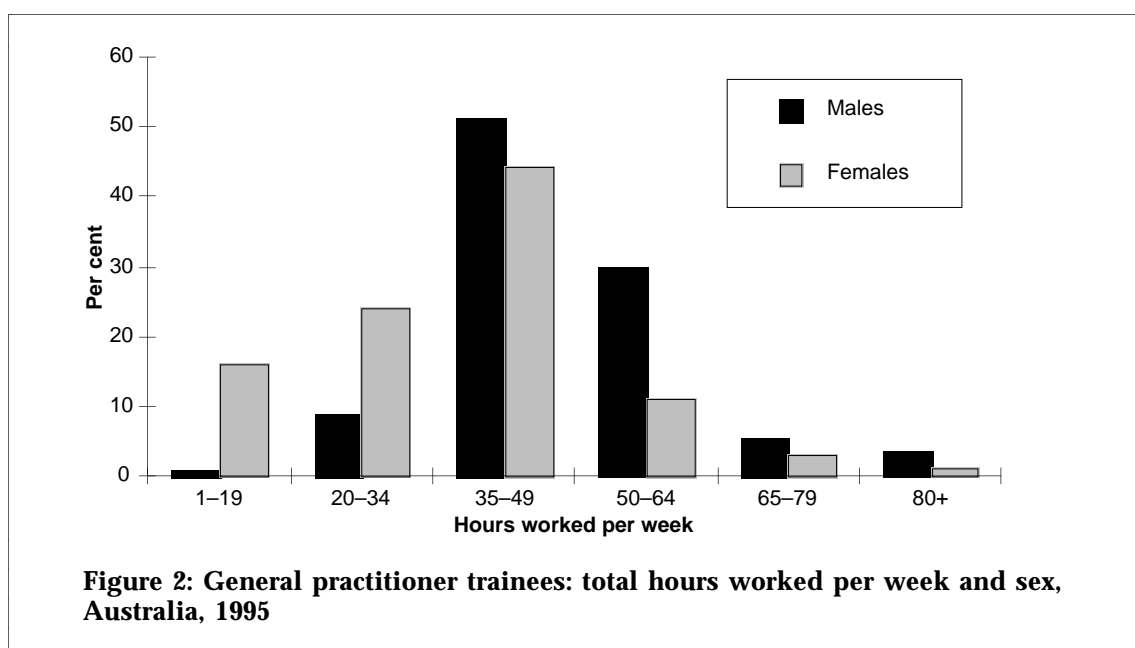


Table 17: General practitioner trainees: selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Age (years):										
Males										
<35	152	128	64	32	52	15	2	11	456	78.5
35-44	45	17	22	10	7	2	4	0	106	18.3
45-54	7	1	3	0	2	1	2	0	17	2.8
55-64	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.3
65-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
75+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Females										
<35	209	181	117	34	53	26	16	25	661	83.7
35-44	54	15	19	7	5	3	5	0	107	13.6
45-54	10	6	3	0	0	0	2	0	20	2.5
55-64	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
65-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
75+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total hours worked: per week										
Males										
1-19	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	6	1.1
20-34	16	13	5	6	10	2	0	0	52	9.0
35-49	91	87	46	25	25	15	4	6	299	51.4
50-64	64	41	36	11	17	0	4	0	172	29.7
65-79	19	3	5	0	2	0	0	3	32	5.5
80+	13	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	20	3.4
Mean	50.1	45.1	46.7	43.5	46.6	39.8	48.0	36.4	47.2	..
Mode	40	40	50	38	50	40	40	(a)	40	..
Median	45.5	41.5	45.5	44.5	42.5	39.5	50.5	39.5	44.5	..
Females										
1-19	48	28	19	11	7	6	5	4	128	16.2
20-34	67	64	24	11	15	5	5	0	191	24.1
35-49	113	87	76	13	27	13	7	13	349	44.1
50-64	36	17	15	6	4	5	4	2	89	11.3
65-79	10	2	5	0	2	0	2	4	24	3.1
80+	2	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	9	1.1
Mean	35.6	34.1	36.9	30.6	39.1	33.7	35.6	41.5	35.6	..
Mode	40	38	40	38	40	40	40	40	40	..
Median	35.5	34.5	39.5	32.5	36.5	34.5	39.5	39.5	36.5	..
Region of main job:										
Males										
Major urban centre	160	107	61	33	43	10	8	3	425	73.2
Large rural centre	14	10	5	0	0	4	0	0	33	5.6
Small rural centre	12	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	30	5.2
Other rural area	17	21	15	0	16	4	0	0	73	12.6
Remote area	2	0	2	7	0	0	0	8	19	3.3
Females										
Major urban centre	240	169	112	34	49	16	22	6	647	81.9
Large rural centre	10	6	12	0	0	2	0	0	30	3.8
Small rural centre	16	11	3	2	2	4	0	0	39	4.9
Other rural area	10	16	10	2	7	6	0	0	50	6.4
Remote area	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	18	24	3.0
Work setting of main job:										
Private rooms	405	312	214	71	107	36	17	15	1,177	85.8
Non-residential facility	17	18	6	2	4	2	3	7	59	4.3
Aboriginal health	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	12	19	1.4
Acute care hospital	45	9	7	4	5	4	0	2	76	5.5
Other residential facility	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	0.5
Educational institution	2	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	8	0.6
Defence forces	5	2	0	2	0	0	6	0	15	1.1
Other	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	9	0.7
Males	205	146	91	42	60	18	8	11	581	42.4
Females	275	201	140	41	58	28	22	25	790	57.6
Total	479	348	231	83	118	46	30	36	1,371	100.0

(a) There was no single mode.

Table 18: General practitioner trainees: selected characteristics and region, Australia, 1995

Characteristic	Region of main job					Total	%
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area		
Average age:							
Males	32.2	30.8	31.8	30.1	30.9	31.8	..
Females	31.4	31.1	31.1	29.4	28.6	31.1	..
Total	31.7	30.9	31.4	29.8	29.6	31.4	..
Total hours worked: per week							
Males							
1-19	6	0	0	0	0	6	1.1
20-34	46	2	2	2	0	52	9.0
35-49	220	17	15	42	6	299	51.4
50-64	119	10	10	22	10	172	29.7
65-79	23	0	3	3	2	32	5.5
80+	10	4	0	4	2	20	3.4
Mean	46.3	51.6	49.2	48.9	54.3	47.2	..
Females							
1-19	114	7	3	2	2	128	16.2
20-34	169	9	6	7	0	191	24.1
35-49	286	8	19	27	8	349	44.1
50-64	58	4	7	9	11	89	11.3
65-79	15	0	3	3	3	24	3.1
80+	5	2	0	2	0	9	1.1
Mean	34.4	34.8	42.3	45.1	46.4	35.6	..
Work setting of main job:							
Private rooms	916	51	62	117	29	1,177	85.8
Non-residential facility	44	2	2	4	7	59	4.3
Aboriginal health	8	0	5	0	7	19	1.4
Acute care hospital	68	6	0	2	0	76	5.5
Other residential	5	2	0	0	0	7	0.5
Educational institution	8	0	0	0	0	8	0.6
Defence forces	13	2	0	0	0	15	1.1
Other	9	0	0	0	0	9	0.7
Country of initial qualification:							
Males							
Australia	315	31	29	69	19	464	79.8
New Zealand	12	0	0	0	0	12	2.1
United Kingdom/Ireland	14	0	2	4	0	20	3.4
Asia	43	2	0	0	0	44	7.6
Other countries	41	0	0	0	0	41	7.0
Females							
Australia	518	28	32	45	24	647	82.0
New Zealand	12	0	0	2	0	14	1.7
United Kingdom/Ireland	22	2	0	4	0	27	3.4
Asia	51	0	2	0	0	52	6.6
Other countries	44	0	5	0	0	49	6.2
Australian residency status:							
Males							
Australian citizen	390	29	29	71	19	538	92.6
Permanent resident	32	4	2	2	0	39	6.7
Not permanent	4	0	0	0	0	4	0.6
Females							
Australian citizen	568	28	35	45	24	700	88.7
Permanent resident	76	2	4	5	0	86	10.9
Not permanent	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.4
Males	425	33	30	73	19	581	42.4
Females	647	30	39	50	24	790	57.6
Total	1,073	62	70	123	43	1,371	100.0

3.3 Other medical practitioners

In the labour force survey, other medical practitioners are primary care practitioners who did not self report as being vocationally registered or training to become vocationally registered. There were 1,771 primary care practitioners in this category in the survey. A further 4,894 medical practitioners were classified as other medical practitioners by Medicare (see Chapter 14): these practitioners were nearly all hospital non-specialists with low levels of Medicare billing activity.

- There were 1,771 other medical practitioners in 1995, comprising 8.4% of all primary care practitioners.
- Of these, 1,142 (64.5%) were male and 629 (35.5%) were female. This proportion varied significantly among States and Territories, from a high of 78.6% males in Tasmania to a low of 53.1% males in the Northern Territory.
- The average age was 41.0 years—41.9 years for males and 39.3 years for females. Some 67.4% of males and 74.2% of females were younger than 45 years of age.
- 24.0% of males worked less than 35 hours, while over half (54.3%) of females worked less than 35 hours.
- Males worked an average of 46.3 hours per week and females averaged 32.3 hours.
- 82.7% of males and 88.1% of females practised in major urban centres.
- 77.3% of other medical practitioners practised from private rooms, 6.8% practised in non-residential facilities, and 5.2% practised in acute care hospitals.
- 69.0% of males and 72.5% of females had gained their initial qualification in Australia.
- 84.9% of males and 87.0% of females were Australian citizens, and a further 12.4% of males and 10.3% of females were permanent residents of Australia.

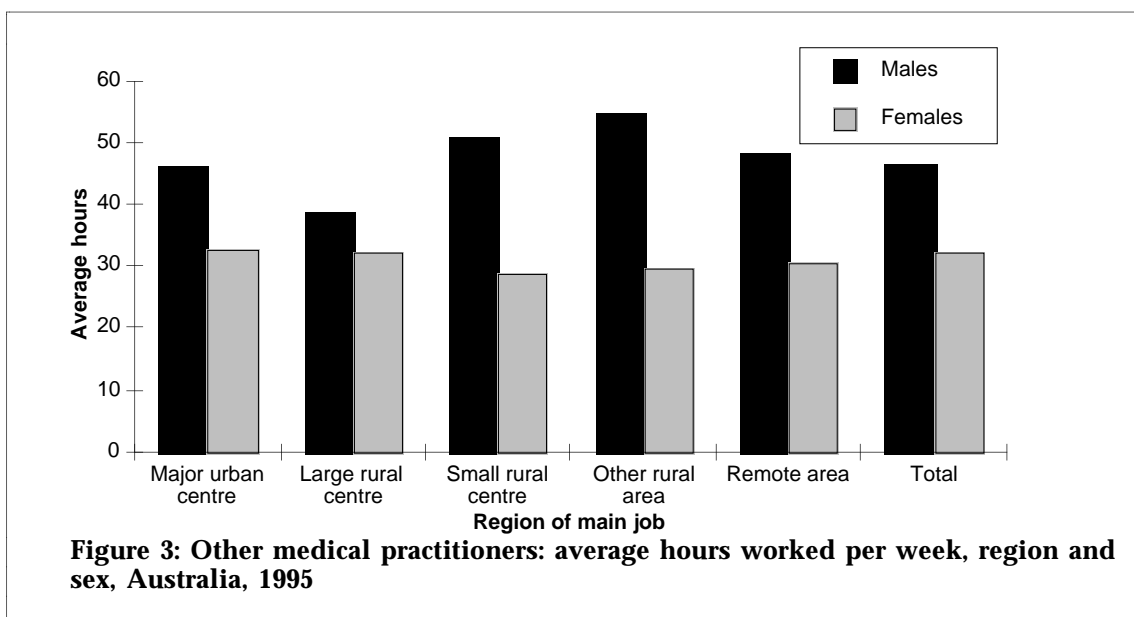


Table 19: Other medical practitioners: selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Age (years):										
Males										
<35	170	90	98	45	54	7	5	7	476	41.7
35-44	126	67	22	35	19	8	13	4	293	25.7
45-54	65	24	15	16	14	3	4	3	143	12.6
55-64	32	12	12	4	3	7	4	0	74	6.5
65-74	41	22	23	10	5	5	0	0	106	9.3
75+	9	3	7	6	15	3	3	3	49	4.3
Females										
<35	91	75	51	30	9	6	2	0	264	42.0
35-44	73	37	31	24	16	1	5	15	202	32.2
45-54	39	15	15	18	6	0	4	0	96	15.2
55-64	12	9	13	2	2	2	0	0	40	6.4
65-74	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2.9
75+	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1.2
Total hours worked: per week										
Males										
1-19	33	20	20	8	10	0	5	3	98	8.6
20-34	67	34	22	19	15	10	4	4	176	15.4
35-49	130	61	61	38	48	12	6	2	358	31.3
50-64	144	78	60	39	24	8	7	8	368	32.2
65-79	45	12	5	7	4	1	2	0	75	6.6
80+	25	12	9	6	8	2	6	0	67	5.9
Mean	47.6	45.9	44.1	46.2	45.4	44.3	46.1	43.3	46.3	..
Mode	60	50	40	(a)	40	60	55	(a)	(a)	..
Median	48.5	47.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.0	49.0	49.5	46.5	..
Females										
1-19	49	36	40	19	18	5	4	8	179	28.5
20-34	53	50	29	21	9	0	2	0	163	25.8
35-49	78	38	27	20	12	4	6	5	189	30.1
50-64	30	16	7	10	2	0	0	3	68	10.8
65-79	12	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	22	3.5
80+	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	1.3
Mean	35.4	30.8	28.8	33.2	30.8	22	24.9	29.2	32.3	..
Mode	40	40	40	(a)	15	37	(a)	(a)	40	..
Median	36.5	29.5	25.0	32.0	31.5	36.0	35.0	40.5	31.5	..
Region of main job:										
Males										
Major urban centre	382	193	135	86	95	15	29	10	944	82.7
Large rural centre	16	3	12	0	0	5	0	0	36	3.2
Small rural centre	23	7	10	6	6	0	0	0	53	4.6
Other rural area	16	13	10	8	3	13	0	0	64	5.6
Remote area	5	0	10	17	5	0	0	8	45	3.9
Females										
Major urban centre	209	135	85	66	34	5	11	9	554	88.1
Large rural centre	6	5	13	0	0	2	0	0	26	4.1
Small rural centre	5	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	10	1.5
Other rural area	6	4	4	5	3	0	0	0	22	3.6
Remote area	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	6	17	2.7
Work setting of main job:										
Private rooms	518	301	217	138	119	36	25	15	1,370	77.3
Non-residential facility	31	19	31	23	7	3	2	5	121	6.8
Aboriginal health	8	0	2	2	2	0	0	8	21	1.2
Acute care hospital	60	10	6	9	5	0	2	0	91	5.2
Other residential	14	11	12	0	6	0	0	0	42	2.4
Educational institution	3	10	5	2	0	0	2	0	22	1.3
Defence forces	18	3	6	0	0	1	6	5	39	2.2
Other	18	7	6	18	10	2	4	0	65	3.7
Males	443	217	176	117	109	33	29	17	1,142	64.5
Females	226	144	109	75	41	9	11	15	629	35.5
Total	670	361	285	192	150	42	40	32	1,771	100.0

(a) There was no single mode.

Table 20: Other medical practitioners: selected characteristics and region, Australia, 1995

Characteristic	Region of main job					Total	%
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area		
Average age:							
Males	40.9	52.1	45.2	47.6	41.4	41.9	..
Females	39.3	38.3	39.2	39.4	38.9	39.3	..
Total	40.3	46.4	44.2	45.5	40.7	41.0	..
Total hours worked: per week							
Males							
1-19	75	7	5	4	7	98	8.6
20-34	150	7	6	9	3	176	15.4
35-49	307	6	18	16	11	358	31.3
50-64	308	16	7	17	19	368	32.2
65-79	59	0	7	6	3	75	6.6
80+	43	0	10	12	2	67	5.9
Mean	46.2	38.7	50.8	54.7	48.2	46.3	..
Females							
1-19	151	10	4	7	7	179	28.5
20-34	149	2	2	7	3	163	25.8
35-49	169	7	4	5	4	189	30.1
50-64	60	3	0	2	3	68	10.8
65-79	16	4	0	2	0	22	3.5
80+	8	0	0	0	0	8	1.3
Mean	32.8	32.1	28.6	29.5	30.6	32.3	..
Work setting of main job:							
Private rooms	1,161	45	50	81	33	1,370	77.3
Non-residential facility	101	10	4	0	6	121	6.8
Aboriginal health	8	2	2	2	8	21	1.2
Acute care hospital	75	2	7	2	7	92	5.2
Other residential	39	3	0	0	0	42	2.4
Educational institution	22	0	0	0	0	22	1.3
Defence forces	37	0	0	0	2	39	2.2
Other	55	0	2	2	7	65	3.7
Country of initial qualification:							
Males							
Australia	662	28	32	35	30	788	69.0
New Zealand	21	0	5	3	2	31	2.7
United Kingdom/Ireland	60	5	10	15	2	92	8.1
Asia	91	2	2	5	2	102	8.9
Other countries	109	2	5	5	8	129	11.3
Females							
Australia	400	18	4	18	17	456	72.5
New Zealand	15	3	0	0	0	18	2.9
United Kingdom/Ireland	25	5	4	3	0	37	5.9
Asia	60	0	1	2	0	63	10.1
Other countries	54	0	0	0	0	54	8.5
Australian residency status:							
Males							
Australian citizen	806	33	45	52	34	969	84.9
Permanent resident	124	3	3	9	2	141	12.4
Not permanent	14	0	5	3	8	31	2.7
Females							
Australian citizen	489	17	5	19	17	548	87.0
Permanent resident	55	5	1	3	0	65	10.3
Not permanent	10	3	3	0	0	17	2.6
Males	944	36	53	64	45	1,142	64.5
Females	554	26	10	22	17	629	35.5
Total	1,498	62	63	86	62	1,771	100.0

3.4 Special interest primary care practitioners

- Of the 21,037 primary care practitioners in 1995, 1,619 (7.7%) were practising mainly in a special interest area of primary care. This proportion varied across type of primary care practitioner—6.1% of vocationally registered general practitioners, 6.2% of RACGP trainees and 25.0% of other medical practitioners were practising in a special interest area.
- 6.9% and 9.4% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively were practising mainly in a special interest area. This proportion varied among States and Territories: only 3.3% and 4.5% of male and female primary care practitioners respectively in South Australia were practising mainly in a special interest area, compared with 14.9% and 28.1% respectively in the Northern Territory.
- 50.4% of primary care practitioners with a special interest area of practice were in recognised clinical specialties—58.3% and 37.8% of males and females respectively.
- The largest special interest area for male special interest primary care practitioners was sports medicine in which 7.8% were practising, followed by anaesthesia (6.9%) and general surgery (6.6%).
- The largest special interest areas for female special interest primary care practitioners were women’s health (18.5%) and family planning (7.4%).

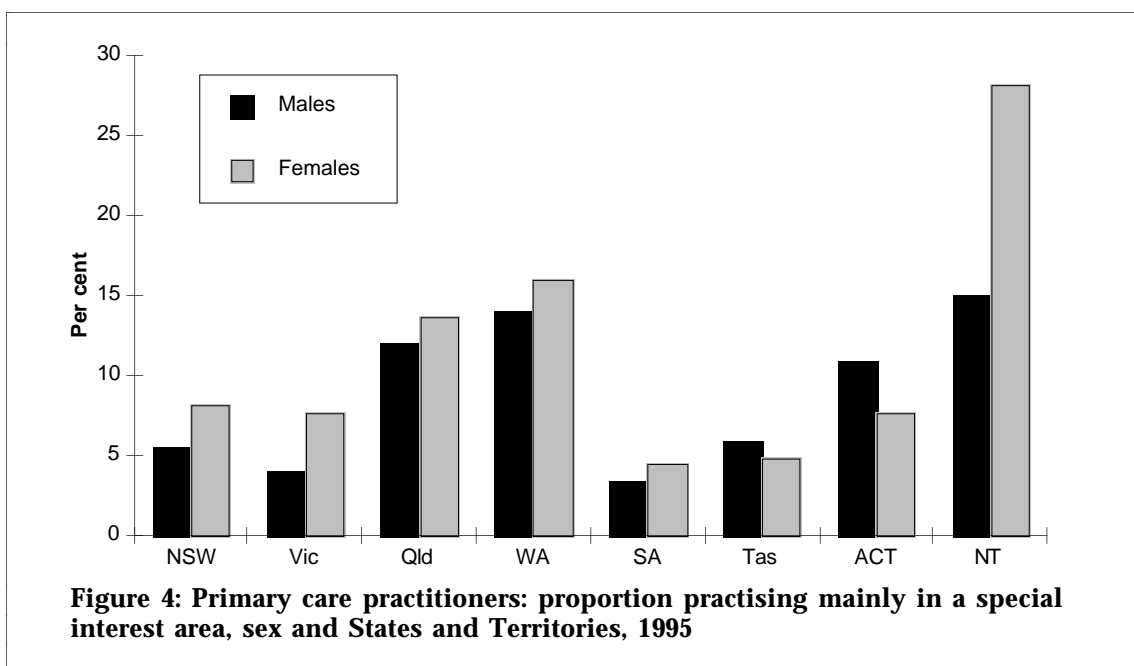


Table 21: Primary care practitioners: sex, qualification, main field of practice and States and Territories, 1995

Qualification/ main field of	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Vocationally registered:									
General practice	4,389	2,864	1,916	906	1,204	363	216	84	11,940
Special interest	181	85	231	141	24	20	16	14	712
Total	4,571	2,949	2,147	1,047	1,228	382	232	97	12,652
RACGP trainee:									
General practice	199	139	76	34	60	15	8	8	540
Special interest	5	8	14	8	0	2	0	3	41
Total	205	146	91	42	60	18	8	11	581
Other medical practitioner:									
General practice	349	179	132	98	88	30	16	15	907
Special interest	96	39	46	19	22	3	13	2	239
Total	445	218	178	118	110	33	28	17	1,147
Total									
General practice	4,938	3,182	2,124	1,038	1,352	408	240	107	13,387
Special interest	282	131	290	169	46	25	29	19	992
Total	5,220	3,313	2,415	1,207	1,398	433	268	126	14,379
Females									
Vocationally registered:									
General practice	1,628	1,149	798	415	510	172	150	38	4,861
Special interest	101	65	107	67	19	7	9	5	379
Total	1,729	1,214	905	482	529	179	159	43	5,240
RACGP trainee:									
General practice	256	193	135	41	58	26	22	14	745
Special interest	19	9	4	0	0	2	0	11	45
Total	274	201	140	41	58	28	22	25	789
Other medical									
General practice	165	99	62	47	31	7	5	8	424
Special interest	61	45	46	28	9	2	6	8	204
Total	226	145	108	75	40	9	11	15	629
Total									
General practice	2,049	1,441	995	502	599	206	178	60	6,030
Special interest	181	118	157	95	28	10	15	23	628
Total	2,230	1,560	1,153	597	627	216	192	83	6,658
Persons									
Vocationally registered:									
General practice	6,018	4,013	2,714	1,320	1,714	535	366	122	16,802
Special interest	282	149	337	208	43	26	25	18	1,090
Total	6,300	4,163	3,052	1,529	1,757	561	391	140	17,892
RACGP trainee:									
General practice	455	331	212	75	118	42	30	22	1,284
Special interest	24	16	19	8	0	4	0	14	85
Total	479	348	230	83	118	46	30	36	1,370
Other medical									
General practice	514	279	194	145	119	37	21	23	1,331
Special interest	157	84	92	48	31	5	18	10	444
Total	671	363	285	192	150	42	39	32	1,775
Total									
General practice	6,987	4,623	3,120	1,540	1,951	614	417	167	19,417
Special interest	463	250	448	264	74	35	43	42	1,619
Total	7,450	4,873	3,567	1,804	2,025	649	460	209	21,037

(continued)

Table 21 (continued): Primary care practitioners: sex, qualification, main field of practice and States and Territories, 1995

Qualification/ main field of	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
(per cent—males)									
Vocationally registered:									
General practice	96.0	97.1	89.3	86.5	98.0	94.9	93.1	85.9	94.4
Special interest	4.0	2.9	10.7	13.5	2.0	5.1	6.9	14.1	5.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
RACGP trainee:									
General practice	97.4	94.8	84.2	80.1	100.0	86.1	100.0	75.0	93.0
Special interest	2.6	5.2	15.8	19.9	0.0	13.9	0.0	25.0	7.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other medical									
General practice	78.5	82.3	74.3	83.4	80.3	90.5	55.2	86.6	79.1
Special interest	21.5	17.7	25.7	16.6	19.7	9.5	44.8	13.4	20.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total									
General practice	94.6	96.0	88.0	86.0	96.7	94.2	89.3	85.1	93.1
Special interest	5.4	4.0	12.0	14.0	3.3	5.8	10.7	14.9	6.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
(per cent—females)									
Vocationally registered:									
General practice	94.2	94.7	88.2	86.1	96.4	96.3	94.3	88.8	92.8
Special interest	5.8	5.3	11.8	13.9	3.6	3.7	5.7	11.2	7.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
RACGP trainee:									
General practice	93.1	95.8	96.9	100.0	100.0	93.0	100.0	55.6	94.3
Special interest	6.9	4.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	44.4	5.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other medical									
General practice	73.1	68.6	57.2	62.4	77.5	81.0	48.7	50.0	67.5
Special interest	26.9	31.4	42.8	37.6	22.5	19.0	51.3	50.0	32.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total									
General practice	91.9	92.4	86.4	84.1	95.5	95.3	92.4	71.9	90.6
Special interest	8.1	7.6	13.6	15.9	4.5	4.7	7.6	28.1	9.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
(per cent—persons)									
Vocationally registered:									
General practice	95.5	96.4	88.9	86.4	97.5	95.4	93.6	86.8	93.9
Special interest	4.5	3.6	11.1	13.6	2.5	4.6	6.4	13.2	6.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
RACGP trainee:									
General practice	95.0	95.3	91.9	89.9	100.0	90.4	100.0	61.6	93.8
Special interest	5.0	4.7	8.1	10.1	0.0	9.6	0.0	38.4	6.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other medical									
General practice	76.7	76.8	67.8	75.3	79.6	88.4	53.4	69.6	75.0
Special interest	23.3	23.2	32.2	24.7	20.4	11.6	46.6	30.4	25.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total									
General practice	93.8	94.9	87.4	85.4	96.3	94.6	90.6	79.8	92.3
Special interest	6.2	5.1	12.6	14.6	3.7	5.4	9.4	20.2	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 22: Primary care practitioners mainly practising in a special interest area: special interest area and sex, Australia, 1995

Special interest area	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(number)			(per cent)		
<i>Recognised specialties:</i>						
Internal medicine						
Cardiology	61	9	71	6.2	1.5	4.4
General medicine	26	2	28	2.6	0.4	1.7
Infectious diseases	20	12	32	2.0	1.8	2.0
Paediatric medicine	22	23	46	2.3	3.7	2.8
Other internal medicine	46	16	62	4.6	2.6	3.8
Surgery						
General surgery	69	21	89	6.9	3.3	5.5
Orthopaedic surgery	21	2	24	2.2	0.4	1.5
Plastic/reconstructive	16	23	39	1.6	3.7	2.4
Other specialties						
Anaesthesia	66	25	92	6.7	4.1	5.7
Dermatology	18	9	27	1.8	1.5	1.7
Emergency medicine	49	9	58	4.9	1.5	3.6
Obstetrics and gynaecology	20	30	50	2.0	4.8	3.1
Occupational medicine	72	5	77	7.2	0.7	4.7
Psychiatry	24	23	48	2.5	3.7	3.0
Public health medicine	19	7	26	1.9	1.1	1.6
Other recognised specialties	30	19	48	3.0	3.0	3.0
<i>Total recognised specialties</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>50.4</i>
<i>Other special interest areas:</i>						
Sports medicine	78	21	99	7.9	3.3	6.1
Counselling/psychotherapy	62	37	99	6.3	5.9	6.1
Alternative medicine	68	21	89	6.8	3.3	5.5
Family planning	30	47	76	3.0	7.4	4.7
Sexual health	15	14	29	1.5	2.2	1.8
Women's health screening	3	26	28	0.3	4.1	1.8
Drug and alcohol abuse	21	5	26	2.1	0.7	1.6
Obesity and nutrition	16	5	20	1.6	0.7	1.3
Musculoskeletal medicine	17	2	19	1.7	0.4	1.2
Health assessment	7	5	12	0.7	0.7	0.7
Medical education/research	7	5	11	0.7	0.7	0.7
<i>Special interest populations:</i>						
Women's health	2	116	118	0.2	18.5	7.3
Aboriginal health	4	28	32	0.5	4.4	2.0
Rural and remote medicine	31	0	31	3.1	0.0	1.9
Child health	12	19	30	1.2	3.0	1.9
Adolescent health	10	12	21	1.0	1.8	1.3
<i>Not specified above</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Total	992	628	1,619	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 23: Primary care practitioners mainly practising in a special interest area: special interest area and qualification, Australia, 1995

Special interest area	VRGP/ RACGP trainee	OMPs	Total	VRGP/ RACGP trainee	OMPs	Total
	(number)			(per cent)		
<i>Recognised specialties:</i>						
Internal medicine						
Cardiology	54	16	71	77.1	22.9	100.0
General medicine	20	8	28	71.7	28.3	100.0
Infectious diseases	32	0	32	100.0	0.0	100.0
Paediatric medicine	40	5	46	88.5	11.5	100.0
Other internal medicine	48	14	62	77.1	22.9	100.0
Surgery						
General surgery	53	36	89	59.2	40.8	100.0
Orthopaedic surgery	17	6	24	73.4	26.6	100.0
Plastic/reconstructive	35	3	39	91.4	8.6	100.0
Other specialties						
Anaesthesia	82	10	92	89.4	10.6	100.0
Dermatology	21	6	27	77.0	23.0	100.0
Emergency medicine	43	15	58	74.1	25.9	100.0
Obstetric & gynaecology	50	0	50	100.0	0.0	100.0
Occupational medicine	64	13	77	83.2	16.8	100.0
Psychiatry	23	25	48	47.3	52.7	100.0
Public health medicine	20	6	26	76.2	23.8	100.0
Other	24	24	48	50.4	49.6	100.0
<i>Total recognised specialties</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Other special interest areas:</i>						
Sports medicine	68	31	99	68.2	31.8	100.0
Counselling/psychotherapy	67	32	99	67.4	32.6	100.0
Alternative medicine	77	12	89	86.4	13.6	100.0
Family planning	36	40	76	47.1	52.9	100.0
Sexual health	17	11	29	60.6	39.4	100.0
Women's health screening	11	17	28	39.7	60.3	100.0
Drug and alcohol abuse	8	17	26	32.3	67.7	100.0
Obesity and nutrition	18	2	20	88.4	11.6	100.0
Musculoskeletal medicine	13	7	19	66.1	33.9	100.0
Health assessment	7	5	12	56.8	43.2	100.0
Medical education/research	11	0	11	100.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Special interest populations:</i>						
Women's health	104	14	118	88.2	11.8	100.0
Aboriginal health	30	3	32	92.1	7.9	100.0
Rural and remote medicine	22	9	31	70.5	29.5	100.0
Child health	13	18	30	41.5	58.5	100.0
Adolescent health	18	3	21	86.7	13.3	100.0
<i>Not specified above</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total	1,176	444	1,619	72.6	27.4	100.0

3.5 Primary care locum tenens and deputising service practitioners

Primary care locum tenens

A primary care locum tenens is a medical practitioner who acts as a substitute for another medical practitioner while that practitioner is temporarily absent from their practice. There were 1,518 primary care practitioners who reported current employment as a locum tenens in 1995. Features of these medical practitioners included the following.

- 523 (34.5%) were female. Over three-quarters (76.6%) of female primary care locums were younger than 45 years of age compared with 48.0% of males.
- 65.6% of female primary care locums were vocationally registered general practitioners, 14.0% were RACGP trainees, and 20.4% were other medical practitioners. The distribution of males was 64.9%, 9.4% and 25.8% respectively.
- 60.7% and 31.9% of female and male primary care locums respectively worked less than 35 hours per week.
- Male primary care locums were more likely to work in a rural or remote area than were their female counterparts. Some 22.0% of male primary care locums worked in a rural or remote area compared with 12.3% of females.
- 68.6% of males and 72.8% of females had gained their initial qualification in Australia. Of those who had gained their initial qualification overseas, 43.5% of males and 31.7% of females initially qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland.
- Most (82.9%) primary care locums practised in private rooms and a further 6.6% practised in acute care hospitals.

Primary care deputising service practitioners

A deputising service is a medical practitioner, or group of practitioners, who provide after hours care, but not continuing care, to the patients of the subscribing primary care practitioners. There were 261 primary care practitioners who reported current employment as deputising service practitioners in 1995. Features of these medical practitioners included the following.

- 110 (42.3%) were female. Most (90.7%) female deputising service practitioners were younger than 45 years of age compared with 65.1% of males.
- 32.1% of female deputising service practitioners were vocationally registered general practitioners, 44.9% were RACGP trainees, and 23.0% were other medical practitioners. The distribution of males was 62.2%, 16.8% and 21.0% respectively.
- 40.9% and 12.0% of female and male deputising service practitioners respectively worked less than 35 hours per week.
- In contrast to primary care locums, female deputising service practitioners were more likely to work in a rural or remote area than were males: some 13.5% of female deputising service practitioners worked in a rural or remote area compared with 5.6% of males.
- 68.7% of males and 71.0% of females had gained their initial qualification in Australia. Of those who had gained their initial qualification overseas, 34.0% of males initially qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland and 57.8% of females initially qualified in Asia.
- Most (79.2%) deputising service practitioners practised in private rooms. A further 5.4% practised in non-residential facilities and 5.2% practised in acute care hospitals.

Table 24: Primary care locum tenens: selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Age (years):										
Males										
<35	72	59	52	36	52	12	3	2	289	29.0
35-44	64	47	29	15	15	5	5	9	189	19.0
45-54	33	32	23	10	15	1	5	0	120	12.1
55-64	43	18	26	15	7	3	0	0	113	11.3
65-74	77	42	54	23	13	10	8	0	228	22.9
75+	12	13	13	5	3	6	0	3	56	5.6
Females										
<35	63	85	32	21	14	10	3	0	228	43.6
35-44	77	42	28	8	3	3	7	5	173	33.0
45-54	18	14	14	4	6	2	2	0	59	11.2
55-64	18	4	3	4	5	2	2	2	41	7.7
65-74	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	17	3.2
75+	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.3
Professional										
Males										
VRGP	196	135	151	47	65	28	15	8	646	64.9
RACGP trainee	25	28	9	13	8	2	4	4	93	9.4
OMP	81	50	38	43	32	7	4	2	256	25.8
Females										
VRGP	120	94	60	20	22	15	13	0	343	65.6
RACGP trainee	23	27	14	4	4	2	0	0	73	14.0
OMP	40	32	11	14	2	2	0	7	107	20.4
Total hours worked: per week										
Males										
1-19	50	28	28	13	10	7	3	3	143	14.3
20-34	56	47	19	17	17	9	5	5	176	17.6
35-49	90	63	90	44	48	14	3	3	356	35.8
50-64	65	50	47	25	15	4	9	0	215	21.6
65-79	21	10	11	4	6	4	0	2	58	5.8
80+	20	13	3	0	10	0	2	0	48	4.8
Females										
1-19	59	36	21	11	8	5	3	2	143	27.4
20-34	49	55	32	15	12	7	4	2	174	33.3
35-49	45	33	28	7	6	7	5	4	134	25.6
50-64	17	16	4	2	0	0	1	0	41	7.8
65-79	10	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	21	3.9
80+	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1.9
Region of main job:										
Males										
Capital city	199	168	107	69	90	20	22	10	685	68.8
Other metropolitan	48	9	35	0	0	0	0	0	92	9.2
Large rural centre	17	5	23	0	2	0	0	2	49	5.0
Small rural centre	21	5	19	11	7	11	0	0	75	7.5
Other rural area	16	23	12	9	7	7	0	0	74	7.5
Remote area	1	2	2	13	0	0	0	2	20	2.0
Females										
Capital city	147	135	51	37	23	15	12	7	428	81.8
Other metropolitan	19	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	31	6.0
Large rural centre	8	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	22	4.3
Small rural centre	5	5	7	0	0	2	0	0	19	3.6
Other rural area	5	3	4	0	4	2	1	0	20	3.8
Remote area	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.6
Males	302	212	199	103	105	37	22	14	995	65.5
Females	183	152	85	37	27	18	13	7	523	34.5
Total	485	364	284	140	132	56	36	21	1,518	100.0

(continued)

Table 24 (continued): Primary care locum tenens: selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Country of initial										
Males										
Australia	196	161	148	47	85	19	14	12	682	68.6
New Zealand	11	4	6	6	2	0	0	2	30	3.1
United Kingdom/Ireland	30	17	30	31	6	15	7	0	136	13.6
Asia	40	18	3	8	11	0	2	0	82	8.3
Other countries	26	11	12	10	2	3	0	0	65	6.5
Females										
Australia	132	121	60	26	18	11	10	4	381	72.8
New Zealand	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	2.9
United Kingdom	9	7	12	6	4	6	1	0	45	8.7
Asia	14	13	1	6	5	0	0	2	41	7.8
Other countries	20	9	8	0	0	2	1	2	41	7.9
Citizenship and residency status:										
Males										
Australian citizen	264	201	178	78	96	36	17	12	881	88.6
Not Australian citizen										
Permanent resident	36	11	11	10	9	2	5	2	86	8.7
Not permanent	2	0	11	14	0	0	0	0	27	2.8
Females										
Australian citizen	165	137	71	28	23	15	13	7	459	87.8
Not Australian citizen										
Permanent resident	13	15	7	9	4	3	0	0	52	9.9
Not permanent	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	2.3
Work setting of main										
Males										
Private rooms	235	172	178	74	84	32	15	8	799	80.3
Non-residential facility	5	6	3	10	4	0	0	0	28	2.8
Aboriginal health	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0.5
Acute care hospital	39	7	8	14	2	0	0	0	70	7.0
Other residential facility	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Educational institution	4	7	3	2	6	2	2	0	25	2.5
Defence forces	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	8	0.8
Government	2	7	5	0	2	0	3	0	20	2.0
Other	15	10	2	2	8	3	0	0	39	4.0
Females										
Private rooms	164	130	75	35	25	14	11	5	460	88.0
Non-residential facility	2	1	6	0	0	3	1	0	14	2.6
Aboriginal health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Acute care hospital	9	14	3	0	2	2	0	0	30	5.7
Other residential facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Educational institution	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.8
Defence forces	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5
Government	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	1.1
Other	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1.2
Persons										
Private rooms	400	302	253	109	110	46	26	13	1,259	82.9
Non-residential facility	7	7	9	10	4	3	1	0	42	2.7
Aboriginal health	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0.4
Acute care hospital	48	22	10	14	4	2	0	0	100	6.6
Other residential facility	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Educational institution	4	10	4	2	6	2	2	0	29	1.9
Defence forces	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	10	0.7
Government	4	9	5	2	2	0	5	0	25	1.7
Other	19	10	2	2	8	3	0	2	46	3.0
Males	302	212	199	103	105	37	22	14	995	65.5
Females	183	152	85	37	27	18	13	7	523	34.5
Total	485	364	284	140	132	56	36	21	1,518	100.0

Table 25: Primary care deputising service practitioners: selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Characteristic	NSW/ACT	Vic	Qld	WA	SA/NT	Tas	Total	%
Age (years):								
Males								
<35	19	24	3	0	10	0	57	37.6
35-44	6	11	7	4	10	3	41	27.5
45-54	5	3	3	2	7	3	22	14.9
55-64	10	3	3	4	1	0	21	14.0
65-74	1	4	2	0	2	0	9	5.9
75+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Females								
<35	22	23	4	10	6	4	69	62.4
35-44	12	7	3	4	6	0	31	28.3
45-54	4	3	0	0	0	0	6	5.9
55-64	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	3.5
65-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
75+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Professional qualification:								
Males								
VRGP	20	26	12	8	20	6	94	62.2
RACGP trainee	10	7	3	2	3	0	25	16.8
OMP	12	12	2	0	7	0	32	21.0
Females								
VRGP	15	8	2	4	5	2	35	32.1
RACGP trainee	14	21	5	6	2	2	50	44.9
OMP	11	3	0	6	5	0	25	23.0
Total hours worked: per								
Males								
1-19	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
20-34	6	6	4	0	0	0	16	10.5
35-49	14	14	7	5	17	1	59	39.3
50-64	10	17	3	3	10	3	47	31.4
65-79	9	6	1	2	2	1	21	14.2
80+	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	3.0
Females								
1-19	6	4	3	2	5	0	21	18.8
20-34	11	6	0	6	2	0	24	22.1
35-49	12	16	1	2	5	4	40	36.5
50-64	9	3	3	6	0	0	21	18.8
65-79	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1
80+	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.7
Region of main job:								
Males								
Capital city	36	43	6	10	29	4	128	85.3
Other metropolitan	2	0	11	0	0	0	14	9.1
Large rural centre	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	2.0
Small rural centre	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.6
Other rural area	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8
Remote area	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.2
Females								
Capital city	33	26	5	11	12	2	90	81.5
Other metropolitan	4	2	0	0	0	0	5	5.0
Large rural centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Small rural centre	1	2	0	2	0	2	7	6.3
Other rural area	1	3	1	0	0	0	6	5.2
Remote area	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2.0
Males	42	45	17	10	31	6	150	57.7
Females	40	32	7	15	12	4	110	42.3
Total	82	77	24	26	43	10	261	100.0

(continued)

Table 25 (continued): Primary care deputising service practitioners: selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Characteristic	NSW/ACT	Vic	Qld	WA	SA/NT	Tas	Total	%
Country of initial								
Males								
Australia	31	27	13	7	22	3	103	68.7
New Zealand	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2.7
United Kingdom/Ireland	3	4	1	3	2	1	16	10.4
Asia	3	1	0	0	3	0	8	5.5
Other countries	3	8	3	0	3	1	19	12.8
Females								
Australia	31	17	5	11	12	2	78	71.0
New Zealand	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	3.2
United Kingdom/Ireland	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	3.3
Asia	8	11	0	0	0	0	19	17.1
Other countries	1	3	0	0	0	2	6	5.5
Citizenship and residency status:								
Males								
Australian citizen	38	37	15	8	31	6	136	90.4
Not Australian citizen								
Permanent resident	2	7	0	2	0	0	12	7.7
Not permanent	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1.7
Females								
Australian citizen	36	22	5	10	12	4	90	81.6
Not Australian citizen								
Permanent resident	3	10	1	4	0	0	18	16.0
Not permanent	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2.1
Work setting of main job:								
Males								
Private rooms	33	36	15	10	20	4	120	79.5
Non-residential facility	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	2.1
Aboriginal health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Acute care hospital	5	0	1	0	0	1	8	5.0
Other residential facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Educational institution	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8
Defence forces	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	3.1
Government	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8
Other	1	7	0	0	5	0	13	8.8
Females								
Private rooms	35	25	4	11	7	4	87	78.9
Non-residential facility	3	3	1	2	2	0	11	9.9
Aboriginal health	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	3.0
Acute care hospital	1	3	0	0	2	0	6	5.4
Other residential facility	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.6
Educational institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Defence forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
Persons								
Private rooms	68	61	20	22	27	8	207	79.2
Non-residential facility	3	4	1	2	3	0	14	5.4
Aboriginal health	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1.3
Acute care hospital	6	3	1	0	2	1	13	5.2
Other residential facility	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.7
Educational	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Defence forces	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	1.8
Government	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Other	1	8	0	0	5	0	15	5.6
Males	42	45	17	10	31	6	150	57.7
Females	40	32	7	15	12	4	110	42.3
Total	82	77	24	26	43	10	261	100.0

4 Specialists and specialists-in-training

4.1 Specialists

A specialist is a medical practitioner with a qualification awarded by, or which equates to that awarded by, the relevant specialist professional college in Australia. The features of specialists in 1995 included the following.

- In 1995, there were 15,318 specialists, of whom 13,175 (86.0%) were male and 2,143 (14.0%) were female. Specialists made up 33.2% of all clinicians and 31.3% of all medical practitioners employed in medicine.
- There were 84.3 specialists per 100,000 population in Australia in 1995. This provision varied across States and Territories, from a high of 112.0 per 100,000 in the Australian Capital Territory to a low of 70.4 in Queensland.
- More than half (56.4%) of female specialists were younger than 45 years of age, 38.3% were aged 45–64 years and the remaining 5.2% were aged 65 years and over. In contrast, only 35.6% of male specialists were younger than 45 years of age, 53.5% were aged 45–64 years and 10.9% were aged 65 years and over.
- Almost one-third (31.4%) of female specialists worked fewer than 35 hours per week, compared with only 11.9% of male specialists.
- The main job of 43.9% of female specialists was in private rooms and the main job of a further 39.5% was in publicly operated acute care hospitals. Male specialists were more likely to practise in private rooms (59.0%) and less likely to practise in publicly operated acute care hospitals (27.9%).
- 87.5% of specialists practised in their main job in major urban centres, 12.2% practised in rural areas and the remaining 0.3% practised in remote areas. In comparison, the population distribution was 70.6% in major urban centres, 26.2% in rural areas and 3.1% in remote areas.
- 85.8% of specialists practised in major urban areas only, 11.9% practised in rural areas only, 1.8% practised in major urban areas mainly but also in rural areas in second or third jobs, and 0.5% practised in rural areas mainly but also in a major urban centre in second or third jobs.
- 80.9% of specialists had obtained their initial medical qualifications in Australia. The remainder had obtained their initial qualification in the United Kingdom or Ireland (8.0%), Asia (4.5%), New Zealand (2.9%) and other countries (3.6%).

Specialty of qualification

- Of the 13,175 male specialists, the five largest specialty qualification groups were anaesthetists (11.5%), psychiatrists (11.1%), general surgeons (7.5%), obstetricians and gynaecologists (6.8%) and diagnostic radiologists (6.4%). For the 2,143 female specialists, the largest groups were psychiatrists (21.2%), anaesthetists (15.5%), paediatric medicine (7.0%), diagnostic radiologists (6.3%) and obstetricians and gynaecologists (5.5%). Only 1.4% of female specialists were specialists in general surgery.
- Of the specialties, psychiatry and anaesthesia had the highest rates of provision with 10.5 practitioners and 10.2 practitioners per 100,000 population respectively.
- The 15,318 specialists had gained 18,049 specialty qualifications. The specialties most likely to have been gained in a second or third qualification were general medicine (598), intensive care (131), general surgery (120), haematology (115) and cytopathology (112).

Specialty of practice

- For most specialists (94.6%), their main specialty of qualification was the same as their main specialty of practice.
- Less than 90% of those with a main qualification in the following specialties were practising in that specialty: general pathology (67.4% practising), clinical pharmacology (68.4%), general medicine (74.8%), clinical haematology (83.4%), clinical immunology (85.7%), infectious diseases (87.1%) and paediatric medicine (88.4%).
- The five largest specialties of practice were psychiatry (12.3%), anaesthesia (11.6%), diagnostic radiology (6.6%), obstetrics and gynaecology (6.4%) and general surgery (6.3%).
- The specialties of psychiatry and anaesthesia had the highest number of providers per 100,000 population with 10.3 and 9.8 respectively.
- Of the 15,318 specialists, 1,668 were practising in two specialty fields and 398 were practising in three specialty fields. The specialties in which specialists were most likely to have their second or third field of practice were general medicine (478), intensive care (157) and cytopathology (130).

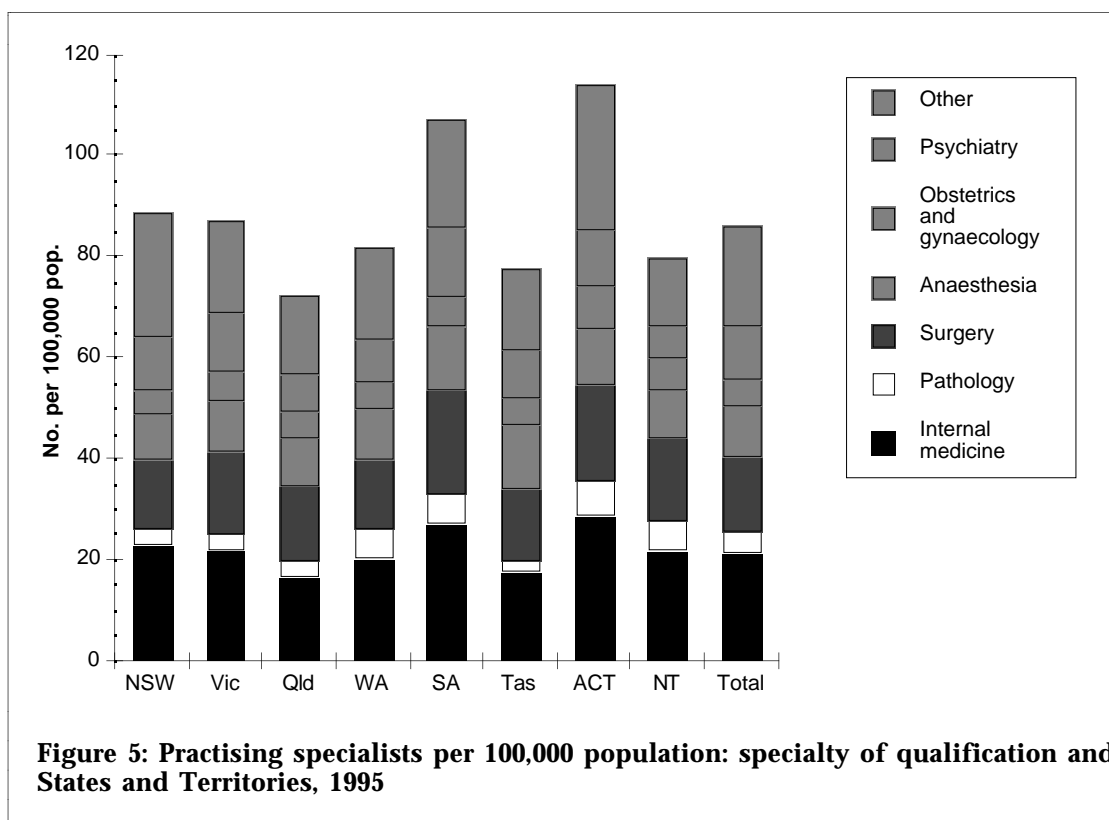


Table 26: Specialists: total hours worked per week, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Hours worked	Age (years)						Total	%
	25–	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+		
Males								
1–19	14	33	57	90	334	95	622	4.7
20–34	23	149	158	242	298	80	950	7.2
35–49	193	1,030	1,082	783	304	56	3,448	26.2
50–64	250	1,922	2,187	1,096	191	14	5,660	43.0
65–79	86	659	642	263	40	2	1,692	12.9
80+	39	295	322	129	22	0	805	6.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>4,087</i>	<i>4,447</i>	<i>2,602</i>	<i>1,189</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>13,175</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females								
1–19	19	79	33	31	55	6	221	10.3
20–34	45	227	118	44	17	2	453	21.1
35–49	94	337	226	89	17	4	766	35.8
50–64	76	234	150	70	9	0	540	25.2
65–79	7	54	30	9	2	0	102	4.8
80+	7	31	16	6	0	0	59	2.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2,143</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons								
1–19	33	112	90	120	388	100	844	5.5
20–34	68	376	276	286	315	82	1,403	9.2
35–49	287	1,367	1,308	872	321	59	4,214	27.7
50–64	326	2,156	2,337	1,166	201	14	6,200	40.7
65–79	93	712	672	272	42	2	1,794	11.8
80+	46	325	337	135	22	0	865	5.7
Total	853	5,048	5,020	2,851	1,289	258	15,318	100.0

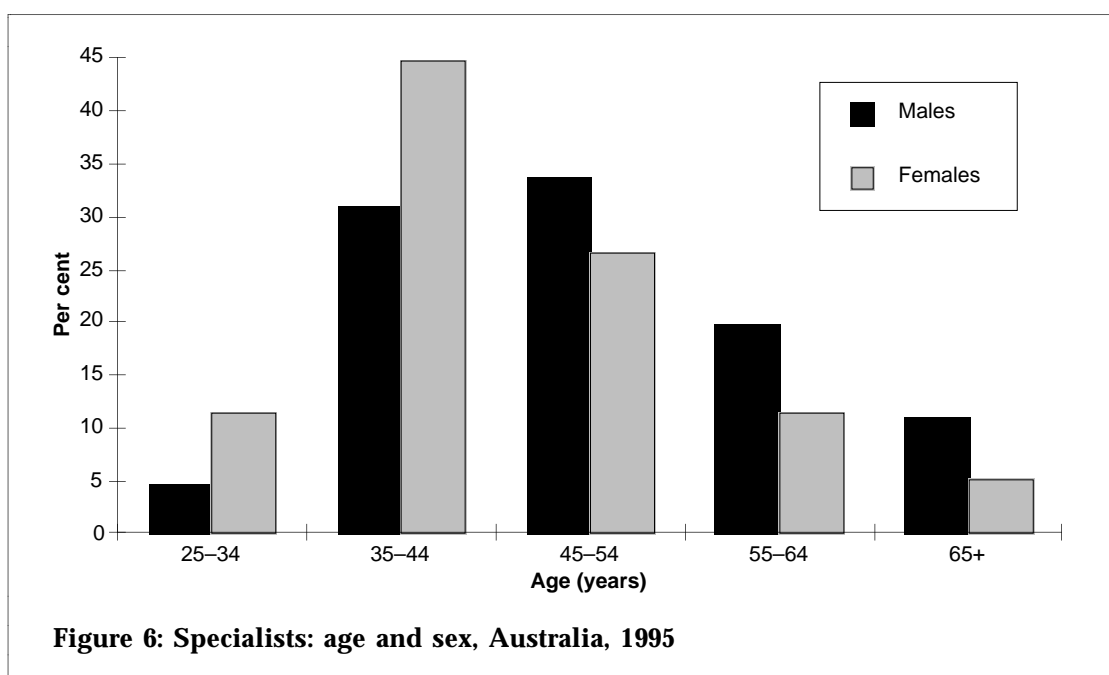


Figure 6: Specialists: age and sex, Australia, 1995

Table 27: Specialists: work setting, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Work setting of main job	Age (years)						Total
	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males							
Private rooms	215	2,105	2,730	1,624	866	208	7,779
Publicly operated:							
Acute care hospital	287	1,460	1,174	631	131	20	3,672
Residential health care facility	0	4	5	3	1	0	13
Aboriginal health service	2	1	3	1	0	0	6
Other non-residential health care	3	35	64	35	21	2	163
Tertiary education institution	44	129	125	89	25	0	408
Defence forces	0	3	5	4	5	0	17
Other government	19	51	43	49	21	0	182
Other public	10	18	15	14	18	2	75
Privately operated:							
Acute care hospital	19	209	202	107	46	5	588
Residential health care facility	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Aboriginal health service	0	3	4	0	0	0	6
Other non-residential health care facility	0	20	34	8	18	3	83
Tertiary education institution	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
Other private	6	49	40	38	35	9	177
Total	605	4,087	4,447	2,602	1,189	247	13,175
Females							
Private rooms	74	402	276	112	65	11	941
Publicly operated:							
Acute care hospital	127	401	214	91	15	0	847
Residential health care facility	0	0	3	0	2	0	5
Aboriginal health service	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Other non-residential health care	8	38	15	20	5	0	87
Tertiary education institution	20	37	10	6	0	0	73
Defence forces	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other government	5	10	8	6	0	0	29
Other public	0	1	4	5	0	0	10
Privately operated:							
Acute care hospital	10	52	20	8	7	0	97
Residential health care facility	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Aboriginal health service	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other non-residential health care facility	0	7	7	2	2	0	17
Tertiary education institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other private	3	11	11	0	4	0	30
Total	248	961	573	249	100	11	2,143
Persons							
Private rooms	290	2,507	3,005	1,736	932	219	8,720
Publicly operated:							
Acute care hospital	413	1,861	1,388	722	146	20	4,518
Residential health care facility	0	4	8	3	3	0	18
Aboriginal health service	2	1	5	1	0	0	9
Other non-residential health care facility	1	73	80	55	27	2	250
Tertiary education institution	65	165	135	95	25	0	481
Defence forces	0	3	6	4	5	0	18
Other government	24	61	51	55	21	0	211
Other public	10	20	19	18	18	2	85
Privately operated:							
Acute care hospital	29	261	222	114	54	5	685
Residential health care facility	0	0	3	2	0	0	4
Aboriginal health service	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
Other non-residential health care facility	0	27	41	9	19	3	100
Tertiary education institution	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
Other private	10	60	52	38	39	9	206
Total	853	5,048	5,020	2,851	1,289	258	15,318

Specialty of qualification

Table 28: Specialists: main specialty of qualification, sex, States and Territories, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Males								
Cardiology	176	94	65	24	43	10	10	0	421
Clinical haematology	42	28	22	6	17	4	5	0	123
Clinical immunology	34	15	19	8	6	0	5	0	87
Clinical pharmacology	7	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
Endocrinology	61	51	22	12	16	4	3	0	169
Gastroenterology	110	79	52	28	36	9	10	0	322
General medicine	141	168	115	59	79	13	19	13	607
Geriatrics	58	46	10	12	9	3	2	0	140
Infectious diseases	21	21	10	2	8	0	2	3	66
Medical oncology	42	36	11	14	12	2	2	0	119
Neurology	102	69	26	32	17	3	3	0	253
Nuclear medicine	54	15	10	8	8	1	6	0	102
Paediatric medicine	189	140	108	56	71	12	13	19	608
Renal medicine	48	28	17	10	17	3	2	0	124
Rheumatology	63	39	14	18	21	4	2	0	161
Thoracic medicine	82	47	28	28	21	2	5	0	213
General pathology	46	29	15	8	11	1	4	5	119
Anatomical pathology	54	51	44	38	43	6	3	0	240
Clinical chemistry	10	12	12	10	8	0	2	0	53
Cytopathology	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Forensic pathology	6	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
Haematology	15	11	7	6	2	1	0	0	42
Immunology	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
Microbiology	17	14	1	6	5	1	3	0	48
General surgery	281	281	191	76	105	24	16	12	986
Cardiothoracic surgery	19	27	13	6	3	0	5	0	74
Neurosurgery	32	22	21	4	12	3	5	2	101
Orthopaedic surgery	207	145	116	67	75	17	16	3	646
Paediatric surgery	17	18	12	6	6	2	2	0	62
Plastic surgery	54	49	29	22	20	4	3	2	183
Urology	66	50	43	10	17	6	5	0	197
Vascular surgery	36	29	19	8	16	1	0	0	109
Anaesthesia	485	366	242	157	160	57	29	15	1,513
Dermatology	74	49	32	18	21	4	3	2	203
Diagnostic radiology	308	195	132	91	72	21	22	2	843
Emergency medicine	62	50	31	22	4	6	3	3	182
Intensive care	69	25	13	16	17	5	5	0	149
Medical administration	44	9	3	4	0	0	0	0	60
Obstetrics and	303	224	153	75	81	23	26	11	895
Occupational medicine	85	12	2	8	7	1	2	0	117
Ophthalmology	226	163	101	56	63	12	8	6	636
Otolaryngology (ENT)	99	71	45	36	29	7	6	7	300
Psychiatry	517	411	199	119	143	37	26	11	1,462
Public health medicine	14	0	1	4	3	1	2	0	26
Radiation oncology	33	20	14	6	6	5	5	0	89
Rehabilitation	77	26	9	7	10	2	3	2	136
Other	89	32	9	6	7	2	7	0	152
Total	4,581	3,273	2,040	1,214	1,331	319	298	119	13,175

(continued)

Table 28 (continued): Specialists: main specialty of qualification, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Female									
Cardiology	9	12	1	2	0	1	1	0	27
Clinical haematology	12	7	4	0	5	0	0	0	28
Clinical immunology	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Clinical pharmacology	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	7
Endocrinology	15	13	1	2	0	1	0	3	36
Gastroenterology	7	6	4	0	4	0	2	0	23
General medicine	12	13	9	8	3	1	0	2	49
Geriatrics	13	9	7	2	5	1	1	2	41
Infectious diseases	6	13	1	2	2	1	0	0	27
Medical oncology	10	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	15
Neurology	9	9	6	0	2	0	0	0	25
Nuclear medicine	9	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	17
Paediatric medicine	62	41	12	14	13	5	3	0	149
Renal medicine	10	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	26
Rheumatology	9	9	3	0	2	0	1	0	25
Thoracic medicine	17	5	4	2	3	0	0	0	31
General pathology	6	4	1	4	2	0	2	0	19
Anatomical pathology	29	14	15	15	11	1	5	2	92
Clinical chemistry	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Cytopathology	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Forensic pathology	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Haematology	3	4	6	2	3	1	0	0	20
Immunology	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Microbiology	6	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	15
General surgery	6	16	3	2	0	1	0	2	30
Cardiothoracic surgery	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Neurosurgery	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Orthopaedic surgery	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
Paediatric surgery	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Plastic surgery	5	10	3	2	2	0	2	0	23
Urology	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Vascular surgery	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Anaesthesia	102	90	71	27	30	3	7	2	333
Dermatology	36	14	17	2	10	0	0	0	79
Diagnostic radiology	53	25	15	21	12	5	4	0	135
Emergency medicine	19	12	4	2	2	0	0	0	39
Intensive care	20	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	25
Medical administration	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Obstetrics and	23	44	14	18	13	3	4	0	118
Occupational medicine	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Ophthalmology	25	22	10	6	7	1	0	0	71
Otolaryngology (ENT)	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
Psychiatry	146	135	61	27	67	8	8	1	454
Public health medicine	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Radiation oncology	9	8	7	2	5	0	1	0	32
Rehabilitation	11	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
Other	21	9	1	4	0	0	0	0	35
Total	755	597	294	181	217	41	44	14	2,143

(continued)

Table 28 (continued): Specialists: main specialty of qualification, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Person								
Cardiology	184	105	66	26	43	12	11	0	448
Clinical haematology	54	35	26	6	22	4	5	0	151
Clinical immunology	38	15	19	8	6	0	5	0	91
Clinical pharmacology	9	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	19
Endocrinology	76	64	23	14	16	6	3	3	205
Gastroenterology	117	85	56	28	40	9	11	0	346
General medicine	153	181	124	67	82	14	19	16	655
Geriatrics	71	56	17	14	14	5	3	2	181
Infectious diseases	27	34	11	4	11	1	2	3	93
Medical oncology	52	38	11	16	12	3	2	0	134
Neurology	111	78	32	32	19	3	3	0	278
Nuclear medicine	63	15	11	10	10	4	6	0	120
Paediatric medicine	251	181	120	70	84	17	16	19	757
Renal medicine	58	40	19	12	17	3	2	0	150
Rheumatology	72	48	17	18	24	4	3	0	186
Thoracic medicine	98	52	32	30	25	2	5	0	243
General pathology	52	33	17	12	12	1	5	5	138
Anatomical pathology	83	65	59	53	54	8	8	2	331
Clinical chemistry	10	13	12	10	11	0	2	0	57
Cytopathology	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Forensic pathology	7	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
Haematology	19	15	13	8	5	3	0	0	62
Immunology	7	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	12
Microbiology	22	16	3	12	5	1	3	0	62
General surgery	286	297	194	78	105	25	16	14	1,015
Cardiothoracic surgery	19	32	13	6	3	0	5	0	78
Neurosurgery	34	25	21	4	12	3	5	2	105
Orthopaedic surgery	210	151	116	69	75	17	16	3	657
Paediatric surgery	17	18	14	6	8	2	2	0	65
Plastic surgery	58	59	32	24	22	4	5	2	207
Urology	67	51	43	10	20	6	5	0	202
Vascular surgery	38	30	19	8	16	1	0	0	113
Anaesthesia	587	456	314	184	191	61	36	17	1,846
Dermatology	110	63	49	20	30	4	3	2	282
Diagnostic radiology	361	220	147	113	84	25	26	2	978
Emergency medicine	81	62	36	24	5	6	3	3	221
Intensive care	89	25	14	16	19	5	6	0	174
Medical administration	49	9	3	4	0	0	0	0	65
Obstetrics and	326	268	167	93	93	26	30	11	1,014
Occupational medicine	88	16	2	8	7	1	2	0	124
Ophthalmology	250	185	111	62	70	14	8	6	706
Otolaryngology (ENT)	103	74	49	36	29	7	6	7	311
Psychiatry	662	545	261	147	210	45	34	12	1,916
Public health medicine	20	0	1	4	3	1	2	0	32
Radiation oncology	42	28	21	8	11	5	7	0	122
Rehabilitation	88	33	9	7	12	2	3	2	155
Other	110	41	10	10	7	2	7	0	186
Total	5,336	3,870	2,334	1,395	1,548	360	342	133	15,318

Table 29: Specialists per 100,000 population: main specialty of qualification and States and Territories, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Cardiology	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.5	3.6	0.0	2.5
Clinical haematology	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.8
Clinical immunology	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5
Clinical pharmacology	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Endocrinology	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.1
Gastroenterology	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.8	3.7	0.0	1.9
General medicine	2.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	5.6	3.0	6.2	8.8	3.6
Geriatrics	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Infectious diseases	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.5
Medical oncology	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7
Neurology	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.5
Nuclear medicine	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.7
Paediatric medicine	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.7	3.6	5.2	10.5	4.2
Renal medicine	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.8
Rheumatology	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.0
Thoracic medicine	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.3
General pathology	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.8	3.0	0.8
Anatomical pathology	1.3	1.4	1.8	3.0	3.7	1.6	2.6	0.9	1.8
Clinical chemistry	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Cytopathology	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Forensic pathology	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Haematology	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Immunology	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Microbiology	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.3
General surgery	4.7	6.6	5.8	4.5	7.1	5.3	5.4	8.1	5.6
Cardiothoracic surgery	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4
Neurosurgery	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.6
Orthopaedic surgery	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	5.1	3.5	5.3	2.0	3.6
Paediatric surgery	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4
Plastic surgery	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.1
Urology	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.1
Vascular surgery	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Anaesthesia	9.5	10.1	9.5	10.6	12.9	12.8	11.9	9.4	10.2
Dermatology	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6
Diagnostic radiology	5.9	4.9	4.4	6.4	5.7	5.4	8.5	1.0	5.4
Emergency medicine	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.2
Intensive care	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.1	0.0	1.0
Medical administration	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Obstetrics and	5.3	5.9	5.0	5.3	6.3	5.4	9.7	6.5	5.6
Occupational medicine	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7
Ophthalmology	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.8	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.9
Otolaryngology (ENT)	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.1	4.2	1.7
Psychiatry	10.8	12.1	7.9	8.4	14.2	9.5	11.1	7.0	10.5
Public health medicine	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
Radiation oncology	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.7
Rehabilitation medicine	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
Other	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.0
Total	86.7	85.6	70.4	79.9	104.9	76.2	112.0	75.3	84.3
Population at 31 December 1995 ('000)	6,152.0	4,520.8	3,316.1	1,746.4	1,475.5	473.2	304.9	176.9	18,168.6

Source: ABS: Cat. No. 3101.0, September quarter, 1996.

Table 30: Specialists: main specialty of qualification, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	Age (years)					Total
	25–	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+	
			Males			
Cardiology	38	130	142	58	54	421
Clinical haematology	5	46	40	26	6	123
Clinical immunology	6	21	31	12	17	87
Clinical pharmacology	1	7	3	0	1	12
Endocrinology	6	59	68	24	12	169
Gastroenterology	24	122	126	40	10	322
General medicine	11	118	220	151	108	607
Geriatrics	9	46	42	26	18	140
Infectious diseases	5	38	17	6	2	66
Medical oncology	6	68	36	8	2	119
Neurology	6	96	76	50	25	253
Nuclear medicine	10	48	33	8	3	102
Paediatric medicine	24	222	250	77	34	608
Renal medicine	14	43	45	21	1	124
Rheumatology	14	61	59	22	6	161
Thoracic medicine	14	94	60	31	14	213
General pathology	5	16	38	43	16	119
Anatomical pathology	27	85	74	35	19	240
Clinical chemistry	3	14	14	19	3	53
Cytopathology	0	0	3	2	0	6
Forensic pathology	0	5	1	3	1	11
Haematology	2	11	16	8	6	42
Immunology	0	1	3	5	0	9
Microbiology	0	15	20	11	2	48
General surgery	18	193	336	282	156	986
Cardiothoracic surgery	0	34	24	13	4	74
Neurosurgery	0	30	30	25	16	101
Orthopaedic surgery	26	210	203	147	60	646
Paediatric surgery	0	18	18	16	10	62
Plastic surgery	3	41	81	52	7	183
Urology	7	59	60	53	18	197
Vascular surgery	0	38	44	18	9	109
Anaesthesia	81	566	536	249	80	1,513
Dermatology	7	55	57	28	57	203
Diagnostic radiology	57	275	286	146	78	843
Emergency medicine	39	106	22	15	0	182
Intensive care	5	66	55	21	2	149
Medical administration	0	15	24	12	9	60
Obstetrics and	11	198	340	247	99	895
Occupational medicine	7	31	35	27	17	117
Ophthalmology	29	171	162	127	147	636
Otolaryngology (ENT)	9	63	110	65	52	300
Psychiatry	63	397	480	304	219	1,462
Public health medicine	0	16	7	4	0	26
Radiation oncology	6	37	30	9	8	89
Rehabilitation medicine	5	61	32	23	15	136
Other	6	39	59	35	14	152
Total	605	4,087	4,447	2,602	1,435	13,175

(continued)

Table 30 (continued): Specialists: main specialty of qualification, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	Age (years)					Total
	25–	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+	
	Females					
Cardiology	2	17	3	1	3	27
Clinical haematology	4	15	8	2	0	28
Clinical immunology	1	2	0	0	0	4
Clinical pharmacology	2	3	1	0	0	7
Endocrinology	5	15	15	1	0	36
Gastroenterology	9	10	5	0	0	23
General medicine	2	14	18	11	3	49
Geriatrics	10	16	7	8	0	41
Infectious diseases	10	12	3	1	0	27
Medical oncology	5	8	2	0	0	15
Neurology	2	15	6	1	1	25
Nuclear medicine	2	7	6	3	0	17
Paediatric medicine	19	70	36	16	8	149
Renal medicine	5	13	5	1	2	26
Rheumatology	4	10	9	1	0	25
Thoracic medicine	5	16	5	2	2	31
General pathology	4	8	8	0	0	19
Anatomical pathology	18	37	23	10	3	92
Clinical chemistry	0	2	1	2	0	5
Cytopathology	0	1	1	1	0	4
Forensic pathology	0	3	0	0	0	3
Haematology	1	3	10	6	0	20
Immunology	0	2	0	1	0	3
Microbiology	1	3	7	4	0	15
General surgery	2	20	6	2	0	30
Cardiothoracic surgery	0	0	1	1	2	5
Neurosurgery	0	3	0	1	0	4
Orthopaedic surgery	0	7	0	3	2	12
Paediatric surgery	0	2	1	0	0	3
Plastic surgery	2	13	5	0	3	23
Urology	4	1	0	0	0	5
Vascular surgery	0	4	0	0	0	4
Anaesthesia	36	159	86	39	13	333
Dermatology	9	40	21	7	2	79
Diagnostic radiology	18	62	37	13	5	135
Emergency medicine	6	20	8	1	3	39
Intensive care	2	13	6	2	2	25
Medical administration	0	5	0	0	0	5
Obstetrics and	4	63	21	20	10	118
Occupational medicine	0	6	1	0	0	8
Ophthalmology	9	26	14	14	8	71
Otolaryngology (ENT)	1	4	0	3	2	11
Psychiatry	33	171	159	60	31	454
Public health medicine	0	3	1	0	1	6
Radiation oncology	3	12	12	0	5	32
Rehabilitation medicine	3	12	4	0	0	20
Other	4	16	9	6	0	35
Total	248	961	573	249	112	2,143

(continued)

Table 30 (continued): Specialists: main specialty of qualification, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	Age (years)					Total
	25–	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+	
	Persons					
Cardiology	39	147	145	59	57	448
Clinical haematology	8	61	48	28	6	151
Clinical immunology	7	23	31	12	17	91
Clinical pharmacology	4	10	4	0	1	19
Endocrinology	11	74	83	25	12	205
Gastroenterology	33	131	131	40	10	346
General medicine	12	132	238	162	111	655
Geriatrics	18	63	49	34	18	181
Infectious diseases	15	50	19	7	2	93
Medical oncology	11	76	38	8	2	134
Neurology	7	110	82	52	26	278
Nuclear medicine	12	55	39	11	3	120
Paediatric medicine	42	293	287	94	42	757
Renal medicine	19	57	49	22	3	150
Rheumatology	17	71	68	24	6	186
Thoracic medicine	18	110	66	33	16	243
General pathology	8	24	46	43	16	138
Anatomical pathology	44	122	98	45	22	331
Clinical chemistry	3	15	16	20	3	57
Cytopathology	0	1	5	4	0	10
Forensic pathology	0	8	1	3	1	13
Haematology	3	13	26	14	6	62
Immunology	0	3	3	6	0	12
Microbiology	1	18	26	15	2	62
General surgery	20	213	342	284	156	1,015
Cardiothoracic surgery	0	34	25	14	6	78
Neurosurgery	0	33	30	27	16	105
Orthopaedic surgery	26	217	203	149	62	657
Paediatric surgery	0	19	20	16	10	65
Plastic surgery	5	53	86	52	10	207
Urology	11	60	60	53	18	202
Vascular surgery	0	42	44	18	9	113
Anaesthesia	118	725	622	287	93	1,846
Dermatology	15	96	78	35	58	282
Diagnostic radiology	75	337	323	160	83	978
Emergency medicine	45	126	30	17	3	221
Intensive care	7	80	61	23	3	174
Medical administration	0	20	24	12	9	65
Obstetrics and	16	261	361	267	109	1,014
Occupational medicine	7	37	37	27	17	124
Ophthalmology	38	197	176	141	154	706
Otolaryngology (ENT)	11	68	110	69	54	311
Psychiatry	96	569	639	363	249	1,916
Public health medicine	0	19	8	4	1	32
Radiation oncology	9	49	42	9	13	122
Rehabilitation medicine	9	73	36	23	15	155
Other	9	55	68	41	14	186
Total	853	5,048	5,020	2,851	1,547	15,318

Table 31: Specialists: main specialty of qualification and region, Australia, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	Region of main job					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
Cardiology	418	18	9	3	0	448
Clinical haematology	142	3	5	2	0	151
Clinical immunology	88	3	0	0	0	91
Clinical pharmacology	19	0	0	0	0	19
Endocrinology	199	5	2	0	0	205
Gastroenterology	310	28	5	3	0	346
General medicine	519	68	53	9	6	655
Geriatrics	157	11	11	3	0	181
Infectious diseases	88	3	2	0	0	93
Medical oncology	129	5	0	0	0	134
Neurology	261	14	2	2	0	278
Nuclear medicine	111	9	0	0	0	120
Paediatric medicine	649	58	33	10	7	757
Renal medicine	139	10	2	0	0	150
Rheumatology	176	9	1	0	0	186
Thoracic medicine	228	11	3	2	0	243
General pathology	96	21	14	5	3	138
Anatomical pathology	301	26	5	0	0	331
Clinical chemistry	57	0	0	0	0	57
Cytopathology	10	0	0	0	0	10
Forensic pathology	13	0	0	0	0	13
Haematology	62	0	0	0	0	62
Immunology	12	0	0	0	0	12
Microbiology	59	3	0	0	0	62
General surgery	772	105	77	47	14	1,015
Cardiothoracic surgery	78	0	0	0	0	78
Neurosurgery	104	2	0	0	0	105
Orthopaedic surgery	553	78	24	1	1	657
Paediatric surgery	65	0	0	0	0	65
Plastic surgery	199	6	2	0	0	207
Urology	161	36	3	1	0	202
Vascular surgery	108	5	0	0	0	113
Anaesthesia	1,564	199	64	14	5	1,846
Dermatology	261	12	7	3	0	282
Diagnostic radiology	822	102	44	6	5	978
Emergency medicine	185	29	5	2	0	221
Intensive care	161	11	1	0	0	174
Medical administration	60	3	3	0	0	65
Obstetrics and gynaecology	848	94	43	24	4	1,014
Occupational medicine	108	6	7	4	0	124
Ophthalmology	620	48	31	6	1	706
Otolaryngology (ENT)	266	29	14	2	2	311
Psychiatry	1,756	93	49	13	4	1,916
Public health medicine	29	3	0	0	0	32
Radiation oncology	118	2	2	0	0	122
Rehabilitation medicine	143	7	4	1	0	155
Other	178	6	0	3	0	186
Total	13,400	1,175	525	166	53	15,318
Per cent	87.5	7.7	3.4	1.1	0.3	100.0

Table 32: Specialists: main specialty of qualification and country of initial qualification, Australia, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	Country of initial qualification					Total
	Australia	New Zealand	UK/Ireland	Asia	Other countries	
Cardiology	383	7	24	17	17	448
Clinical haematology	132	3	10	7	0	151
Clinical immunology	74	3	10	0	4	91
Clinical pharmacology	17	0	1	0	0	19
Endocrinology	182	6	10	4	3	205
Gastroenterology	302	4	20	8	11	346
General medicine	533	4	59	44	15	655
Geriatrics	143	3	10	23	3	181
Infectious diseases	86	1	3	0	3	93
Medical oncology	122	3	4	0	4	134
Neurology	250	3	14	3	8	278
Nuclear medicine	103	0	7	3	7	120
Paediatric medicine	607	32	59	17	42	757
Renal medicine	133	3	10	3	1	150
Rheumatology	160	4	10	9	3	186
Thoracic medicine	218	3	13	6	4	243
General pathology	107	8	10	6	7	138
Anatomical pathology	254	13	24	22	18	331
Clinical chemistry	37	6	5	2	8	57
Cytopathology	8	0	1	0	0	10
Forensic pathology	5	0	7	0	1	13
Haematology	41	1	13	6	1	62
Immunology	9	0	1	1	0	12
Microbiology	42	13	4	0	3	62
General surgery	858	14	66	50	26	1,015
Cardiothoracic surgery	70	4	1	3	0	78
Neurosurgery	94	0	3	4	4	105
Orthopaedic surgery	549	14	36	32	27	657
Paediatric surgery	53	1	6	3	1	65
Plastic surgery	181	1	7	10	7	207
Urology	189	1	10	1	0	202
Vascular surgery	103	0	6	0	4	113
Anaesthesia	1,476	63	176	71	60	1,846
Dermatology	270	1	10	1	0	282
Diagnostic radiology	699	62	99	53	65	978
Emergency medicine	191	3	14	7	6	221
Intensive care	127	15	15	6	11	174
Medical administration	54	1	1	4	4	65
Obstetrics and	812	14	94	57	37	1,014
Occupational medicine	97	3	16	5	4	124
Ophthalmology	580	17	52	39	17	706
Otolaryngology (ENT)	245	4	15	27	21	311
Psychiatry	1,402	88	225	109	92	1,916
Public health medicine	28	0	1	3	0	32
Radiation oncology	82	3	23	11	3	122
Rehabilitation medicine	131	1	8	12	3	155
Other	159	7	13	7	1	186
Total	12,399	442	1,225	694	558	15,318
Per cent	80.9	2.9	8.0	4.5	3.6	100.0

Table 33: Specialists: comparison of main specialty of practice with main specialty of qualification and sex, Australia, 1995

Main specialty of qualification	Main specialty of practice			Main specialty of practice			Main specialty of practice		
	Same	Not the same	% not the same	Same	Not the same	% not the same	Same	Not the same	% not the same
		Males	Females		Persons				
Cardiology	403	19	4.5	27	0	0.0	429	19	4.2
Clinical haematology	103	21	16.9	24	4	14.3	126	25	16.6
Clinical immunology	76	11	12.6	2	1	33.3	78	13	14.3
Clinical pharmacology	10	3	23.1	3	3	50.0	13	6	31.6
Endocrinology	160	9	5.3	33	3	8.3	193	12	5.9
Gastroenterology	312	10	3.1	23	0	0.0	336	10	2.9
General medicine	459	147	24.6	31	18	36.7	490	165	25.2
Geriatrics	133	7	5.0	38	3	7.9	171	10	5.5
Infectious diseases	59	8	11.9	22	4	15.4	81	12	12.9
Medical oncology	110	9	7.6	15	0	0.0	125	9	6.7
Neurology	244	9	3.6	25	0	0.0	269	9	3.2
Nuclear medicine	97	5	4.9	17	0	0.0	114	5	4.2
Paediatric medicine	539	69	11.3	131	19	12.7	670	88	11.6
Renal medicine	115	9	7.3	25	1	3.8	140	10	6.7
Rheumatology	159	3	1.9	23	1	4.2	182	4	2.2
Thoracic medicine	198	14	6.6	29	1	3.3	228	16	6.6
General pathology	84	35	29.4	9	10	52.6	93	45	32.6
Anatomical pathology	222	18	7.5	84	8	8.7	306	25	7.6
Clinical chemistry	50	3	5.7	3	2	40.0	53	4	7.0
Cytopathology	6	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	10	0	0.0
Forensic pathology	11	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	13	0	0.0
Haematology	42	0	0.0	16	4	20.0	59	4	6.3
Immunology	9	0	0.0	2	1	33.3	11	1	8.3
Microbiology	43	4	8.5	13	2	13.3	56	6	9.7
General surgery	925	61	6.2	30	0	0.0	954	61	6.0
Cardiothoracic surgery	72	1	1.4	5	0	0.0	77	1	1.3
Neurosurgery	97	4	4.0	4	0	0.0	101	4	3.8
Orthopaedic surgery	637	8	1.2	10	1	9.1	648	10	1.5
Paediatric surgery	62	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	65	0	0.0
Plastic surgery	179	5	2.7	22	1	4.3	201	6	2.9
Urology	195	1	0.5	5	0	0.0	201	1	0.5
Vascular surgery	106	3	2.8	4	0	0.0	110	3	2.7
Anaesthesia	1,447	66	4.4	322	10	3.0	1,769	77	4.2
Dermatology	199	4	2.0	79	0	0.0	278	4	1.4
Diagnostic radiology	826	16	1.9	134	1	0.7	961	17	1.7
Emergency medicine	179	3	1.6	39	0	0.0	218	3	1.4
Intensive care	144	5	3.4	24	1	4.0	167	6	3.5
Medical administration	54	6	10.0	5	0	0.0	59	6	9.2
Obstetrics and	858	37	4.3	114	4	3.4	972	42	4.1
Occupational medicine	104	12	10.3	8	0	0.0	112	12	9.7
Ophthalmology	628	7	1.1	68	3	4.2	696	10	1.4
Otolaryngology (ENT)	295	5	1.7	10	1	9.1	304	6	1.9
Psychiatry	1,426	36	2.5	446	8	1.8	1,872	44	2.3
Public health medicine	19	7	26.9	6	0	0.0	25	7	21.9
Radiation oncology	85	5	5.6	32	0	0.0	117	5	4.1
Rehabilitation medicine	135	1	0.7	20	0	0.0	154	1	0.6
Other	140	11	7.3	35	0	0.0	175	11	5.9
Total	12,458	717	5.4	2,025	118	5.5	14,484	835	5.4

Table 34: All specialist qualifications^(a): specialty of qualification and sex, Australia, 1995

Specialty of	Main field of qualification		Second field of qualification		Third field of qualification		All fields of qualification		
	Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female	Persons
Cardiology	421	27	67	2	11	1	499	30	529
Clinical haematology	123	28	38	7	5	1	167	36	202
Clinical immunology	87	4	14	5	5	0	106	9	115
Clinical pharmacology	12	7	21	1	3	0	36	8	44
Endocrinology	169	36	44	7	8	2	221	46	267
Gastroenterology	322	23	48	1	6	0	376	25	401
General medicine	607	49	500	43	53	2	1,159	94	1,254
Geriatrics	140	41	36	4	6	0	183	45	228
Infectious diseases	66	27	30	6	8	0	104	33	137
Medical oncology	119	15	39	5	11	1	169	22	191
Neurology	253	25	19	3	0	0	272	28	300
Nuclear medicine	102	17	64	3	3	0	169	20	189
Paediatric medicine	608	149	44	9	8	1	659	160	819
Renal medicine	124	26	40	3	1	0	165	29	194
Rheumatology	161	25	20	2	7	0	189	26	215
Thoracic medicine	213	31	52	4	9	0	274	34	308
General pathology	119	19	14	3	10	0	144	22	166
Anatomical pathology	240	92	24	7	2	0	266	98	364
Clinical chemistry	53	5	13	0	1	0	66	5	71
Cytopathology	6	4	75	37	1	0	81	41	122
Forensic pathology	11	3	5	0	4	0	20	3	23
Haematology	42	20	71	18	21	4	135	42	177
Immunology	9	3	29	2	7	0	45	5	50
Microbiology	48	15	29	7	3	0	79	21	101
General surgery	986	30	108	3	6	3	1,099	36	1,135
Cardiothoracic surgery	74	5	3	0	2	0	79	5	84
Neurosurgery	101	4	2	0	0	0	103	4	107
Orthopaedic surgery	646	12	18	0	0	0	664	12	676
Paediatric surgery	62	3	9	3	1	0	72	6	78
Plastic surgery	183	23	11	1	5	0	199	24	224
Urology	197	5	11	0	4	0	212	5	217
Vascular surgery	109	4	32	1	3	0	144	5	149
Anaesthesia	1,513	333	73	3	9	0	1,595	335	1,930
Dermatology	203	79	4	0	3	0	209	79	289
Diagnostic radiology	843	135	49	6	7	0	898	142	1,040
Emergency medicine	182	39	11	2	3	0	196	41	238
Intensive care	149	25	107	12	12	0	268	37	305
Medical administration	60	5	50	9	17	2	128	16	144
Obstetrics and	895	118	18	4	2	0	916	122	1,038
Occupational medicine	117	8	22	3	1	1	141	12	153
Ophthalmology	636	71	0	0	0	0	636	71	706
Otolaryngology (ENT)	300	11	3	0	0	0	303	11	314
Psychiatry	1,462	454	12	2	3	0	1,478	456	1,934
Public health medicine	26	6	43	3	19	1	88	10	98
Radiation oncology	89	32	8	0	3	0	100	32	132
Rehabilitation medicine	136	20	46	8	12	2	193	29	223
Other	152	35	132	23	27	5	310	63	373
Total	13,175	2,143	2,107	262	334	29	15,616	2,433	18,049

(a) Includes for each specialty, the number of specialists for whom that specialty was their main field of qualification, those for whom the specialty was their second field of qualification, and those for whom the specialty was a third field of qualification.

Table 35: All specialist qualifications^(a): specialty of qualification and States and Territories, 1995

Specialty of	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Cardiology	214	138	71	32	44	14	16	0	529
Clinical haematology	66	66	27	8	23	6	6	0	202
Clinical immunology	46	24	22	8	9	1	5	0	115
Clinical pharmacology	19	11	3	4	7	0	0	0	44
Endocrinology	104	82	27	18	20	6	6	3	267
Gastroenterology	140	98	60	32	46	10	13	2	401
General medicine	311	338	222	127	174	32	30	21	1,254
Geriatrics	86	68	24	20	18	6	3	2	228
Infectious diseases	43	40	18	6	17	1	3	9	137
Medical oncology	66	55	26	16	17	7	5	0	191
Neurology	117	83	37	32	24	4	3	0	300
Nuclear medicine	82	38	25	14	19	4	6	0	189
Paediatric medicine	273	202	126	82	84	17	18	19	819
Renal medicine	63	65	20	16	20	8	2	2	194
Rheumatology	81	52	25	24	24	5	5	0	215
Thoracic medicine	123	77	42	32	29	2	5	0	308
General pathology	62	41	24	14	14	1	5	5	166
Anatomical pathology	90	81	61	61	54	8	8	2	364
Clinical chemistry	16	16	12	12	14	0	2	0	71
Cytopathology	31	29	7	31	13	4	5	2	122
Forensic pathology	8	7	0	4	1	0	2	0	23
Haematology	48	50	36	16	17	4	5	2	177
Immunology	26	3	3	10	4	2	3	0	50
Microbiology	33	26	9	16	9	1	5	2	101
General surgery	321	335	209	98	114	28	16	14	1,135
Cardiothoracic surgery	21	35	13	6	3	0	5	0	84
Neurosurgery	34	25	21	6	12	3	5	2	107
Orthopaedic surgery	214	154	119	77	75	17	16	3	676
Paediatric surgery	22	22	14	6	11	2	2	0	78
Plastic surgery	65	67	32	24	25	4	5	2	224
Urology	72	54	46	10	24	6	5	0	217
Vascular surgery	54	37	25	10	19	1	2	0	149
Anaesthesia	616	469	325	204	201	61	38	17	1,930
Dermatology	114	65	51	20	30	4	3	2	289
Diagnostic radiology	387	236	157	114	87	25	31	2	1,040
Emergency medicine	88	63	38	28	7	6	3	3	238
Intensive care	131	75	27	22	30	10	10	2	305
Medical administration	75	24	19	15	6	0	3	2	144
Obstetrics and	336	272	169	100	95	26	30	11	1,038
Occupational medicine	101	27	2	10	7	1	3	2	153
Ophthalmology	250	185	111	62	70	14	8	6	706
Otolaryngology (ENT)	104	75	49	36	29	7	6	7	314
Psychiatry	673	548	261	147	212	45	35	12	1,934
Public health medicine	46	10	7	16	5	5	3	7	98
Radiation oncology	43	33	24	10	11	5	7	0	132
Rehabilitation medicine	113	55	17	8	21	2	5	2	223
Other	183	92	29	20	26	6	16	2	373
Total	6,212	4,648	2,686	1,678	1,820	422	418	166	18,049

(a) Includes all specialists for whom the specialty was a main field of qualification, those for whom the specialty was a second field of qualification, and those for whom the specialty was a third field of qualification.

Specialty of practice

Table 36: Specialists: main specialty of practice and States and Territories, 1995

Main specialty of practice	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Cardiology	195	118	61	27	46	10	13	0	471
Clinical haematology	51	26	21	8	19	3	5	0	133
Clinical immunology	42	18	11	8	11	0	3	0	93
Clinical pharmacology	10	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	17
Endocrinology	79	66	23	18	17	7	5	0	215
Gastroenterology	123	91	54	35	38	7	11	0	360
General medicine	122	144	109	48	71	13	14	19	539
Geriatrics	71	54	22	18	15	3	3	2	188
Infectious diseases	29	28	11	8	10	1	0	2	89
Medical oncology	51	45	16	18	11	6	5	0	154
Neurology	113	78	35	30	19	3	3	0	280
Nuclear medicine	64	18	13	14	11	4	5	0	129
Paediatric medicine	231	155	113	61	69	17	13	17	674
Renal medicine	54	42	20	12	17	3	2	0	149
Rheumatology	77	49	16	21	25	4	3	0	196
Thoracic medicine	106	61	30	31	21	3	5	0	258
General pathology	33	19	18	10	8	1	5	5	99
Anatomical pathology	93	69	55	57	53	4	8	2	341
Clinical chemistry	11	14	10	10	11	0	2	0	58
Cytopathology	15	14	1	2	1	1	2	1	39
Forensic pathology	7	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	17
Haematology	19	15	16	8	6	3	0	0	66
Immunology	6	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	11
Microbiology	26	22	4	8	5	1	3	2	71
General surgery	269	284	184	69	112	25	14	14	971
Cardiothoracic surgery	20	34	15	6	3	0	5	0	84
Neurosurgery	32	24	19	8	12	3	5	2	106
Orthopaedic surgery	209	151	112	76	80	17	14	3	662
Paediatric surgery	16	20	14	6	8	2	2	0	67
Plastic surgery	60	67	35	23	20	7	5	2	220
Urology	65	51	43	12	21	6	5	0	203
Vascular surgery	41	31	22	10	16	1	0	0	122
Anaesthesia	561	442	308	178	184	60	35	17	1,784
Dermatology	109	62	52	22	30	4	3	2	284
Diagnostic radiology	360	230	149	115	91	26	32	2	1,005
Emergency medicine	80	64	40	25	5	6	3	3	227
Intensive care	111	44	18	20	25	4	6	0	228
Medical administration	50	16	9	6	0	0	2	0	83
Obstetrics and gynaecology	309	258	165	89	91	25	26	11	974
Occupational medicine	97	28	13	6	16	4	2	0	166
Ophthalmology	244	182	109	61	67	15	8	6	691
Otolaryngology (ENT)	104	74	53	33	30	7	6	8	315
Psychiatry	658	528	255	146	204	44	34	11	1,880
Public health medicine	22	5	1	0	3	0	2	2	35
Radiation oncology	42	28	27	10	12	3	5	0	127
Rehabilitation medicine	93	38	11	10	12	2	6	2	173
Other	155	59	19	8	14	4	11	0	269
Total	5,336	3,870	2,334	1,395	1,548	360	342	133	15,318

Table 37: Specialists per 100,000 population: main speciality of practice and States and Territories, 1995

Main speciality of practice	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Cardiology	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	4.1	0.0	2.6
Clinical haematology	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.7
Clinical immunology	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5
Clinical pharmacology	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Endocrinology	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	1.2
Gastroenterology	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.5	3.7	0.0	2.0
General medicine	2.0	3.2	3.3	2.7	4.8	2.7	4.6	10.7	3.0
Geriatrics	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
Infectious diseases	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.5
Medical oncology	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.8
Neurology	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.5
Nuclear medicine	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.7
Paediatric medicine	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.6	3.5	4.2	9.4	3.7
Renal medicine	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.8
Rheumatology	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.1
Thoracic medicine	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.4
General pathology	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.7	3.0	0.5
Anatomical pathology	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.6	0.9	2.6	0.9	1.9
Clinical chemistry	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Cytopathology	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.2
Forensic pathology	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Haematology	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Immunology	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Microbiology	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.4
General surgery	4.4	6.3	5.6	3.9	7.6	5.2	4.7	8.1	5.3
Cardiothoracic surgery	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5
Neurosurgery	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.6
Orthopaedic surgery	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.4	5.4	3.5	4.7	2.0	3.6
Paediatric surgery	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4
Plastic surgery	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2
Urology	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.1
Vascular surgery	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Anaesthesia	9.1	9.8	9.3	10.2	12.5	12.7	11.4	9.4	9.8
Dermatology	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6
Diagnostic radiology	5.9	5.1	4.5	6.6	6.2	5.6	10.4	1.0	5.5
Emergency medicine	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.2
Intensive care	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.9	2.1	0.0	1.3
Medical administration	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Obstetrics and gynaecology	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.1	6.2	5.3	8.5	6.5	5.4
Occupational medicine	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.9
Ophthalmology	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.5	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.8
Otolaryngology (ENT)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.1	4.3	1.7
Psychiatry	10.7	11.7	7.7	8.4	13.8	9.3	11.1	6.2	10.3
Public health medicine	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.2
Radiation oncology	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.7
Rehabilitation medicine	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.0
Other	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	3.8	0.0	1.5
Total	86.7	85.6	70.4	79.9	104.9	76.2	112.0	75.3	84.3
Population at 31 December 1995 ('000)	6.152.04	.520.8	3.316.1	1.746.4	1.475.5	473.2	304.9	176.9	18.168.

Source: ABS: Cat. No. 3101.0, September quarter, 1996.

Table 38: All specialist services^(a): specialty of practice and sex, Australia, 1995

Specialty of practice	Main field of practice		Second field of practice		Third field of practice		All fields of practice		
	Male	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female	Persons
Cardiology	444	28	55	2	8	1	507	31	538
Clinical haematology	106	27	54	5	6	0	165	33	198
Clinical immunology	86	6	11	4	8	0	104	10	115
Clinical pharmacology	13	3	22	2	9	0	44	5	49
Endocrinology	181	34	58	4	21	5	259	43	302
Gastroenterology	335	25	47	2	4	3	387	30	416
General medicine	499	40	380	36	57	5	936	81	1,017
Geriatrics	144	45	35	2	4	0	183	47	230
Infectious diseases	67	22	33	8	6	0	106	30	136
Medical oncology	136	18	29	7	12	0	177	25	202
Neurology	254	25	11	2	5	0	270	27	297
Nuclear medicine	110	19	47	3	4	0	161	21	182
Paediatric medicine	540	134	62	9	4	4	606	147	753
Renal medicine	122	26	39	2	3	0	164	28	192
Rheumatology	173	23	22	6	5	0	200	29	229
Thoracic medicine	225	33	40	5	8	0	273	38	311
General pathology	85	14	19	3	14	3	118	19	138
Anatomical pathology	247	94	26	9	1	0	275	103	378
Clinical chemistry	55	3	10	1	0	0	65	4	69
Cytopathology	28	11	91	37	1	0	120	48	168
Forensic pathology	13	4	3	0	4	2	19	7	26
Haematology	49	18	58	18	20	3	126	38	164
Immunology	9	2	21	4	9	1	38	7	45
Microbiology	51	19	19	2	9	1	80	23	103
General surgery	939	32	58	5	4	0	1,001	37	1,039
Cardiothoracic surgery	79	5	3	0	0	0	82	5	87
Neurosurgery	102	4	3	0	0	2	105	6	111
Orthopaedic surgery	652	10	17	2	1	0	670	13	683
Paediatric surgery	64	3	3	3	5	0	72	6	78
Plastic surgery	198	22	18	1	5	0	221	23	245
Urology	198	5	22	0	6	0	226	5	231
Vascular surgery	117	5	11	3	5	0	132	7	139
Anaesthesia	1,458	326	65	5	8	0	1,532	331	1,863
Dermatology	205	79	1	1	1	1	207	81	288
Diagnostic radiology	863	141	30	2	1	0	895	144	1,039
Emergency medicine	188	39	16	1	3	0	207	40	247
Intensive care	199	29	130	12	15	0	344	40	385
Medical administration	75	7	46	9	23	1	144	18	162
Obstetrics and	859	115	16	2	2	1	877	118	996
Occupational medicine	151	15	14	1	1	0	166	16	182
Ophthalmology	625	66	0	0	0	0	625	66	691
Otolaryngology (ENT)	304	11	5	0	3	0	311	11	322
Psychiatry	1,432	448	10	3	3	0	1,444	451	1,895
Public health medicine	28	7	25	3	16	3	69	13	82
Radiation oncology	95	32	5	0	0	0	100	32	132
Rehabilitation medicine	154	20	35	10	9	0	198	29	227
Other	220	49	89	17	21	7	330	72	403
Total	13,175	2,143	1,813	253	355	43	15,343	2,439	17,782

(a) Includes all specialists who were practising in each specialty as a main field of practice, those for whom the specialty was a second field of practice, and those for whom the specialty was a third field of practice.

Table 39: All specialist services^(a): specialty of practice and States and Territories, 1995

Specialty of practice	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Cardiology	218	144	66	33	49	13	16	0	538
Clinical haematology	64	61	25	10	23	6	8	0	198
Clinical immunology	53	24	16	8	11	0	3	0	115
Clinical pharmacology	18	11	4	4	11	0	0	0	49
Endocrinology	108	91	30	27	26	10	8	2	302
Gastroenterology	140	100	64	43	46	10	13	2	416
General medicine	238	290	182	87	144	27	30	20	1,017
Geriatrics	85	66	26	22	22	4	3	2	230
Infectious diseases	42	38	18	10	17	1	2	8	136
Medical oncology	61	58	31	19	18	6	8	0	202
Neurology	116	80	38	31	22	4	5	0	297
Nuclear medicine	76	39	23	14	20	4	6	0	182
Paediatric medicine	259	178	121	69	75	17	16	18	753
Renal medicine	60	62	20	19	20	8	2	2	192
Rheumatology	83	54	25	25	28	7	8	0	229
Thoracic medicine	126	75	38	37	27	3	5	0	311
General pathology	48	30	25	12	9	1	5	7	138
Anatomical pathology	99	87	57	64	55	6	8	2	378
Clinical chemistry	14	19	10	12	12	0	2	0	69
Cytopathology	44	43	11	37	19	6	5	3	168
Forensic pathology	9	6	0	4	5	0	2	0	26
Haematology	46	40	33	19	17	3	5	2	164
Immunology	21	4	4	10	4	1	0	0	45
Microbiology	35	30	10	12	9	1	3	2	103
General surgery	288	304	197	80	115	25	16	14	1,039
Cardiothoracic surgery	20	37	15	6	3	0	5	0	87
Neurosurgery	34	24	19	10	12	3	5	4	111
Orthopaedic surgery	214	152	115	84	81	17	14	6	683
Paediatric surgery	20	23	14	6	12	2	2	0	78
Plastic surgery	69	77	35	25	25	7	5	2	245
Urology	69	60	47	16	27	6	5	2	231
Vascular surgery	46	36	26	10	19	1	0	2	139
Anaesthesia	592	455	322	184	194	63	37	17	1,863
Dermatology	113	62	52	22	32	4	3	2	288
Diagnostic radiology	373	237	156	117	94	26	33	2	1,039
Emergency medicine	83	67	44	31	9	6	3	3	247
Intensive care	146	96	46	31	35	11	11	8	385
Medical administration	74	33	23	16	9	0	5	2	162
Obstetrics and	313	262	168	95	91	25	29	11	996
Occupational medicine	104	32	13	8	16	4	3	2	182
Ophthalmology	244	182	109	61	67	15	8	6	691
Otolaryngology (ENT)	106	75	53	37	30	7	6	8	322
Psychiatry	667	531	257	146	206	44	34	11	1,895
Public health medicine	36	16	7	6	5	2	3	7	82
Radiation oncology	42	30	28	10	12	3	6	0	132
Rehabilitation medicine	110	57	14	18	19	2	6	2	227
Other	201	95	33	18	29	9	17	2	403
Total	6,025	4,573	2,670	1,662	1,831	421	421	179	17,782

(a) Includes all specialists who were practising in each specialty as a main field of practice, those for whom the specialty was a second field of practice, and those for whom the specialty was a third field of practice.

Table 40: Specialists: main specialty of practice and region, Australia, 1995

Main specialty of	Region of main job					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
Cardiology	431	21	16	4	0	472
Clinical haematology	130	1	0	1	0	133
Clinical immunology	89	3	0	0	0	93
Clinical pharmacology	17	0	0	0	0	17
Endocrinology	205	8	1	0	0	215
Gastroenterology	325	30	3	3	0	360
General medicine	420	52	50	8	9	539
Geriatrics	167	10	10	1	0	188
Infectious diseases	86	3	0	0	0	89
Medical oncology	140	8	5	0	0	154
Neurology	267	10	1	1	0	280
Nuclear medicine	122	7	0	0	0	129
Paediatric medicine	570	54	31	11	8	674
Renal medicine	136	11	2	0	0	149
Rheumatology	187	8	1	0	0	196
Thoracic medicine	242	11	3	1	0	258
General pathology	67	14	11	2	5	99
Anatomical pathology	302	28	7	3	0	341
Clinical chemistry	58	0	0	0	0	58
Cytopathology	34	2	2	2	0	39
Forensic pathology	17	0	0	0	0	17
Haematology	66	0	0	0	0	66
Immunology	11	0	0	0	0	11
Microbiology	69	2	0	0	0	71
General surgery	744	94	71	45	15	969
Cardiothoracic surgery	84	0	0	0	0	84
Neurosurgery	104	2	0	0	0	106
Orthopaedic surgery	558	73	26	4	2	662
Paediatric surgery	67	0	0	0	0	67
Plastic surgery	210	9	1	0	0	220
Urology	164	34	5	0	0	203
Vascular surgery	116	6	0	0	0	122
Anaesthesia	1,529	172	65	14	6	1,785
Dermatology	261	12	8	3	0	284
Diagnostic radiology	847	96	50	5	7	1,005
Emergency medicine	190	31	4	2	0	227
Intensive care	207	17	3	0	0	228
Medical administration	76	3	4	0	0	83
Obstetrics and	820	84	42	23	6	975
Occupational medicine	142	11	8	5	0	166
Ophthalmology	609	45	30	3	3	690
Otolaryngology (ENT)	271	27	13	0	4	315
Psychiatry	1,724	86	51	13	5	1,880
Public health medicine	31	3	0	0	2	35
Radiation oncology	124	2	2	0	0	127
Rehabilitation medicine	160	8	4	2	0	173
Other	261	5	0	3	0	269
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,459	1,103	528	158	70	15,318

Table 41: Specialists: main specialty of practice and region of all jobs, Australia, 1995

Main specialty of practice	Practises in major urban centre only	Practises in rural areas only	Main job in major urban centre, also practises in rural areas	Main job in rural areas, also practises in major urban centre	Total
Cardiology	424	38	6	4	471
Clinical haematology	129	3	1	0	133
Clinical immunology	88	3	1	0	93
Clinical pharmacology	17	0	0	0	17
Endocrinology	201	8	5	1	215
Gastroenterology	322	35	3	0	360
General medicine	410	121	5	3	539
Geriatrics	164	21	3	0	188
Infectious diseases	86	3	0	0	89
Medical oncology	126	13	14	0	154
Neurology	258	12	8	1	280
Nuclear medicine	120	6	1	1	129
Paediatric medicine	562	103	8	1	674
Renal medicine	133	13	3	0	149
Rheumatology	182	9	5	0	196
Thoracic medicine	241	15	1	0	258
General pathology	64	31	3	1	99
Anatomical pathology	300	34	3	4	341
Clinical chemistry	56	0	2	0	58
Cytopathology	34	5	0	0	39
Forensic pathology	17	0	0	0	17
Haematology	64	0	3	0	66
Immunology	11	0	0	0	11
Microbiology	69	2	0	0	71
General surgery	716	223	25	6	971
Cardiothoracic surgery	82	0	2	0	84
Neurosurgery	104	2	0	0	106
Orthopaedic surgery	538	107	17	0	662
Paediatric surgery	65	0	2	0	67
Plastic surgery	207	10	3	0	220
Urology	155	38	8	2	203
Vascular surgery	112	6	4	0	122
Anaesthesia	1,513	258	7	6	1,784
Dermatology	248	16	14	5	284
Diagnostic radiology	829	154	17	5	1,005
Emergency medicine	190	35	0	2	227
Intensive care	207	17	0	3	228
Medical administration	76	6	0	1	83
Obstetrics and gynaecology	801	156	15	2	974
Occupational medicine	142	24	0	0	166
Ophthalmology	575	76	31	8	691
Otolaryngology (ENT)	257	42	13	3	315
Psychiatry	1,687	149	33	11	1,880
Public health medicine	31	4	0	0	35
Radiation oncology	121	3	3	0	127
Rehabilitation medicine	157	13	3	0	173
Other	258	8	3	0	269
Total	13,150	1,823	275	70	15,318

4.2 Specialists-in-training

Specialists-in-training are medical practitioners who have been accepted by a specialist professional college into a training position supervised by a member of the college. Features of specialists-in-training in 1995 included the following.

- There were 4,468 specialists-in-training, of whom 3,056 (68.4%) were male and 1,412 (31.6%) were female.
- Specialists-in-training were most likely to be found in the specialties of psychiatry (12.8%), anaesthesia (12.7%), paediatrics (9.1%), emergency medicine (7.6%) and general medicine (7.2%). These proportions were higher than those for practising specialists. For example, only 1.4% of specialists reported that their main specialty of qualification was emergency medicine, while 7.6% of specialists-in-training were training in that specialty.
- 82.7% of specialists-in-training were aged under 35 years, 15.3% were aged 35–44 years and the remaining 2.0% were aged 45 years and over.
- Specialty of training varied across sex and age. For specialists-in-training aged under 35 years, males were most likely to be training in the area of anaesthesia (13.9%) and females in paediatric medicine (14.9%). For those aged 35 years and over, both males and females were most likely to be training in psychiatry (20.0% for males and 35.2% for females).
- 4.2% of specialists-in-training worked fewer than 35 hours per week, 48.8% worked 50–64 hours and 7.4% worked 80 hours and over.
- Hours worked varied across sex and age. For specialists-in-training aged under 35 years, 2.0% of males and 6.4% of females worked fewer than 35 hours per week; 51.7% and 47.9% respectively worked 50–64 hours; and 8.4% and 6.6% respectively worked 80 hours and over. For specialists-in-training aged 35 years and over, 3.1% of males and 18.8% of females worked fewer than 35 hours per week; 45.0% and 31.0% respectively worked 50–64 hours; and 5.7% and 5.0% respectively worked 80 hours and over.
- 89.6% of specialists-in-training had their main job in public hospitals, with 2.4% in tertiary education institutions, 2.2% in other non-residential health care facilities and 2.1% in private rooms.
- 22.2% of specialists-in-training were expected to complete their training in 1996, with 24.0% finishing in 1997 and 21.2% finishing in 1998. While specialties such as psychiatry and anaesthesia had the highest number of trainees expecting to finish in 1997, other specialties such as general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology had the highest number expecting to complete training in 1999.

Table 42: Specialists-in-training: specialty of training and States and Territories, 1995

Specialty of training	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Cardiology	36	29	10	4	10	2	2	2	94
Clinical haematology	11	18	4	6	4	0	2	0	45
Clinical immunology	4	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	11
Clinical pharmacology	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	9
Endocrinology	13	7	6	0	2	2	2	0	31
Gastroenterology	21	20	1	8	6	0	2	0	58
General medicine	79	111	65	20	39	6	0	3	323
Geriatrics	7	12	3	2	4	2	2	0	31
Infectious diseases	8	30	7	2	0	0	0	2	49
Medical oncology	17	20	9	4	6	2	0	0	58
Neurology	13	10	4	2	2	0	0	0	32
Nuclear medicine	8	12	1	2	4	0	0	0	27
Paediatric medicine	149	96	74	35	35	0	8	8	405
Renal medicine	13	18	1	6	2	0	0	0	41
Rheumatology	12	10	1	0	2	0	2	0	27
Thoracic medicine	11	12	10	4	6	2	2	0	46
General pathology	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	19
Anatomical pathology	13	18	12	10	10	6	2	0	71
Clinical chemistry	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
Forensic pathology	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Haematology	13	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	22
Immunology	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Microbiology	3	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	13
General surgery	81	102	42	18	14	4	2	3	265
Cardiothoracic surgery	11	7	4	2	2	4	0	0	30
Neurosurgery	12	12	3	4	6	2	2	0	40
Orthopaedic surgery	74	45	25	12	14	4	3	2	179
Paediatric surgery	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Plastic surgery	13	12	7	8	6	0	0	0	46
Urology	11	8	6	8	4	0	2	0	38
Vascular surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Anaesthesia	193	154	92	35	70	12	6	5	568
Dermatology	25	20	7	4	4	2	0	0	63
Diagnostic radiology	59	54	33	8	25	4	8	0	190
Emergency medicine	104	104	45	39	23	12	8	3	338
Intensive care	24	15	3	2	8	2	3	0	57
Medical administration	9	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	14
Obstetrics and	78	74	46	22	35	6	2	3	265
Occupational medicine	29	7	1	8	4	0	0	0	49
Ophthalmology	46	35	6	8	14	6	0	0	116
Otolaryngology (ENT)	20	12	7	2	8	0	0	2	51
Psychiatry	203	168	106	37	47	4	5	2	572
Public health medicine	4	5	1	0	4	0	0	3	18
Radiation oncology	24	12	6	4	2	0	0	0	47
Rehabilitation	22	17	1	0	4	0	0	0	45
Other	21	5	1	2	2	0	0	2	33
Total	1,518	1,310	674	329	447	87	62	39	4,468

Table 43: Specialists-in-training: speciality of training, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Specialty of training	Age (years)									Total		
	<35			35-44			45+					
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Cardiology	70	14	83	11	0	10	0	0	0	81	14	94
Clinical haematology	25	17	42	1	1	3	0	0	0	26	18	45
Clinical immunology	10	0	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	1	11
Clinical pharmacology	5	3	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	9
Endocrinology	10	18	29	1	1	3	0	0	0	12	19	31
Gastroenterology	41	12	53	3	1	4	1	0	2	45	13	58
General medicine	218	90	308	8	5	13	1	2	3	227	97	323
Geriatrics	12	11	24	6	1	7	0	0	0	18	13	31
Infectious diseases	24	20	45	0	4	4	1	0	1	24	24	49
Medical oncology	27	27	55	3	1	4	0	0	0	30	28	58
Neurology	24	4	28	3	1	4	0	0	0	26	6	32
Nuclear medicine	16	6	22	5	0	5	0	0	0	21	6	27
Paediatric medicine	170	171	346	23	34	57	0	2	2	193	207	405
Renal medicine	28	12	40	1	0	1	0	0	0	29	12	41
Rheumatology	6	15	22	3	1	4	1	0	1	9	17	27
Thoracic medicine	29	12	41	4	1	5	0	0	0	33	14	46
General pathology	13	4	17	1	1	2	0	0	0	14	5	19
Anatomical pathology	29	30	60	8	2	10	1	1	1	37	34	71
Clinical chemistry	3	1	4	3	1	4	0	1	1	6	3	9
Forensic pathology	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	4	1	5
Haematology	10	2	12	5	5	10	0	0	0	15	7	22
Immunology	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Microbiology	7	2	9	3	1	4	0	0	0	10	3	13
General surgery	207	39	244	12	5	16	5	0	5	223	44	265
Cardiothoracic surgery	23	2	25	5	0	5	0	0	0	29	2	30
Neurosurgery	34	4	37	3	0	3	0	0	0	37	4	40
Orthopaedic surgery	155	13	165	14	0	14	0	0	0	169	13	179
Paediatric surgery	9	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	10
Plastic surgery	37	3	39	5	0	5	2	0	2	44	3	46
Urology	26	5	31	8	0	8	0	0	0	34	5	38
Vascular surgery	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Anaesthesia	353	139	491	59	15	74	2	0	3	415	154	568
Dermatology	29	22	52	6	1	7	3	1	4	38	25	63
Diagnostic radiology	118	41	159	27	3	29	2	0	2	147	44	190
Emergency medicine	194	79	272	40	20	60	5	0	6	239	99	338
Intensive care	34	11	44	11	1	12	1	0	1	45	12	57
Medical administration	5	5	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	7	7	14
Obstetrics and	10	94	197	37	23	61	5	3	8	143	120	265
Occupational medicine	28	6	34	7	4	11	4	0	4	39	10	49
Ophthalmology	75	20	95	16	3	18	2	1	3	93	24	116
Otolaryngology (ENT)	37	5	42	6	1	7	2	0	2	45	7	51
Psychiatry	238	140	380	85	75	160	17	17	31	339	232	572
Public health medicine	7	4	11	5	2	7	0	0	0	12	5	18
Radiation oncology	34	9	42	4	1	5	0	0	0	38	10	47
Rehabilitation	14	13	27	8	7	15	2	0	3	25	20	45
Other	7	19	27	1	4	5	1	0	1	9	24	33
Total	2,54	1,15	3,69	454	230	684	57	31	87	3,05	1,41	4,46

M=males, F=females, P=persons.

Table 44: Specialists-in-training: total hours worked per week, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Hours worked	Age (years)			Total	%
	<35	35-44	45+		
Males					
1-19	20	2	0	22	0.7
20-34	30	13	1	44	1.4
35-49	546	134	23	703	23.0
50-64	1,317	210	20	1,547	50.6
65-79	418	71	8	497	16.2
80+	214	25	4	244	8.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,545</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females					
1-19	22	9	1	32	2.3
20-34	52	36	3	91	6.4
35-49	335	78	15	428	30.3
50-64	551	74	7	632	44.8
65-79	116	19	5	140	9.9
80+	76	13	0	89	6.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,151</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>1,412</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons					
1-19	42	10	1	54	1.2
20-34	82	49	4	135	3.0
35-49	881	213	37	1,131	25.3
50-64	1,868	284	27	2,179	48.8
65-79	534	90	13	637	14.3
80+	290	38	4	332	7.4
Total	3,697	684	87	4,468	100.0

Table 45: Specialists-in-training: work setting, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Work setting of main job	Age (years)									Total		
	<35			35-44			45+			M	F	P
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P			
Private rooms	30	11	41	8	12	20	24	8	33	62	31	94
Publicly operated:												
Acute care hospital	2,33	1,06	3,39	390	182	571	23	16	38	2,74	1,26	4,00
Residential health care	5	2	7	3	1	4	0	0	0	8	3	11
Aboriginal health	8	3	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	3	13
Other non-residential health care facility	34	19	52	17	19	37	2	6	7	53	44	97
Tertiary education institution	69	19	87	15	3	17	2	0	3	86	21	107
Defence forces	5	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2	7
Other government	20	11	31	9	4	13	1	1	2	30	16	46
Other public	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	6
<i>Total public</i>	<i>2,47</i>	<i>1,11</i>	<i>3,59</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>2,94</i>	<i>1,35</i>	<i>4,29</i>
Privately operated:												
Acute care hospital	34	16	49	5	6	12	2	0	3	41	22	64
Aboriginal health	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other non-residential health care facility	3	3	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	8
Tertiary education institution	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other private	2	2	3	3	1	4	1	0	1	5	3	8
<i>Total private</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>83</i>
Total	2,54	1,15	3,69	454	230	684	57	31	87	3,05	1,41	4,46

M=males, F=females, P=persons.

Table 46: Specialists-in-training: specialty of training and expected year of completion, Australia, 1995

Specialty of training	Expected year of completion										Total
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Cardiology	4	31	40	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	94
Clinical haematology	2	6	10	18	6	2	2	0	0	0	45
Clinical immunology	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
Clinical pharmacology	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Endocrinology	0	15	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	31
Gastroenterology	4	19	13	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	58
General medicine	0	14	25	89	140	37	10	8	0	0	323
Geriatrics	2	6	8	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	31
Infectious diseases	0	23	13	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	49
Medical oncology	0	19	26	4	6	0	2	0	0	0	58
Neurology	0	11	13	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	32
Nuclear medicine	2	13	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Paediatric medicine	0	69	87	131	75	32	8	2	0	0	405
Renal medicine	0	15	15	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	41
Rheumatology	0	7	14	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	27
Thoracic medicine	0	10	24	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	46
General pathology	0	4	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	19
Anatomical pathology	2	28	14	12	9	5	2	0	0	0	71
Clinical chemistry	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Forensic pathology	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Haematology	0	2	11	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	22
Immunology	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Microbiology	0	8	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
General surgery	6	58	30	50	62	44	10	2	0	2	265
Cardiothoracic surgery	2	6	4	4	4	6	2	0	0	0	30
Neurosurgery	0	11	8	6	13	2	0	0	0	0	40
Orthopaedic surgery	4	30	32	32	30	35	14	2	2	0	179
Paediatric surgery	0	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
Plastic surgery	0	12	17	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	46
Urology	0	3	12	15	5	2	0	2	0	0	38
Vascular surgery	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Anaesthesia	9	103	133	131	101	70	19	2	0	0	568
Dermatology	0	17	21	13	8	2	2	0	0	0	63
Diagnostic radiology	4	44	58	31	29	20	4	0	0	0	190
Emergency medicine	6	75	69	77	67	37	8	0	0	0	338
Intensive care	2	11	15	12	12	3	0	2	0	0	57
Medical administration	1	4	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	14
Obstetrics and	4	42	49	40	59	55	15	0	0	0	265
Occupational medicine	0	13	6	8	15	1	4	1	0	0	49
Ophthalmology	0	33	27	29	13	14	0	0	0	0	116
Otolaryngology (ENT)	0	14	14	12	5	7	0	0	0	0	51
Psychiatry	2	159	185	98	79	43	4	2	0	0	572
Public health medicine	0	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Radiation oncology	0	9	7	16	13	2	0	0	0	0	47
Rehabilitation medicine	0	14	16	9	3	1	1	0	0	0	45
Other	0	9	3	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total	58	993	1,072	949	815	439	112	24	2	2	4,468
Per cent	1.3	22.2	24.0	21.2	18.2	9.8	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0

5 Hospital non-specialists

5.1 Overview

Hospital non-specialists are defined as medical practitioners mainly employed in a salaried position in a hospital who:

- do not have a recognised specialist qualification, and
- are not undertaking a training program to gain a recognised specialist qualification.

They include resident medical officers and interns and other salaried hospital career practitioners and exclude specialists-in-training. The features of hospital non-specialists in 1995 included the following:

- There were 5,288 hospital non-specialists, of whom 2,220 (42.0%) were female. Hospital non-specialists made up 11.5% of all clinicians and 10.8% of all medical practitioners employed in medicine.
- 4,220 (79.8%) hospital non-specialists were resident medical officers or interns and the remaining 1,068 (20.2%) were other salaried hospital career practitioners.
- 74.5% of resident medical officers and interns worked 50 or more hours per week, 17.3% worked 65 or more hours per week, and 5.9% worked 80 or more hours per week. This compares with other salaried hospital career practitioners of whom 43.6% worked 50 or more hours per week and 3.7% worked 80 or more hours per week.
- 36.4% of other salaried hospital career practitioners were younger than 35 years of age; 33.5% were aged 35–44 years; 17.0% were aged 45–54 years; and the remaining 13.0% were 55 years and over.
- 4,080 (96.7%) resident medical officers and interns and 917 (85.8%) other salaried hospital career practitioners were employed in the public sector.

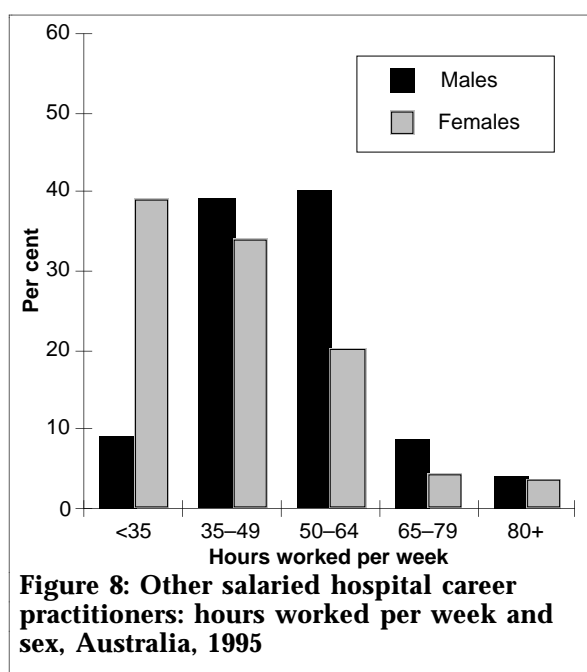
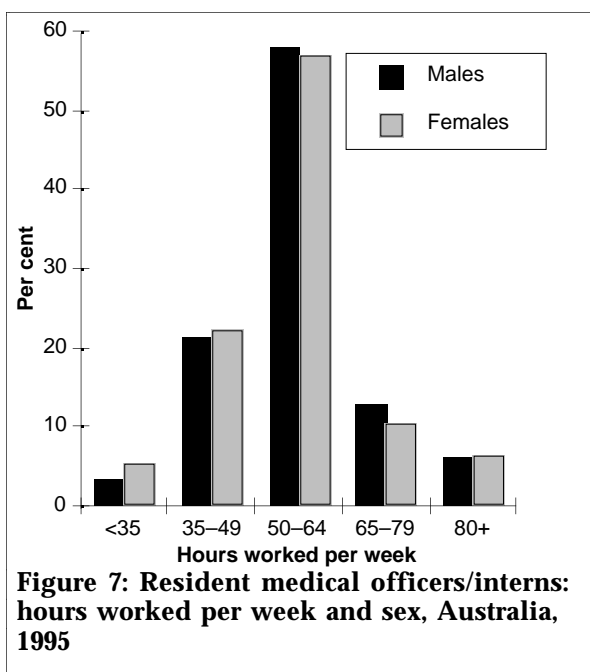


Table 47: Hospital non-specialists: classification, age, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Classification/ag	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Resident medical									
<25	217	170	67	35	77	16	3	2	586
25-34	725	366	297	54	109	29	34	16	1,630
35-44	68	19	20	4	5	2	4	4	127
45+	13	7	3	2	0	0	2	0	27
Total	1,022	562	387	95	192	47	43	22	2,371
Other									
<25	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
25-34	116	13	57	27	32	5	7	4	259
35-44	101	35	48	8	25	3	9	7	237
45-54	34	13	21	12	6	5	5	8	104
55+	28	15	17	15	7	8	2	4	95
Total	279	75	144	62	70	21	23	22	696
Total									
<25	217	170	69	35	77	16	3	2	588
25-34	841	379	353	81	141	34	41	20	1,889
35-44	169	54	68	12	31	5	13	11	363
45-54	47	20	24	14	6	5	7	8	131
55+	28	15	17	15	7	8	2	4	95
Total	1,301	638	532	157	262	68	66	44	3,067
Females									
Resident medical									
<25	214	145	60	50	73	27	0	0	568
25-34	510	239	207	63	69	14	27	13	1,142
35-44	62	10	15	6	12	3	5	3	116
45+	9	4	5	2	0	1	2	0	24
Total	796	398	287	121	154	45	33	16	1,849
Other									
<25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-34	56	5	37	14	10	6	2	0	129
35-44	36	27	19	12	16	0	8	3	121
45-54	23	16	21	2	6	0	6	3	77
55+	14	6	6	4	10	0	2	2	44
Total	129	54	83	32	42	6	17	9	371
Total									
<25	214	145	60	50	73	27	0	0	568
25-34	566	244	244	77	79	20	28	13	1,271
35-44	98	37	34	18	28	3	12	7	237
45-54	33	20	26	4	6	1	8	3	101
55+	14	6	6	4	10	0	2	2	44
Total	924	452	370	153	196	51	50	25	2,220
Persons									
Resident medical									
<25	430	314	127	85	150	43	3	2	1,154
25-34	1,235	605	504	117	178	43	61	29	2,772
35-44	130	29	35	10	18	4	8	8	242
45+	22	11	9	4	0	1	3	0	51
Total	1,818	960	674	216	346	91	76	38	4,220
Other									
<25	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
25-34	172	18	94	41	41	11	8	4	388
35-44	137	62	68	20	41	3	17	10	358
45-54	58	29	41	14	13	5	11	11	181
55+	41	21	24	19	17	8	3	6	139
Total	408	129	228	94	112	27	40	31	1,068
Total									
<25	430	314	128	85	150	43	3	2	1,156
25-34	1,408	623	597	158	220	54	69	32	3,160
35-44	267	91	103	30	59	7	25	18	600
45-54	80	40	50	18	13	7	14	11	232
55+	41	21	24	19	17	8	4	6	139
Total	2,226	1,089	902	310	458	119	115	69	5,288

(continued)

Table 47 (continued): Hospital non-specialists: classification, age, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Classification/age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
(per cent—males)									
Resident medical									
<25	21.2	30.2	17.3	36.6	40.3	34.2	7.7	7.4	24.7
25–34	70.9	65.2	76.6	56.6	56.9	62.5	79.7	72.5	68.8
35–44	6.7	3.4	5.2	4.3	2.8	3.3	8.7	20.1	5.3
45+	1.2	1.3	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other									
<25	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25–34	41.7	16.6	39.2	43.5	45.2	22.8	29.0	16.2	37.2
35–44	36.1	46.6	33.4	13.4	36.2	14.5	41.8	30.2	34.0
45–54	12.3	17.0	14.3	19.2	9.2	25.3	22.1	35.4	14.9
55+	9.9	19.8	12.0	23.9	9.5	37.4	7.1	18.2	13.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total									
<25	16.6	26.6	12.9	22.2	29.5	23.5	5.1	3.7	19.2
25–34	64.6	59.4	66.5	51.6	53.8	50.0	62.3	44.4	61.6
35–44	13.0	8.5	12.9	7.9	11.7	6.8	20.1	25.1	11.8
45–54	3.6	3.1	4.5	9.1	2.4	7.9	10.1	17.7	4.3
55+	2.1	2.3	3.3	9.4	2.5	11.7	2.4	9.1	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—females)									
Resident medical									
<25	26.9	36.3	20.9	41.4	47.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	30.7
25–34	64.2	60.1	72.1	52.1	44.9	30.9	81.3	79.5	61.8
35–44	7.8	2.5	5.2	4.9	8.1	5.9	14.0	20.5	6.3
45+	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	2.7	4.7	0.0	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other									
<25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–34	43.4	9.5	44.4	43.4	22.7	100.0	9.8	0.0	34.7
35–44	27.8	50.2	23.3	37.2	38.1	0.0	44.7	37.7	32.6
45–54	18.2	29.3	24.7	6.2	14.5	0.0	36.3	39.3	20.8
55+	10.6	11.0	7.6	13.2	24.7	0.0	9.3	22.9	11.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total									
<25	23.1	32.0	16.2	32.8	37.0	53.4	0.0	0.0	25.6
25–34	61.3	54.1	65.9	50.3	40.1	38.9	56.9	51.5	57.2
35–44	10.6	8.2	9.3	11.6	14.5	5.3	24.5	26.6	10.7
45–54	3.5	4.4	7.0	2.6	3.1	2.4	15.5	13.9	4.5
55+	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.7	5.3	0.0	3.2	8.1	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—persons)									
Resident medical									
<25	23.7	32.7	18.8	39.3	43.3	47.1	4.4	4.3	27.4
25–34	68.0	63.1	74.7	54.1	51.5	47.0	80.4	75.4	65.7
35–44	7.2	3.0	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.6	11.0	20.3	5.7
45+	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.0	1.3	4.2	0.0	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other									
<25	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25–34	42.2	13.7	41.1	43.5	36.7	39.5	20.8	11.6	36.3
35–44	33.5	48.1	29.7	21.5	36.9	11.3	43.0	32.4	33.5
45–54	14.1	22.1	18.1	14.8	11.2	19.8	28.2	36.5	17.0
55+	10.2	16.1	10.4	20.2	15.2	29.3	8.0	19.5	13.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total									
<25	19.3	28.9	14.2	27.4	32.7	36.2	2.9	2.4	21.9
25–34	63.2	57.2	66.2	50.9	47.9	45.3	59.6	46.9	59.8
35–44	12.0	8.4	11.4	9.7	12.9	6.1	21.8	25.7	11.4
45–54	3.6	3.7	5.5	5.9	2.7	5.6	12.4	16.3	4.4
55+	1.9	1.9	2.7	6.1	3.7	6.7	3.4	8.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 48: Hospital non-specialists: classification, sector of employment and States and Territories, 1995

Classification/ sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Resident medical									
Public sector	1,767	935	626	206	343	91	74	38	4,080
Private sector	51	25	48	10	3	0	2	0	139
<i>All sectors</i>	<i>1,818</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>4,220</i>
Other									
Public sector	358	105	178	84	108	18	36	31	917
Private sector	51	24	50	10	4	10	3	0	151
<i>All sectors</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>1,068</i>
Total									
Public sector	2,124	1,040	804	290	451	109	110	69	4,997
Private sector	101	50	98	20	7	10	5	0	290
All sectors	2,226	1,089	902	310	458	119	115	69	5,288
(per cent)									
Resident medical officer/intern									
Public sector	97.2	97.3	92.9	95.4	99.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	96.7
Private sector	2.8	2.7	7.1	4.6	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.3
<i>All sectors</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other									
Public sector	87.6	81.2	78.1	89.6	96.7	64.3	91.7	100.0	85.8
Private sector	12.4	18.8	21.9	10.4	3.3	35.7	8.3	0.0	14.2
<i>All sectors</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total									
Public sector	95.4	95.4	89.1	93.5	98.4	91.8	95.6	100.0	94.5
Private sector	4.6	4.6	10.9	6.5	1.6	8.2	4.4	0.0	5.5
All sectors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.2 Resident medical officers and interns

An intern is a medical practitioner in a hospital in the first year of service following graduation from medical school. A resident medical officer is a medical practitioner undertaking further supervised employment in a hospital after completing an internship. The features of these medical practitioners in 1995 included the following:

- 1,849 (43.8%) of the 4,220 resident medical officers and interns were female. The female proportion was relatively high for Western Australia (56.0%) and Tasmania (49.5%).
- On average, resident medical officers and interns worked a total of 54.5 hours per week. Males averaged slightly longer hours than did females—55.2 hours per week compared with 53.6 hours per week.
- Average hours worked per week by resident medical officers and interns generally decreased with age. Those younger than 25 years worked an average of 56.6 hours per week; 25–34 year olds averaged 55.1 hours; 35–44 year olds averaged 49.0 hours; and those aged 45 years and over worked an average of 50.5 hours per week.
- Average hours worked per week also varied across States and Territories. Resident medical officers and interns employed in the four largest States averaged hours in the low 50s. In South Australia, Tasmania and the two Territories, average hours worked were significantly higher, mainly because the proportion of the junior doctor workforce who reported working 80 hours or more per week in these jurisdictions was two to four times the national proportion of 5.9%.
- Only 4.0% of resident medical officers and interns worked less than 35 hours per week; 21.4% worked 35–49 hours; 57.2% worked 50–64 hours and the remaining 17.1% worked 65 hours and over per week.
- In South Australia, Tasmania and the two Territories, between 13.8% and 23.4% of resident medical officers and interns reported working 80 hours or more per week—much higher than the proportions in the other States.
- 41.7% of resident medical officers and interns had the right to practise privately in 1995. This proportion varied significantly across States and Territories, from a high of 66.1% in Victoria to a low of 11.1% in the Northern Territory.

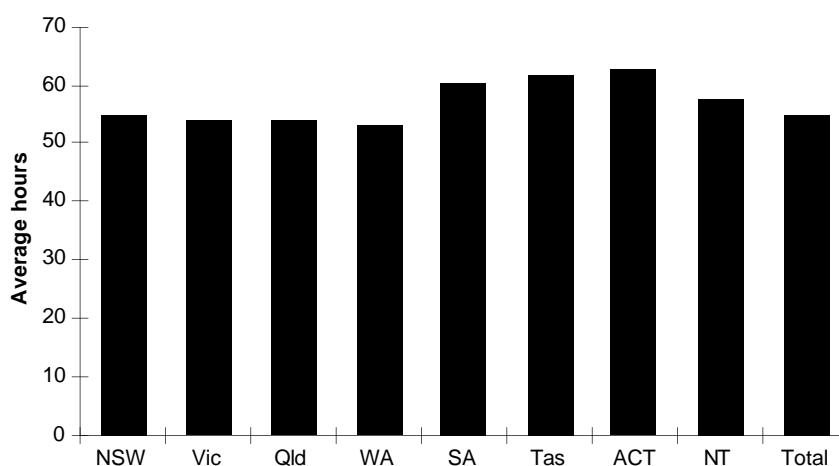


Figure 9: Resident medical officers/interns: average hours worked per week and States and Territories, 1995

Table 49: Resident medical officers and interns: total hours worked per week, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Hours worked per week	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
<20	10	14	2	0	0	0	2	0	27
20-34	28	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
35-49	200	132	103	35	15	0	7	6	497
50-64	581	314	245	46	114	35	22	9	1,367
65-79	140	66	30	14	37	0	3	4	295
80+	63	17	7	0	26	12	10	4	137
Total	1,022	562	387	95	192	47	43	22	2,371
Females									
<20	22	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	27
20-34	40	12	3	2	4	0	2	3	66
35-49	167	92	65	40	31	5	5	3	407
50-64	459	213	183	59	84	30	16	5	1,048
65-79	74	52	22	17	13	5	3	2	188
80+	34	26	13	2	22	5	8	3	112
Total	796	398	287	121	154	45	33	16	1,849
Persons									
<20	32	17	2	2	0	0	2	0	54
20-34	68	31	3	2	4	0	2	3	114
35-49	366	225	169	74	46	5	11	9	904
50-64	1,040	528	429	105	198	65	37	14	2,415
65-79	214	118	53	31	50	5	6	5	483
80+	96	42	20	2	48	17	18	7	250
Total	1,818	960	674	216	346	91	76	38	4,220
(per cent—males)									
<20	1.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.1
20-34	2.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
35-49	19.5	23.5	26.6	36.6	7.7	0.0	15.4	25.0	21.0
50-64	56.9	55.9	63.3	48.8	59.6	75.0	50.0	41.7	57.7
65-79	13.7	11.8	7.9	14.6	19.2	0.0	7.7	16.7	12.4
80+	6.1	2.9	1.7	0.0	13.5	25.0	23.1	16.7	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—females)									
<20	2.7	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
20-34	5.1	2.9	1.1	1.7	2.9	0.0	4.8	20.0	3.6
35-49	20.9	23.2	22.8	32.8	20.0	11.1	14.3	20.0	22.0
50-64	57.7	53.6	63.9	48.3	54.3	66.7	47.6	30.0	56.7
65-79	9.3	13.0	7.8	13.8	8.6	11.1	9.5	10.0	10.2
80+	4.2	6.5	4.4	1.7	14.3	11.1	23.8	20.0	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—persons)									
<20	1.7	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.3
20-34	3.8	3.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	2.1	8.4	2.7
35-49	20.2	23.4	25.0	34.4	13.2	5.4	14.9	22.9	21.4
50-64	57.2	54.9	63.6	48.5	57.2	70.9	49.0	36.8	57.2
65-79	11.8	12.3	7.8	14.2	14.5	5.4	8.5	13.9	11.4
80+	5.3	4.4	2.9	1.0	13.8	18.2	23.4	18.1	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 50: Resident medical officers and interns: average hours worked per week, age, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
<25	61.7	60.0	52.7	52.9	65.3	n.a.	74.5	80.0	57.7
25–34	56.1	53.4	53.2	52.3	61.2	60.2	63.8	57.4	55.4
35–44	52.0	45.3	48.6	45.0	55.0	99.0	56.0	61.0	51.4
45+	49.4	49.2	62.5	60.0	..	..	40.0	..	50.8
Total	55.8	52.9	52.9	52.8	61.1	63.4	63.1	59.9	55.2
Females									
<25	56.1	65.0	53.8	55.2	60.0	n.a.	..	..	55.4
25–34	54.1	54.9	54.0	50.7	60.4	59.8	61.9	52.1	54.5
35–44	44.0	52.7	47.6	48.3	51.2	50.0	49.0	59.5	46.6
45+	49.9	37.3	51.3	45.0	..	65.0	76.0	..	50.1
Total	52.6	54.6	53.6	52.3	58.8	58.2	60.7	53.6	53.6
Persons									
25+	58.9	63.3	53.2	54.3	64.2	n.a.	74.5	80.0	56.6
25–34	55.3	54.0	53.5	51.4	60.9	60.1	62.9	54.9	55.1
35–44	48.0	48.2	48.2	47.0	52.4	66.3	51.8	60.3	49.0
45+	49.6	44.8	55.8	52.5	..	65.0	58.0	..	50.5
Total	54.4	53.6	53.2	52.5	59.8	61.2	62.0	57.0	54.5

Table 51: Resident medical officers and interns: right of private practice and States and Territories, 1995

Right of private practice	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total(a)
Yes	n.a.	635	87	62	147	46	22	4	1,002
No	n.a.	326	588	154	199	46	54	34	1,400
Total	1,818	960	674	216	346	91	76	38	4,220
(per cent)									
Yes	n.a.	66.1	12.8	28.7	42.4	50.0	29.3	11.1	41.7
No	n.a.	33.9	87.2	71.3	57.6	50.0	70.7	88.9	58.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Percentages have been calculated excluding New South Wales.

5.3 Other salaried hospital career practitioners

These are medical practitioners not undertaking specialist training who practise unsupervised in hospitals. Australian graduates do so after completing internships and resident medical officer placements. In most States these practitioners are referred to as career medical officers. The features of these practitioners in 1995 included the following:

- Of the 1,067 other salaried hospital career practitioners in 1995, 370 (34.7%) were female. This proportion varied across States and Territories, from a high of 41.9% in Victoria to a low of 22.2% in Tasmania.
- On average, other salaried hospital career practitioners worked a total of 46.5 hours per week. Males worked an average of 50.2 hours per week compared with 39.3 hours for females. Average hours worked also varied across States and Territories, from a low of 41.3 hours per week in Victoria to a high of 51.9 hours per week in the Northern Territory.
- Average hours worked per week generally increased with the remoteness of the geographic region. The average was 52.0 hours per week in remote areas and 53.9 hours in other rural areas compared with 46.2 hours in major urban areas.
- Almost five times as many other salaried hospital career practitioners worked less than 35 hours per week as did resident medical officers and interns—19.3% compared with 4.0% respectively. For the remainder, 37.1% worked 35–49 hours, 32.9% worked 50–64 hours, and 10.7% worked 65 hours or more per week.
- 12.6% of other salaried hospital career practitioners held a Certificate of Satisfactory Completion of Training in 1995 and 6.3% were trainees of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.
- 39.1% of other salaried hospital career practitioners had the right to practise privately in 1995. This proportion varied significantly across States and Territories, from a high of 71.4% in Tasmania to a low of 11.8% in the Northern Territory.
- 78.1% of other salaried hospital career practitioners had obtained their initial qualification in Australia, 9.7% from the United Kingdom or Ireland, 5.3% from Asian countries, 2.1% from New Zealand and the remaining 4.7% from other countries. This distribution was similar across geographic regions except in remote areas where only 63.0% of these practitioners had obtained their initial qualification in Australia, 22.2% were graduates from the United Kingdom or Ireland and the remaining 14.8% were graduates from Asian countries.
- 96.9% of other salaried hospital career practitioners were Australian citizens or permanent residents of Australia in 1995. Of those who were not citizens or permanent residents, 85.0% obtained their initial qualification in the United Kingdom or Ireland.

Table 52: Other salaried hospital career practitioners: total hours worked per week, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Hours worked per week	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
<20	10	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	17
20-34	16	6	5	6	8	2	2	0	46
35-49	96	35	54	33	34	6	6	7	271
50-64	108	26	71	16	20	11	13	12	277
65-79	30	3	10	6	6	2	2	0	60
80+	19	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	27
Total	279	75	144	62	70	21	23	22	696
Females									
<20	19	12	8	4	6	0	2	0	51
20-34	30	15	21	2	11	3	5	6	94
35-49	39	15	29	19	11	3	5	3	125
50-64	34	8	16	6	6	0	3	0	74
65-79	2	3	7	0	2	0	2	0	16
80+	5	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	12
Total	129	54	83	32	42	6	17	9	371
Persons									
<20	29	17	10	4	6	0	2	0	68
20-34	46	21	26	8	19	5	7	6	139
35-49	135	50	84	52	45	9	11	10	396
50-64	142	33	88	23	26	11	17	12	351
65-79	32	6	17	6	8	2	4	0	75
80+	23	2	3	0	8	0	0	3	39
Total	408	129	228	94	112	27	40	31	1,068
(per cent—males)									
<20	3.7	6.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
20-34	5.8	8.0	3.5	10.0	11.4	10.0	8.3	0.0	6.5
35-49	34.4	46.0	37.6	53.3	48.6	30.0	25.0	30.8	38.9
50-64	38.6	34.0	49.4	26.7	28.6	50.0	58.3	53.8	39.7
65-79	10.8	4.0	7.1	10.0	8.6	10.0	8.3	0.0	8.5
80+	6.6	2.0	1.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	15.4	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—females)									
<20	14.7	22.9	9.8	13.3	13.6	0.0	10.0	0.0	13.7
20-34	22.9	28.6	25.5	6.7	27.3	50.0	30.0	66.7	25.2
35-49	30.3	28.6	35.3	60.0	27.3	50.0	30.0	33.3	33.7
50-64	26.6	14.3	19.6	20.0	13.6	0.0	20.0	0.0	19.9
65-79	1.8	5.7	7.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	4.2
80+	3.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—persons)									
<20	7.2	13.0	4.3	4.5	5.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	6.3
20-34	11.2	16.6	11.6	8.9	17.4	18.7	17.6	18.8	13.0
35-49	33.1	38.7	36.8	55.6	40.6	34.3	27.1	31.5	37.1
50-64	34.8	25.8	38.5	24.4	23.0	39.2	41.9	38.6	32.8
65-79	8.0	4.7	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.8	9.0	0.0	7.0
80+	5.7	1.2	1.5	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 53: Other salaried hospital career practitioners: average hours worked per week, age, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
<25	..	..	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	53.0
25-34	55.2	48.9	49.7	49.1	53.2	60.0	49.5	60.0	53.0
35-44	50.1	48.0	50.9	43.5	48.4	60.5	62.8	58.0	50.2
45-54	49.9	44.9	50.1	46.2	46.3	48.3	46.3	49.5	48.5
55+	46.0	42.2	40.9	43.2	36.5	44.0	40.0	71.5	44.3
Total	51.5	46.4	49.4	46.1	48.6	50.2	52.3	56.5	50.2
Females									
<25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-34	40.4	26.3	48.0	41.0	44.0	36.0	30.0	..	42.2
35-44	41.5	33.8	34.3	43.3	44.2	..	36.4	27.5	38.5
45-54	40.4	38.2	29.8	40.0	43.3	..	48.5	40.0	38.3
55+	34.6	28.8	54.0	29.0	38.6	..	..	..	35.7
Total	39.8	34.0	40.5	40.5	42.7	36.0	40.6	31.7	39.3
Persons									
<25	..	..	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	53.0
25-34	50.4	42.1	49.0	46.7	51.0	44.0	45.6	60.0	49.4
35-44	47.7	42.1	46.0	43.4	46.8	60.5	48.1	45.8	46.2
45-54	45.9	41.2	40.0	45.2	44.8	48.3	47.6	47.6	44.0
55+	42.3	38.4	43.5	39.6	37.7	44.0	40.0	71.5	41.8
Total	47.9	41.3	46.0	44.2	46.4	47.8	47.0	51.9	46.5

Table 54: Other salaried hospital career practitioners: average hours worked per week, region and sex, Australia, 1995

Sex	Region of main job					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
Males	50.0	50.7	49.0	54.9	55.6	50.2
Females	39.4	39.8	43.3	49.5	42.6	39.3
Total	46.2	46.6	48.1	53.9	52.0	46.5

Table 55: Other salaried hospital career practitioners: training status, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Training status	Age (years)					Total
	<35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
Males						
Certificate of Satisfactory Completion of Training	33	38	6	7	3	88
RACGP trainee	26	8	9	4	0	46
Other	202	190	89	60	21	562
<i>Total</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>696</i>
Females						
Certificate of Satisfactory Completion of Training	12	22	13	0	0	47
RACGP trainee	12	4	5	0	0	21
Other	106	95	59	36	8	304
<i>Total</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>371</i>
Persons						
Certificate of Satisfactory Completion of Training	44	60	19	7	3	135
RACGP trainee	37	12	15	4	0	67
Other	308	285	147	96	29	866
Total	390	358	181	107	32	1,067
(per cent—males)						
Certificate of Satisfactory Completion of Training	12.5	16.2	5.9	10.0	14.3	12.6
RACGP trainee	9.8	3.4	8.8	5.0	0.0	6.7
Other	77.7	80.3	85.3	85.0	85.7	80.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
(per cent—females)						
Certificate of Satisfactory Completion of Training	9.1	18.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	12.6
RACGP trainee	9.1	3.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.7
Other	81.8	78.7	75.9	100.0	100.0	81.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
(per cent—persons)						
Certificate of Satisfactory Completion of Training	11.4	16.8	10.7	6.6	10.7	12.6
RACGP trainee	9.6	3.4	8.0	3.3	0.0	6.3
Other	79.0	79.8	81.3	90.0	89.3	81.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 56: Other salaried hospital career practitioners: right of private practice and States and Territories, 1995

Right of private practice	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total(a)
Yes	n.a.	90	63	41	27	19	15	4	258
No	n.a.	39	165	53	85	8	24	27	402
Total	408	129	228	94	112	27	40	31	1,068
(per cent)									
Yes	n.a.	69.5	27.6	43.8	23.7	71.4	38.1	11.8	39.1
No	n.a.	30.5	72.4	56.3	76.3	28.6	61.9	88.2	60.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Percentages have been calculated excluding New South Wales.

Table 57: Other salaried hospital career practitioners: region, country of initial qualification and residency status, Australia, 1995

Country of initial qualification	Region of main job					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
Australian citizen/permanent resident of Australia						
Australia	661	69	50	25	27	833
New Zealand	17	3	0	2	0	22
United	60	8	3	3	3	77
Asia	41	0	6	2	6	55
Other countries	38	5	5	0	0	47
<i>Total</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>1,035</i>
Not a permanent resident of Australia						
Australia	0	0	2	0	0	2
United	14	5	2	0	6	27
Asia	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other countries	2	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>32</i>
Total						
Australia	661	69	52	25	27	834
New Zealand	17	3	0	2	0	22
United	74	13	5	3	9	104
Asia	43	0	6	2	6	57
Other countries	39	5	5	2	0	50
Total	834	90	68	33	43	1,068
(per cent—Australian citizen/permanent resident of Australia)						
Australia	80.9	81.5	78.0	80.0	73.9	80.5
New Zealand	2.1	3.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.1
United	7.3	9.3	4.9	10.0	8.7	7.5
Asia	5.0	0.0	9.8	5.0	17.4	5.3
Other countries	4.6	5.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	4.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
(per cent—not a permanent resident of Australia)						
Australia	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
United	81.8	100.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	85.0
Asia	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Other countries	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
(per cent—total)						
Australia	79.2	77.2	76.7	76.2	63.0	78.1
New Zealand	2.1	3.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	2.1
United	8.9	14.0	7.0	9.5	22.2	9.7
Asia	5.1	0.0	9.3	4.8	14.8	5.3
Other countries	4.7	5.3	7.0	4.8	0.0	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6 Medical labour force in hospitals

6.1 Public hospitals

The data in this section are on medical practitioners who indicated that the employment setting of their main, second or third job was a public hospital in 1995. The features of public hospital medical practitioners included the following:

- There were 20,647 medical practitioners working in public hospitals in 1995, comprising 42.2% of all practising medical practitioners.
- 5,630 (27.3%) of these practitioners were female. This proportion was similar across States and Territories, although lower in Tasmania (21.9%) and the Northern Territory (22.3%).
- The distribution of public hospital medical practitioners across the occupation of their main job differed between males and females. For males, 40.7% worked as specialists in their main job; 19.0% as specialists-in-training; 16.8% as hospital non-specialists; 7.1% as primary care practitioners; and the remaining 16.4% as non-clinicians, mainly in education (6.2%) and administration (5.5%). For females, the largest occupation group was hospital non-specialists (31.7%), followed by specialists-in-training (24.6%), specialists (22.8%), primary care practitioners (8.2%), and non-clinicians (12.7%).
- 87.1% of public hospital medical practitioners who worked as a clinician in their main hospital job were employed in major urban centres in 1995, followed by 11.8% in rural areas, and 1.0% in remote areas. By comparison, the distribution of the overall population was 70.6% living in major urban centres, 26.2% in rural areas, and 3.1% in remote areas.
- Specialists were the main medical occupation working in public hospitals at 35.9%, but the medical occupation distribution varied by region. In major urban centres, large rural centres and small rural centres, specialists comprised around 40% and hospital non-specialists comprised around 21% of the public hospital workforce. In other rural areas, primary care practitioners predominated (55.9% of the public hospital workforce) and in remote areas, hospital non-specialists were predominant (39.2% of the public hospital workforce).
- 83.8% of medical practitioners working in a public hospital had obtained their initial qualification in Australia, followed by 6.3% from the United Kingdom or Ireland, 3.9% from Asian countries, 2.7% from New Zealand, and the remaining 3.3% from other countries.
- 1.4% of public hospital medical practitioners were not Australian citizens or permanent residents of Australia in 1995. Of these, 42.7% had obtained their initial qualification from the United Kingdom or Ireland.

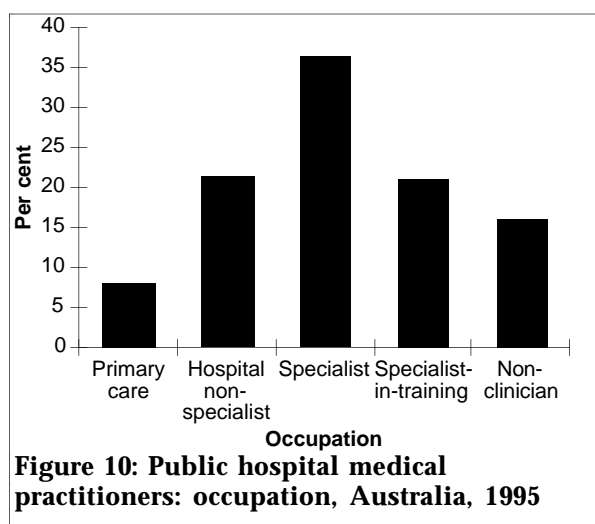


Table 58: All medical practitioners working in public hospitals^(a): occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
<i>Clinician:</i>	5,585	2,562	1,679	913	1,154	264	257	147	12,561
Primary care practitioner	693	170	76	49	49	10	28	0	1,074
Hospital non-specialist	1,166	401	473	156	171	41	66	48	2,522
Specialist	2,674	1,256	671	494	664	163	125	70	6,117
Specialist-in-training	1,053	736	459	214	271	49	39	28	2,849
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	573	835	368	217	355	67	31	10	2,456
Administrator	194	321	87	79	98	22	18	2	822
Teacher/educator	151	261	157	105	217	35	7	2	935
Researcher	67	99	25	23	20	2	4	0	240
Public health physician	68	85	60	0	11	2	0	4	231
Occupational health	4	8	6	2	4	4	2	0	31
Other	88	60	33	7	4	2	0	2	197
Total	6,158	3,397	2,047	1,130	1,509	331	288	157	15,017
Females									
<i>Clinician:</i>	2,077	1,093	701	350	461	79	112	41	4,914
Primary care practitioner	231	89	39	11	57	13	17	2	459
Hospital non-specialist	817	298	327	150	112	20	40	22	1,785
Specialist	522	347	133	70	157	23	26	8	1,286
Specialist-in-training	506	360	202	120	135	23	28	10	1,384
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	211	269	98	44	71	14	5	4	716
Administrator	64	96	17	20	21	9	3	4	234
Teacher/educator	26	41	21	2	10	0	2	0	101
Researcher	32	44	14	9	17	0	0	0	115
Public health physician	28	37	27	2	12	2	0	0	108
Occupational health	7	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	13
Other	54	50	20	9	12	2	0	0	145
Total	2,288	1,362	799	394	532	93	117	45	5,630
Persons									
<i>Clinician:</i>	7,662	3,655	2,380	1,264	1,615	342	369	188	17,475
Primary care practitioner	924	258	115	60	106	23	45	2	1,533
Hospital non-specialist	1,983	699	800	306	282	61	106	70	4,307
Specialist	3,196	1,603	804	564	820	187	151	78	7,403
Specialist-in-training	1,559	1,095	661	334	406	72	66	38	4,232
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	784	1,104	466	260	426	82	36	14	3,172
Administrator	258	417	103	99	119	31	22	6	1,055
Teacher/educator	177	302	178	107	227	35	9	2	1,036
Researcher	99	144	38	32	37	2	4	0	355
Public health physician	96	122	88	2	23	4	0	4	339
Occupational health	12	10	6	5	4	6	2	0	44
Other	142	110	52	16	16	4	0	2	342
Total	8,446	4,759	2,846	1,524	2,041	424	405	202	20,647

(continued)

Table 58 (continued): All medical practitioners working in public hospitals^(a): occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
(per cent—males)									
<i>Clinician:</i>	90.7	75.4	82.0	80.8	76.5	79.6	89.2	93.6	83.6
Primary care practitioner	11.2	5.0	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.1	9.6	0.0	7.1
Hospital non-specialist	18.9	11.8	23.1	13.8	11.3	12.3	22.9	30.8	16.8
Specialist	43.4	37.0	32.8	43.7	44.0	49.4	43.3	44.9	40.7
Specialist-in-training	17.1	21.7	22.4	19.0	17.9	14.8	13.4	17.9	19.0
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	9.3	24.6	18.0	19.2	23.5	20.4	10.8	6.4	16.4
Administrator	3.1	9.5	4.2	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	1.3	5.5
Teacher/educator	2.5	7.7	7.7	9.3	14.4	10.5	2.5	1.3	6.2
Researcher	1.1	2.9	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.6
Public health physician	1.1	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.6	1.5
Occupational health	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.2
Other	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—females)									
<i>Clinician:</i>	90.8	80.2	87.7	89.0	86.6	84.6	95.5	91.3	87.3
Primary care practitioner	10.1	6.5	4.9	2.8	10.7	13.5	14.9	4.3	8.2
Hospital non-specialist	35.7	21.8	40.9	38.1	21.0	21.2	34.3	47.8	31.7
Specialist	22.8	25.5	16.6	17.7	29.5	25.0	22.4	17.4	22.8
Specialist-in-training	22.1	26.4	25.3	30.4	25.4	25.0	23.9	21.7	24.6
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	9.2	19.8	12.3	11.0	13.4	15.4	4.5	8.7	12.7
Administrator	2.8	7.0	2.1	5.0	4.0	9.6	3.0	8.7	4.1
Teacher/educator	1.1	3.0	2.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.8
Researcher	1.4	3.3	1.7	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Public health physician	1.2	2.7	3.4	0.6	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
Occupational health	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—persons)									
<i>Clinician:</i>	90.7	76.8	83.6	82.9	79.1	80.7	91.0	93.1	84.6
Primary care practitioner	10.9	5.4	4.0	3.9	5.2	5.4	11.1	1.0	7.4
Hospital non-specialist	23.5	14.7	28.1	20.1	13.8	14.3	26.2	34.6	20.9
Specialist	37.8	33.7	28.3	37.0	40.2	44.0	37.3	38.7	35.9
Specialist-in-training	18.5	23.0	23.2	21.9	19.9	17.0	16.4	18.8	20.5
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	9.3	23.2	16.4	17.1	20.9	19.3	9.0	6.9	15.4
Administrator	3.1	8.8	3.6	6.5	5.8	7.4	5.4	2.9	5.1
Teacher/educator	2.1	6.3	6.2	7.0	11.1	8.2	2.2	1.0	5.0
Researcher	1.2	3.0	1.3	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.7
Public health physician	1.1	2.6	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	2.0	1.6
Occupational health	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.2
Other	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) All medical practitioners who reported working in a public hospital in a main, second or third job.

(b) For clinicians working in a public hospital, occupation refers to their main job as a clinician and not necessarily to their occupation within a public hospital. For example, a medical practitioner in a rural area may be a primary care practitioner in their main job but also work as a non-specialist at the local hospital. For non-clinicians, occupation refers to their principal job in a public hospital.

Table 59: All medical practitioners working in public hospitals^(a): occupation and region, Australia, 1995

Occupation (b)	Region(c)					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
<i>Clinician:</i>	15,220	1,039	532	506	179	17,475
Primary care practitioner	872	119	146	348	47	1,533
Hospital non-specialist	3,742	305	120	60	81	4,307
Specialist	6,500	511	260	92	39	7,403
Specialist-in-training	4,105	104	6	6	11	4,232
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	2,713	204	109	118	28	3,172
Administrator	855	84	50	52	14	1,055
Teacher/educator	895	67	36	34	5	1,036
Researcher	355	0	0	0	0	355
Public health physician	282	30	4	19	4	339
Occupational health	35	2	2	4	2	44
Other	291	21	17	9	4	342
Total	17,933	1,243	641	623	207	20,647
	(per cent)					
<i>Clinician:</i>	84.9	83.6	83.0	81.1	86.3	84.6
Primary care practitioner	4.9	9.6	22.8	55.9	22.7	7.4
Hospital non-specialist	20.9	24.5	18.7	9.6	39.2	20.9
Specialist	36.2	41.1	40.6	14.7	19.0	35.9
Specialist-in-training	22.9	8.4	0.9	0.9	5.5	20.5
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	15.1	16.4	17.0	18.9	13.7	15.4
Administrator	4.8	6.8	7.8	8.4	6.8	5.1
Teacher/educator	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.4	2.3	5.0
Researcher	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Public health physician	1.6	2.4	0.6	3.0	1.8	1.6
Occupational health	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2
Other	1.6	1.7	2.7	1.5	1.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) All medical practitioners who reported working in a public hospital in a main, second or third job.

(b) For clinicians working in a public hospital, occupation refers to their main job as a clinician and not necessarily to their occupation within a public hospital. For example, a medical practitioner in a rural area may be a primary care practitioner in their main job but also work as a non-specialist at the local hospital. For non-clinicians, occupation refers to their principal job in a public hospital.

(c) Region of main job worked in a public hospital.

Table 60: All medical practitioners working in public hospitals^(a): country of initial qualification and citizenship/residency status, Australia, 1995

Country of initial qualification	Australian citizen/ permanent resident	Not a permanent resident	Total	Australian citizen/ permanent resident	Not a permanent resident	Total
	(number)			(per cent)		
Australia	17,213	84	17,297	84.6	28.6	83.8
New Zealand	505	51	557	2.5	17.3	2.7
United	1,164	126	1,291	5.7	42.9	6.3
Asia	793	14	806	3.9	4.6	3.9
Other countries	677	20	696	3.3	6.6	3.4
Total	20,352	295	20,647	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) All medical practitioners who reported working in a public hospital in a main, second or third job.

6.2 Private hospitals

The data in this section are on medical practitioners who indicated that the employment setting of their main, second or third job was a private hospital in 1995. The features of private hospital medical practitioners included the following:

- There were 3,392 medical practitioners working in private hospitals in 1995, comprising 6.9% of all practising medical practitioners. Of these, 551 (16.2%) were female.
- Similar to the public hospital workforce, the distribution of employment in private hospitals across main occupation differed between males and females. For males, most (55.7%) worked as specialists in their main job; 11.3% as primary care practitioners; 6.3% as specialists-in-training; 7.4% as hospital non-specialists; and the remaining 19.4% as non-clinicians, mainly in education and administration. For females, specialists were the largest occupation group (36.3%), followed by primary care practitioners (24.9%), hospital non-specialists (12.7%), specialists-in-training (9.8%), and the remainder (16.3%) were non-clinicians in their main private hospital job.
- 86.6% of private hospital medical practitioners working as clinicians in their main hospital job were employed in major urban centres; 11.7% were employed in large and small rural centres; and 1.7% were employed in other rural and remote areas. By comparison, the distribution of the overall population was 70.6% living in major urban centres; 12.6% in large and small rural areas; and 16.7% in other rural and remote areas.
- Specialists were the main medical occupation working in private hospitals (52.5% of the medical workforce) but the medical occupation distribution varied by region. In major urban centres, large rural centres and small rural centres, specialists comprised 51.7% to 61.9% of the private hospital workforce. In other rural and remote areas, primary care practitioners were predominant in the private hospital medical workforce (60.4% compared with specialists' 32.0%).
- 86.6% of medical practitioners working in a private hospital had obtained their initial qualification in Australia (83.7%) or New Zealand (2.9%), followed by 7.6% in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 3.0% in Asian countries, and the remaining 2.8% in other countries.

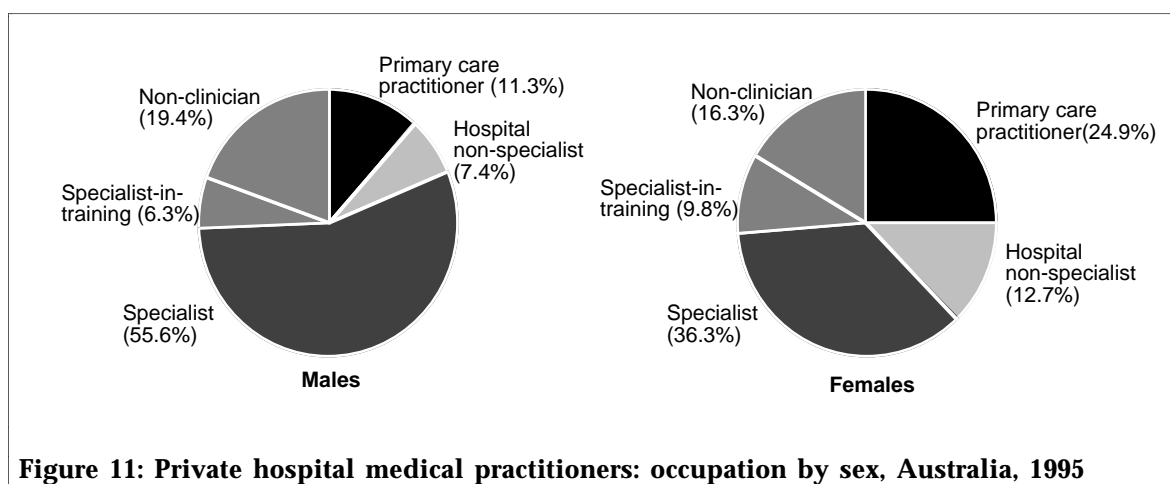


Figure 11: Private hospital medical practitioners: occupation by sex, Australia, 1995

Table 61: All medical practitioners working in private hospitals^(a): occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation (b)	NSW/ACT	Vic	Qld	WA	SA/NT	Tas	Total
Males							
<i>Clinician:</i>	1,342	267	302	152	174	54	2,291
Primary care practitioner	185	46	46	7	27	10	321
Hospital non-specialist	113	14	65	10	5	3	210
Specialist	931	185	178	125	124	39	1,581
Specialist-in-training	113	23	12	10	19	3	179
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	155	89	111	51	97	47	550
Administrator	54	28	34	22	27	18	183
Teacher/educator	51	35	48	17	46	16	213
Researcher	9	5	17	5	14	8	57
Public health physician	3	3	3	0	2	3	14
Occupational health	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
Other	33	17	9	7	8	3	77
Total	1,497	356	413	203	271	101	2,841
Females							
<i>Clinician:</i>	266	63	63	25	29	15	461
Primary care practitioner	73	22	23	2	5	11	137
Hospital non-specialist	35	6	13	7	8	0	70
Specialist	123	27	23	12	11	4	200
Specialist-in-training	35	8	4	2	5	0	54
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	28	14	22	2	22	2	90
Administrator	7	3	7	0	7	0	25
Teacher/educator	7	0	3	0	7	0	17
Researcher	3	2	1	0	2	0	8
Public health physician	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10	9	10	2	6	0	38
Total	294	77	85	27	51	17	551
Persons							
<i>Clinician:</i>	1,608	330	365	176	203	69	2,752
Primary care practitioner	258	68	69	10	32	22	459
Hospital non-specialist	148	20	78	17	14	3	280
Specialist	1,054	212	201	137	134	43	1,781
Specialist-in-training	148	31	16	12	23	3	233
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	183	103	133	54	119	49	640
Administrator	62	31	41	22	34	18	207
Teacher/educator	58	35	51	17	53	16	230
Researcher	12	6	19	5	16	8	66
Public health physician	3	3	3	0	2	4	16
Occupational health	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
Other	43	26	19	10	14	3	115
Total	1,791	433	498	230	322	118	3,392

(continued)

Table 61 (continued): All medical practitioners working in private hospitals^(a): occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation (b)	NSW/ACT	Vic	Qld	WA	SA/NT	Tas	Total
(per cent—males)							
<i>Clinician:</i>	89.6	75.1	73.0	74.7	64.4	53.8	80.6
Primary care practitioner	12.3	12.9	11.2	3.6	9.9	10.3	11.3
Hospital non-specialist	7.6	3.9	15.8	4.8	2.0	2.6	7.4
Specialist	62.2	51.9	43.2	61.4	45.7	38.5	55.7
Specialist-in-training	7.5	6.4	2.9	4.8	6.9	2.6	6.3
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	10.4	24.9	27.0	25.3	35.6	46.2	19.4
Administrator	3.6	7.7	8.3	10.8	9.9	17.9	6.4
Teacher/educator	3.4	9.9	11.6	8.4	16.9	15.4	7.5
Researcher	0.6	1.3	4.1	2.4	5.0	7.7	2.0
Public health physician	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.5
Occupational health	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	2.2	4.7	2.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—females)							
<i>Clinician:</i>	90.6	81.6	74.6	90.9	56.4	88.9	83.7
Primary care practitioner	24.9	28.6	27.1	9.1	10.0	66.7	24.9
Hospital non-specialist	11.8	8.2	15.3	27.3	16.4	0.0	12.7
Specialist	42.0	34.7	27.1	45.5	20.9	22.2	36.3
Specialist-in-training	11.9	10.2	5.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.8
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	9.4	18.4	25.4	9.1	43.6	11.1	16.3
Administrator	2.5	4.1	8.5	0.0	13.6	0.0	4.5
Teacher/educator	2.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	3.1
Researcher	1.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.5
Public health physician	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.3
Occupational health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.5	12.2	11.9	9.1	11.8	0.0	6.9
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(per cent—persons)							
<i>Clinician:</i>	89.8	76.3	73.3	76.6	63.1	58.9	81.1
Primary care practitioner	14.4	15.7	13.9	4.3	9.9	18.4	13.5
Hospital non-specialist	8.3	4.6	15.7	7.5	4.3	2.2	8.2
Specialist	58.9	48.9	40.4	59.6	41.7	36.1	52.5
Specialist-in-training	8.2	7.1	3.3	5.3	7.2	2.2	6.9
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	10.2	23.7	26.7	23.4	36.9	41.1	18.9
Administrator	3.4	7.1	8.3	9.6	10.5	15.4	6.1
Teacher/educator	3.3	8.1	10.2	7.4	16.4	13.2	6.8
Researcher	0.7	1.4	3.7	2.1	4.9	6.6	1.9
Public health physician	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.8	0.5
Occupational health	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	2.4	6.1	3.7	4.3	4.4	2.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) All medical practitioners who reported working in a private hospital in a main, second or third job.

(b) For clinicians working in a private hospital, occupation refers to their main job as a clinician and not necessarily to their occupation within a private hospital. For example, a medical practitioner in a rural area may be a primary care practitioner in their main job but also work as a non-specialist at the local hospital. For non-clinicians, occupation refers to their principal job in a private hospital.

Note: NSW/ACT and SA/NT are combined for confidentiality reasons.

Table 62: All medical practitioners working in private hospitals^(a): occupation and region, Australia, 1995

Occupation (b)	Region(c)				Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural/ remote area	
<i>Clinician:</i>	2,356	234	104	59	2,753
Primary care practitioner	345	47	31	36	459
Hospital non-specialist	261	9	6	4	280
Specialist	1,518	177	67	19	1,781
Specialist-in-training	232	1	0	0	233
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	582	54	4	0	640
Administrator	168	39	0	0	207
Teacher/educator	230	0	0	0	230
Researcher	66	0	0	0	66
Public health physician	14	2	0	0	16
Occupational health	6	0	0	0	6
Other	99	12	4	0	115
Total	2,938	288	108	59	3,392

	(per cent)				
<i>Clinician:</i>	80.2	81.4	96.3	100.0	81.2
Primary care practitioner	11.8	16.2	28.9	60.4	13.5
Hospital non-specialist	8.9	3.1	5.6	7.6	8.3
Specialist	51.7	61.5	61.9	32.0	52.5
Specialist-in-training	7.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.9
<i>Non-clinician:</i>	19.8	18.6	3.7	0.0	18.9
Administrator	5.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	6.1
Teacher/educator	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
Researcher	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Public health physician	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Occupational health	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	3.4	4.1	3.7	0.0	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) All medical practitioners who reported working in a private hospital in a main, second or third job.
- (b) For clinicians working in a private hospital, occupation refers to their main job as a clinician and not necessarily to their occupation within a private hospital. For example, a medical practitioner in a rural area may be a primary care practitioner in their main job but also work as a non-specialist at the local hospital. For non-clinicians, occupation refers to their principal job in a private hospital.
- (c) Region of main job worked in a private hospital.

Table 63: All medical practitioners working in private hospitals^(a): country of initial qualification and citizenship/residency status, Australia, 1995

Country of initial qualification	Australian citizen/ permanent resident	Not a permanent resident	Total	Australian citizen/ permanent resident	Not a permanent resident	Total
	(number)			(per cent)		
Australia	2,838	6	2,843	84.1	25.0	83.7
New Zealand	89	10	99	2.6	43.8	2.9
United	251	7	258	7.4	31.3	7.6
Asia	100	0	100	3.0	0.0	3.0
Other countries	95	0	95	2.8	0.0	2.8
Total	3,372	23	3,395	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) All medical practitioners who reported working in a private hospital in a main, second or third job.

7 Rural medical labour force

There were 7,972 medical practitioners in the rural medical workforce in 1995:

- 7,544 (94.6%) worked in a rural or remote area in their main job, and
- 428 (5.4%) worked in a metropolitan area in their main job and a rural or remote area in their second or third jobs.

The geographic classification is based on the *Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification* of the Department of Health and Family Services.

The 7,544 medical practitioners who worked in a rural or remote area in their main job made up 15.4% of all medical practitioners. This contrasts with the overall population distribution of 29.3% living in rural and remote areas in 1995. Features of these medical practitioners included the following:

Geographic distribution

- 2,840 (37.6%) worked in a large rural centre; 1,873 (24.8%) worked in a small rural centre; 2,222 (29.5%) worked in other rural areas; and the remaining 609 (8.1%) worked in remote areas.
- In 1995, there were 142.4 practising medical practitioners per 100,000 population in rural and remote areas compared with 324.7 per 100,000 population in major urban centres. This provision varied across geographic region—261.0 per 100,000 population in large rural centres; 156.4 in small rural centres; 90.5 in other rural areas; and 109.4 in remote areas. It also varied across States and Territories, from a high of 206.8 in the Northern Territory to a low of 111.3 in Western Australia.
- In 1995, there were 87.5 primary care practitioners per 100,000 population (1 practitioner per 1,142 population) in rural and remote areas, compared to 128.6 primary care practitioners per 100,000 population (1 practitioner per 778 population) in major urban centres.

Sex

- 1,706 (22.6%) of medical practitioners in the rural medical workforce were female. This proportion was similar across the different geographic regions and across States and Territories, although relatively high in remote areas (29.1%) and in the Northern Territory (31.1%).

Occupation

- Most (61.5%) practitioners working mainly in rural and remote areas were employed in primary care; 24.6% were specialists; 7.7% were hospital non-specialists; 2.1% were specialists-in-training; and the remaining 4.1% were non-clinicians. In comparison, 43.0% of all medical practitioners were working in primary care; 31.2% were specialists; 10.8% were hospital non-specialists; 9.2% were specialists-in-training; and 5.8% were non-clinicians.
- The distribution of rural practitioners across occupation differed between males and females. Most males (59.0%) were employed in primary care and 29.1% were specialists; while 70.1% of females were employed in primary care, 12.8% were hospital non-specialists, and 9.4% were specialists.

Age

- The average age of medical practitioners employed in rural and remote areas was 45.4 years in 1995. This average age was lower in remote areas (41.4 years). This compares with an average age of 44.7 years for medical practitioners employed in major urban centres.

Work setting

- 76.6% of medical practitioners employed in rural and remote areas worked in private rooms; 17.6% worked in acute care hospitals; and the remaining 5.8% were employed in other work settings. This distribution varied across geographic regions—in other rural areas, 91.5% worked in private rooms, whereas in remote areas, 52.5% worked in private rooms, 25.2% worked in acute care hospitals and 11.8% worked in Aboriginal health services.

Hours worked

- Average hours worked by medical practitioners employed in rural and remote areas was 49.9 hours per week. This average was higher in remote areas (52.4 hours). Some 83.1% were working 35 hours or more per week.

Overseas graduates

- 22.2% of rural medical practitioners in 1995 had gained their initial qualification overseas—59.3% had qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 16.7% qualified in Asia, 8.4% qualified in New Zealand, and the remaining 15.6% qualified in other countries. A greater proportion of rural practitioners working in remote areas had gained an initial qualification overseas (26.1%) and a greater proportion of these had gained an initial qualification from the United Kingdom or Ireland (66.0%).
- 98.8% of medical practitioners working in rural and remote areas were permanent residents of Australia in 1995.

Features of the 428 medical practitioners with a second or third job in a rural or remote area included the following:

- 88 (20.6%) worked in a large rural centre; 134 (31.3%) worked in a small rural centre; 168 (39.3%) worked in other rural areas; and 38 (8.9%) worked in remote areas.

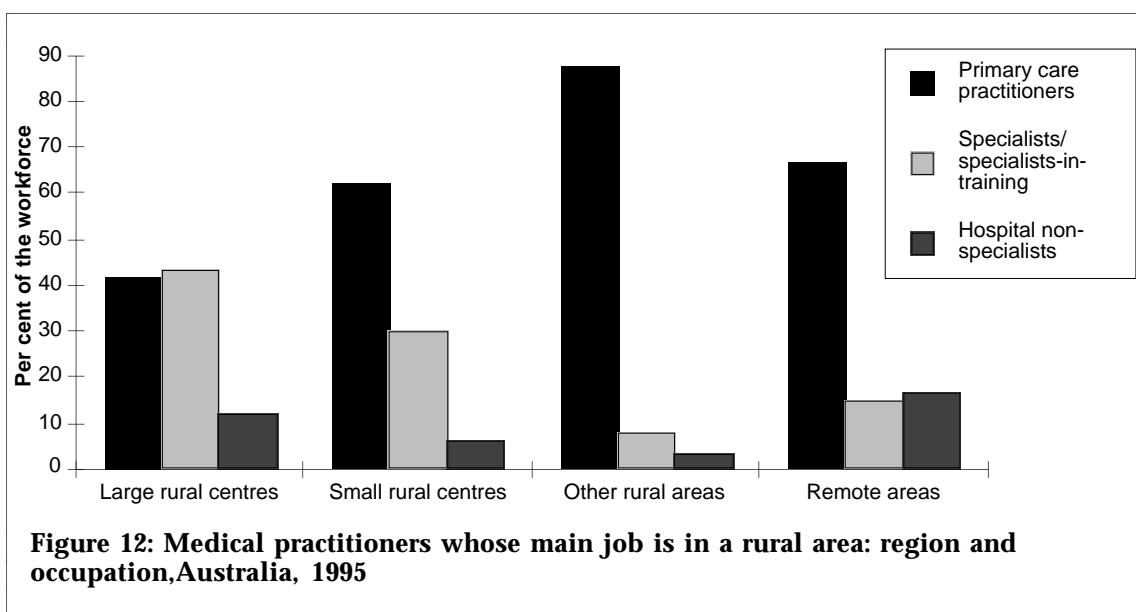


Table 64: Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Region/occupation of main job	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Males										
Large rural centres										
<i>Clinician</i>	614	379	885	..	25	184	..	..	2,087	95.8
Primary care practitioner	229	138	354	..	14	81	..	..	816	37.5
Hospital non-specialist	43	33	92	..	0	9	..	..	177	8.1
Specialist	326	198	396	..	11	80	..	..	1,011	46.4
Specialist-in-training	16	10	43	..	0	14	..	..	83	3.8
<i>Non-clinician</i>	23	27	36	..	0	5	..	..	91	4.2
Administrator	14	8	13	..	0	0	..	..	35	1.6
Teacher/educator	2	0	0	..	0	1	..	..	3	0.1
Researcher	0	2	0	..	0	0	..	..	2	0.1
Public health physician	1	2	9	..	0	1	..	..	13	0.6
Occupational health physician	0	0	3	..	0	1	..	..	4	0.2
Other	6	15	11	..	0	2	..	..	34	1.6
<i>Total</i>	637	406	921	..	25	189	..	..	2,178	100.0
Small rural centres										
<i>Clinician</i>	513	392	205	145	96	78	..	..	1,429	96.3
Primary care practitioner	313	197	141	83	77	44	..	..	855	57.6
Hospital non-specialist	33	21	21	0	0	4	..	..	79	5.3
Specialist	164	170	43	59	19	28	..	..	483	32.5
Specialist-in-training	3	4	0	3	0	2	..	..	12	0.8
<i>Non-clinician</i>	23	22	4	2	4	0	..	..	55	3.7
Administrator	8	15	0	0	2	0	..	..	25	1.7
Teacher/educator	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	2	0.1
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0.0
Public health physician	7	2	0	2	0	0	..	..	11	0.7
Occupational health	0	0	3	0	0	0	..	..	3	0.2
Other	6	5	1	0	2	0	..	..	14	0.9
<i>Total</i>	536	414	209	147	100	78	..	..	1,484	100.0
Other rural areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	550	409	271	112	239	98	0	5	1,684	96.6
Primary care practitioner	479	368	228	103	226	83	0	5	1,492	85.6
Hospital non-specialist	8	6	26	0	0	1	0	0	41	2.4
Specialist	58	35	17	9	13	14	0	0	146	8.4
Specialist-in-training	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.3
<i>Non-clinician</i>	13	37	6	2	2	0	0	0	60	3.4
Administrator	6	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	30	1.7
Teacher/educator	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	0.3
Occupational health physician	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Other	3	13	1	0	2	0	0	0	19	1.1
<i>Total</i>	563	446	277	114	241	98	0	5	1,744	100.0
Remote areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	27	9	103	137	21	1	..	123	421	97.5
Primary care practitioner	26	9	69	103	18	1	..	53	279	64.6
Hospital non-specialist	1	0	23	13	0	0	..	31	68	15.7
Specialist	0	0	11	16	0	0	..	30	57	13.2
Specialist-in-training	0	0	0	5	3	0	..	9	17	3.9
<i>Non-clinician</i>	1	2	1	0	0	0	..	7	11	2.5
Administrator	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	2	3	0.7
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	3	4	0.9
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0	..	2	4	0.9
<i>Total</i>	28	11	104	137	21	1	..	130	432	100.0

(continued)

Table 64 (continued): Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Region/occupation of main job	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Females										
Large rural centres										
<i>Clinician</i>	180	94	288	..	0	46	..	..	608	91.8
Primary care practitioner	106	56	145	..	0	36	..	..	343	51.8
Hospital non-specialist	34	19	86	..	0	5	..	..	144	21.8
Specialist	36	10	41	..	0	5	..	..	92	13.9
Specialist-in-training	4	9	16	..	0	0	..	..	29	4.4
<i>Non-clinician</i>	18	10	22	..	0	4	..	..	54	8.2
Administrator	7	5	7	..	0	0	..	..	19	2.9
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	..	0	0	..	..	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	0	..	0	0	..	..	0	0.0
Public health physician	5	2	8	..	0	1	..	..	16	2.4
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	..	0	2	..	..	2	0.3
Other	6	3	7	..	0	1	..	..	17	2.6
<i>Total</i>	198	104	310	..	0	50	..	..	662	100.0
Small rural centres										
<i>Clinician</i>	142	82	61	38	26	27	..	..	376	96.7
Primary care practitioner	112	64	52	22	25	18	..	..	293	75.3
Hospital non-specialist	11	8	8	0	0	4	..	..	31	8.0
Specialist	19	6	1	14	1	4	..	..	45	11.6
Specialist-in-training	0	4	0	2	0	1	..	..	7	1.8
<i>Non-clinician</i>	6	2	3	0	2	0	..	..	13	3.3
Administrator	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	2	0.5
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0.0
Researcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	1	0.3
Public health physician	3	0	1	0	0	0	..	..	4	1.0
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0.0
Other	0	2	2	0	2	0	..	..	6	1.5
<i>Total</i>	148	84	64	38	28	27	..	..	389	100.0
Other rural areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	112	122	93	34	66	39	0	0	466	97.5
Primary care practitioner	106	112	84	34	66	36	0	0	438	91.6
Hospital non-specialist	1	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	14	2.9
Specialist	5	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	12	2.5
Specialist-in-training	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4
<i>Non-clinician</i>	0	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	12	2.5
Administrator	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.4
Other	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	1.3
<i>Total</i>	112	124	97	34	72	39	0	0	478	100.0
Remote areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	5	3	45	47	8	1	..	55	164	92.7
Primary care practitioner	4	3	33	32	8	1	..	41	122	68.9
Hospital non-specialist	1	0	9	10	0	0	..	10	30	16.9
Specialist	0	0	3	5	0	0	..	4	12	6.8
Specialist-in-training	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
<i>Non-clinician</i>	0	0	0	5	2	0	..	6	13	7.3
Administrator	0	0	0	3	0	0	..	2	5	2.8
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	2	1.1
Public health physician	0	0	0	2	2	0	..	2	6	3.4
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	5	3	45	52	10	1	..	61	177	100.0

(continued)

Table 64 (continued): Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Region/occupation of main job	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Persons										
Large rural centres										
<i>Clinician</i>	794	473	1,173	..	25	230	..	..	2,695	94.9
Primary care practitioner	335	194	499	..	14	117	..	..	1,159	40.8
Hospital non-specialist	77	52	178	..	0	14	..	..	321	11.3
Specialist	362	208	437	..	11	85	..	..	1,103	38.8
Specialist-in-training	20	19	59	..	0	14	..	..	112	3.9
<i>Non-clinician</i>	41	37	58	..	0	9	..	..	145	5.1
Administrator	21	13	20	..	0	0	..	..	54	1.9
Teacher/educator	2	0	0	..	0	1	..	..	3	0.1
Researcher	0	2	0	..	0	0	..	..	2	0.1
Public health physician	6	4	17	..	0	2	..	..	29	1.0
Occupational health physician	0	0	3	..	0	3	..	..	6	0.2
Other	12	18	18	..	0	3	..	..	51	1.8
<i>Total</i>	835	510	1,231	..	25	239	..	..	2,840	100.0
Small rural centres										
<i>Clinician</i>	655	474	266	183	122	105	..	..	1,805	96.4
Primary care practitioner	425	261	193	105	102	62	..	..	1,148	61.3
Hospital non-specialist	44	29	29	0	0	8	..	..	110	5.9
Specialist	183	176	44	73	20	32	..	..	528	28.2
Specialist-in-training	3	8	0	5	0	3	..	..	19	1.0
<i>Non-clinician</i>	29	24	7	2	6	0	..	..	68	3.6
Administrator	10	15	0	0	2	0	..	..	27	1.4
Teacher/educator	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	2	0.1
Researcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	1	0.1
Public health physician	10	2	1	2	0	0	..	..	15	0.8
Occupational health physician	0	0	3	0	0	0	..	..	3	0.2
Other	6	7	3	0	4	0	..	..	20	1.1
<i>Total</i>	684	498	273	185	128	105	..	..	1,873	100.0
Other rural areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	662	531	364	146	305	137	0	5	2,150	96.8
Primary care practitioner	585	480	312	137	292	119	0	5	1,930	86.9
Hospital non-specialist	9	10	35	0	0	1	0	0	55	2.5
Specialist	63	39	17	9	13	17	0	0	158	7.1
Specialist-in-training	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.3
<i>Non-clinician</i>	13	39	10	2	8	0	0	0	72	3.2
Administrator	6	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	32	1.4
Teacher/educator	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	8	0.4
Occupational health physician	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0.2
Other	3	13	3	0	6	0	0	0	25	1.1
<i>Total</i>	675	570	374	148	313	137	0	5	2,222	100.0
Remote areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	32	12	148	184	29	2	..	178	585	96.1
Primary care practitioner	30	12	102	135	26	2	..	94	401	65.8
Hospital non-specialist	2	0	32	23	0	0	..	41	98	16.1
Specialist	0	0	14	21	0	0	..	34	69	11.3
Specialist-in-training	0	0	0	5	3	0	..	9	17	2.8
<i>Non-clinician</i>	1	2	1	5	2	0	..	13	24	3.9
Administrator	0	0	1	3	0	0	..	4	8	1.3
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	2	0.3
Public health physician	1	0	0	2	2	0	..	5	10	1.6
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0.0
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0	..	2	4	0.7
<i>Total</i>	33	14	149	189	31	2	..	191	609	100.0

(continued)

Table 64 (continued): Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, occupation, sex and States and Territories, 1995

Region/occupation of main job	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Males										
All rural areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	1,704	1,189	1,464	394	381	361	0	128	5,621	96.3
Primary care practitioner	1,047	712	792	289	335	209	0	58	3,442	59.0
Hospital non-specialist	85	60	162	13	0	14	0	31	365	6.3
Specialist	548	403	467	84	43	122	0	30	1,697	29.1
Specialist-in-training	24	14	43	8	3	16	0	9	117	2.0
<i>Non-clinician</i>	60	88	47	4	6	5	0	7	217	3.7
Administrator	28	45	16	0	2	0	0	2	93	1.6
Teacher/educator	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0.1
Researcher	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Public health physician	10	6	10	4	0	1	0	3	34	0.6
Occupational health physician	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	9	0.2
Other	15	35	13	0	4	2	0	2	71	1.2
Total	1,764	1,277	1,511	398	387	366	0	135	5,838	100.0
Females										
All rural areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	439	301	487	119	100	113	0	55	1,614	94.6
Primary care practitioner	328	235	314	88	99	91	0	41	1,196	70.1
Hospital non-specialist	47	31	112	10	0	9	0	10	219	12.8
Specialist	60	20	45	19	1	12	0	4	161	9.4
Specialist-in-training	4	15	16	2	0	1	0	0	38	2.2
<i>Non-clinician</i>	24	14	29	5	10	4	0	6	92	5.4
Administrator	9	7	7	3	0	0	0	2	28	1.6
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0.2
Public health physician	8	2	11	2	2	1	0	2	28	1.6
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0.2
Other	6	5	11	0	6	1	0	0	29	1.7
Total	463	315	516	124	110	117	0	61	1,706	100.0
Persons										
All rural areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	2,143	1,490	1,951	513	481	474	0	183	7,235	95.9
Primary care practitioner	1,375	947	1,106	377	434	300	0	99	4,638	61.5
Hospital non-specialist	132	91	274	23	0	23	0	41	584	7.7
Specialist	608	423	512	103	44	134	0	34	1,858	24.6
Specialist-in-training	28	29	59	10	3	17	0	9	155	2.1
<i>Non-clinician</i>	84	102	76	9	16	9	0	13	309	4.1
Administrator	37	52	23	3	2	0	0	4	121	1.6
Teacher/educator	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0.1
Researcher	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0.1
Public health physician	18	8	21	6	2	2	0	5	62	0.8
Occupational health physician	0	0	8	0	2	3	0	0	13	0.2
Other	21	40	24	0	10	3	0	2	100	1.3
Total	2,227	1,592	2,027	522	497	483	0	196	7,544	100.0

Table 65: Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area per 100,000 population: region, occupation and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation of main job	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Large rural centres									
<i>Clinician</i>	258.3	215.5	259.8	..	103.2	268.2	..	..	247.6
Primary care practitioner	109.0	88.4	110.5	..	57.8	136.4	..	..	106.5
Hospital non-specialist	25.0	23.7	39.4	..	0.0	16.3	..	..	29.5
Specialist	117.7	94.8	96.8	..	45.4	99.1	..	..	92.1
Specialist-in-training	6.5	8.7	13.1	..	0.0	16.3	..	..	10.3
<i>Non-clinician</i>	13.3	16.9	12.8	..	0.0	10.5	..	..	13.3
Administrator	6.8	5.9	4.4	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	5.0
Teacher/educator	0.7	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	1.2	..	..	0.3
Researcher	0.0	0.9	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.2
Public health physician	2.0	1.8	3.8	..	0.0	2.3	..	..	2.7
Occupational health	0.0	0.0	0.7	..	0.0	3.5	..	..	0.6
Other	3.9	8.2	4.0	..	0.0	3.5	..	..	4.7
<i>Total</i>	271.6	232.4	272.7	..	103.2	278.7	..	..	261.0
Small rural centres									
<i>Clinician</i>	138.8	176.8	138.3	144.9	151.6	180.0	..	..	150.7
Primary care practitioner	90.0	97.4	100.4	83.1	126.8	106.3	..	..	95.9
Hospital non-specialist	9.3	10.8	15.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	..	..	9.2
Specialist	38.8	65.6	22.9	57.8	24.9	54.8	..	..	44.1
Specialist-in-training	0.6	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.1	..	..	1.6
<i>Non-clinician</i>	6.1	9.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	0.0	..	..	5.7
Administrator	2.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	..	..	2.3
Teacher/educator	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.2
Researcher	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.1
Public health physician	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	..	..	1.3
Occupational health	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.3
Other	1.3	2.6	1.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	..	..	1.7
<i>Total</i>	144.9	185.8	142.0	146.4	159.1	180.0	..	..	156.4
Other rural areas									
<i>Clinician</i>	91.7	84.1	69.0	86.5	116.8	104.2	0.0	37.7	87.5
Primary care practitioner	81.1	76.0	59.2	81.2	111.8	90.5	0.0	37.7	78.6
Hospital non-specialist	1.2	1.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2
Specialist	8.7	6.2	3.2	5.3	5.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	6.4
Specialist-in-training	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Non-clinician</i>	1.8	6.2	1.9	1.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Administrator	0.8	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Teacher/educator	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Researcher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public health physician	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Occupational health	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
<i>Total</i>	93.5	90.2	70.9	87.7	119.9	104.2	0.0	37.7	90.5
Remote areas									
<i>Clinician</i>	55.4	98.9	73.5	105.7	106.8	72.6	..	218.3	105.1
Primary care practitioner	51.9	98.9	50.7	77.6	95.7	72.6	..	115.3	72.0
Hospital non-specialist	3.5	0.0	15.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	..	50.3	17.6
Specialist	0.0	0.0	7.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	..	41.7	12.4
Specialist-in-training	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	11.0	0.0	..	11.0	3.1
<i>Non-clinician</i>	1.7	16.5	0.5	2.9	7.4	0.0	..	15.9	4.3
Administrator	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	..	4.9	1.4
Teacher/educator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0
Researcher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	2.5	0.4
Public health physician	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.4	0.0	..	6.1	1.8
Occupational health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	2.5	0.7
<i>Total</i>	57.1	115.4	74.0	108.6	114.1	72.6	..	234.3	109.4

(continued)

Table 65 (continued): Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area per 100,000 population: region, occupation and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation of main job	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
All rural areas									
<i>Clinician</i>	137.5	131.7	142.2	109.3	122.4	170.3	0.0	193.0	136.6
Primary care practitioner	88.2	83.7	80.6	80.4	110.4	107.8	0.0	104.4	87.5
Hospital non-specialist	8.5	8.0	20.0	4.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	43.2	11.0
Specialist	39.0	37.4	37.3	22.0	11.2	48.1	0.0	35.9	35.1
Specialist-in-training	1.8	2.6	4.3	2.1	0.8	6.1	0.0	9.5	2.9
<i>Non-clinician</i>	5.4	9.0	5.5	1.9	4.1	3.2	0.0	13.7	5.8
Administrator	2.4	4.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.3
Teacher/educator	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Researcher	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1
Public health physician	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	5.3	1.2
Occupational health	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	1.3	3.5	1.7	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.0	2.1	1.9
Total	142.9	140.7	147.7	111.3	126.5	173.5	0.0	206.8	142.4

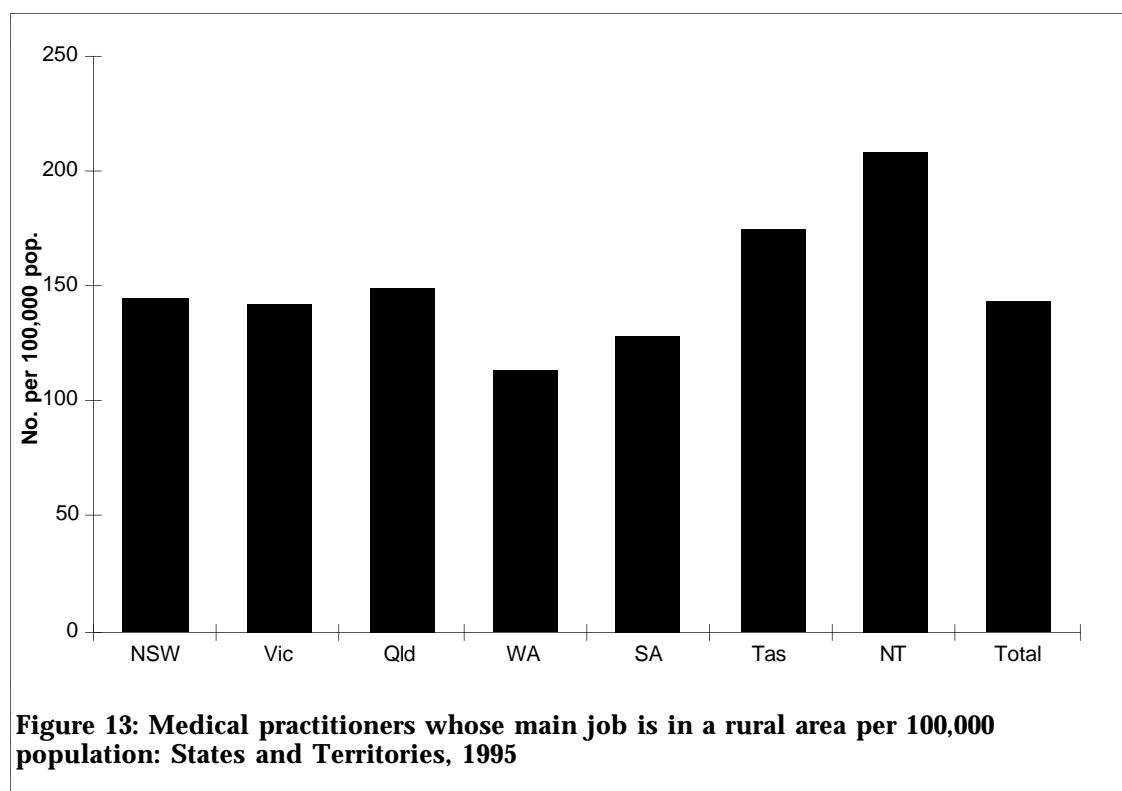


Table 66: Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, age and States and Territories, 1995

Region of main job/ age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Large rural centres										
<25	0	8	28	..	0	0	..	..	36	1.3
25-34	141	82	284	..	0	49	..	..	557	19.6
35-44	275	198	399	..	5	84	..	..	961	33.9
45-54	231	133	295	..	9	52	..	..	720	25.4
55-64	109	49	134	..	11	28	..	..	331	11.6
65-74	61	40	72	..	0	25	..	..	198	7.0
75+	18	0	18	..	0	0	..	..	36	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>835</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>1,231</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,840</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Small rural centres										
<25	0	0	2	0	0	0	..	..	2	0.1
25-34	100	77	65	28	30	14	..	..	313	16.8
35-44	238	192	79	71	45	28	..	..	654	35.0
45-54	180	136	56	37	34	18	..	..	461	24.7
55-64	93	52	30	30	15	35	..	..	255	13.6
65-74	58	27	28	15	3	6	..	..	137	7.3
75+	16	13	13	3	0	4	..	..	48	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1,873</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other rural										
<25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
25-34	80	127	100	19	77	18	0	0	420	18.9
35-44	244	201	140	80	118	57	0	2	842	37.9
45-54	166	110	70	27	60	28	0	2	462	20.8
55-64	101	69	34	17	31	20	0	2	273	12.3
65-74	72	54	30	2	18	8	0	0	184	8.3
75+	15	9	0	3	8	6	0	0	41	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2,222</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Remote areas										
<25	0	0	3	0	0	0	..	0	3	0.6
25-34	9	2	50	66	5	0	..	62	194	31.9
35-44	10	4	47	81	11	1	..	56	211	34.7
45-54	7	3	26	23	6	1	..	38	105	17.2
55-64	4	4	15	15	5	0	..	28	71	11.8
65-74	3	0	7	0	3	0	..	5	18	2.9
75+	0	0	3	3	0	0	..	0	5	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total										
<25	0	8	33	0	0	0	0	0	41	0.5
25-34	330	288	499	113	111	81	0	62	1,485	19.7
35-44	767	596	665	232	179	171	0	58	2,669	35.4
45-54	584	382	447	88	109	99	0	40	1,748	23.2
55-64	307	174	213	63	61	83	0	30	930	12.3
65-74	193	121	136	17	25	39	0	5	537	7.1
75+	49	22	34	9	8	10	0	0	131	1.7
Total	2,227	1,592	2,027	522	497	483	0	196	7,544	100.0

Table 67: Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, work setting and States and Territories, 1995

Region/work setting of main job	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Large rural centres									
Private rooms	592	356	782	..	21	177	..	1,926	67.8
Acute care hospital	208	128	389	..	3	45	..	773	27.2
Residential	0	6	0	..	1	0	..	8	0.3
Aboriginal health service	1	2	6	..	0	0	..	9	0.3
Non-residential facility	13	14	32	..	0	8	..	67	2.3
Educational	2	2	2	..	0	6	..	12	0.4
Defence forces	6	2	0	..	0	0	..	8	0.3
Other	12	2	21	..	0	3	..	38	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>835</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>1,231</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,840</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Small rural centres									
Private rooms	539	404	228	145	108	76	..	1,500	80.1
Acute care hospital	112	75	40	23	12	20	..	282	15.0
Residential	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	1	0.1
Aboriginal health service	4	1	0	2	3	0	..	10	0.5
Non-residential facility	11	6	4	8	3	8	..	40	2.1
Educational	0	4	0	0	0	0	..	4	0.2
Defence forces	5	0	0	0	0	0	..	5	0.2
Other	14	6	0	8	2	2	..	31	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1,873</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other rural areas									
Private rooms	627	528	317	138	303	116	0	2,034	91.5
Acute care hospital	30	19	47	2	5	19	0	123	5.5
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Aboriginal health service	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	0.3
Non-residential facility	9	17	6	6	5	0	0	43	1.9
Educational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Defence forces	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.1
Other	3	5	0	2	0	1	0	12	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,222</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Remote areas									
Private rooms	25	14	97	100	22	0	..	320	52.5
Acute care hospital	3	0	44	37	2	0	..	153	25.2
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0.0
Aboriginal health service	1	0	3	26	7	0	..	35	11.8
Non-residential facility	1	0	3	10	0	2	..	19	5.7
Educational	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0.0
Defence forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	0.3
Other	2	0	1	16	0	0	..	8	4.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>609</i>
Total									
Private rooms	1,783	1,302	1,424	383	454	369	0	5,780	76.6
Acute care hospital	354	221	521	63	22	85	0	1,331	17.6
Residential	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	9	0.1
Aboriginal health service	10	3	12	28	10	0	0	35	1.3
Non-residential facility	34	37	45	23	9	17	0	184	2.4
Educational	2	6	2	0	0	6	0	16	0.2
Defence forces	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	17	0.2
Other	32	12	23	25	2	6	0	108	1.4
Total	2,227	1,592	2,027	522	497	483	0	7,544	100.0

Table 68: Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, occupation, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Region/occupation of main	Age (years)					Total	%
	<35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
Males							
Large rural centres							
<i>Clinician</i>	340	689	587	273	200	2,087	95.8
Primary care practitioner	86	310	207	104	109	816	37.5
Hospital non-specialist	131	25	12	5	5	177	8.1
Specialist	55	340	367	164	86	1,011	46.4
Specialist-in-training	67	14	1	0	0	83	3.8
<i>Non-clinician</i>	6	23	26	17	20	91	4.2
Administrator	2	11	11	6	4	35	1.6
Teacher/educator	0	0	1	0	2	3	0.2
Researcher	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.1
Public health physician	5	1	4	2	1	13	0.6
Occupational health	0	0	1	3	0	4	0.2
Other	0	8	9	6	13	34	1.6
<i>Total</i>	346	711	614	290	220	2,178	100.0
Small rural centres							
<i>Clinician</i>	181	469	396	214	165	1,429	96.3
Primary care practitioner	122	310	208	111	104	855	57.6
Hospital non-specialist	35	21	11	10	2	79	5.3
Specialist	18	135	176	93	59	483	32.5
Specialist-in-training	6	3	1	0	0	12	0.8
<i>Non-clinician</i>	2	15	14	11	12	55	3.7
Administrator	0	7	7	5	5	25	1.7
Teacher/educator	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.1
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	2	5	3	1	0	11	0.7
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.2
Other	0	1	4	5	4	14	1.0
<i>Total</i>	183	485	410	225	177	1,484	100.0
Other rural areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	255	618	389	237	189	1,684	96.6
Primary care practitioner	231	578	332	185	167	1,492	85.6
Hospital non-specialist	18	17	4	3	0	41	2.4
Specialist	2	21	52	49	22	146	8.4
Specialist-in-training	3	1	0	0	0	5	0.3
<i>Non-clinician</i>	16	16	11	6	12	60	3.4
Administrator	11	6	3	6	3	30	1.7
Teacher/educator	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	1	0	2	0	4	6	0.3
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.1
Other	0	10	6	0	4	19	1.1
<i>Total</i>	270	634	400	243	201	1,744	100.0
Remote areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	114	141	89	59	20	421	97.4
Primary care practitioner	64	110	63	28	14	279	64.5
Hospital non-specialist	33	14	14	6	3	68	15.7
Specialist	2	15	12	25	3	57	13.3
Specialist-in-training	15	2	0	0	0	17	3.8
<i>Non-clinician</i>	3	5	3	0	0	11	2.6
Administrator	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.8
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	3	1	0	0	0	4	1.0
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	2	2	0	0	4	0.8
<i>Total</i>	117	146	92	59	20	432	100.0

(continued)

Table 68 (continued): Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, occupation, age and sex, 1995

Region/occupation of main	Age (years)					Total	%
	<35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
Females							
Large rural centres							
<i>Clinician</i>	234	234	95	35	9	608	91.8
Primary care practitioner	87	165	61	23	7	343	51.8
Hospital non-specialist	112	19	9	3	0	144	21.7
Specialist	11	46	23	9	2	92	13.9
Specialist-in-training	24	4	1	0	0	29	4.4
<i>Non-clinician</i>	14	16	12	6	6	54	8.2
Administrator	3	7	2	3	4	19	2.9
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	5	3	4	2	2	16	2.4
Occupational health	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.3
Other	4	6	5	2	0	17	2.6
<i>Total</i>	248	250	107	41	15	662	100.0
Small rural centres							
<i>Clinician</i>	132	162	48	29	7	376	96.8
Primary care practitioner	93	139	34	23	6	293	75.3
Hospital non-specialist	25	5	1	0	0	31	8.0
Specialist	10	16	12	6	1	45	11.6
Specialist-in-training	4	2	1	0	0	7	1.9
<i>Non-clinician</i>	0	7	3	1	2	13	3.6
Administrator	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.6
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.3
Public health physician	0	3	1	0	0	4	1.1
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	3	0	0	2	6	1.5
<i>Total</i>	132	169	51	30	9	389	100.4
Other rural areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	141	208	61	30	26	466	97.6
Primary care practitioner	129	204	56	25	24	438	91.7
Hospital non-specialist	10	3	2	0	0	14	2.9
Specialist	0	1	4	5	2	12	2.5
Specialist-in-training	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.5
<i>Non-clinician</i>	9	0	2	0	0	12	2.3
Administrator	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.4
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.3
Occupational health	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.3
Other	5	0	0	0	0	6	1.3
<i>Total</i>	150	208	63	30	26	478	99.9
Remote areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	77	62	10	13	3	164	92.6
Primary care practitioner	61	44	8	7	3	122	69.0
Hospital non-specialist	14	13	2	2	0	30	17.0
Specialist	2	5	0	4	0	12	6.6
Specialist-in-training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<i>Non-clinician</i>	4	4	4	0	0	13	7.4
Administrator	0	3	2	0	0	5	2.8
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	2	0	0	2	1.1
Public health physician	4	2	0	0	0	6	3.4
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	81	66	13	13	3	177	100.0

(continued)

Table 68 (continued): Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, occupation, age and sex, 1995

Region/occupation of main	Age (years)					Total	%
	<35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
Persons							
Large rural centres							
<i>Clinician</i>	573	923	682	308	209	2,695	94.9
Primary care practitioner	173	476	268	127	116	1,159	40.8
Hospital non-specialist	243	44	21	8	5	321	11.3
Specialist	66	386	390	173	88	1,103	38.8
Specialist-in-training	92	17	3	0	0	112	3.9
<i>Non-clinician</i>	21	39	38	22	25	145	5.1
Administrator	5	18	14	9	8	54	1.9
Teacher/educator	0	0	1	0	2	3	0.1
Researcher	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.1
Public health physician	10	4	9	3	3	29	1.0
Occupational health	2	0	1	3	0	6	0.2
Other	4	14	14	7	13	51	1.8
<i>Total</i>	594	961	720	331	234	2,840	100.0
Small rural centres							
<i>Clinician</i>	314	631	444	243	172	1,805	96.4
Primary care practitioner	215	449	242	134	110	1,148	61.3
Hospital non-specialist	60	26	12	10	2	110	5.9
Specialist	28	151	188	99	60	528	28.2
Specialist-in-training	11	5	2	0	0	19	1.0
<i>Non-clinician</i>	2	23	17	12	13	68	3.6
Administrator	0	9	7	6	5	27	1.4
Teacher/educator	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.1
Researcher	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Public health physician	2	8	4	1	0	15	0.8
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.2
Other	0	5	4	5	5	19	1.0
<i>Total</i>	315	654	461	255	185	1,873	100.0
Other rural areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	396	826	450	266	215	2,150	96.8
Primary care practitioner	361	782	388	210	191	1,930	86.9
Hospital non-specialist	27	20	6	3	0	55	2.5
Specialist	2	23	56	54	24	158	7.1
Specialist-in-training	6	1	0	0	0	7	0.3
<i>Non-clinician</i>	25	16	12	6	12	72	3.2
Administrator	13	6	3	6	3	32	1.4
Teacher/educator	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.1
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	3	0	2	0	4	8	0.4
Occupational health	0	0	2	0	2	4	0.2
Other	5	10	6	0	4	25	1.1
<i>Total</i>	420	842	462	272	227	2,222	100.0
Remote areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	191	203	99	72	23	585	96.0
Primary care practitioner	125	154	71	35	17	401	65.8
Hospital non-specialist	47	27	16	8	3	98	16.1
Specialist	4	21	12	29	3	69	11.3
Specialist-in-training	15	2	0	0	0	17	2.7
<i>Non-clinician</i>	7	9	6	0	0	24	3.8
Administrator	0	5	3	0	0	8	1.3
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.3
Public health physician	7	3	0	0	0	10	1.6
Occupational health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	2	2	0	0	4	0.6
<i>Total</i>	198	213	105	72	23	609	99.9

(continued)

Table 68 (continued): Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region, occupation, age and sex, 1995

Region/occupation of main job	Age (years)					Total	%
	<35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
Males							
All rural areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	889	1,917	1,461	782	574	5,621	96.3
Primary care practitioner	503	1,308	810	428	394	3,442	59.0
Hospital non-specialist	217	77	41	24	9	365	6.3
Specialist	77	511	607	331	170	1,697	29.1
Specialist-in-training	92	20	3	0	0	117	2.0
<i>Non-clinician</i>	27	59	54	34	43	217	3.7
Administrator	13	27	23	17	11	93	1.6
Teacher/educator	3	2	1	0	2	8	0.1
Researcher	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0
Public health physician	11	8	9	3	5	34	0.6
Occupational health	0	0	1	3	5	9	0.2
Other	0	21	20	11	21	71	1.2
<i>Total</i>	916	1,976	1,516	816	617	5,838	100.0
Females							
All rural areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	584	666	214	106	45	1,614	94.6
Primary care practitioner	370	552	160	77	40	1,196	70.1
Hospital non-specialist	161	40	13	5	0	219	12.8
Specialist	23	69	39	24	5	161	9.4
Specialist-in-training	31	6	2	0	0	38	2.2
<i>Non-clinician</i>	27	27	19	7	7	92	5.4
Administrator	5	10	4	4	4	28	1.6
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.2
Public health physician	11	7	6	2	2	28	1.6
Occupational health	2	0	2	0	0	4	0.2
Other	9	10	5	2	2	29	1.7
<i>Total</i>	612	693	234	114	52	1,706	100.0
Persons							
All rural areas							
<i>Clinician</i>	1,474	2,583	1,675	889	619	7,235	95.9
Primary care practitioner	874	1,860	970	505	434	4,638	61.5
Hospital non-specialist	377	117	55	29	9	584	7.7
Specialist	99	580	646	355	176	1,858	24.6
Specialist-in-training	123	25	5	0	0	155	2.1
<i>Non-clinician</i>	54	86	74	41	50	309	4.1
Administrator	18	37	27	21	15	121	1.6
Teacher/educator	3	2	1	0	2	8	0.1
Researcher	0	2	3	0	0	5	0.1
Public health physician	22	15	15	5	6	62	0.8
Occupational health	2	0	3	3	5	13	0.2
Other	9	30	25	12	22	100	1.3
Total	1,527	2,669	1,749	929	669	7,544	100.0

Table 69: Medical practitioners whose main job is in a rural area: region and selected characteristics, Australia, 1995

Selected characteristics	Region of main job				Total	%
	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area		
Sex						
Male	2,178	1,484	1,744	432	5,838	77.4
Female	662	389	478	177	1,706	22.6
% female	23.3	20.8	21.5	29.1	22.6	..
Age (years)						
Average age	45.0	46.5	46.0	41.4	45.4	..
<35	594	315	420	198	1,527	20.2
35-44	961	654	842	213	2,669	35.4
45-54	720	461	462	105	1,749	23.2
55-64	331	255	272	72	929	12.3
65+	234	185	227	23	669	8.9
% aged 65+	8.2	9.9	10.2	3.8	8.9	..
Hours worked per week						
Average hours worked	49.7	49.6	50.0	52.4	49.9	..
<20	191	146	169	34	541	7.2
20-34	261	192	244	39	736	9.8
35-49	714	500	510	157	1,881	24.9
50-64	1,230	677	866	254	3,027	40.1
65-79	321	236	278	76	910	12.1
80+	123	121	155	49	449	6.0
% employed full-time	84.1	81.9	81.4	88.1	83.1	..
Work setting						
Private rooms	1,926	1,500	2,034	320	5,780	76.6
Acute care hospital	773	282	123	153	1,331	17.6
Residential	8	1	0	0	9	0.1
Aboriginal health service	9	10	8	72	98	1.3
Non-residential facility	67	40	43	34	184	2.4
Educational institution	12	4	0	0	16	0.2
Defence forces	8	5	3	2	17	0.2
Other	38	31	12	28	108	1.4
Country of initial						
Australia	2,270	1,399	1,752	450	5,871	77.8
New Zealand	70	39	17	14	140	1.9
United Kingdom/Ireland	333	266	289	105	993	13.2
Asia	79	88	89	24	280	3.7
Other countries	88	82	74	16	260	3.4
Residency status						
Australian citizen/permanent	2,806	1,853	2,206	586	7,452	98.8
Not a permanent resident	34	20	16	23	92	1.2
Rural medical practitioners per 100,000 population	261.0	156.4	90.5	109.4	142.4	..
Total	2,840	1,873	2,222	609	7,544	100.0

Table 70: Metropolitan medical practitioners with a second or third job in a rural area: region, occupation and States and Territories, 1995

Region(a)/occupation (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Large rural centres										
<i>Clinician</i>	36	21	7	0	4	0	4	0	71	80.2
Primary care practitioner	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6.5
Hospital non-specialist	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	11.4
Specialist	25	15	7	0	4	0	2	0	52	59.4
Specialist-in-training	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.9
<i>Non clinician</i>	3	10	3	2	0	0	0	0	18	19.8
Administrator	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	4.4
Teacher/educator	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.9
Researcher	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.0
Public health physician	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.6
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7.0
<i>Total</i>	39	30	10	2	4	0	4	0	88	100.0
Small rural centres										
<i>Clinician</i>	42	46	2	7	11	8	5	0	121	90.2
Primary care practitioner	10	10	2	0	6	0	0	0	28	20.7
Hospital non-specialist	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9	6.9
Specialist	30	35	0	7	6	0	5	0	84	62.6
Specialist-in-training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<i>Non clinician</i>	5	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	13	9.8
Administrator	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	5.8
Teacher/educator	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1.8
Researcher	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Public health physician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1
<i>Total</i>	47	50	3	7	13	8	6	0	134	100.0
Other rural areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	41	58	13	8	23	3	8	0	154	91.4
Primary care practitioner	14	18	13	8	7	3	2	0	66	39.4
Hospital non-specialist	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	7.0
Specialist	19	30	0	0	15	0	6	0	70	41.3
Specialist-in-training	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.8
<i>Non clinician</i>	1	10	0	0	3	0	1	0	14	8.6
Administrator	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	6	3.5
Teacher/educator	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.8
Researcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
Public health physician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Occupational health physician	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.2
Other	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.8
<i>Total</i>	41	68	13	8	25	3	9	0	168	100.0
Remote areas										
<i>Clinician</i>	6	0	2	6	7	0	0	8	29	75.0
Primary care practitioner	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	6	16.8
Hospital non-specialist	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	11.5
Specialist	4	0	0	1	5	0	0	3	13	33.9
Specialist-in-training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	12.7
<i>Non clinician</i>	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	10	25.0
Administrator	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	8.7
Teacher/educator	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4.4
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public health physician	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6.0
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5.9
<i>Total</i>	8	0	4	6	9	0	0	10	38	100.0

(a) If a medical practitioner has a second and third job in a rural area, region is for second job.

(b) For clinicians working in a rural area, occupation refers to their main job as a clinician and not necessarily to all their occupations within a rural area. For example, a medical practitioner in a rural area may be a primary care practitioner in their main job but also work as a non-specialist at the local hospital. For non-clinicians, occupation refers to their principal job in a rural area.

Table 71: Total rural labour force: region and occupation, Australia, 1995

Region(a)/occupation (b)	Region of main job			Region of main job		
	Rural area	Major urban area	Total	Rural area	Major urban area	Total
	(number)			(per cent)		
Large rural centres						
<i>Clinician</i>	2,695	71	2,766	94.9	80.2	94.5
Primary care practitioner	1,159	6	1,165	40.8	6.5	39.8
Hospital non-specialist	321	10	331	11.3	11.4	11.3
Specialist	1,103	52	1,155	38.8	59.4	39.5
Specialist-in-training	112	3	115	3.9	2.9	3.9
<i>Non clinician</i>	145	18	163	5.1	19.8	5.5
Administrator	54	4	58	1.9	4.4	2.0
Teacher/educator	3	3	6	0.1	3.9	0.2
Researcher	2	3	5	0.1	3.0	0.2
Public health physician	29	1	30	1.0	1.6	1.0
Occupational health physician	6	0	6	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	51	6	57	1.8	7.0	2.0
<i>Total</i>	2,840	88	2,928	100.0	100.0	100.0
Small rural centres						
<i>Clinician</i>	1,805	121	1,926	96.4	90.2	96.0
Primary care practitioner	1,148	28	1,176	61.3	20.7	58.6
Hospital non-specialist	110	9	119	5.9	6.9	5.9
Specialist	528	84	612	28.2	62.6	30.5
Specialist in training	19	0	19	1.0	0.0	0.9
<i>Non clinician</i>	68	13	81	3.6	9.8	4.0
Administrator	27	8	35	1.4	5.8	1.7
Teacher/educator	2	2	4	0.1	1.8	0.2
Researcher	1	1	2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Public health physician	15	0	15	0.8	0.0	0.7
Occupational health physician	3	1	4	0.2	0.7	0.2
Other	20	1	21	1.1	1.1	1.1
<i>Total</i>	1,873	134	2,007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other rural areas						
<i>Clinician</i>	2,150	154	2,304	96.8	91.4	96.4
Primary care practitioner	1,930	66	1,996	86.9	39.4	83.5
Hospital non-specialist	55	12	67	2.5	7.0	2.8
Specialist	158	70	228	7.1	41.3	9.5
Specialist in training	7	6	13	0.3	3.8	0.6
<i>Non clinician</i>	72	14	86	3.2	8.6	3.6
Administrator	32	6	38	1.4	3.5	1.6
Teacher/educator	3	1	4	0.1	0.8	0.2
Researcher	0	1	1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Public health physician	8	0	8	0.4	0.0	0.3
Occupational health physician	4	4	8	0.2	2.2	0.3
Other	25	3	28	1.1	1.8	1.2
<i>Total</i>	2,222	168	2,390	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote areas						
<i>Clinician</i>	585	29	614	96.1	75.0	94.8
Primary care practitioner	401	6	407	65.8	16.8	63.0
Hospital non-specialist	98	4	102	16.1	11.5	15.8
Specialist	69	13	82	11.3	33.9	12.7
Specialist in training	17	5	22	2.8	12.7	3.4
<i>Non clinician</i>	24	10	34	3.9	25.0	5.2
Administrator	8	3	11	1.3	8.7	1.8
Teacher/educator	0	2	2	0.0	4.4	0.3
Researcher	2	0	2	0.3	0.0	0.3
Public health physician	10	2	12	1.6	6.0	1.9
Occupational health physician	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	4	2	6	0.7	5.9	1.0
<i>Total</i>	609	38	647	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Region of main job in a rural area.

(b) For clinicians working in a rural area, occupation refers to their main job as a clinician and not necessarily to all their occupations within a rural area. For example, a medical practitioner in a rural area may be a primary care practitioner in their main job but also work as a non-specialist at the local hospital. For non-clinicians, occupation refers to their principal job in a rural area.

8 Overseas-trained medical practitioners in the Australian medical labour force

- Of the 48,941 employed medical practitioners in 1995, 82.6% had obtained their initial qualification in Australia (80.4%) or New Zealand (2.2%), with a further 8.0% in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 5.4% in Asia and the remaining 4.0% in other countries.
- These proportions varied across States and Territories. Medical practitioners working in Western Australia and Tasmania were more likely to have obtained their initial qualification overseas—30.2% and 29.4% respectively qualifying initially overseas—and more likely to have qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland—18.5% and 18.1% respectively. In the Northern Territory, 12.9% of medical practitioners had obtained their initial qualification from Asia, compared with the national average of 5.4%.
- 45,044 (92.0%) employed medical practitioners were Australian citizens, 3,440 (7.0%) were non-citizen permanent residents of Australia and the remaining 458 (0.9%) were temporary residents.
- Of the 3,440 non-citizen permanent resident medical practitioners, 1,187 (34.5%) were trained in Australia and 2,253 (65.5%) were overseas-trained. Of those who were overseas-trained:
 - 42.8% were employed in primary care, 30.9% were specialists, 10.3% were hospital non-specialists, 10.3% were specialists-in-training and the remaining 5.7% were non-clinicians;
 - 43.9% had qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland initially, 26.9% in New Zealand, 19.1% in Asia and 10.1% in other countries; and
 - 80.6% were employed in their main job in a major urban centre, 17.1% in a rural area and 2.3% in a remote area.
- Permanent resident overseas-trained medical practitioners were more likely to work in a rural or remote area if they had qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland initially (24.7% worked in rural areas and 3.4% in remote areas), compared with those who had qualified in Asia initially (9.3% in rural areas and 2.6% in remote areas) or New Zealand (11.2% and 0.7% respectively).
- Of the 458 temporary resident medical practitioners, 338 (73.8%) were overseas-trained. Of those who were overseas-trained:
 - 32.2% were employed in primary care, 31.0% were hospital non-specialists, 16.3% were specialists-in-training, 16.0% were specialists and the remaining 4.6% were non-clinicians;
 - 59.2% obtained their initial qualification in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 18.9% in New Zealand, 11.5% in Asia and 10.7% in other countries;
 - 73.7% worked their main job in a major urban centre, 19.2% in a rural area and 7.4% in a remote area; and
 - 53.0% practised in public hospitals and 33.7% practised from private rooms.

Table 72: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, country of initial qualification and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation/country of initial qualification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Primary care practitioner									
Australia	5,363	4,073	2,855	1,203	1,690	442	346	158	16,131
New Zealand	92	38	76	37	17	7	9	7	282
United Kingdom/Ireland	471	328	464	365	111	140	53	14	1,944
Asia	942	265	57	138	179	5	26	25	1,636
Other countries	583	170	115	61	29	54	26	5	1,043
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,450</i>	<i>4,873</i>	<i>3,567</i>	<i>1,804</i>	<i>2,025</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>21,037</i>
Hospital non-specialist									
Australia	1,942	1,006	759	251	421	103	89	53	4,625
New Zealand	88	10	11	13	6	1	2	0	133
United Kingdom/Ireland	27	23	98	36	15	10	6	2	217
Asia	88	31	11	0	2	2	9	8	150
Other countries	81	19	23	10	14	3	9	5	163
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,226</i>	<i>1,089</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>5,288</i>
Specialist									
Australia	4,346	3,299	1,880	985	1,258	247	269	86	12,370
New Zealand	138	102	83	50	50	8	11	9	452
United Kingdom/Ireland	323	229	257	248	137	62	35	5	1,296
Asia	279	152	55	43	72	23	13	24	661
Other countries	250	87	59	69	31	20	15	9	540
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,336</i>	<i>3,870</i>	<i>2,334</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>1,548</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>15,318</i>
Specialist-in-training									
Australia	1,353	1,207	572	253	415	71	48	38	3,957
New Zealand	51	24	13	13	8	2	6	0	118
United Kingdom/Ireland	26	41	72	47	19	5	2	2	214
Asia	38	18	7	4	2	0	5	0	73
Other countries	50	20	11	12	3	8	2	0	106
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,518</i>	<i>1,310</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>4,468</i>
Non-clinician									
Australia	801	762	328	77	139	33	80	26	2,245
New Zealand	26	22	12	2	4	1	2	2	69
United Kingdom/Ireland	65	80	32	40	29	13	6	3	267
Asia	38	64	3	8	13	1	2	5	134
Other countries	57	38	5	4	3	6	3	0	115
<i>Total</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>2,831</i>
Total									
Australia	13,806	10,348	6,394	2,769	3,923	897	832	360	39,327
New Zealand	395	196	195	116	85	21	30	18	1,054
United Kingdom/Ireland	912	701	923	736	311	230	101	25	3,939
Asia	1,385	529	133	192	267	31	55	62	2,655
Other countries	1,020	334	212	156	79	91	54	19	1,966
Total	17,517	12,107	7,857	3,968	4,666	1,269	1,071	485	48,941

Table 73: Employed medical practitioners: country of initial qualification, citizenship/residency status and sex, Australia, 1995

Occupation/ country of initial qualification	Australian citizens			Permanent residents			Temporary residents			Total		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Primary care												
Australia	10,464	5,177	15,64	291	174	465	19	6	25	10,77	5,357	16,13
New Zealand	92	27	120	96	56	152	7	3	10	196	86	282
UK/Ireland	1,046	330	1,376	332	174	506	45	18	63	1,423	521	1,944
Asia	1,069	310	1,379	156	81	238	13	6	19	1,238	398	1,636
Other	695	263	957	43	25	68	9	8	17	748	295	1,043
Total	13,366	6,107	19,47	918	511	1,429	94	40	134	14,37	6,658	21,03
Hospital non-												
Australia	2,491	1,814	4,304	168	100	268	36	16	52	2,694	1,930	4,624
New Zealand	16	4	21	54	38	92	10	11	21	80	53	133
UK/Ireland	50	29	79	35	27	62	36	40	76	121	96	217
Asia	48	52	100	20	27	47	2	1	3	70	80	150
Other	83	43	126	15	18	32	4	0	4	102	61	163
Total	2,688	1,942	4,630	291	210	501	88	69	157	3,067	2,221	5,288
Specialist												
Australia	10,456	1,683	12,13	167	45	211	16	4	20	10,63	1,732	12,37
New Zealand	167	28	195	208	33	241	14	2	16	389	63	452
UK/Ireland	852	146	998	238	37	274	20	4	24	1,109	186	1,296
Asia	487	76	563	74	14	88	9	1	10	570	91	661
Other	394	47	442	71	22	93	4	0	4	470	70	540
Total	12,356	1,980	14,33	757	151	908	63	12	74	13,17	2,143	15,31
Specialist-in-training												
Australia	2,560	1,191	3,751	136	60	196	7	4	11	2,702	1,255	3,957
New Zealand	20	5	25	62	17	80	9	3	13	92	26	118
UK/Ireland	53	32	85	62	34	96	20	12	32	135	78	213
Asia	29	11	40	19	10	30	3	0	3	52	21	73
Other	55	19	74	13	13	25	7	0	7	75	31	106
Total	2,717	1,258	3,975	293	134	427	46	20	66	3,056	1,412	4,468
Non-clinician												
Australia	1,486	700	2,187	29	18	47	7	4	11	1,522	722	2,245
New Zealand	21	3	24	23	18	41	2	2	4	47	23	69
UK/Ireland	169	43	213	36	14	50	3	2	5	208	59	267
Asia	75	28	103	12	16	28	2	1	3	88	46	134
Other	71	33	103	3	6	9	2	1	3	75	40	115
Total	1,822	807	2,630	103	72	175	16	10	26	1,941	889	2,831
Total												
Australia	27,456	10,56	38,02	790	397	1,187	85	35	119	28,33	10,99	39,32
New Zealand	317	68	385	443	162	606	43	21	64	803	252	1,055
UK/Ireland	2,170	580	2,750	703	286	989	124	76	200	2,997	941	3,938
Asia	1,708	477	2,185	281	149	430	29	10	39	2,018	636	2,655
Other	1,298	404	1,703	145	84	228	27	9	36	1,469	497	1,966
Total	32,949	12,09	45,04	2,362	1,078	3,440	308	150	458	35,61	13,32	48,94

M=males, F=females, P=persons.

Table 74: Permanent resident overseas-trained medical practitioners: occupation, country of initial qualification and region, Australia, 1995

Occupation/ country of initial qualification	Region of main job					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
Primary care practitioner						
New Zealand	124	12	9	7	0	152
United	315	41	51	74	24	506
Asia	221	2	4	10	1	238
Other countries	55	0	5	7	2	68
<i>Total</i>	<i>715</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>964</i>
Hospital non-specialist						
New Zealand	86	4	2	0	0	92
United	43	10	2	2	6	62
Asia	47	0	0	0	0	47
Other countries	28	3	1	0	0	32
<i>Total</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>234</i>
Specialist						
New Zealand	207	21	8	0	4	241
United	222	20	22	9	2	274
Asia	57	9	8	4	10	88
Other countries	79	4	11	0	0	93
<i>Total</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>697</i>
Specialist-in-training						
New Zealand	78	2	0	0	0	80
United	88	6	0	0	2	96
Asia	30	0	0	0	0	30
Other countries	23	2	0	0	0	25
<i>Total</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>231</i>
Non-clinician						
New Zealand	38	3	0	0	0	41
United	42	4	3	2	0	50
Asia	24	4	0	0	0	28
Other countries	9	0	0	0	0	9
<i>Total</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>128</i>
Total						
New Zealand	533	42	19	7	4	606
United	709	80	78	86	34	989
Asia	379	15	12	13	11	430
Other countries	193	10	17	7	2	228
Total	1,815	147	125	113	52	2,253

Table 75: Temporary resident medical practitioners: occupation, country of initial qualification and States and Territories, 1995

Occupation/country of initial qualification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Primary care									
Australia	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
New Zealand	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
United	17	0	29	17	0	0	0	0	63
Asia	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Other countries	5	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>134</i>
Hospital non-specialist									
Australia	32	2	6	2	0	0	10	0	52
New Zealand	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
United	1	0	60	12	0	2	0	1	76
Asia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Other countries	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>157</i>
Specialist									
Australia	17	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
New Zealand	11	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	16
United	13	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	24
Asia	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Other countries	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>74</i>
Specialist-in-training									
Australia	4	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
New Zealand	4	2	3	2	0	0	2	0	13
United	1	0	25	6	0	0	0	0	32
Asia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Other countries	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>66</i>
Non-clinician									
Australia	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
New Zealand	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
United	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Asia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Other countries	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>26</i>
Total									
Australia	83	11	10	6	0	0	10	0	119
New Zealand	44	7	8	4	0	0	2	0	64
United	34	1	126	35	0	2	0	1	200
Asia	31	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	39
Other countries	6	1	14	14	0	0	0	0	36
Total	198	21	158	65	0	2	13	1	458

Table 76: Temporary resident overseas-trained medical practitioners: occupation, country of initial qualification and region, Australia, 1995

Occupation/ country of initial qualification	Region of main job					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
Primary care practitioner						
New Zealand	8	0	2	0	0	10
United	30	8	11	5	8	63
Asia	17	0	0	2	0	19
Other countries	9	0	0	2	6	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>109</i>
Hospital non-specialist						
New Zealand	17	1	3	0	0	21
United	55	8	2	0	11	76
Asia	3	0	0	0	0	3
Other countries	4	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>105</i>
Specialist						
New Zealand	16	0	0	0	0	16
United	16	5	1	1	0	24
Asia	10	0	0	0	0	10
Other countries	3	1	0	0	0	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>54</i>
Specialist-in-training						
New Zealand	13	0	0	0	0	13
United	27	6	0	0	0	32
Asia	3	0	0	0	0	3
Other countries	5	1	0	0	0	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>55</i>
Non-clinician						
New Zealand	3	1	0	0	0	4
United	2	2	1	0	0	5
Asia	3	0	0	0	0	3
Other countries	3	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>
Total						
New Zealand	57	2	4	0	0	64
United	130	29	16	6	19	200
Asia	37	0	0	2	0	39
Other countries	25	3	0	2	6	36
Total	249	34	20	11	25	338

Table 77: Temporary resident overseas-trained medical practitioners: work setting, region and States and Territories, 1995

Work setting of main job	Region of main job					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
New South Wales						
Private rooms	58	2	1	5	0	66
Publicly operated:						
Acute care hospital	33	2	1	0	0	37
Tertiary education institution	2	1	0	0	0	4
Defence forces	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other government	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other public	1	0	0	0	0	1
Privately operated:						
Acute care hospital	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other non-residential health care	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other private	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>115</i>
Victoria						
Private rooms	0	0	1	0	0	1
Publicly operated:						
Acute care hospital	3	1	1	0	0	6
Defence forces	1	0	0	0	0	1
Privately operated:						
Acute care hospital	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>
Queensland						
Private rooms	21	3	7	2	2	34
Publicly operated:						
Acute care hospital	78	20	2	0	2	101
Aboriginal health service	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other non-residential health care	1	1	0	0	0	3
Tertiary education institution	3	0	0	0	0	3
Privately operated:						
Acute care hospital	5	0	0	0	0	5
Other non-residential health care	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>148</i>
Western Australia						
Private rooms	0	0	4	4	4	12
Publicly operated:						
Acute care hospital	22	0	0	0	8	30
Aboriginal health service	2	0	0	0	2	4
Other non-residential health care	0	0	0	0	2	2
Tertiary education institution	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other government	2	0	0	0	0	2
Privately operated:						
Other non-residential health care	0	0	2	0	0	2
Other private	0	0	0	0	4	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>59</i>

(continued)

Table 77 (continued): Temporary resident overseas-trained medical practitioners: work setting, region and States and Territories, 1995

Work setting of main job	Region of main job					Total
	Major urban centre	Large rural centre	Small rural centre	Other rural area	Remote area	
Tasmania						
Publicly operated:						
Acute care hospital	2	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Total</i>	2	0	0	0	0	2
Australian Capital Territory						
Publicly operated:						
Acute care hospital	4	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Total</i>	4	0	0	0	0	4
Northern Territory						
Publicly operated:						
Acute care hospital	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Total</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total						
Private rooms	79	5	13	11	6	114
Publicly operated:						
Acute care hospital	141	23	4	0	11	179
Aboriginal health service	2	1	0	0	2	6
Other non-residential health care	1	1	0	0	2	5
Tertiary education institution	8	1	0	0	0	9
Defence forces	3	0	0	0	0	3
Other government	3	0	0	0	0	3
Other public	1	0	0	0	0	1
Privately operated:						
Acute care hospital	9	0	0	0	0	9
Other non-residential health care	1	1	2	0	0	5
Other private	1	0	0	0	4	5
Total	249	34	20	11	25	338

Note: There were no temporary resident overseas-trained medical practitioners reported for South Australia.

9 Aboriginal health service employment

The data in this section are on medical practitioners who indicated that the employment setting of their main, second or third job was an Aboriginal health service. Features of these medical practitioners in 1995 included the following:

Geographic distribution

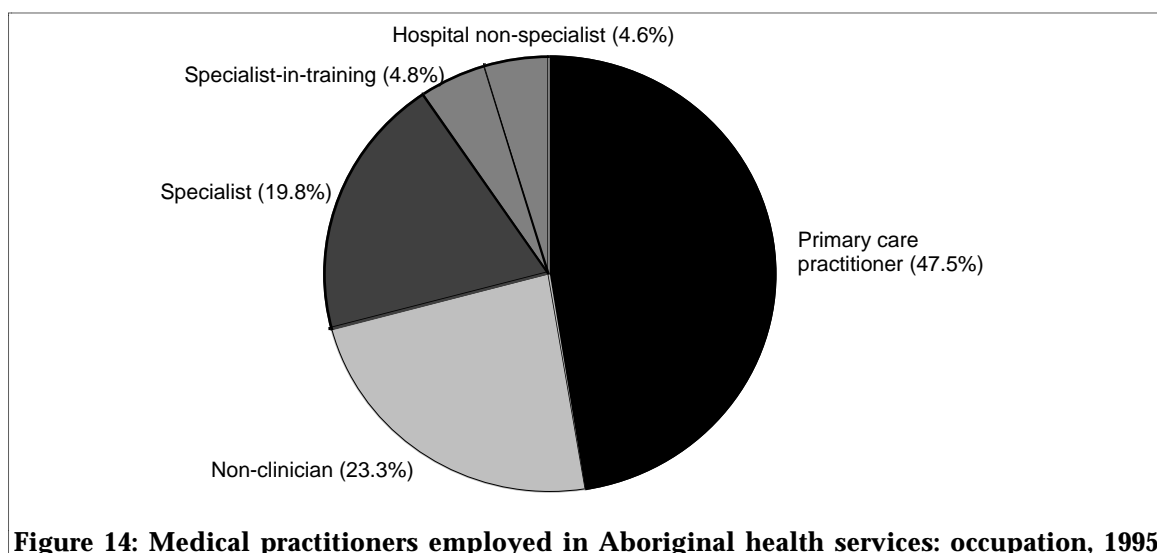
- The distribution of Aboriginal health service clinicians across States and Territories differed significantly from the distribution of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Queensland (7.9% compared with 26.4%) and South Australia (17.9% compared with 6.1%).
- 57.5% of Aboriginal health service medical practitioners were located in a metropolitan area.

Sex

- Of the 512 medical practitioners employed in an Aboriginal health service in 1995, 192 (37.5%) were female. This proportion was similar across all States and Territories except Tasmania which showed the lowest proportion (28.6%) and Queensland which showed the highest proportion (56.0%).

Occupation

- In 1995, 47.5% of Aboriginal health service medical practitioners were primary care practitioners; 19.8% were specialists; 4.8% were specialists-in-training; 4.6% were hospital non-specialists; and the remaining 23.3% worked in a non-clinical field including administration and education.



Age

- The average age of these medical practitioners was 42.0 years. This average varied across States and Territories, from a high of 45.9 years in Tasmania to a low of 37.5 years in the Northern Territory.

Hours worked

- Average hours worked by medical practitioners in an Aboriginal health service was 23.8 hours per week in 1995. Average hours worked varied among States and Territories, from a low of 17.0 hours per week in Tasmania to a high of 32.6 hours per week in Western Australia. Most medical practitioners (65.3%) worked fewer than 35 hours a week in the Aboriginal health service.

Overseas graduates

- 81.7% of Aboriginal health service medical practitioners had gained their initial qualification in Australia. Of those who had gained an initial qualification overseas, 57.4% qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland.
- 98.3% were a permanent resident of Australia in 1995.

Aboriginal health service medical practitioners in main job only

In 1995, 193 medical practitioners worked in an Aboriginal health service in their main job. The features of these medical practitioners included the following:

- 54.6% were female. This compared with 37.5% female of all those working in an Aboriginal health service.
- 65.3% were primary care practitioners; 10.2% were specialists; 7.7% were specialists-in-training; 6.9% were hospital non-specialists; and the remaining 9.8% worked in a non-clinical field including administration and education.
- The average age of these medical practitioners was 38.6 years.
- 49.2% were employed in their main job as an Aboriginal health service medical practitioner in a metropolitan area.
- Most medical practitioners whose main job was in an Aboriginal health service (68.7%) worked 35 or more hours a week. The average was 39.4 hours per week in 1995.
- 82.9% of medical practitioners working in an Aboriginal health service in their main job had gained their initial qualification in Australia. Of those who had gained an initial qualification overseas, 57.6% had qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland.
- 97.3% were a permanent resident of Australia.

Table 78: Clinicians employed in an Aboriginal health service per 100,000 Aboriginal population: States and Territories, 1995

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Aboriginal population(a)	70,019	16,735	70,124	41,779	16,232	8,885	1,775	39,910	265,459
Aboriginal health service clinicians(b)	102	42	31	58	70	14	12	64	392
Aboriginal health service clinicians per 100,000 Aboriginal population	145.7	251.0	44.2	138.8	431.2	157.6	676.1	160.4	148.0

(a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population as at the 1991 Census.

(b) All clinicians who reported working in an Aboriginal health service in a main, second or third job.

Source: ABS: Cat. No. 2740.0.

Table 79: Medical practitioners employed in an Aboriginal health service^(a): selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Selected	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Occupation ^(b)										
<i>Clinician</i>	102	42	31	58	70	14	12	64	392	76.7
Primary care	64	20	24	37	39	7	5	48	243	47.5
Hospital non-specialist	1	2	4	9	3	0	5	0	24	4.6
Specialist	31	17	2	7	24	7	2	11	101	19.8
Specialist-in-training	6	5	2	5	3	0	0	5	24	4.8
<i>Non-clinician</i>	9	21	19	23	18	7	2	20	120	23.3
Geographic location ^(c)										
Metropolitan	72	49	24	38	59	16	14	23	295	57.5
Non-metropolitan	39	14	26	43	29	5	0	61	217	42.5
% metropolitan	64.9	77.8	48.3	47.2	66.7	75.0	100.0	27.0	57.5	..
Sex										
Male	74	38	22	54	57	15	9	51	320	62.5
Female	37	25	28	27	31	6	5	33	192	37.5
% female	33.3	39.7	56.0	33.3	35.2	28.6	35.7	39.3	37.5	..
Age (years)										
Average age	45.1	42.0	40.6	41.1	41.4	45.9	42.4	37.5	42.0	..
<35	16	13	14	27	32	3	3	33	141	27.5
35-44	39	30	17	33	29	8	7	37	200	39.1
45-54	39	12	12	16	20	7	2	6	114	22.3
55+	18	7	6	5	7	3	2	7	55	10.7
Hours worked per										
Average hours worked	21.1	19.1	21.1	32.6	23.4	17.0	32.3	30.4	23.8	..
<20	62	40	30	31	49	16	7	24	258	50.4
20-34	17	8	6	7	10	2	0	26	76	14.9
35-49	22	10	6	26	15	0	4	17	99	19.4
50-64	9	5	8	10	10	3	4	15	63	12.2
65-79	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	11	2.1
80+	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	0.9
% working 35+	28.6	23.7	28.1	52.9	33.3	15.4	50.0	41.0	34.7	..
Country of initial qualification										
Australia	89	54	36	64	75	18	12	70	418	81.7
New Zealand	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	1.4
United Kingdom/Ireland	5	5	10	11	10	3	0	10	54	10.5
Asia	5	3	1	2	2	0	0	2	15	2.9
Other countries	9	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	18	3.5
Residency status										
Australian citizen/ permanent resident	111	63	47	75	88	21	14	84	503	98.3
Not a permanent	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	9	1.7
Total	111	63	50	81	88	21	14	84	512	100.0

(a) All medical practitioners who reported working in an Aboriginal health service in a main, second or third job.

(b) For clinicians working in an Aboriginal health service, occupation refers to their main job as a clinician and not necessarily to all their occupations within the Aboriginal health service. For non-clinicians, occupation refers to their principal job in an Aboriginal health service.

(c) Region of main job worked as an Aboriginal health service medical practitioner.

(d) Hours worked per week as an Aboriginal health service medical practitioner.

Table 80: Medical practitioners employed in an Aboriginal health service in their main job: selected characteristics and States and Territories, 1995

Selected	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Occupation of main job										
<i>Clinician</i>	38	21	15	40	18	3	3	34	174	90.2
Primary care	27	12	11	28	12	3	2	32	126	65.3
Hospital non-specialist	1	2	3	6	0	0	2	0	13	6.9
Specialist	7	4	0	4	5	0	0	0	20	10.2
Specialist-in-training	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	2	15	7.7
<i>Non-clinician</i>	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	9	19	9.8
Geographic location of main job										
Metropolitan	27	19	5	13	13	3	3	10	95	49.2
Non-metropolitan	11	4	13	27	10	0	0	33	98	50.8
% metropolitan	71.9	83.3	27.3	33.3	57.1	100.0	100.0	22.7	49.2	..
Sex										
Male	22	10	4	19	9	0	3	20	87	45.4
Female	16	13	14	21	15	3	0	23	105	54.6
% female	41.2	57.7	76.2	52.2	63.5	100.0	0.0	53.9	54.6	..
Age (years)										
Average age	43.8	36.9	38.4	36.5	40.5	32.5	40.0	35.6	38.6	..
<35	6	7	8	22	7	2	0	22	75	39.0
35-44	15	15	4	14	11	2	3	17	81	42.0
45-54	12	1	3	2	4	0	0	2	24	12.3
55+	5	0	3	2	2	0	0	2	13	6.7
Hours worked per week in main										
Average hours worked	31.7	33.9	41.5	45.1	46.5	60.0	45.0	36.5	39.4	..
<20	10	5	1	4	0	0	0	5	25	12.8
20-34	10	5	4	2	3	0	0	12	36	18.5
35-49	13	11	6	21	12	0	2	14	78	40.4
50-64	5	3	7	8	5	3	2	12	44	23.0
65-79	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	8	4.4
80+	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.0
% working 35+	50.0	60.0	69.2	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	60.0	68.7	..
Country of initial qualification										
Australia	33	19	14	31	20	3	3	36	160	82.9
New Zealand	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	1	1	4	4	4	0	0	5	19	10.0
Asia	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	3.2
Other countries	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	2.9
Residency status										
Australian citizen/ permanent resident	38	23	17	37	23	3	3	43	187	97.3
Not a permanent	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	5	2.7
Total	38	23	18	40	23	3	3	43	193	100.0

10 Non-clinician medical practitioners

These are medical practitioners employed in medicine who are not involved in the diagnosis or treatment of individual patients. In 1995 there were 2,831 non-clinician practitioners—5.8% of all medical practitioners. Features of these practitioners included the following:

- 1,941 (68.6%) were male and 889 (31.4%) were female.
- 26.7% of non-clinicians worked as administrators; 16.8% as public health physicians; 10.5% as researchers; 8.6% as occupational health physicians; 6.3% as teachers; and the remaining 31.1% worked in other non-clinician occupations.
- The age distribution of non-clinicians differed between males and females. For males, 13.5% were younger than 35 years of age, 46.0% were aged 35–54 years, and 40.5% were aged 55 years and over. For females, the distribution was 27.4%, 53.1% and 19.5% respectively.
- Age distribution also differed across occupation. Teachers/educators were concentrated in the older age groups with only 7.9% aged less than 35 years and 43.8% aged 55 years and over; while for public health physicians, 32.8% were aged less than 35 years and 21.6% were aged 55 years and over.
- 22.8% of non-clinicians worked from private rooms, 65.5% from a publicly operated work setting and the remaining 11.7% from a privately operated work setting. Of those who worked in the public sector, 45.3% were employed in acute care hospitals, 26.1% in government departments, 15.0% in educational institutions, and the remaining 13.6% in other publicly operated health care facilities.
- 23.6% of non-clinicians working from private rooms were female, as were 34.8% of those working in a publicly operated work setting and 27.6% of those working in a privately operated work setting.

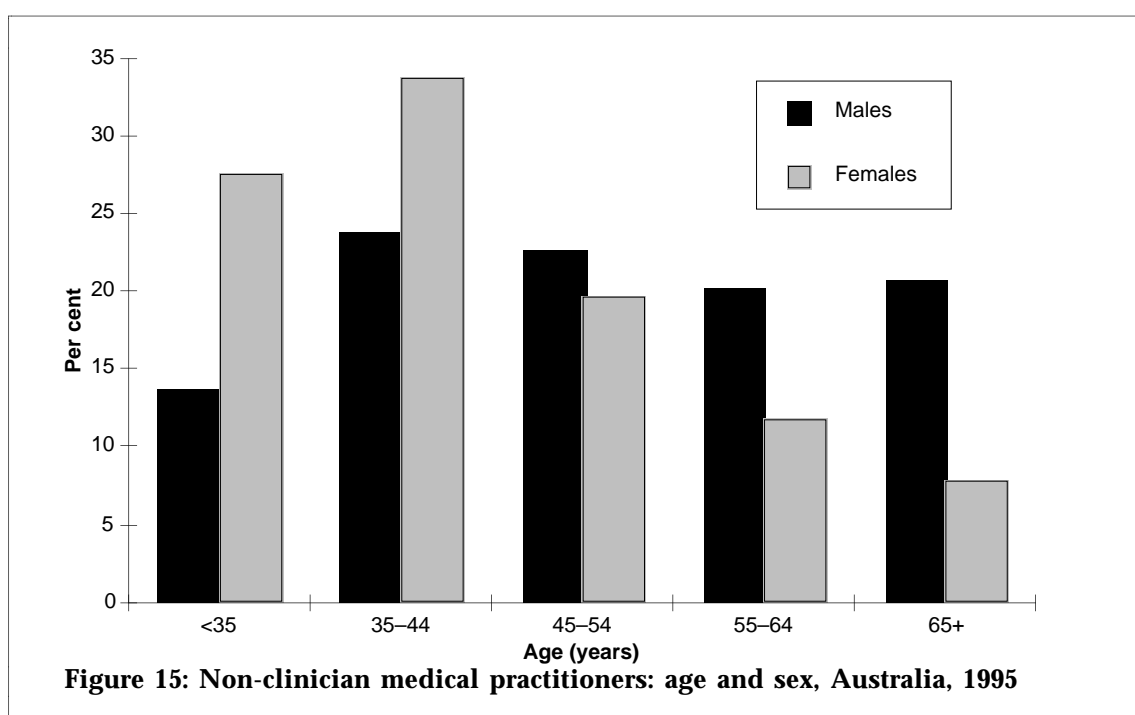


Table 81: Non-clinician medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Occupation	Age (years)							Total
	<25	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males								
Administrator	0	57	151	159	96	48	8	520
Teacher/educator	0	9	31	25	38	22	2	127
Researcher	0	32	64	30	43	18	12	197
Public health physician	4	80	74	56	47	23	5	288
Occupational health physician	0	16	45	60	43	30	10	205
Other	4	61	92	105	121	155	67	604
Total	9	254	458	435	388	295	103	1,941
Females								
Administrator	0	44	100	46	28	16	2	235
Teacher/educator	0	6	17	13	10	7	0	52
Researcher	0	31	40	15	6	6	0	99
Public health physician	9	63	50	38	21	7	0	188
Occupational health physician	0	8	20	9	2	0	0	39
Other	11	73	73	52	37	21	10	277
Total	20	224	300	172	104	58	11	889
Persons								
Administrator	0	101	252	205	124	64	10	756
Teacher/educator	0	14	49	37	47	29	2	178
Researcher	0	63	103	44	49	24	12	296
Public health physician	14	142	124	94	68	30	5	476
Occupational health physician	0	23	65	70	46	30	10	244
Other	15	134	165	157	157	176	77	881
Total	29	477	758	607	491	353	115	2,831
(per cent—persons)								
Administrator	0.0	13.4	33.3	27.1	16.4	8.5	1.3	100.0
Teacher/educator	0.0	7.9	27.3	21.0	26.6	16.2	1.0	100.0
Researcher	0.0	21.2	35.0	15.0	16.7	8.3	3.9	100.0
Public health physician	2.8	29.9	26.0	19.7	14.3	6.2	1.0	100.0
Occupational health physician	0.0	9.6	26.8	28.5	18.7	12.4	4.1	100.0
Other	1.7	15.2	18.7	17.8	17.9	20.0	8.7	100.0
Total	1.0	16.9	26.8	21.4	17.4	12.5	4.1	100.0

11 Registered medical practitioners not practising medicine

In December 1995 there were 6,068 medical practitioners who were registered in Australia but were not practising medicine in Australia. These comprised 417 (6.9%) medical practitioners who were employed but on leave for three months or more; 2,523 (41.6%) who were registered in Australia and practising overseas; 2,775 (45.7%) who were not employed; and 353 (5.8%) who were employed, but not in medicine.

On leave for three months or more

Of the 417 medical practitioners who were on leave for three months or more:

- 60.9% were female. The age distribution of registered medical practitioners who were on extended leave differed between males and females because 91.3% of females and 45.4% of males were younger than 45 years of age. Females were therefore more likely to be on extended leave during child rearing years while males were more likely to take extended leave during the second half of their medical careers.
- 77.5% gained their initial qualification in Australia.

Practising overseas

Of the 2,523 medical practitioners who were practising overseas:

- 74.2% were male. Of the males, 56.7% were younger than 45 years of age, while 81.4% of females were in that age group.
- 35.9% had gained their initial qualification overseas. Of these, 35.1% had gained their initial qualification from Asia, 33.1% from the United Kingdom or Ireland, 23.5% from New Zealand, and the remaining 8.3% from other countries.
- The proportion of medical practitioners practising overseas who had gained their initial qualification overseas increased with age: 20.4% for those younger than 35 years of age but 60.5% for those aged 75 years and over.

Not employed

Of the 2,775 who were not employed:

- 70.4% were male.
- Most were retired. For males, 4.9% were younger than 45 years of age, 12.1% were aged 45–64 years, and 83.0% were aged 65 years and over. For females, 30.0% were younger than 45 years of age, 19.0% were aged 45–64 years, and 51.0% were aged 65 years and over.
- 23.9% had gained their initial qualification overseas. Of these, 63.0% had gained their initial qualification from the United Kingdom or Ireland.

Employed, but not in medicine

Of the 353 who were employed, but not in medicine:

- 74.2% were male.
- 14.4% had gained their initial qualification overseas. This proportion varied with age. For those younger than 55 years of age, only 7.2% had gained their initial qualification overseas; while for those aged 55 years and over, 26.0% had initially qualified overseas, with 70.6% of those qualifying in the United Kingdom or Ireland.

Table 83: Registered medical practitioners on leave for three months or more: country of initial qualification, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Country of initial	Age (years)						Total
	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males							
Australia	33	20	18	13	11	7	102
New Zealand	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
United Kingdom/Ireland	2	3	4	3	0	0	11
Asia	2	5	10	11	3	0	30
Other countries	2	1	3	4	1	1	12
Total	42	32	34	30	15	8	163
Females							
Australia	129	83	5	3	1	0	220
New Zealand	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
United Kingdom/Ireland	9	3	2	0	0	0	14
Asia	0	1	4	3	0	0	8
Other countries	3	2	0	1	0	0	7
Total	141	91	11	7	1	2	254
Persons							
Australia	162	103	23	15	12	7	322
New Zealand	5	5	0	0	0	2	11
United Kingdom/Ireland	11	6	6	3	0	0	25
Asia	2	6	13	14	3	0	38
Other countries	4	4	3	5	1	1	19
Total	183	124	45	38	16	10	417
(per cent—age)							
Australia	50.2	32.1	7.1	4.8	3.8	2.1	100.0
New Zealand	42.1	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	100.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	41.6	24.2	24.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Asia	4.4	15.5	35.3	37.9	6.8	0.0	100.0
Other countries	23.2	20.3	14.0	28.2	6.9	7.4	100.0
Total	44.0	29.8	10.8	9.1	3.9	2.3	100.0
(per cent—country of initial qualification)							
Australia	88.4	83.4	50.7	40.9	75.8	68.1	77.5
New Zealand	2.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	2.7
United Kingdom/Ireland	5.7	4.9	13.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.1
Asia	0.9	4.8	29.9	38.3	16.1	0.0	9.2
Other countries	2.4	3.1	5.9	14.2	8.1	14.4	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 84: Registered medical practitioners practising overseas: country of initial qualification, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Country of initial	Age (years)						Total
	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males							
Australia	363	387	226	110	43	6	1,136
New Zealand	35	50	46	15	19	0	165
United Kingdom/Ireland	48	74	50	32	13	7	224
Asia	9	70	127	68	13	0	287
Other countries	5	20	20	7	5	3	61
Total	461	601	469	232	93	16	1,873
Females							
Australia	239	167	55	14	7	0	482
New Zealand	19	20	9	0	0	0	48
United Kingdom/Ireland	34	33	5	4	0	0	76
Asia	2	6	18	5	0	0	31
Other countries	2	9	3	0	0	0	14
Total	295	235	90	24	7	0	651
Persons							
Australia	602	554	281	125	50	6	1,617
New Zealand	54	70	55	15	19	0	213
United Kingdom/Ireland	82	107	55	36	13	7	300
Asia	11	76	145	73	13	0	318
Other countries	7	30	23	7	5	3	74
Total	756	836	559	256	100	16	2,523
(per cent—age)							
Australia	37.2	34.2	17.4	7.7	3.1	0.4	100.0
New Zealand	25.4	32.8	26.0	6.9	9.0	0.0	100.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	27.3	35.5	18.2	12.1	4.5	2.3	100.0
Asia	3.4	23.9	45.6	22.9	4.1	0.0	100.0
Other countries	9.9	40.0	30.7	9.4	6.2	3.8	100.0
Total	30.0	33.1	22.2	10.1	4.0	0.6	100.0
(per cent—country of initial qualification)							
Australia	79.6	66.2	50.3	48.8	49.8	39.5	64.1
New Zealand	7.2	8.4	9.9	5.7	19.2	0.0	8.5
United Kingdom/Ireland	10.9	12.8	9.8	14.3	13.4	43.0	11.9
Asia	1.4	9.1	25.9	28.5	13.1	0.0	12.6
Other countries	1.0	3.6	4.1	2.7	4.6	17.6	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 85: Registered medical practitioners currently not employed: country of initial qualification, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Country of initial	Age (years)						Total
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Males							
Australia	39	41	17	136	687	532	1,452
New Zealand	1	1	0	2	11	12	28
United Kingdom/Ireland	6	3	10	33	169	90	310
Asia	0	3	5	23	29	10	70
Other countries	0	2	4	8	43	38	94
Total	46	50	35	202	938	683	1,954
Females							
Australia	85	132	51	65	210	116	659
New Zealand	2	3	2	1	5	0	13
United Kingdom/Ireland	10	9	6	20	50	14	108
Asia	2	0	2	5	12	0	21
Other countries	1	2	0	3	4	9	19
Total	100	146	62	94	281	138	820
Persons							
Australia	124	173	68	200	897	648	2,111
New Zealand	3	4	2	3	16	12	42
United Kingdom/Ireland	16	11	16	53	218	104	418
Asia	2	3	7	28	41	10	91
Other countries	1	4	4	11	47	46	113
Total	146	195	97	295	1,220	821	2,775
(per cent—age)							
Australia	5.9	8.2	3.2	9.5	42.5	30.7	100.0
New Zealand	7.6	10.6	5.6	7.6	39.5	29.1	100.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	3.7	2.7	3.8	12.8	52.2	24.8	100.0
Asia	1.7	3.1	7.7	30.9	45.4	11.1	100.0
Other countries	1.2	3.5	3.3	9.3	41.5	41.1	100.0
Total	5.3	7.0	3.5	10.6	44.0	29.6	100.0
(per cent—country of initial qualification)							
Australia	85.1	88.5	70.3	67.8	73.5	79.0	76.1
New Zealand	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5
United Kingdom/Ireland	10.7	5.8	16.2	18.1	17.9	12.7	15.1
Asia	1.1	1.5	7.2	9.5	3.4	1.2	3.3
Other countries	1.0	2.0	3.9	3.6	3.8	5.7	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 86: Registered medical practitioners, employed, but not in medicine: country of initial qualification, age and sex, Australia, 1995

Country of initial	Age (years)						Total
	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Males							
Australia	28	69	50	32	32	9	219
New Zealand	3	0	0	3	1	0	7
United Kingdom/Ireland	0	4	0	12	6	4	25
Asia	0	0	1	4	0	1	6
Other countries	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Total	32	74	52	50	40	14	262
Females							
Australia	17	32	10	9	13	1	83
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom/Ireland	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
Asia	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Other countries	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	20	32	13	10	15	1	91
Persons							
Australia	45	101	60	41	45	11	302
New Zealand	3	0	0	3	1	0	7
United Kingdom/Ireland	1	4	0	13	7	4	29
Asia	2	0	3	4	0	1	9
Other countries	2	1	1	0	1	0	6
Total	52	106	64	60	55	16	353
(per cent—age)							
Australia	14.8	33.3	20.0	13.4	14.9	3.5	100.0
New Zealand	44.1	0.0	0.0	36.6	19.3	0.0	100.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	4.8	13.7	0.0	44.2	24.3	12.9	100.0
Asia	17.3	0.0	28.3	39.4	0.0	15.0	100.0
Other countries	29.0	23.9	21.7	0.0	25.3	0.0	100.0
Total	14.9	30.0	18.2	16.9	15.5	4.4	100.0
(per cent—country of initial qualification)							
Australia	85.2	95.0	94.0	68.0	82.1	67.3	85.6
New Zealand	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.5	0.0	2.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	2.7	3.7	0.0	21.4	12.8	23.8	8.2
Asia	3.1	0.0	4.1	6.2	0.0	8.9	2.6
Other countries	3.0	1.2	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12 Medical education and training

Data on the number of students who enrolled in or completed courses in medicine were obtained from the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs. The features of these data in 1995 included the following.

- 1,642 Australian citizen/permanent resident students completed medicine courses in 1995—1,241 (75.6%) completed undergraduate courses and 401 (24.4%) completed post-graduate courses. Of these, 770 (46.9%) were female: an overall increase from 40.5% in 1989.
- A further 180 overseas students completed medicine courses at Australian universities in 1995—9.9% of all completions. Students completing medicine courses were more likely to be overseas students at Flinders University (22.5%) and the University of Adelaide (18.5%).
- 928 Australian citizen/permanent resident students enrolled to commence initial medicine courses in 1996. There is a hiatus in students commencing initial medicine courses while Flinders University, the University of Queensland and the University of Sydney are introducing a four-year postgraduate degree medical course in place of the previous six-year undergraduate course. Each university has a two-year transition period, during which only a small number of students with the necessary qualifications are admitted. The first intake to the new course at Flinders University was in 1996. Data are not available for the first intakes (in 1997) to the new courses at the University of Queensland and the University of Sydney.
- Of the students commencing initial medicine courses in 1996, 48.5% were female. There were more females than males commencing medicine courses in five of the ten universities offering bachelor level medicine courses.
- Of these commencing students, 88.6% originated from a capital city or other metropolitan area, 10.1% from a rural area and 0.5% from a remote area. In contrast, 70.6% of the population were living in metropolitan areas, 26.2% in rural areas and 3.1% in remote areas.
- At most universities, over 90% of Australian students commencing an initial medicine course originated from the State where the university was located. Universities with a significant intake from outside their home State were Flinders University (45.0% of commencing students did not originate from South Australia), the University of Newcastle (30.2%), the University of Tasmania (25.9%), and the University of New South Wales (15.4%).
- There were 8,907 Australian citizen/permanent resident students enrolled in medicine courses in 1996—6,661 (74.8%) were enrolled in bachelor courses and 2,246 (25.2%) in postgraduate courses.
- 38.4% of these students were born in overseas countries. Most (60.6%) were born in Asia—mainly Malaysia, Vietnam and Hong Kong—and a further 12.6% were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland.

Table 87: Australian citizen/permanent resident^(a) medical student course completions: level of course, Australia, 1989–95

Level of course	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Bachelor:							
Postgraduate	0	0	0	2	5	0	6
Pass	1,162	997	940	1,019	1,181	1,178	1,191
Honours	25	17	204	60	48	57	44
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,187</i>	<i>1,014</i>	<i>1,144</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>1,234</i>	<i>1,235</i>	<i>1,241</i>
Number of females	487	442	467	453	513	576	558
% female	41.0	43.6	40.8	41.9	41.6	46.6	45.0
Postgraduate:							
Diploma/certificate	33	32	47	36	73	133	117
Masters qualifying	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
Masters	38	46	76	37	35	51	55
PhD	108	130	165	142	138	168	190
Higher doctorate	33	34	36	35	28	28	39
<i>Total</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>401</i>
Total	1,404	1,256	1,468	1,333	1,508	1,615	1,642
Number of females	569	542	610	572	624	739	770
% female	40.5	43.2	41.6	42.9	41.4	45.8	46.9
(per cent)							
Bachelor:							
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
Pass	82.8	79.4	64.0	76.4	78.3	72.9	72.5
Honours	1.8	1.4	13.9	4.5	3.2	3.5	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>75.6</i>
Postgraduate:							
Diploma/certificate	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.7	4.8	8.2	7.1
Masters qualifying	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Masters	2.7	3.7	5.2	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.3
PhD	7.7	10.4	11.2	10.7	9.2	10.4	11.6
Higher doctorate	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>24.4</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Before 1993, not all universities had citizenship information for all students completing courses, therefore these data include students for whom citizenship/residency status was unknown. Consequently there may be a small overstatement of Australian citizen/resident student course completions in the data before 1993.

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 88: Medicine course completions: university, citizenship, level of course and sex, Australia, 1995

	Research		Other postgraduate		Bachelor		Total		Total	% female
	Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Male	Femal		
Flinders University										
Australian	1	0	0	0	26	28	27	28	55	50.9
Overseas students	0	0	0	0	7	9	7	9	16	56.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>52.1</i>
Monash University										
Australian	26	22	32	30	79	58	137	110	247	44.5
Overseas students	7	1	6	4	9	7	22	12	34	35.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>43.4</i>
University of Adelaide										
Australian	5	11	0	0	53	41	58	52	110	47.3
Overseas students	4	1	0	0	7	13	11	14	25	56.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>48.9</i>
University of										
Australian	30	34	5	16	96	75	131	125	256	48.8
Overseas students	1	0	0	4	20	10	21	14	35	40.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>47.8</i>
University of										
Australian	3	4	0	0	21	40	24	44	68	64.7
Overseas students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>64.7</i>
University of New South Wales										
Australian	16	14	9	28	77	59	102	101	203	49.8
Overseas students	2	3	1	6	14	13	17	22	39	56.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>50.8</i>
University of Queensland										
Australian	11	4	7	15	121	95	139	114	253	45.1
Overseas students	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	8	50.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>45.2</i>
University of Sydney										
Australian	35	23	3	3	142	90	180	116	296	39.2
Overseas students	1	2	0	0	6	6	7	8	15	53.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>39.9</i>
University of										
Australian	0	0	0	0	15	28	15	28	43	65.1
Overseas students	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	2	5	40.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>62.5</i>
University of Western Australia										
Australian	5	5	1	3	53	44	59	52	111	46.8
Overseas students	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>48.2</i>
Total										
Australian	132	117	57	95	683	558	872	770	1,642	46.9
Overseas students	15	9	7	15	70	64	92	88	180	48.9
Total	147	126	64	110	753	622	964	858	1,822	47.1
% overseas	10.2	7.1	10.9	13.6	9.3	10.3	9.5	10.3	9.9	

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 89: Australian citizen/permanent residents commencing undergraduate^(a) medicine courses: State and region of home residence, 1989-96

State / region of home	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total 1989-96	%
New South Wales										
Capital city	360	354	368	345	336	280	168	184	2,395	82.6
Other metropolitan	51	39	43	34	30	38	27	29	291	10.0
Large rural centre	8	3	2	8	8	8	4	4	45	1.6
Small rural centre	16	11	15	10	10	10	5	3	80	2.8
Other rural area	13	16	5	13	12	16	3	5	83	2.9
Other remote area	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>207(b)</i>	<i>226(b)</i>	<i>2,899</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Victoria										
Capital city	297	326	315	302	299	313	273	290	2,415	88.3
Other metropolitan	3	8	9	8	5	5	6	5	49	1.8
Large rural centre	6	5	7	6	10	3	11	10	58	2.1
Small rural centre	5	9	6	5	6	13	5	9	58	2.1
Other rural area	26	8	18	14	23	20	22	23	154	5.6
Other remote area	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>2,736</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Queensland										
Capital city	196	163	160	151	155	173	29	34	1,061	74.8
Other metropolitan	8	18	17	20	16	15	7	5	106	7.5
Large rural centre	10	24	21	24	22	15	2	5	123	8.7
Small rural centre	4	4	2	10	3	1	1	0	25	1.8
Other rural area	8	17	18	20	12	12	1	1	89	6.3
Remote centre	1	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	0.7
Other remote area	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>40(b)</i>	<i>45(b)</i>	<i>1,418</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Western Australia										
Capital city	113	116	119	114	117	112	111	119	921	92.7
Small rural centre	2	2	3	1	2	3	6	6	25	2.5
Other rural area	6	3	5	5	5	4	3	3	34	3.4
Remote centre	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	8	0.8
Other remote area	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	5	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>100.0</i>
South Australia										
Capital city	140	145	146	128	122	82	91	108	962	92.7
Large rural centre	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	0.7
Small rural centre	4	1	2	2	1	4	0	3	17	1.6
Other rural area	4	8	5	6	8	6	2	9	48	4.6
Other remote area	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>93(b)</i>	<i>95(b)</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Tasmania										
Capital city	29	26	28	25	28	33	30	27	226	61.2
Large rural centre	6	7	8	10	9	9	8	7	64	17.3
Small rural centre	2	7	3	7	4	1	4	1	29	7.9
Other rural area	4	7	10	8	7	4	3	6	49	13.3
Other remote area	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Australian Capital Territory										
Capital city	27	36	29	24	25	15	22	20	198	100.0

(continued)

Table 89 (continued): Australian citizen/permanent residents commencing undergraduate^(a) medicine courses: State and region of home residence, 1989–96

State / region of home	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total 1989–96	%
Northern Territory										
Capital city	4	6	4	5	0	2	5	3	29	80.6
Remote centre	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	8.3
Other remote area	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	11.1
<i>Total</i>	6	7	6	6	0	3	5	3	36	100.0
Total										
Capital city	1,166	1,172	1,169	1,094	1,082	1,010	729	785	8,207	84.0
Other metropolitan	62	65	69	62	51	58	40	39	446	4.6
Large rural centre	32	42	38	48	49	36	26	26	297	3.0
Small rural centre	33	34	31	35	26	32	21	22	234	2.4
Other rural area	61	59	61	66	67	62	34	47	457	4.7
Remote centre	1	8	1	1	3	5	1	1	21	0.2
Other remote area	5	4	4	3	4	1	2	2	25	0.3
Not known	11	21	11	14	11	1	3	6	78	0.8
Total	1,371	1,405	1,384	1,323	1,293	1,205	856(b)	928(b)	9,765	100.0

(a) Includes bachelor pass, bachelor honours and postgraduate bachelor.

(b) Flinders University, University of Queensland and University of Sydney are introducing a four-year postgraduate degree medical course in place of the previous six-year undergraduate course. Each university has a two-year transition period during which only a small number of students with the necessary qualifications are admitted. The first intake to the new course at Flinders University was in 1996 and the first intakes to the new courses at the University of Queensland and the University of Sydney were in 1997.

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 90: Australian citizen/permanent residents commencing undergraduate^(a) medicine courses: sex and university, 1989–96

University	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		
Flinders University(b)	57	76	69	63	64	8	0	60		
Monash University	153	151	161	140	136	136	130	139		
University of Adelaide	107	107	112	105	98	101	103	93		
University of Melbourne	182	197	185	182	182	192	199	198		
University of Newcastle	65	75	72	69	66	66	69	63		
University of New South Wales	152	141	144	156	139	145	160	175		
University of Queensland(b)	223	238	229	223	215	222	6	2		
University of Sydney(b)	264	251	238	219	218	164	14	21		
University of Tasmania	49	48	49	48	50	49	53	54		
University of Western Australia	119	121	125	118	125	122	122	123		
Total	1,371	1,405	1,384	1,323	1,293	1,205	856	928		
(per cent who are female)										
Flinders University	42.1	43.4	53.6	57.1	51.6	25.0	. .	55.0		
Monash University	42.5	40.4	50.9	47.9	49.3	52.2	61.5	56.1		
University of Adelaide	40.2	48.6	42.9	49.5	39.8	39.6	53.4	43.0		
University of Melbourne	44.5	43.1	43.2	45.1	42.9	47.9	40.2	38.9		
University of Newcastle	66.2	73.3	66.7	65.2	57.6	57.6	56.5	60.3		
University of New South Wales	42.1	42.6	40.3	36.5	41.0	42.1	40.0	47.4		
University of Queensland	42.2	48.7	49.8	41.3	55.3	50.0	50.0	0.0		
University of Sydney	36.0	35.5	43.7	35.2	43.6	46.3	35.7	38.1		
University of Tasmania	59.2	60.4	61.2	58.3	54.0	61.2	43.4	53.7		
University of Western Australia	47.9	42.1	54.4	46.6	46.4	50.0	46.7	52.0		
Total	43.4	44.9	48.3	44.7	47.3	48.3	47.4	48.5		

For footnotes see table above.

Table 91: Australian citizen/permanent residents commencing undergraduate^(a) medicine courses: university and State of home residence, 1993^(b)

	Student's State of home residence									Total
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Not known	
University of Sydney	199	7	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	218
University of New South	124	4	0	1	1	0	8	0	1	139
University of Newcastle	57	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	66
University of Melbourne	1	171	1	0	0	0	3	0	6	182
Monash University	1	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136
University of Queensland	7	5	201	0	0	0	1	0	1	215
University of Western	1	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	1	125
University of Adelaide	0	4	0	0	91	0	1	0	2	98
Flinders University	6	15	2	0	40	0	1	0	0	64
University of Tasmania	0	0	0	0	0	48	2	0	0	50
Total	396	343	210	128	132	48	25	0	11	1,293
	(per cent)									
University of Sydney	50.3	2.0	1.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	20.0	..	0.0	16.9
University of New South	31.3	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	32.0	..	9.1	10.8
University of Newcastle	14.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	..	0.0	5.1
University of Melbourne	0.3	49.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	..	54.5	14.1
Monash University	0.3	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	10.5
University of Queensland	1.8	1.5	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	..	9.1	16.6
University of Western	0.3	0.0	0.0	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	9.1	9.7
University of Adelaide	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	68.9	0.0	4.0	..	18.2	7.6
Flinders University	1.5	4.4	1.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	4.0	..	0.0	4.9
University of Tasmania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	..	0.0	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0
University of Sydney	91.3	3.2	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	..	0.0	100.0
University of New South	89.2	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	5.8	..	0.7	100.0
University of Newcastle	86.4	3.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	..	0.0	100.0
University of Melbourne	0.5	94.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	..	3.3	100.0
Monash University	0.7	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	100.0
University of Queensland	3.3	2.3	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	..	0.5	100.0
University of Western	0.8	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.8	100.0
University of Adelaide	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	92.9	0.0	1.0	..	2.0	100.0
Flinders University	9.4	23.4	3.1	0.0	62.5	0.0	1.6	..	0.0	100.0
University of Tasmania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	4.0	..	0.0	100.0
Total	30.6	26.5	16.2	9.9	10.2	3.7	1.9	..	0.9	100.0
Estimated population at 30 June,	5,997.4	.464.	3,116.	1,676.	1,462.	471.4	298.9	169.3	..	17,656.
Per cent	34.0	25.3	17.6	9.5	8.3	2.7	1.7	1.0	..	100.0

(a) Includes bachelor pass, bachelor honours and postgraduate bachelor.

(b) 1993 is the most recent year for which data are available in which all medical schools had a full intake to the initial medicine degree course. The data for 1994, 1995 and 1996 are biased due to the transition from a six-year undergraduate medicine course to a four-year postgraduate course at Flinders University, the University of Sydney and the University of Queensland. All medical schools had a full intake to an initial medicine degree course in 1997, but these data are not yet available.

Sources: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data; ABS, Cat. No. 3101.0.

Table 92: Australian citizen/permanent residents commencing undergraduate^(a) medicine courses: university and State of home residence, 1996

	Student's State of home residence									Total
	NSW(b)	Vic	Qld(b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Not known	
University of Sydney	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
University of New South	148	1	16	2	0	0	6	0	2	175
University of Newcastle	44	4	5	1	1	0	7	1	0	63
University of Melbourne	1	183	9	0	1	0	3	0	1	198
Monash University	0	134	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
University of Queensland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
University of Western Australia	2	1	1	119	0	0	0	0	0	123
University of Adelaide	3	0	0	2	86	0	1	0	1	93
Flinders University	5	7	4	5	33	1	3	1	1	60
University of Tasmania	3	7	3	0	0	40	0	1	0	54
Total	226	337	45	129	121	41	20	3	6	928
	(per cent)									
University of Sydney	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	2.3
University of New South	65.5	0.3	35.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	33.3	18.9
University of Newcastle	19.5	1.2	11.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	35.0	33.3	0.0	6.8
University of Melbourne	0.4	54.3	20.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	15.0	0.0	16.7	21.3
Monash University	0.0	39.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
University of Queensland	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
University of Western Australia	0.9	0.3	2.2	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
University of Adelaide	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	71.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	16.7	10.0
Flinders University	2.2	2.1	8.9	3.9	27.3	2.4	15.0	33.3	16.7	6.5
University of Tasmania	1.3	2.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	33.3	0.0	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University of Sydney	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
University of New South	84.6	0.6	9.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.1	100.0
University of Newcastle	69.8	6.3	7.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	11.1	1.6	0.0	100.0
University of Melbourne	0.5	92.4	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	100.0
Monash University	0.0	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
University of Queensland	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
University of Western Australia	1.6	0.8	0.8	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
University of Adelaide	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	92.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	100.0
Flinders University	8.3	11.7	6.7	8.3	55.0	1.7	5.0	1.7	1.7	100.0
University of Tasmania	5.6	13.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
Total	24.4	36.3	4.8	13.9	13.0	4.4	2.2	0.3	0.6	100.0
Estimated population at 30 June.	6.190.2	4.541.0	3.354.7	1.762.7	1.479.2	473.4	307.5	177.7	..	18.289.1
Per cent	33.8	24.8	18.3	9.6	8.1	2.6	1.7	1.0	..	100.0

(a) Includes bachelor pass, bachelor honours and postgraduate bachelor.

(b) The data are biased for New South Wales and Queensland due to the transition from a six-year undergraduate medicine course to a four-year postgraduate course at the University of Sydney and the University of Queensland. All medical schools had a full intake to an initial medicine degree course in 1997, but these data are not yet available.

Sources: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data; ABS, Cat. No. 3101.0.

Table 93: Australian citizen/permanent resident medicine students: level of course and sex, 1989–96

Level of course	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Bachelor	7,111	7,128	7,434	7,608	7,661	7,560	7,093	6,661
Postgraduate:								
Bachelor	0	0	0	5	5	6	13	68
Diploma/certificate	40	40	63	107	158	205	231	161
Masters qualifying	5	9	7	18	4	3	0	1
Masters	456	493	517	638	326	373	388	398
PhD	771	877	971	1,161	1,367	1,254	1,424	1,532
Higher doctorate	123	142	123	134	116	75	81	86
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>1,561</i>	<i>1,681</i>	<i>2,063</i>	<i>1,976</i>	<i>1,916</i>	<i>2,137</i>	<i>2,246</i>
Total	8,506	8,689	9,115	9,671	9,637	9,476	9,230	8,907
(per cent who are female)								
Bachelor	41.8	42.5	43.5	44.3	45.3	46.1	46.0	46.7
Postgraduate:								
Bachelor	..	..	..	20.0	60.0	66.7	15.4	55.9
Diploma/certificate	75.0	77.5	71.4	42.1	38.6	43.4	56.7	67.1
Masters qualifying	80.0	55.6	57.1	55.6	50.0	100.0	..	100.0
Masters	47.1	51.9	54.5	52.4	43.6	40.8	40.5	40.7
PhD	42.5	44.8	48.4	49.6	50.0	49.2	51.8	53.3
Higher doctorate	26.0	19.7	18.7	26.1	29.3	25.3	23.5	25.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>51.1</i>
Total	42.1	43.0	44.5	45.2	45.6	46.1	46.7	47.8

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 94: Australian citizen/permanent resident medicine students: country of birth and sex, 1994–96

Country of birth	1994			1995			1996		
	Person	%	% total	Person	%	% total	Person	%	% total
Australia	5,943	48.0	62.7	5,768	48.6	62.5	5,485	49.8	61.6
New Zealand	67	55.2	0.7	58	55.2	0.6	119	54.6	1.3
Other Oceania	56	37.5	0.6	52	40.4	0.6	51	45.1	0.6
Malaysia	560	38.8	5.9	565	39.3	6.1	526	40.5	5.9
Vietnam	403	36.5	4.3	376	37.2	4.1	349	37.0	3.9
Hong Kong	363	35.5	3.8	354	39.5	3.8	345	38.3	3.9
China (incl. Taiwan)	181	48.1	1.9	244	48.8	2.6	298	47.7	3.3
Singapore	173	49.7	1.8	162	47.5	1.8	148	48.0	1.7
India	121	38.0	1.3	115	42.6	1.2	116	39.7	1.3
Sri Lanka	110	51.8	1.2	107	49.5	1.2	107	52.3	1.2
South Korea	73	30.1	0.8	69	27.5	0.7	70	30.0	0.8
Other Asia	122	46.7	1.3	115	45.2	1.2	115	52.2	1.3
United Kingdom/Ireland	467	51.4	4.9	438	50.5	4.7	430	51.2	4.8
Other Europe/Russia	301	46.2	3.2	276	46.7	3.0	265	47.5	3.0
Middle East/North Africa	155	40.0	1.6	163	41.7	1.8	155	40.0	1.7
South Africa	98	48.0	1.0	94	50.0	1.0	98	52.0	1.1
Other Africa	58	43.1	0.6	58	36.2	0.6	63	42.9	0.7
North America	111	52.3	1.2	106	49.1	1.1	109	51.4	1.2
Central and South America	36	47.2	0.4	34	47.1	0.4	40	47.5	0.4
Not known	78	30.8	0.8	76	36.8	0.8	18	44.4	0.2
Total	9,476	46.1	100.0	9,230	46.7	100.0	8,907	47.8	100.0

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

13 Additions to the labour force from migration

13.1 Australian Medical Council approvals

A significant source of permanent additions to the Australian medical labour force is overseas-trained medical practitioners who have permanent resident status and who have gained full or conditional eligibility to practise by meeting examination and other requirements of the Australian Medical Council.

In 1996 a total of 289 permanent-resident overseas-trained medical practitioners were ratified for registration by the Australian Medical Council. Of these, 63 were specialists.

Table 95: Australian Medical Council examination results, 1992–96

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Overseas trained doctors entering through the general registration pathway					
Multiple choice questionnaire examination					
Number of candidates presenting	921	812	619	688	858
Number passing/eligible to proceed to clinical examination	298	217	218	220	392
Clinical examination					
Number exams conducted	570	439	380	482	512
Number passing Australian Medical exam and eligible for registration	238	194	212	262	226
Overseas trained specialists entering through the Australian Medical Council/specialist college					
Number of applications received	264(a)	147	139	174	n.a.
Number rejected	67(a)	3	10	7	5
Total qualified for registration	50(a)	10	23	55	63
Total overseas trained doctors entering the	289(b)	204	235	317	289

(a) Data for the period 1990–92.

(b) Includes Australian Medical Council/specialist college pathway data for the period 1990–92.

Notes

1. The total number of examinations conducted is a factor of the number of clinical examination places that the Australian Medical Council is able to arrange in any one year. In 1993 the number of places was reduced from a target of 600 per year to 400 per year as a result of constraints on the clinical resources used for the clinical examinations.
2. A three-year limit for Australian Medical Council clinical examination came into force on 1 January 1995 for those who passed the multiple choice questionnaire examination.
3. From 1996 the Australian Medical Council was to cease to conduct the multiple choice questionnaire overseas.

Source: Australian Medical Council.

13.2 Migration by medical practitioners

Medical practitioner international migration data are provided by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. The features of these data included the following.

Visas issued

- In 1995–96, 545 visas were issued to persons holding medical qualifications permanently migrating to Australia, an increase of 12.6% on the number issued in 1994–95. The majority of these visas (71.6%) were issued under the ‘preferential family’ category.
- 34.7% of these visas were issued at immigration offices in the People’s Republic of China and a further 13.8% were issued at offices in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Permanent migration

- In 1995–96, 626 medical practitioners who were citizens of foreign countries permanently migrated to Australia. Almost half (49.4%) previously resided in Asia, 13.9% in the United Kingdom or Ireland, and 11.3% in New Zealand. A further 819 medical practitioners who were Australian citizens or permanent residents of Australia returned after a long-term (12 months or more) overseas stay. Of these, 38.0% had been staying in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 23.7% in Asia and 20.3% in the United States of America or Canada.
- During the same year, 153 medical practitioners permanently migrated from Australia—32.0% to New Zealand. A further 605 foreign medical practitioners who had been residing in Australia for 12 months or more departed from Australia—44.5% to the United Kingdom or Ireland.

Temporary migration for the purpose of employment

- In 1995–96, 980 medical practitioners who were citizens of foreign countries arrived in Australia temporarily to take up employment—412 for a long-term stay and 568 for a short-term stay. Of these, 56.6% previously resided in the United Kingdom or Ireland and 9.9% in New Zealand.
- During the same year, 790 Australian citizen or permanent resident medical practitioners left Australia temporarily to take up employment overseas—424 on a long-term basis and 366 on a short-term basis. Of these, 32.0% were intending to work in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 31.0% in Asia, 18.6% in the United States of America or Canada and 3.8% in New Zealand.

Table 96: Permanent migration of medical practitioners to Australia: category of visa, 1991–92 to 1995–96

Visa category	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
Business	17	0	1	4	6
Concessional family	156	75	58	47	39
Employer nomination scheme	40	27	28	38	45
Preferential family	146	167	193	235	390
Independent	249	94	118	127	45
Refugee/humanitarian	26	66	36	32	20
Other	5	0	2	1	0
Total	639	429	436	484	545
(per cent)					
Business	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1
Concessional family	24.4	17.5	13.3	9.7	7.2
Employer nomination scheme	6.3	6.3	6.4	7.9	8.3
Preferential family	22.8	38.9	44.3	48.6	71.6
Independent	39.0	21.9	27.1	26.2	8.3
Refugee/humanitarian	4.1	15.4	8.3	6.6	3.7
Other	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 97: Permanent migration of medical practitioners to Australia: category of visa and country of visa issue, 1995–96

Country of visa issue	Business	Con- cessional familiv	Employer nomination	Preferential familiv	Independen	Refugee/ humani- tarian	Total
China	1	0	1	187	0	0	189
Egypt	0	4	0	11	0	2	17
Germany	2	0	0	5	0	0	7
Greece	0	3	1	3	2	0	9
Hong Kong	1	3	3	24	7	1	39
India	0	0	0	16	6	0	22
New Zealand	0	2	2	7	4	0	15
Russian	0	0	0	20	0	5	25
Singapore	2	1	0	0	2	0	5
South Africa	0	8	7	4	4	0	23
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	13	4	1	18
United Kingdom/Ireland	0	5	23	43	4	0	75
Other countries	0	13	8	57	12	11	101
Total	6	39	45	390	45	20	545
(per cent)							
China	16.7	0.0	2.2	47.9	0.0	0.0	34.7
Egypt	0.0	10.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	10.0	3.1
Germany	33.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Greece	0.0	7.7	2.2	0.8	4.4	0.0	1.7
Hong Kong	16.7	7.7	6.7	6.2	15.6	5.0	7.2
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	13.3	0.0	4.0
New Zealand	0.0	5.1	4.4	1.8	8.9	0.0	2.8
Russian	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	25.0	4.6
Singapore	33.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.9
South Africa	0.0	20.5	15.6	1.0	8.9	0.0	4.2
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.9	5.0	3.3
United Kingdom/Ireland	0.0	12.8	51.1	11.0	8.9	0.0	13.8
Other countries	0.0	33.3	17.8	14.6	26.7	55.0	18.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 98: Permanent migration of medical practitioners to and from Australia, 1992–93 to 1995–96

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1995–96
	(number)				(per cent)
Permanent migration of overseas residents to Australia					
Country of previous					
New Zealand	39	49	74	71	11.3
Other Oceania	7	5	6	6	1.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	105	85	119	87	13.9
Other Europe	103	55	81	63	10.1
Middle East	11	15	22	24	3.8
Africa	33	38	40	35	5.6
Hong Kong	46	28	31	30	4.8
China	25	42	58	186	29.7
Other Asia	96	100	110	93	14.9
United States of America/Canada	13	19	13	25	4.0
Other countries	2	9	4	6	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Migration to Australia by Australian residents returning after a long-term overseas stay					
Country of long-term stay					
New Zealand	14	17	13	18	2.2
Other Oceania	15	13	24	12	1.5
United Kingdom/Ireland	312	324	289	311	38.0
Other Europe	38	49	38	43	5.3
Middle East	28	34	38	44	5.4
Africa	26	26	29	24	2.9
Hong Kong	95	98	120	106	12.9
Singapore	13	15	14	10	1.2
Malaysia	20	16	10	14	1.7
Other Asia	35	39	50	65	7.9
United States of	137	164	179	166	20.3
Other countries	1	3	2	6	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>819</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Migration from Australia of Australian residents permanently departing					
Country of future residence					
New Zealand	29	34	52	49	32.0
Other Oceania	1	1	0	2	1.3
United Kingdom/Ireland	37	31	41	32	20.9
Other Europe	6	9	7	6	3.9
Middle East	6	10	4	3	2.0
Asia	29	37	36	29	19.0
United States of	22	25	13	27	17.6
Other countries	3	4	1	5	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Migration from Australia of temporary visitors departing after long-term					
Country of future residence					
New Zealand	18	32	20	22	3.6
Other Oceania	14	9	17	17	2.8
United Kingdom/Ireland	187	161	192	269	44.5
Other Europe	18	31	35	41	6.8
Malaysia	32	26	35	31	5.1
China	38	31	39	39	6.4
Japan	15	31	25	19	3.1
Other Asia	83	76	82	124	20.5
United States of	10	21	17	16	2.6
Other countries	16	17	18	27	4.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 99: Temporary migration of medical practitioners to and from Australia for employment, 1992–93 to 1995–96

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1995–96
	(number)				(per cent)
Migration to Australia for long-term stay					
Country of previous					
New Zealand	50	48	63	41	10.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	148	193	241	278	67.5
Asia	25	32	37	37	9.0
Other countries	18	25	35	56	13.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Migration to Australia for short-term stay					
Country of previous					
New Zealand	52	57	49	56	9.9
United Kingdom/Ireland	334	444	641	277	48.8
Asia	25	38	46	37	6.5
United States of	8	25	36	164	28.9
Other countries	7	31	23	34	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Migration of Australian residents from Australia for long-term overseas					
Country of long-term stay					
New Zealand	9	13	12	17	4.0
Other Oceania	26	21	18	24	5.7
United Kingdom/Ireland	163	140	161	147	34.7
Other Europe	11	13	12	17	4.0
Middle East	23	21	23	22	5.2
Hong Kong	54	56	67	50	11.8
Other Asia	39	31	36	45	10.6
United States of	101	69	93	87	20.5
Other countries	13	15	12	15	3.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Migration of Australian residents from Australia for short-term overseas					
Country of short-term stay					
New Zealand	62	4	5	13	3.6
Other Oceania	6	6	8	10	2.7
United Kingdom/Ireland	84	120	83	106	29.0
Other Europe	6	7	7	6	1.6
Middle East	16	20	9	16	4.4
Singapore	42	12	7	3	0.8
Hong Kong	37	94	117	70	19.1
Other Asia	44	13	28	77	21.0
United States of	49	41	40	60	16.4
Other countries	11	17	4	5	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, unpublished data.

14 Medicare statistics

14.1 Medicare medical providers and service use

These tables relate to services on a 'fee-for-service' basis for which Medicare benefits were paid in the period in question. Excluded are details of:

- services rendered free of charge in recognised hospitals;
- services rendered under an entitlement conferred by legislation other than the *Health Insurance Act*: for example, services rendered to repatriation beneficiaries or defence personnel, or services covered by third party or workers' compensation provisions for which a provisional Medicare benefit has not been paid;
- services rendered for insurance or employment purposes;
- health screening services; and
- services rendered under grant provisions such as the Department of Health and Family Services Program Grant arrangements.

Unless otherwise stated, the data in these tables are for practitioners who provided at least one service under Medicare in the year in question. The data reflect the year of processing rather than the year of service.

The data in these tables incorporate the effect of Medicare adjustments. Medicare adjustments are made to correct errors in previously processed claims and to reflect adjustments resulting from cheque cancellations. Apart from obstetrics services, these are generally not significant. Any practitioner who had net negative claims in any year (for example, resulting from the fact that one or more stale cheques had been cancelled by the Health Insurance Commission and no other claims for the practitioner were processed in the period) is not included in tables for that year.

These data differ from that collected in the medical labour force survey (presented in previous parts of this bulletin) in several important respects. The labour force survey data are self reported and are generally presented for the practitioner's main job as measured by the total hours per week at that job. A salaried hospital non-specialist doctor who does some fee-for-service items in the Medical Benefits Schedule billed to Medicare will appear in the survey data as a hospital non-specialist or a specialist-in-training, and in Medicare data as a recognised general practitioner, other medical practitioner or in the appropriate specialist peer group. Similarly, a practitioner with specialist qualifications whose services billed to Medicare are for mainly unreferral attendances will self-report as a specialist in the labour force survey but be classified as a recognised general practitioner or other medical practitioner in Medicare data. Medicare statistics for specialists include non-specialists whose main income from Medicare is in a specialist field.

The main features of these Medicare data were as follows.

- From June 1995 to June 1996 the population of Australia increased by 1.4% from 18,063,300 to 18,311,500. During the same period:
 - Medicare providers increased by 2.1%;
 - medical practitioner Medicare providers increased by 2.1%;
 - recognised general practice providers increased by 2.1%; and
 - recognised medical specialist Medicare providers increased by 3.6%.
- Between 1984–85 and 1995–96, the number of medical practitioners providing Medicare services increased by 47.7% from 27,372 to 40,428.

- General practice providers, including other medical practitioners, comprised 61.9% of medical practitioners in 1984–85 and, after rising to 62.7% in 1989–90, declined to 60.3% in 1995–96.
- The average number of services undertaken by each Medicare provider in 1995–96 was 4,433, increasing by 1.2% from 1994–95. Specialist pathologists undertook most services, averaging 87,892 in 1995–96; while non-specialist surgeon Medicare providers undertook an average of 460 services.
- The obstetrician/gynaecologist peer group showed the greatest increase (17.2%) in the average number of services undertaken between 1994–95 and 1995–96, due largely to a change to obstetric items in the Medicare Benefits Schedule in November 1995. From that date all antenatal visits are billed individually.
- Over the period 1984–85 to 1995–96, Medicare medical practitioners per 100,000 population have grown from 173.5 to 220.8—an increase of 27.3%.
- In June 1996, there were 133.1 Medicare general practitioners per 100,000 population (or one for every 751 persons in Australia) and there were 87.7 Medicare specialists and non-specialists working in specialist fields per 100,000 population (or one for every 1,141 persons).
- Over the period 1987–88 to 1995–96, the average number of Medicare services per person increased by 34.8% from 6.40 to 8.63 for males, and by 28.8% from 9.91 to 12.76 for females. Care should be exercised in interpreting this change. Much of the increase is a result of structural change in the Medical Benefits Schedule without accompanying change in patient services. For example, early in 1992 pathology patient episode initiation items (to cover overheads with specimen collection) were added to the Medical Benefits Schedule and this resulted in an additional 15 million services with no change in the service to patients.
- The average number of Medicare services per person for those aged 65–74 years has increased by 65.9% for males and 33.3% for females between 1987–88 and 1995–96.

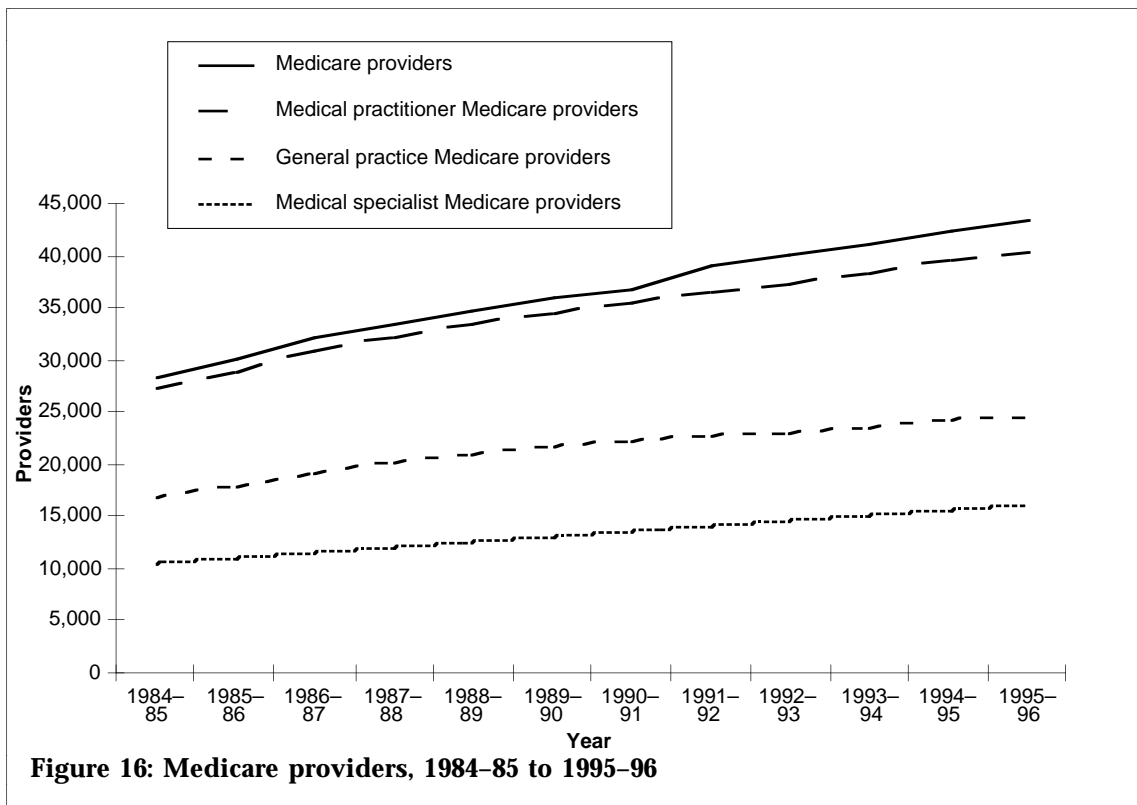


Table 100: Medicare providers: peer group and speciality, 1984–85 to 1995–96

Peer group/specialty	1984–85	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
General	16,951	21,647	22,152	22,746	23,088	23,587	24,206	24,376
Vocationally registered	..	5,127	7,471	10,744	14,826	16,280	17,341	17,711
Other medical practitioner	16,951	16,520	14,681	12,002	8,262	7,307	6,865	6,665
Obstetrician/gynaecologist	833	899	920	923	930	867	899	896
In-vitro fertilisation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63	67	72
Surgeon	3,188	3,884	4,005	4,140	4,270	4,418	4,597	4,714
Specialist	2,870	3,222	3,289	3,355	3,433	3,479	3,586	3,598
Non-specialist	318	662	716	785	837	939	1,011	1,116
Anaesthetist	1,264	1,618	1,680	1,764	1,805	1,892	1,952	2,022
Specialist	1,207	1,534	1,589	1,652	1,702	1,781	1,814	1,859
Non-specialist	57	84	91	112	103	111	138	163
Psychiatrist	1,028	1,331	1,389	1,437	1,501	1,555	1,582	1,615
Diagnostic imagist	853	1,040	1,078	1,159	1,221	1,247	1,266	1,436
Specialist	774	958	983	1,050	1,114	1,143	1,169	1,311
Non-specialist	79	82	95	109	107	104	97	125
Radiation oncology	57	102	100	106	104	113	119	130
Pathologist	545	644	663	670	645	616	607	586
Specialist	468	545	566	569	544	517	506	493
Non-specialist	77	99	97	101	101	99	101	93
Dermatologist	204	237	239	242	245	260	267	275
Physician	2,233	2,854	2,980	3,143	3,333	3,477	3,664	3,868
Other medical	216	246	286	271	298	356	382	438
<i>Total medical</i>	<i>27,372</i>	<i>34,502</i>	<i>35,492</i>	<i>36,601</i>	<i>37,440</i>	<i>38,451</i>	<i>39,608</i>	<i>40,428</i>
Optometrist	901	1,130	1,160	2,287(a)	2,356	2,424	2,500	2,576
Dental/orthodontist	251	319	339	382	382	409	420	409
Total	28,524	35,951	36,991	39,270	40,178	41,284	42,528	43,413

(per cent—year on year change)

General	..	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.6	0.7
Vocationally registered	..	..	45.7	43.8	38.0	9.8	6.5	2.1
Other medical practitioner	..	-20.9	-11.1	-8.2	-31.2	-11.6	-6.0	-2.9
Obstetrician/gynaecologist	..	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.8	-6.8	3.7	-0.3
In-vitro fertilisation	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	6.3	7.5
Surgeon	..	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.5	4.1	2.5
Specialist	..	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.3	3.1	0.3
Non-specialist	..	11.4	8.2	9.6	6.6	12.2	7.7	10.4
Anaesthetist	..	3.1	3.8	5.0	2.3	4.8	3.2	3.6
Specialist	..	2.7	3.6	4.0	3.0	4.6	1.9	2.5
Non-specialist	..	10.5	8.3	23.1	-8.0	7.8	24.3	18.1
Psychiatrist	..	4.8	4.4	3.5	4.5	3.6	1.7	2.1
Diagnostic imagist	..	-0.1	3.7	7.5	5.3	2.1	1.5	13.4
Specialist	..	1.5	2.6	6.8	6.1	2.6	2.3	12.1
Non-specialist	..	-15.5	15.9	14.7	-1.8	-2.8	-6.7	28.9
Radiation oncology	..	9.7	-2.0	6.0	-1.9	8.7	5.3	9.2
Pathologist	..	-0.2	3.0	1.1	-3.7	-4.5	-1.5	-3.5
Specialist	..	-0.7	3.9	0.5	-4.4	-5.0	-2.1	-2.6
Non-specialist	..	3.1	-2.0	4.1	0.0	-2.0	2.0	-7.9
Dermatologist	..	3.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	6.1	2.7	3.0
Physician	..	5.5	4.4	5.5	6.0	4.3	5.4	5.6
Other medical	..	-4.7	16.3	-5.2	10.0	19.5	7.3	14.7
<i>Total medical</i>	..	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Optometrist	..	5.0	2.7	97.2(a)	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0
Dental/orthodontist	..	-0.9	6.3	12.7	0.0	7.1	2.7	-2.6
Total	..	3.4	2.9	6.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.1

(a) Optometry services provided by a multi-practitioner practice before 1991–92 may have been billed to Medicare under the provider number of the principal. From 1991–92, services were billed by the provider number of each practitioner.

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 101: Average number of services per Medicare provider: peer group and specialty, 1984–85 to 1995–96

Peer group/specialty	1984–85	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
General								
Vocationally registered	..	5,808	5,666	5,749	5,637	5,428	5,304	5,345
Other medical practitioner	3,995	3,476	3,074	2,490	1,520	1,521	1,426	1,554
Obstetrician/gynaecologist	2,318	2,479	2,461	2,446	2,404	2,265	2,370	2,777(b)
In-vitro fertilisation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,878	3,947	3,973
Surgeon								
Specialist	2,160	2,327	2,378	2,430	2,473	2,497	2,502	2,510
Non-specialist	436	351	295	298	424	418	444	460
Anaesthetist								
Specialist	1,606	1,376	1,411	1,429	1,452	1,424	1,463	1,441
Non-specialist	1,428	1,293	1,292	1,335	1,405	1,632	1,508	1,627
Psychiatrist	1,241	1,265	1,273	1,314	1,334	1,368	1,379	1,385
Diagnostic imagist								
Specialist	5,808	6,934	7,391	7,092	7,203	7,260	7,503	6,928
Non-specialist	2,362	2,623	2,632	2,271	2,499	2,760	2,762	2,584
Radiation oncology	3,348	3,154	3,344	3,439	3,704	3,825	4,017	4,053
Pathologist								
Specialist	42,397	42,041	40,498	47,456	65,403	73,330	83,938	87,892
Non-specialist	10,525	8,590	7,729	6,586	7,467	9,618	9,923	10,115
Dermatologist	4,729	5,359	5,647	6,034	6,409	6,334	6,366	6,191
Physician	1,846	1,999	1,987	2,069	2,105	2,106	2,138	2,140
Other medical	4,032	3,343	2,793	2,281	2,194	1,816	1,680	1,567
Optometrist	1,650	2,147	2,260	1 218(a)	1,275	1,296	1,314	1,380
Dental/orthodontist	33	33	42	63	96	105	111	124
Total	3,945	3,974	3,909	3,927	4,227	4,302	4,381	4,433

(per cent—year on year change)

General								
Vocationally registered	..	..	-2.4	1.5	-1.9	-3.7	-2.3	0.8
Other medical practitioner	..	-11.5	-11.6	-19.0	-39.0	0.1	-6.2	9.0
Obstetrician/Gynaecologist	..	2.3	-0.7	-0.6	-1.7	-5.8	4.6	17.2(b)
In-vitro fertilisation	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	0.7
Surgeon								
Specialist	..	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.3
Non-specialist	..	-6.9	-16.0	1.0	42.3	-1.4	6.2	3.6
Anaesthetist								
Specialist	..	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.6	-1.9	2.7	-1.5
Non-specialist	..	13.0	-0.1	3.3	5.2	16.2	-7.6	7.9
Psychiatrist	..	3.6	0.6	3.2	1.5	2.5	0.8	0.4
Diagnostic imagist								
Specialist	..	4.8	6.6	-4.0	1.6	0.8	3.3	-7.7
Non-specialist	..	1.8	0.3	-13.7	10.0	10.4	0.1	-6.4
Radiation oncology	..	10.5	6.0	2.8	7.7	3.3	5.0	0.9
Pathologist								
Specialist	..	-14.8	-3.7	17.2	37.8	12.1	14.5	4.7
Non-specialist	..	-24.2	-10.0	-14.8	13.4	28.8	3.2	1.9
Dermatologist	..	-1.1	5.4	6.9	6.2	-1.2	0.5	-2.7
Physician	..	-0.7	-0.6	4.1	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.1
Other medical	..	7.4	-16.5	-18.3	-3.8	-17.2	-7.5	-6.7
Optometrist	..	4.5	5.3	-46.1(a)	4.7	1.6	1.4	5.0
Dental/orthodontist	..	10.0	27.3	50.0	52.4	9.4	5.7	11.7
Total	..	-2.3	-1.6	0.5	7.6	1.8	1.8	1.2

(a) Optometry services provided by a multi-practitioner practice before 1991–92 may have been billed to Medicare under the provider number of the principal. From 1991–92, services were billed by the provider number of each practitioner.

(b) Increase largely due to a change in the Medical Benefits Schedule in November 1995. From that date, ante natal visits are billed separately.

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 102: Number of Medicare providers per 100,000 population: peer group and specialty, 1984–85 to 1995–96

Peer group/specialty	1984–85	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–
General	107.4	126.8	128.1	130.0	130.7	132.1	134.0	133.1
Vocationally registered	..	30.0	43.2	61.4	83.9	91.2	96.0	96.7
Other medical practitioner	107.4	96.8	84.9	68.6	46.8	40.9	38.0	36.4
Obstetrician/gynaecologist	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.9
In-vitro fertilisation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	0.4	0.4
Surgeon	20.2	22.8	23.1	23.7	24.1	24.8	25.5	25.7
Specialist	18.2	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.9	19.6
Non-specialist	2.0	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.6	6.1
Anaesthetist	8.0	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.1
Specialist	7.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.2
Non-specialist	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Psychiatrist	6.5	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8
Diagnostic imagist	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.9
Specialist	4.9	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.2
Non-specialist	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Radiation oncology	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Pathologist	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2
Specialist	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
Non-specialist	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Dermatologist	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Physician	14.1	16.7	17.2	18.0	18.9	19.5	20.3	21.1
Other medical	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4
Optometrist	5.7	6.6	6.7	13.1(a)	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.1
Dental/orthodontist	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Total	180.8	210.7	213.9	224.5	227.5	231.3	235.4	237.1

(per cent—year on year change)

General	..	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.4	–0.7
Vocationally registered	..	..	44.0	42.1	36.6	8.7	5.3	0.7
Other medical practitioner	..	–22.1	–12.3	–19.2	–31.8	–12.6	–7.1	–4.2
Obstetrician/gynaecologist	..	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	–7.5	2.0	–2.0
In-vitro fertilisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0
Surgeon	..	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.7	2.9	2.8	0.8
Specialist	..	–0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	2.1	–1.5
Non-specialist	..	11.4	5.1	9.8	4.4	12.8	5.7	8.9
Anaesthetist	..	1.1	2.1	3.1	2.0	3.9	1.9	2.8
Specialist	..	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	4.2	0.0	2.0
Non-specialist	..	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	12.5
Psychiatrist	..	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.7	2.4	1.1	0.0
Diagnostic imagist	..	–1.6	1.6	6.5	4.5	1.4	0.0	12.9
Specialist	..	0.0	1.8	5.3	5.0	1.6	1.6	10.8
Non-specialist	..	–16.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	–16.7	40.0
Radiation oncology	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
Pathologist	..	–2.6	2.6	0.0	–5.1	–5.4	–2.9	–5.9
Specialist	..	–3.0	3.1	0.0	–6.1	–6.5	–3.4	–3.6
Non-specialist	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–16.7
Dermatologist	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Physician	..	3.7	3.0	4.7	5.0	3.2	4.1	3.9
Other medical	..	–6.7	21.4	–11.8	13.3	17.6	5.0	14.3
Optometrist	..	3.1	1.5	92.6(a)	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.2
Dental/orthodontist	..	0.0	5.3	10.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	–4.3
Total	..	1.8	1.5	5.0	1.3	1.7	1.8	0.7

(a) Optometry services provided by a multi-practitioner practice before 1991–92 may have been billed to Medicare under the provider number of the principal. From 1991–92, services were billed by the provider number of each practitioner.

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 103: Average number of Medicare services per person: age and sex, 1987–88 to 1995–96

Age (years)	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
Males									
0–4	8.10	8.48	8.67	8.49	8.86	9.70	9.89	9.66	9.81
5–9	4.68	4.94	5.09	4.76	4.99	5.38	5.46	5.24	5.27
10–14	3.91	4.09	4.22	3.98	4.22	4.49	4.59	4.49	4.52
15–19	3.94	4.12	4.31	4.22	4.38	4.70	4.81	4.77	4.84
20–24	4.30	4.42	4.44	4.37	4.57	4.93	5.09	5.19	5.38
25–34	4.73	4.90	4.87	4.88	5.13	5.48	5.62	5.80	5.95
35–44	5.51	5.76	5.69	5.72	5.99	6.38	6.58	6.84	7.04
45–54	7.32	7.47	7.34	7.39	7.65	8.22	8.59	9.02	9.31
55–64	10.05	10.54	10.71	10.98	11.66	12.68	13.30	13.90	14.28
65–74	10.99	11.18	11.25	11.47	12.53	14.19	15.55	17.03	18.23
75+	15.68	16.09	16.24	16.43	17.37	18.86	19.58	19.86	20.18
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.40</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.71</i>	<i>6.72</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>7.73</i>	<i>8.07</i>	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.63</i>
Females									
0–4	7.32	7.73	7.91	7.71	8.07	8.85	9.04	8.85	8.98
5–9	4.67	4.91	5.03	4.73	4.98	5.37	5.47	5.23	5.23
10–14	4.08	4.31	4.38	4.17	4.38	4.67	4.76	4.63	4.64
15–19	6.82	7.25	7.31	7.30	7.63	8.19	8.48	8.53	8.61
20–24	9.93	10.23	9.91	9.70	10.20	11.16	11.61	11.93	12.28
25–34	11.05	11.48	11.03	10.89	11.35	12.38	12.70	13.14	13.51
35–44	9.50	10.01	9.80	9.80	10.34	11.25	11.54	11.97	12.11
45–54	10.76	11.19	11.04	11.18	11.70	12.77	13.11	13.61	13.79
55–64	12.38	12.87	12.82	13.02	13.80	14.98	15.47	16.08	16.54
65–74	15.01	15.44	15.38	15.49	16.42	17.74	18.38	19.23	20.01
75+	18.44	18.83	19.05	19.33	20.40	21.93	22.57	23.00	23.63
<i>Total</i>	<i>9.91</i>	<i>10.34</i>	<i>10.24</i>	<i>10.24</i>	<i>10.79</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>12.11</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>12.76</i>
Persons	8.16	8.50	8.48	8.48	8.95	9.74	10.10	10.41	10.70

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 104: Average number of Medicare services per person: service type, 1987–88 to 1995–96

Service type	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
GP attendances	4.58	4.76	4.99	4.91	5.08	5.27	5.41	5.45	5.58
Specialist	0.79	0.81	0.84	0.86	0.89	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.99
Obstetrics	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07(a)
Anaesthetics	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Pathology—patient episode initiation	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.72	0.77	0.83	0.88
Pathology tests	1.77	1.86	1.53	1.51	1.49	1.52	1.63	1.76	1.77
Diagnostic imaging	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57
Operations	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29
Assist in operations	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Optometry	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19
Radiotherapy and therapeutic nuclear medicine	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.22
Total	8.16	8.50	8.48	8.48	8.95	9.74	10.10	10.41	10.70

(a) Increase largely due to a change in the Medical Benefits Schedule in November 1995. From that date, ante natal visits are billed separately.

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

14.2 Changes to the Medicare work force

Data in this section are for characteristics of medical practitioners who:

- became active as Medicare providers in 1995–96 after not being active in 1994–95; and
- became inactive as Medicare providers in 1995–96 after being active in 1994–95.

Additions to the Medicare work force in 1995–96

- There were 3,381 additions to the Medicare work force in 1995–96, of whom 1,080 (32.0%) were females.
- Additions included 342 VRGPs, 1,992 OMPs and 1,047 specialists. This mix is likely to change considerably in future years because there are restrictions on the issue of provider numbers which preclude practice as OMPs.
- Additions included 2,395 Australian medical graduates, 126 New Zealand medical graduates, 437 British medical graduates and 417 graduates from other countries. The Australian graduates included doctors re-entering the work force after practice overseas or temporary withdrawal locally.
- Of those for whom age was known, 55.8% of additions were younger than 35 years of age, 38.2% were aged 35–64 years, and 6.0% were aged 65 years and over.

Withdrawals from the Medicare work force in 1995–96

- There were 2,564 withdrawals from the Medicare work force in 1995–96, of whom 698 (27.3%) were females.
- Withdrawals included 307 VRGPs, 1,512 OMPs and 745 specialists.
- Withdrawals included 1,703 Australian medical graduates, 97 New Zealand medical graduates, 498 British medical graduates and 266 graduates from other countries.
- Of those for whom age was known, 35.7% of withdrawals were younger than 35 years of age, 40.8% were aged 35–64 years, and 23.5% were aged 65 years and over.

Net additions to the Medicare work force in 1995–96

- There were 817 net additions to the Medicare work force.
- The differences between additions and withdrawals were 35 VRGPs, 480 OMPs and 302 specialists. However, during 1995–96, 680 OMPs became VRGPs or specialists, resulting in the overall changes in the work force seen in Table 100, that is, a net increase of 370 VRGPs, a net loss of 200 OMPs, and a net increase of 650 in the specialist peer groups.
- The net additions to the work force were in the under-35 years age group (935 medical practitioners) and the 35–44 years age group (278 medical practitioners) while the net losses were in the 55–64 years (53 practitioners) and the 65 years or more age groups (375 practitioners). Additions and withdrawals in the 45–54 years age group were about even (a net increase of 17 practitioners).
- Of the net additions, 695 (85.1%) were Australian trained, 29 (3.5%) were New Zealand trained, 55 (6.7%) were trained in southern Asia, 53 (6.5%) were trained in Africa. There was a net outflow of 61 practitioners (–7.5%) trained in the United Kingdom and Ireland.
- There is a strong annual flow in and out of the work force of medical practitioners from the United Kingdom and Ireland, mainly on visas to fill area-of-need positions. There were 437 additions and 498 withdrawals in 1995–96.

Additions to the Medicare work force in 1995-96

Table 105: Medicare providers active in 1995-96 but not in 1994-95: field of practice and country of initial qualification

Country of initial qualification	VRGPs	OMPs	Specialists	Total
Australia	280	1,355	763	2,398
New Zealand	7	76	43	126
United Kingdom/Ireland	35	294	108	437
Other Europe	4	39	22	65
United States of America and Asia	0	24	13	37
Other	12	111	59	182
Total	342	1,992	1,047	3,381

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 106: Medicare providers active in 1995-96 but not in 1994-95: country of initial qualification, age and sex

Country of initial	Age group					Not known	Total
	< 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
Males							
Australia	865	351	108	63	124	87	1,598
Other	234	238	97	55	42	31	697
Total	1,099	589	205	118	166	118	2,295
Females							
Australia	540	163	31	13	22	28	797
Other	157	74	27	9	4	12	283
Total	697	237	58	22	26	40	1,080
Persons							
Australia	1,405	514	139	76	146	115	2,395
New Zealand	75	31	3	10	3	4	126
United Kingdom/Ireland	214	100	39	31	27	26	437
Other	102	181	82	23	16	13	417
Total(a)	1,797	826	263	140	192	163	3,381

(a) Includes 6 providers for whom sex was unknown.

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Withdrawals from the Medicare work force in 1995-96

Table 107: Medicare providers active in 1994-95 but not in 1995-96: field of practice and country of initial qualification

Country of initial qualification	VRGPs	OMPs	Specialists	Total
Australia	197	1,001	505	1,703
New Zealand	8	54	35	97
United Kingdom/Ireland	73	327	98	498
Other Europe	4	18	15	37
United States of America and Asia	0	7	12	19
Other	18	51	44	113
Other	7	54	36	97
Total	307	1,512	745	2,564

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 108: Medicare providers active in 1994-95 but not in 1995-96: country of initial qualification, age and sex

Country of initial	Age group					Not known	Total
	< 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
Males							
Australia	379	192	126	96	372	68	1,233
Other	172	174	63	66	119	31	625
<i>Total</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>1,858</i>
Females							
Australia	202	127	37	19	54	28	467
Other	107	55	20	12	22	15	231
<i>Total</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>698</i>
Persons							
Australia	581	319	163	115	426	96	1,700
New Zealand	39	38	6	6	5	3	97
United Kingdom/Ireland	190	114	36	44	85	29	498
Other	50	77	41	28	51	14	261
Total(a)	862	548	246	193	567	148	2,564

(a) Includes 8 providers for whom sex was unknown.

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Definitions

Age

Age has been derived as the number of completed years from year of birth to the year of the survey.

Career medical officer

See *other salaried hospital career practitioner*.

Clinician

A medical practitioner who is involved in the diagnosis and/or treatment of patients, including recommending preventative action. In this publication, a medical practitioner who engages in clinical practice in any job is classified as a clinician.

Country

The Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics*, Catalogue No. 1269.0 has been used to classify country of initial qualification into the following categories:

1. *Australia*
2. *New Zealand*
3. *United Kingdom and Ireland*: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Ireland
4. *Asia*: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Republic of Korea (South Korea), Macau, Mongolia, Formosa, Taiwan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
5. *Other countries*: all countries not specified above.

Deputising service

A medical practitioner, or group of practitioners, who provides after hours primary care, but not continuing care, to the patients of the subscribing primary care medical practitioners.

Direct patient care hours

The hours per week spent in clinical practice that were self reported by responding medical practitioners as the average over the four weeks before the survey (including time spent on patient referrals and clinical notes; excluding time spent in administration of a practice and travel to calls out).

General practice Medicare providers

Vocationally registered general practitioners plus other medical practitioners.

General practitioner (RACGP) trainees

A medical practitioner under the supervision of a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners in a job recognised as leading to the award of Fellow of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. See also *recognised general practitioner* and *vocationally recognised general practitioner*.

Geographic region classification

The Department of Health and Family Services *Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification*, November 1994 has been used to classify the geographic location of the job of responding medical practitioners in the following seven categories. The data used in determining these categories are based on the 1991 population census.

Metropolitan areas:

1. *Capital cities* consist of the State and Territory capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart, Darwin and Canberra.
2. *Other metropolitan centres* consist of one or more statistical subdivisions which have an urban centre of population of 100,000 or more in size. These centres are: Newcastle, Wollongong, Queanbeyan (part of Canberra–Queanbeyan), Geelong, Gold Coast–Tweed Heads, Townsville–Thuringowa.

Rural zones:

3. *Large rural centres* are statistical local areas where most of the population reside in urban centres of population of 25,000 to 99,999. These centres are: Albury–Wodonga, Dubbo, Lismore, Orange, Port Macquarie, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga (NSW); Ballarat, Bendigo, Shepparton–Mooroopna (Vic); Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maroochydore–Mooloolaba, Rockhampton, Toowoomba (Qld), Whyalla (SA); and Launceston (Tas).
4. *Small rural centres* are statistical local areas in rural zones containing urban centres of population between 10,000 and 24,999. These centres are: Armidale, Ballina, Bathurst, Broken Hill, Casino, Coffs Harbour, Echuca–Moama, Forster–Tuncurry, Goulburn, Grafton, Griffith, Lithgow, Moree Plains, Muswellbrook, Nowra–Bombaderry, Singleton, Taree (NSW); Bairnsdale, Colac, Echuca–Moama, Horsham, Mildura, Moe–Yallourn, Morwell, Ocean Grove–Barwon Heads, Portland, Sale, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warrnambool (Vic); Caloundra, Gladstone, Gympie, Hervey Bay, Maryborough, Tewantin–Noosa, Warwick (Qld); Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie (SA); Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, Mandurah (WA); Burnie–Somerset, Devonport (Tas).
5. *Other rural areas* are the remaining statistical areas within the rural zone. Examples are Cowra Shire, Temora Shire, Guyra Shire (NSW); Ararat Shire, Cobram Shire (Vic); Cardwell Shire, Whitsunday Shire (Qld); Barossa, Pinnaroo (SA); Moora Shire, York Shire (WA); George Town, Ross (Tas); Coomalie, Litchfield (NT).

Remote zones: these are generally less densely populated than rural statistical local areas and hundreds of kilometres from a major urban centre. Data in this publication are reported for the zone which comprises the two areas shown below.

6. *Remote centres* are statistical local areas in the remote zone containing urban centres of population of 5,000 or more. These centres are: Blackwater, Bowen, Emerald, Mareeba, Moranbah, Mount Isa, Roma (Qld); Broome, Carnarvon, East Pilbara, Esperance, Kalgoorlie/Boulder, Port Hedland, Karratha (WA); Alice Springs, Katherine (NT).
7. *Other remote areas* are the remaining areas within the remote zone. Examples are: Balranald, Bourke, Cobar, Lord Howe Island (NSW); French Island, Orbost, Walpeup (Vic); Aurukun, Longreach, Quilpie (Qld); Coober Pedy, Murat Bay, Roxby Downs (SA); Coolgardie, Exmouth, Laverton, Shark Bay (WA); King Island, Strahan (Tas); Daly, Jabiru, Nhulunbuy (NT).

Hospital non-specialist

A medical practitioner without a recognised specialty qualification who is mainly employed in a salaried position in a hospital. Hospital non-specialists include resident medical officers, interns and other salaried career practitioners. In this publication, they exclude specialists-in-training.

Hours on call not worked

The average hours per week for which a medical practitioner was on standby for a call to duty and which were not worked during the four weeks before the survey. Once called to duty, the time spent on duty, including travel time, is counted in total hours worked and direct patient care hours.

Hours worked

The number of hours per week that were self reported by responding medical practitioners as the average hours worked in each medical related job over the four weeks before the survey. Hours worked exclude time spent on travel between work locations (except travel to calls out) and unpaid professional and/or voluntary activities. In the editing of survey responses, maximum hours worked in all jobs has been limited to 126 hours per week.

Intern

A resident medical practitioner in a hospital, usually in the first year of service after graduating from medical school

Locum tenens

A medical practitioner who acts as a substitute for another medical practitioner while that practitioner is temporarily absent from their practice

Medical labour force

In each State and Territory, the medical labour force consists of:

- medical practitioners employed in medicine; plus
- medical practitioners not employed in medicine but looking for work in medicine.

Medical practitioners employed in medicine

A registered medical practitioner in an occupation which uses the skills and knowledge of the person's medical qualification. This category includes those on maternity or other extended leave of three months or more.

Medicare providers

Medicare providers are medical practitioners who billed Medicare for at least one private practice occasion of service during a given financial year. Medicare providers are classified by the majority of their practice activity under Medicare. For example, a medical practitioner with specialist qualifications whose Medicare private practice income was mainly from unreferral attendances will be classified as either a general practitioner or other medical practitioner. Conversely, a general practitioner whose Medicare private practice income was mainly in a field of specialist practice will be classified as a non-specialist in that specialty and not as a general practitioner.

Occupation

A description of the job function within the field of medicine of a person with medical qualifications. The occupations are:

- *clinician*: a medical practitioner mainly involved in the care and treatment of individuals, including diagnosis and preventative action;
- *administrator*: a person mainly employed in medical administration;
- *teacher/educator*: a person teaching or training persons in medicine for their initial qualification or in advanced skills after initial qualification;
- *researcher*: a person engaged in medical research;
- *public health physician*: a medical practitioner primarily engaged in identifying disease and illness, and the conditions for disease and illness, and implementing preventative measures which affect the health of the general public;
- *occupational health physician*: a medical practitioner primarily engaged in identifying disease and illness, and the conditions for disease and illness, and implementing preventative measures which arise from employment in particular occupations or industries; and
- *other*: a job function in medicine which is not one of the above—for example, industrial relations.

Other medical practitioner

In the labour force survey, other medical practitioners are primary care practitioners who did not self report as being vocationally registered or training to become vocationally registered.

In the Medicare data, a doctor billing privately for mainly unreferral attendances in the Medical Benefits Schedule is not recognised by the Health Insurance Commission as a general practitioner. The Health Insurance Commission recognises as general practitioners those medical practitioners who are vocationally registered or Fellows of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (FRACGP) or trainees for vocational registration who are employed in a recognised general practice. Because other medical practitioners are not recognised general practitioners, they receive a lower payment from Medicare for each unreferral attendance.

This category includes medical practitioners whose main job may be in primary care, a special interest area of primary care, salaried hospital employment, other salaried employment, public health medicine, occupational health medicine, medical administration, research or education, and employment outside medicine.

Other salaried hospital career practitioner

Generally, a medical practitioner serving the major portion of the time in a hospital after completing all professional training and, in most States, referred to as a career medical officer. This category includes some practitioners who have completed an internship and have been registered to practice under supervision.

Primary care practitioner

A practitioner engaged in general practice or in the primary care of patients. This category includes practitioners recognised by Medicare as Vocationally Registered General Practitioners, Fellows of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, RACGP trainees and other medical practitioners.

Recognised general practitioner

A medical practitioner recognised as a general practitioner by the Health Insurance Commission in respect of Medicare payments for unreferral attendances. Recognised general practitioners attract a higher Medicare payment than other medical practitioners for unreferral attendances. Recognised general practitioners include vocationally registered general practitioners, Fellows of the RACGP and medical practitioners in training for vocational registration who are employed in a recognised general practice and therefore supervised by recognised general practitioners.

Referral

A request in writing by way of a letter or note to a specialist or a consultant physician for investigation, opinion, treatment and/or management of a condition or problem of a patient, or for the performance of specific examination(s) or test(s). The referring practitioner must have turned his or her mind to the need for referral and communicate relevant information about the patient to the specialist or consultant physician.

The general practitioner is regarded as the primary source of referrals to consultant physicians or specialists. Cross-referrals between specialists and/or consultant physicians should usually occur in consultation with the patient's general practitioner.

Resident medical officer

A medical practitioner serving the major portion of the time in a hospital for further training after an internship

Special interest area

A particular medical interest of a primary care practitioner. The area of interest may be a particular clinical condition (for example, diabetes), a medical procedure (for example, endoscopy), or an identified population (for example, Aboriginal health). Where the interest area equates to a recognised medical specialty, it has been classified according to the specialty classification.

Specialist

A medical practitioner with a qualification awarded by, or which equates to that awarded by, the relevant specialist professional college in Australia. In general, specialist recognition is based on the completion of a program of appropriate supervised training covering a minimum of six years after initial medical graduation and an examination leading to the award of a higher qualification.

Medicare recognises as a specialist a medical practitioner who has made formal application for recognition by Medicare and who:

- is registered as a specialist under State or Territory law; or
- holds a fellowship of a specified specialist college; or
- is considered eligible for recognition as a specialist or consultant physician by a Specialist Recognition Advisory Committee.

Where a medical practitioner has been recognised as a specialist or consultant physician for the purposes of the Health Insurance Act, Medicare benefits are payable at the appropriate higher rate for certain services rendered by the practitioner in the practice of the specialty, provided the patient has been referred by:

- another medical practitioner; or
- a registered dental practitioner, where the referral arises out of a dental service; or
- a registered optometrist where the specialist is an ophthalmologist.

Specialist-in-training

A medical practitioner who has been accepted by a specialist professional college into a training position supervised by a member of the college

Vocationally registered general practitioner

Vocational registration applies to a primary care practitioner's registration as a Medicare provider. The criteria for registration as a vocationally registered general practitioner are certification from either the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, a Vocational Registration Eligibility Committee, or the Vocational Registration Appeal Committee, that the practitioner's medical practice is predominantly general practice, and that the practitioner has appropriate training and experience in general practice.

In assessing whether a practitioner's medical practice is predominantly general practice, only services eligible for Medicare benefits are considered. To qualify, 50% of the clinical time and services claimed against Medicare must be in general practice as defined. The RACGP and Vocational Registration Eligibility Committee or Vocational Registration Appeal Committee will have regard to whether the practitioner provides a comprehensive primary medical service including: treating a wide range of patients and conditions using a variety of accepted skills and techniques; providing services away from the practitioner's surgery on request (for example, home visits); and making appropriate provision for the practitioner's patients to have access to after hours medical care.

The training and experience which the RACGP regards as appropriate for eligibility is the attainment of Fellowship of the RACGP or other postgraduate qualifications and training of a standard equivalent to that accepted for the award of the Fellowship.

Continued vocational registration depends on involvement in appropriate continuing medical education and quality assurance programs approved by the RACGP, and on the practitioner continuing to be predominantly in general practice.

Work setting

The functional use of the premises where a medical job is located

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Related publications

The following publications relating to the health labour force have been issued by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

National health labour force series

No. 1: *Pharmacy Labour Force 1992*

No. 2: *Podiatry Labour Force 1992*

No. 3: *Medical Labour Force 1992–93*

No. 4: *Physiotherapy Labour Force 1993*

No. 5: *Pharmacy Labour Force 1993*

No. 6: *Medical Labour Force 1994*

No. 7: *Podiatry Labour Force 1994*

No. 8: *Pharmacy Labour Force 1994*

No. 9: *Nursing Labour Force 1993 and 1994*

Joint publications with the Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee

Australian Medical Workforce Benchmarks. AMWAC Report 1996.1 January 1996

Female Participation In The Australian Medical Workforce. AMWAC Report 1996.7 September 1996

Other publications

Australia's Health 1994

Australia's Health 1996

Internet access

A selection of material produced by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare is published on the Institute's web-site at <http://www.aihw.gov.au>.