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Abbreviations

| | |
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| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| AHMAC | Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council |
| AIHW | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare |
| AMC | Australian Medical Council |
| AMWAC | Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee |
| CMO | career medical officer |
| DHAC | Department of Health and Aged Care |
| ENT | ear, nose and throat |
| FTE | Full-time equivalent |
| GP | general practitioner |
| HMO | hospital medical officer |
| metro | metropolitan |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OMP | other medical practitioner |
| OTD | overseas-trained doctor |
| RACGP | Royal Australian College of General Practitioners |
| RMO | resident medical officer |
| TRD | temporary resident doctor |
| VRGP | vocationally registered general practitioner |

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Explanatory notes

Background

In 1990, the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council (AHMAC) commissioned the AIHW 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 workforce planning needs of the health professions, government, service providers and educational institutions. A national medical labour force survey commenced in 1993 in conjunction with the annual registration renewal of medical practitioners. Prior to 1993, a number of State health authorities, specialist medical Colleges and two publishing companies had 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, which had started early in 1995. AHMAC concluded that AMWAC should continue for a further five years and that the AIHW 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.

Coverage in some States may exclude medical practitioners who registered for the first time during the current year. Practitioners with a conditional registration, usually for a fixed term, are also excluded in many States. These conditional registrants include interns and temporary resident doctors, who are not required to renew their registration at the standard renewal date.

Method

Each State and Territory medical board conducts an annual renewal of practitioner registration and the survey questionnaire was sent to all medical practitioners as part of the registration renewal process.

Timing

The statistics in this publication relate to registration renewals during the period October–December 1998. The renewal notices and the survey were dispatched in all States and Territories in September 1998. 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

The responses to the AIHW medical labour force survey represented 81.3% of the total medical registrations in all States and Territories. The medical boards did not include all registered practitioners in the survey as interns and some conditionally registered practitioners were not sent registration renewals. In some States, practitioners known to the boards to be not practising because they were retired, overseas or had moved interstate

were not included in the survey. The estimated State response rates for those surveyed ranged from 94% in New South Wales to 62% in the Northern Territory.

Table 1: Medical labour force survey: estimated survey response rate, States and Territories, 1998

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 94.2 | 75.4 | 85.3 | 64.9 | 63.3 | 71.7 | 61.6 | 68.3 | 81.3 |
| Non-respondents | 5.8 | 24.6 | 14.7 | 35.1 | 36.7 | 28.3 | 38.4 | 31.7 | 18.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The overall response rate can only be estimated, not determined with complete accuracy. It is known that at least some medical practitioners who were 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.

Complete data were not available for all responding medical practitioners, either because not all survey questions were completed or because medical boards' initial registration data were incomplete or not provided.

AIHW labour force estimates

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

The estimation of the number and characteristics of 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. In 1998, 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. The estimation process may overestimate the numbers of medical practitioners in the workforce 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 higher proportions of doctors registered in other jurisdictions, and lower proportions of doctors practising solely in the Territories.

Revisions to 1996 and 1997 data

A small number of duplicate records were identified and deleted from the data.

Comparability with data in previous reports

You will note that there are some small differences between data published in this report relating to earlier years and the data published in earlier reports. This report incorporates all amendments made to earlier years data. Consequently, the calculation of changes over time based on those earlier reports may not agree precisely with the trends shown in this report.

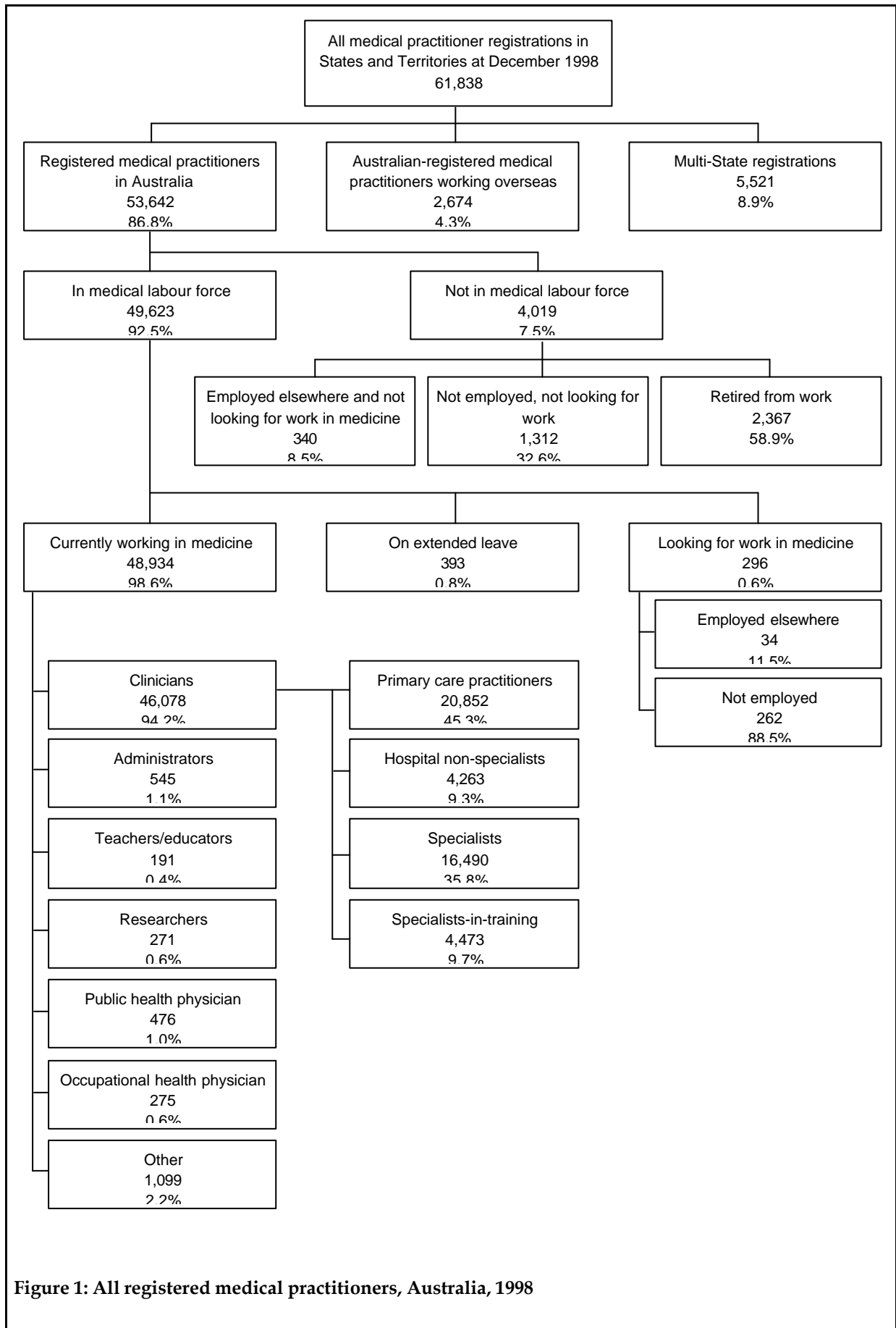


Figure 1: All registered medical practitioners, Australia, 1998

Main features

This publication presents data for the medical labour force at the end of December 1998. It is the fifth in an annual series monitoring growth of and change in the characteristics of the medical workforce.

During that period, on the one hand, there has been underlying workforce re-structuring on two fronts – change in demographic composition from a rise in the proportion of female graduates and private practice industry re-structuring towards larger practices. On the other hand, there has been change initiated by government and by the profession aimed primarily at improving access to medical services in areas of shortage, whether geographically or within specific areas of medical practice.

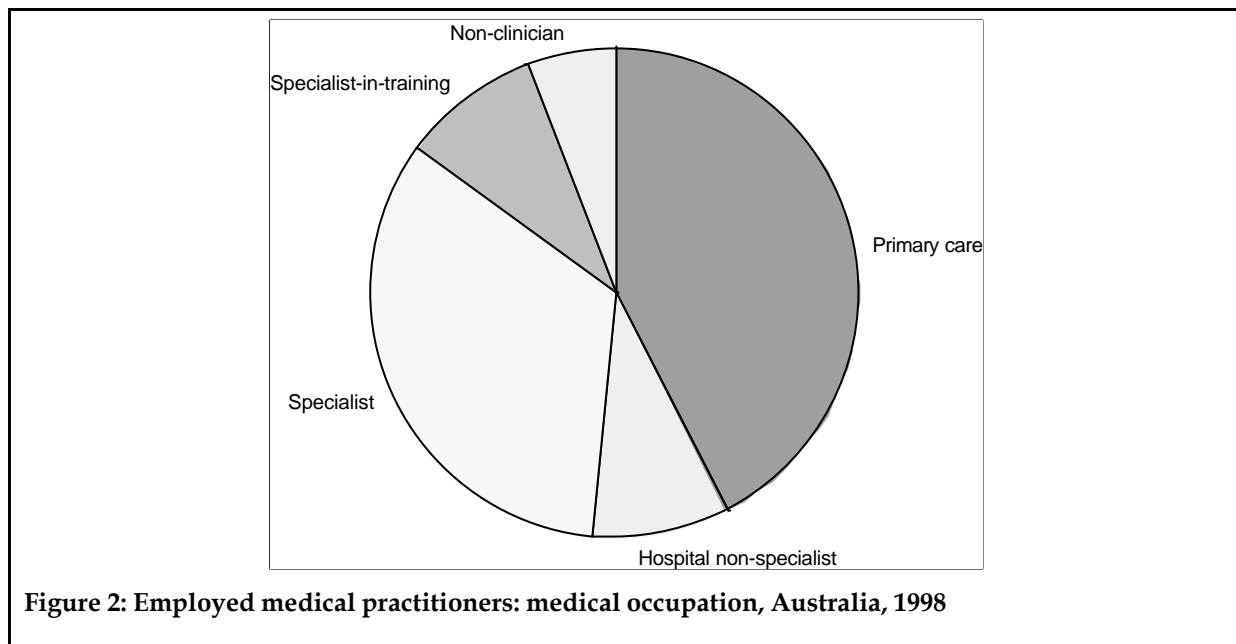
Ongoing initiatives include changes in recruitment and training of medical students, increases in specialist training numbers recommended by various reports of the Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee (AMWAC), increasing use of overseas-trained doctors to fill gaps, recruitment and retention incentive schemes for areas of shortage, more outreach services to rural areas, incentives for practice amalgamation, changes to registration requirements for overseas-trained doctors, and an Australian Medical Association campaign to reduce hours worked by junior hospital doctors.

The following analysis monitors progress in these areas, although the effects of some programs will not be seen in the statistics until later years.

More detail may be found in the data presented in this publication and in supplementary statistical tables published on the Institute's Internet site (http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/health_publications).

Overall numbers

- The Australian medical labour force in December 1998 comprised 49,623 practitioners of whom 48,934 were employed and practising in medicine, 393 were on extended leave and 296 were unemployed, or employed elsewhere, and looking for work in medicine (Figure 1).
- Of the employed practitioners 46,078 were clinicians and 2,857 were in non-clinical roles as administrators and educators, and in public health and occupational health.
- Of the clinicians, 20,852 (45.3%) were primary care practitioners, 4,263 (9.3%) hospital non-specialists, 16,490 (35.8%) specialists and 4,473 (9.7%) specialists-in-training (Figure 5). This relative structure will commence to change significantly in the next few years. The cap of 400 new primary care trainees per year is about a third of the annual output of Australian students from the medical schools and there are around 1,000 places a year available for specialist training (Medical Training Review Panel reports). A continuation of this postgraduate training pattern will gradually reduce the proportion of primary care practitioners in the medical workforce and increase the proportion of specialists. The hospital non-specialist workforce is largely composed of doctors in training positions with currently 1,098 (25.8%) of them choosing hospital work as a career (Table 21).



- The number of clinicians per 100,000 population increased from 238.2 in 1993 to 245.9 in 1996 and declined to 244.5 clinicians per 100,000 population in Australia by 1998 (Table 2).
- The countries with demographics and a medical workforce structure most similar to Australia are Canada and New Zealand. The Australian level of medical workforce provision of 244.5 clinicians per 100,000 population in 1998 compares with the 209.5 in Canada and 218.7 in New Zealand in 1997.
- Most of the OECD countries for which data are available are showing a continuing growth in the number of practising doctors per 100,000 population with the exception of Canada which peaked in 1993 and has shown annual decreases since and Australia which has shown slight decreases since a peak in 1996.

Trends in numbers of medical practitioners from 1993 to 1998

Between 1993 and 1998, the following changes occurred:

- The population of Australia increased by 6.1%.
- The number of clinicians increased by 8.9%, with the number of clinicians per 100,000 population increasing by 2.6% (Table 3).
- The primary care workforce increased by 10.2% (3.8% per 100,000 population), the specialist workforce increased by 8.2% (1.9% per 100,000 population), specialists-in-training increased by 9.8% (3.5% per 100,000 population) and the hospital-non-specialist workforce increased by 4.8% (-1.3% per 100,000 population). However, the numbers of hospital non-specialists may be under-represented because temporary resident doctors (TRDs) on short-term contracts are not included in the labour force survey accompanying renewal of registration. Also, there has been a 145% growth in the number of emergency medicine specialists since 1994 with a change in classification of many doctors in accident and emergency departments of hospitals from non-specialist to specialist (AMWAC 1997).

The length of time taken to fully train general practitioners and specialists means that strategies to address underlying structural problems such as a relatively high recruitment in the past of medical students from non-rural backgrounds may take 20 years to significantly impact on the distribution of the workforce. Hence, changes which have occurred between 1993 and 1998 are most likely to be the result of short-term solutions such as increasing the numbers of temporary resident overseas-trained doctors, or the outcomes of longer term planning which has been in place for several years, such as the Government's Rural Incentive Program.

State and Territory distribution of medical practitioners

In December 1998 the distribution of the medical workforce had the following features:

- There was a 26.8% difference between the States and Territories with the lowest and highest supply. There were 220.3 *clinicians* per 100,000 population in Western Australia, 225.6 in Queensland, 233.5 in Tasmania, 239.1 in the Northern Territory, 243.4 in Victoria, 255.1 in New South Wales, 273.4 in South Australia and 279.4 in the Australian Capital Territory (Table 5). It should be noted that the ACT provides a significant amount of medical services to residents of New South Wales.
- There were 87.5 *medical specialists* per 100,000 population in Australia – up from 85.9 the previous year. Across the States and Territories the rates varied from 99.7 per 100,000 in South Australia and 96.9 in Victoria to 72.6 in Queensland, 72.0 in Tasmania and 59.9 in the Northern Territory (Table 5). A significant but unquantified amount of specialist services are provided to the Northern Territory by specialists, mainly based in South Australia, who fly-in for periods of up to a week at a time.

Rural and remote medical workforce

An equitable distribution of primary care workforce provision between rural and remote areas and capital city and other metropolitan areas has been a planning priority for Commonwealth, State and local governments and medical professional bodies for many years. A number of schemes have been introduced to attract and retain doctors in rural areas.

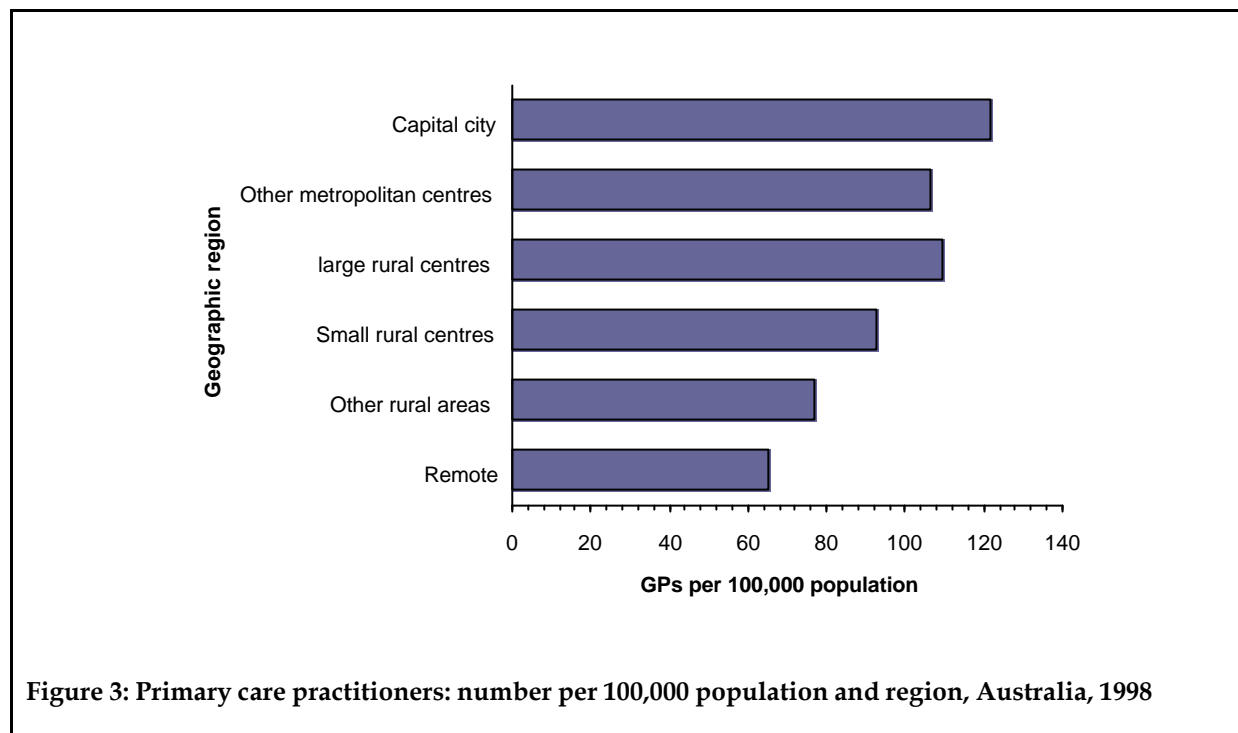
In 1998, there were 7,757 medical practitioners who worked in a rural or remote area in their main job – 15.6% of all medical practitioners (Table 27). This contrasts with the overall population distribution of 28.7% living in rural and remote areas in 1998.

There were 143.6 practising medical practitioners per 100,000 population employed in their main job in rural and remote areas compared with 142.8 in 1996 and 144.0 in 1997. This compares with 306.3 per 100,000 population in capital city and other metropolitan areas in 1998, 306.2 per 100,000 population in 1997 and 308.2 per 100,000 population in 1996.

Additional features of the medical workforce in rural and remote areas in 1998 included the following.

- 3,005 (38.7%) worked in their main job in a large rural centre; 1,890 (24.4%) worked in a small rural centre; 2,259 (29.1%) worked in other rural areas; and the remaining 604 (7.8%) worked in remote areas (Table 27).
- The 143.6 practising medical practitioners per 100,000 population in rural and remote areas varied across geographic region – 266.9 per 100,000 population in large rural centres; 154.3 in small rural centres; 91.1 in other rural areas; and 105.2 in remote areas. It also varied across States and Territories, from a high of 177.8 in the Northern Territory to a low of 113.6 in South Australia (Table 28).

- There were 109.7 primary care practitioners per 100,000 population in large rural centres (one practitioner per 912 population), 93.0 per 100,000 in small rural centres (one practitioner per 1,075 population), 77.2 per 100,000 in other rural areas (one per 1,295 population) and 65.8 per 100,000 population in remote areas (one per 1,520 population). In comparison, there were 122.0 primary care practitioners per 100,000 population in capital cities (one per 820 population) and 107.0 per 100,000 in other metropolitan areas (one per 935 population) (Table 5).



- In remote areas the lower provision of primary care practitioners is partially offset by a higher provision of non-specialist hospital doctors with 15.3 practitioners per 100,000 population (one practitioner per 6,536 population) in remote areas compared with 8.3 per 100,000 (one practitioner per 12,408 population) in small rural centres and 2.6 per 100,000 (one practitioner per 38,462 population) in other rural areas (Table 6).
- 60.2% of practitioners working mainly in rural and remote areas were employed in primary care; 25.7% were specialists; 7.4% were hospital non-specialists; 2.6% were specialists-in-training; and the remaining 4.1% were non-clinicians. In comparison, in metropolitan areas 39.3% of all medical practitioners were working in primary care; 35.2% were specialists; 9.0% were hospital non-specialists; 10.4% were specialists-in-training; and 6.2% were non-clinicians (Table 6).
- The work setting differed across geographic region and reflected the differing medical occupation mix of practitioners in the regions. The proportion of practitioners working in private rooms varied from 55.8% in capital cities to 84.5% in other rural areas and the proportion in acute care hospitals from 33.0% to 11.1%. Remote areas had the lowest proportion working from private rooms (45.9%), with 29.3% working in acute care hospitals and 12.3% working in an Aboriginal health service (Table 27).
- 70.1% of medical practitioners employed in rural and remote areas worked in their main job in private rooms; 22.9% worked in acute care hospitals; and the remaining

7.0% were employed in other work settings. In metropolitan areas, 56.2% of practitioners worked from private rooms in their main job, 32.9% worked in acute care hospitals and 10.9% worked in other work settings (Table 27).

- 1,829 (23.6%) medical practitioners in the rural medical workforce were female compared with 28.9% in metropolitan areas. This proportion ranged from 20.9% in small rural areas to 29.3% in remote areas (Table 27).
- The distribution of rural practitioners across occupation differed by gender. For males, 57.3% were employed in primary care and 30.2% were specialists, while 69.5% of females were employed in primary care and 10.8% were specialists (Table 81 supplementary tables).
- Medical practitioners employed in rural and remote areas worked an average of 51.1 hours per week compared with 48.0 hours per week in metropolitan areas. This average was higher in remote areas (52.2 hours) as 87.9% of doctors in remote areas were working full-time (35 hours or more per week) (Table 27).
- 24.5% of rural and remote medical practitioners in 1998 had gained their initial qualification overseas – and this was higher (30.8%) in remote areas. Some 21.5% of all Australian employed medical practitioners gained their initial medical qualification overseas.
- Of the 1,901 rural and remote medical practitioners who gained their initial qualification overseas, 56.0% qualified in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 15.6% in Asia, 9.6% in New Zealand, and the remaining 18.8% in other countries.

It is expected that in time an increase in the proportion of medical students with a rural background will result in an increase in the proportion of Australian medical graduates willing to practise in rural areas. In 1999, 11.9% of students commencing initial medical degrees were from rural and remote areas compared with 9.5% to 11.6% for the nine-year period 1989 to 1997, and 13.3% in 1998 (Table 104 supplementary tables).

Female medical practitioners

In *Female Participation In The Australian Medical Workforce* (AMWAC and AIHW 1996) it was estimated that an average female GP over a lifetime will work 66.0% of the hours of an average male GP, while for the average female specialist this proportion was 74.9%. The data also indicated that female doctors are relatively more likely to practise in metropolitan areas than male doctors, and that female medical students are much more likely than males to choose general practice as a career path and less likely to select specialty practice, especially surgery. A rising proportion of female doctors in the medical workforce may therefore over time be expected to affect both the supply and distribution of medical services unless these characteristics of the female medical workforce change over time, along trends in other professions.

Features of the female medical workforce in 1998 were:

- There were 13,736 females in the *employed medical workforce* of whom 12,809 were clinicians representing 28.1% and 27.8% of the medical and clinician workforce respectively – up from 25.2% and 25.0% respectively in 1993 (Table 3).
- The age distribution of female medical practitioners reflected the general pattern of increasing female participation in higher education and employment. In 1998, females were 49.4% of *employed medical practitioners* aged less than 25 years, 42.8% of those 25–34 years 34.1% of those 35–44 years, 22.3% of those 45–54 years, 14.3% of those

aged 55–64 years, and 9.7% of those aged 65–74 years and 8.6% of those aged 75 years or more (Table 8). Female participation will continue to increase as the female portion of students commencing initial medical degrees increased from 43.6% in 1989 to 52.7% in 1999 after exceeding 50% for the first time in 1998 (Table 39).

- Female practitioners were 33.2% of the primary care workforce overall but were 53.5% of the primary care workforce aged 25–34 years and 42.1% of those aged 35–44 years (Table 8). Females were 57.8% of the GP trainees and a continuation of this pattern will lead to a relatively rapid rise in the proportion of female GPs over the next decade (Table 54).

Hours worked

Hours worked are of particular workforce planning interest because:

- Apparently excessive hours worked per week on a regular basis, such as 65 hours per week or more, may indicate workforce shortage.
- Internationally, there have been campaigns to change a medical training culture of excessive hours being the norm for junior hospital doctors. Such hours are considered to be detrimental to doctor performance and therefore not in the interests of quality patient care, while there is also concern about the impact of high levels of stress on doctors from overwork. In 1998 the Australian Medical Association launched a campaign for safer working hours. The *British Medical Journal* (28 November 1998) reported that the European Commission has proposed making it illegal from 1999 for junior doctors in European Union countries to work more than 54 hours a week on average over four months, and that governments would be given seven years to reduce this to 48 hours. Such a reduction in working hours may require significant additional employment of hospital non-specialist doctors.
- Increasing part-time employment, particularly with a rising proportion of female doctors, suggests that training numbers may need to be boosted to meet future workforce requirements.

The medical workforce has shown the same pattern of hours worked as the workforce in general with the average hours worked remaining static over time but increases in the proportion working less than 35 hours per week and those working more than 40 hours per week. Trends in hours worked between 1994 and 1998 were:

- Average hours worked for all clinicians were almost unchanged from 48.1 hours in 1994 to 48.8 hours in 1998, while those working 65 or more hours per week increased from 10.8% in 1994 to 17.0% in 1998 (Table 84 supplementary tables).
- In general practice, the rise in the proportion of female doctors has left the average hours worked of all GPs virtually unchanged from 44.9 hours in 1994 to 45.3 hours in 1998 with an increase from 9.6% to 14.1% in those working 65 or more hours per week as the number working less than 35 hours per week has increased from 24.0% to 26.6% of total GPs.
- In the hospital non-specialist workforce, average hours worked were 52.6 in 1994 and 50.2 in 1998 while the proportion working 65 hours or more per week was 7.7% in 1994 and 11.1% in 1998.
- Among specialists-in-training, where the proportion of females increased from 29.4% to 33.8%, average hours worked were 55.4 in 1994 and 54.4 in 1998 while the proportion working 65 hours or more per week was 22.1% in 1994 and 20.6% in 1998.

Other features of hours worked in 1998 included the following.

- In the primary care practitioner workforce, male vocationally registered general practitioners (VRGPs) worked an average of 51.3 hours per week and female VRGPs worked an average of 33.9 hours per week, mainly because 52.6% of females and only 11.5% of males worked fewer than 35 hours per week.
- Some 4.0% of male and 1.2% of female primary care practitioners respectively worked 80 or more hours per week. These proportions almost doubled in small rural centres, other rural and remote areas (7.2% for males and 2.2% for females).
- The average hours per week worked by primary care practitioners varies with the age of the practitioner particularly for females. The average hours worked by female GPs declines from around 40 hours per week for the 25–29 age group to around 30 hours per week for the 35–39 age group and then rises steadily to just above 40 hours per week for the 55–59 age group before declining. The average hours for male GPs rises to around 55 hours per week for the 40–44 age group and remains relatively stable until age 50–54 years before declining steadily approaching retirement (Figure 3).

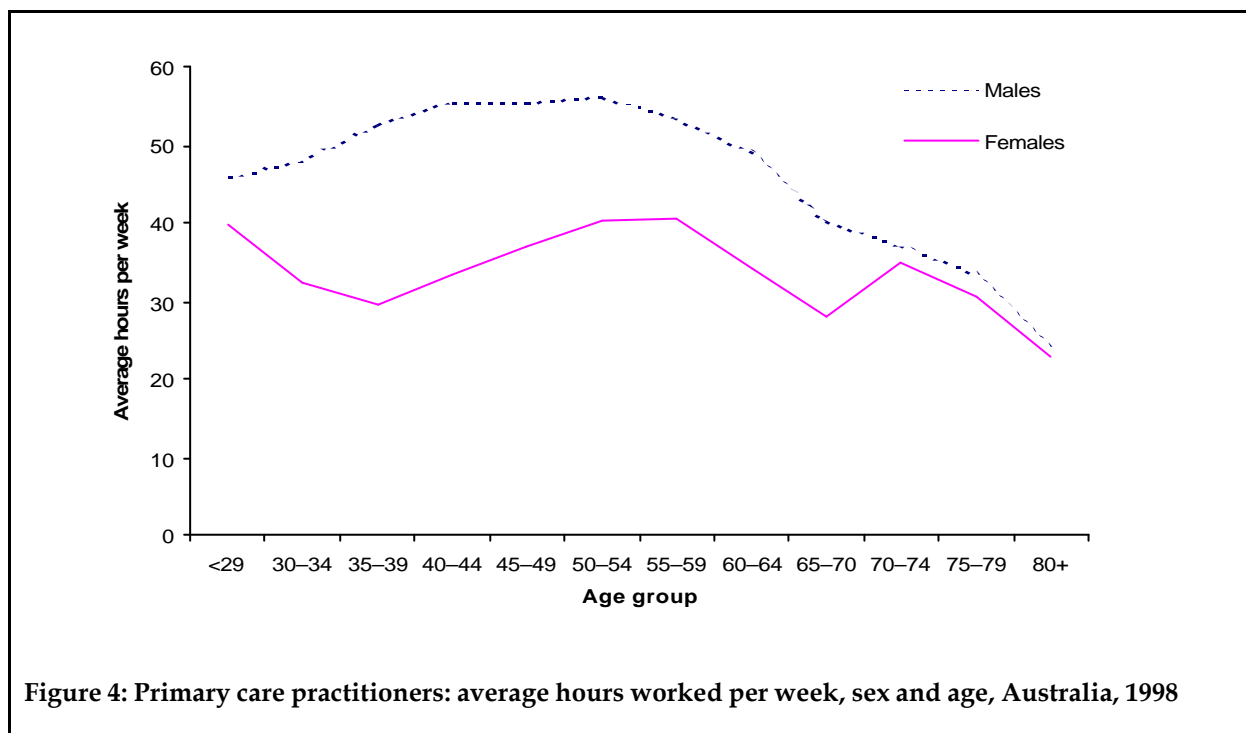


Figure 4: Primary care practitioners: average hours worked per week, sex and age, Australia, 1998

- 60.4% of male specialists worked 50 hours or more per week compared with 32.3% of females. Males worked an average of 51.4 hours per week and females an average of 41.4 hours.
- The highest proportions of doctors reporting working 80 or more hours per week were surgeons (14.9%), internal medicine specialists (10.2%), specialists-in-training (8.2%), and vocationally registered general practitioners (5.5%) (Table 9 and Figure 4). The specialties where more than 30% of the practitioners reported working more than 65 hours per week were cardiology, medical oncology, renal medicine, thoracic medicine, forensic pathology, pathological immunology, general surgery, cardiothoracic surgery, neurosurgery, orthopaedic surgery, paediatric surgery, urology and vascular surgery (Table 64 supplementary tables).

- Only 4.3% of male and 3.8% of female interns and RMOs worked less than 35 hours per week, while 18.4% of males and 15.8% of females worked more than 65 hours per week.

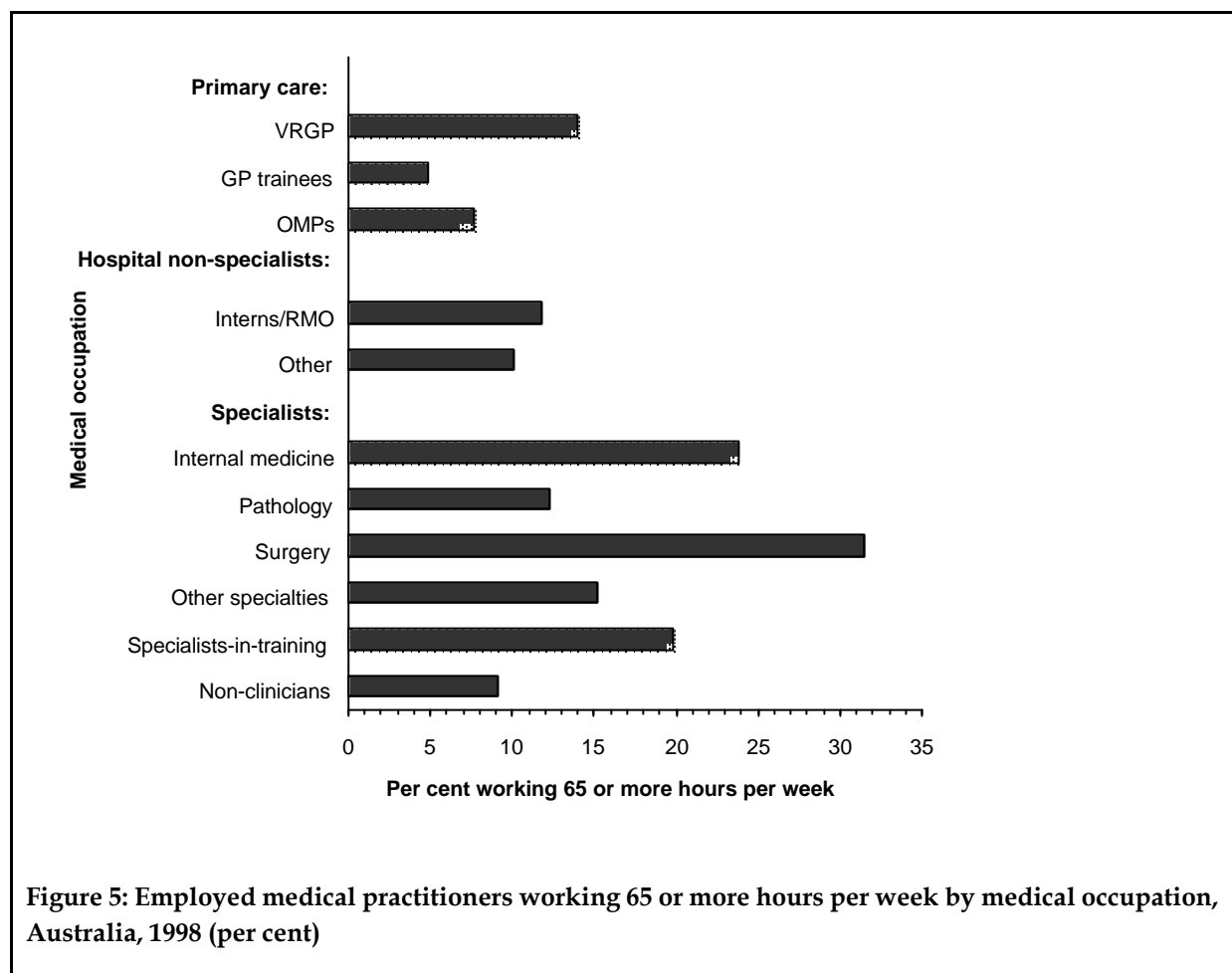


Figure 5: Employed medical practitioners working 65 or more hours per week by medical occupation, Australia, 1998 (per cent)

- The supply shortage of medical practitioners in rural and remote regions is reflected in the working hours of practitioners in those areas. Medical practitioners employed in rural and remote areas worked an average of 51.1 hours per week compared with 48.0 hours per week in metropolitan areas. The average was highest in other rural areas (52.5 hours) as 23.5% of doctors in other rural areas were working 65 or more hours per week. Some 20.4% of rural practitioners and 19.8% of remote practitioners worked 65 hours or more per week, compared with 14.8% in metropolitan centres (Table 27).
- Average hours per week worked by male VRGPs increased relatively uniformly across geographic regions from 51.7 hours in capital cities to 59.2 hours in small rural centres and then declined to 58.6 hours in other rural areas and 57.3 hours in remote areas. Female VRGPs worked an average of around 34 hours per week in metropolitan and large rural centres, 40.3 hours in small rural centres 37.8 hours in other rural areas and 46.8 hours in remote areas (Table 53 supplementary tables).

Aboriginal medical practitioners and health service employment

At the 1996 population census, there were 29 general medical practitioners, 12 medical practitioners in training, 20 specialists and also 21 medical administrators who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. The specialists included five pathologists and four surgeons (ABS, unpublished data).

In 1999, there were 21 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who commenced basic medical training and a total of 63 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in basic medical training at Australian universities (Table 110, supplementary tables).

In 1998, there were 9 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who completed medical training. Over the ten-year period 1989–98 there were 43 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who completed basic medical training with 41.9% of these graduating from the University of Newcastle. (Table 116, supplementary tables) These students were 0.4% of Australian students who graduated over the period compared to the 2.1% of the population who identify as Indigenous (1996 population census, ABS).

In December 1998 there were 698 medical practitioners who indicated that the employment setting of their main, second or third job was an Aboriginal health service (Table 29). For 309 of these, it was their main job (Table 91).

Of the 698 practitioners working in an Aboriginal Health Service:

- 36.4% were female compared to the 28.1% of the medical workforce who are female (Tables 3 and 28);
- 45.0% were primary care practitioners; 39.1% were specialists; 4.9% were hospital non-specialists; 5.4% were specialists-in-training; and the remaining 5.4% worked in a non-clinical field including administration and education. This distribution of occupation is close to that in the medical workforce (Tables 28 and 3);
- 62.7% were employed in a metropolitan area (Table 28);
- 61.1% worked part-time (less than 35 hours per week) compared with 18.8% of clinicians generally. The average was 20.7 hours per week compared with 48.8 hours per week for all clinicians.

Medical education and training

In 1999 there were 1,334 Australian citizen and permanent resident students who commenced undergraduate medicine courses. During 1994–96, there had been a hiatus in students commencing initial medicine courses while Flinders University, the University of Queensland and the University of Sydney introduced a four-year postgraduate degree medical course in place of the previous six-year undergraduate course. Each university had a two-year transition period. The first intake to the new course at Flinders University was in 1996 and intakes to the new courses at the University of Queensland and the University of Sydney began in 1997. The University of Sydney reached its planned annual intake of 186 new students (actual 189) in the 1999 academic year.

General practitioner trainees practise under the supervision of an RACGP Fellow. The Commonwealth Government's Medical Training Review Panel collects data from the medical colleges on the numbers of training positions and trainees. The RACGP reported that there were 1,478 general practice trainees in 1999 (Department of Health and Aged Care 1999).

The 1998 AIHW medical labour force survey identified the following characteristics of GP trainees:

- 57.8% were female (Table 51).
- 67.5% of male trainees were located in metropolitan centres, 27.9% in rural areas and 4.7% in remote areas. Females were less likely to work in rural areas – 76.5% were located in metropolitan centres, 21.6% in rural areas and 1.8% in remote areas.
- 71.2% self-reported as mainly working as primary care practitioners and 28.8% as mainly working as hospital non-specialist doctors (Table 51).
- Acute care hospitals provide the work setting for 48.2% of RACGP trainees with 43.9% reporting that their main job was in private rooms (Table 54).
- 57.8% of RACGP trainees were female and the female proportion was almost identical for those who reported as primary care practitioners and hospital non-specialists.
- 29.3% of female trainees worked fewer than 35 hours per week and averaged 39.7 hours per week, compared with 8.1% of males working fewer than 35 hours per week and a weekly average of 48.1 hours.
- There was a significant difference between the hours worked by those who reported as primary care practitioners and those who reported as hospital non-specialists. The males who reported as primary care practitioners worked an average of 45.8 hours per week and the females worked an average of 36.2 hours per week. Males who reported as hospital non-specialist doctors worked an average of 56.1 hours per week and females an average of 50.0 hours per week (Table 54).
- 39.5% of female trainees who reported as primary care practitioners worked fewer than 35 hours per week, compared with 1.5% of those who reported as hospital non-specialists. 11.5% of the male trainees who reported as primary care practitioners worked less than 35 hours per week and no male hospital non-specialist reported working less than 35 hours per week.
- The average age of RACGP trainees was 32.2 years for males and 31.8 years for females (Table 54).

The AIHW medical labour force survey enumerated 4,473 specialists-in-training in 1998. In the labour force survey specialists-in-training are self-identified (Table 3).

In 1999, the Medical Training Review Panel (MTRP) reported that there were 4,126 clinician specialists-in-training in Australia – 2,861 in advanced training positions and 1,265 in basic training positions (Department of Health and Aged Care 1999). The MTRP reported 4,062 trainees in 1997 and 4,120 in 1998. The MTRP data exclude the majority of adult medicine and paediatric medicine basic trainees who could be expected to report as specialists-in-training in the AIHW survey.

Temporary resident doctors

State health authorities during the 1990s have made increasing use of temporary resident overseas-trained doctors (TRDs) to fill positions in hospitals, general practice and locum services. The number of temporary resident doctors increased from 893 in 1993–94 to 2,224 in 1998–99 – an increase of 124%, with most of the increase occurring in the last three years (Table 34).

Of the 2,224 TRDs, 687 came for a stay of more than a year and 1,537 for a stay of one year or less. Of these, 57.2% had previously resided in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 12.2% in Asia, 11.3% in New Zealand and 6.9% in South Africa.

Occupational trainees represented 32.9% of the TRDs entering Australia in 1998–99 and these make a significant contribution to the hospital workforce in most States (Table 35).

Most TRDs entered for a stay of less than 12 months with the average expected stay being one year. Of the overseas-trained temporary resident medical practitioners included in the AIHW medical labour force survey:

- 23.7% were employed in primary care, 35.6% were hospital non-specialists, 9.7% were specialists, 25.9% were specialists-in-training and the remaining 5.0% were non-clinicians (Table 97).
- 39.4% had obtained their initial qualification in Asia, 21.7% in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 16.7% in New Zealand, 11.2% in Australia and 11.1% in other countries.

In addition to the TRDs, in 1998–99, there were 604 Australian doctors who returned to Australia after working overseas for a year or more (Table 36). The time series data show more doctors returning after a long-term overseas stay than depart, and this may be due to misclassification in the data or an extension of the stay overseas.

Offsetting the flow of TRDs to Australia was the departure of Australian-trained doctors for overseas to gain experience or for further training. During 1998–99, there were 421 Australian citizen or permanent resident medical practitioners who left Australia to take up temporary employment overseas for more than a year. Of these, 36.8% were intending to work in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 23.3% in Asia, 22.1% in the United States of America or Canada and 3.1% in New Zealand (Table 36). Data are not available on the number of Australians departing for employment overseas for periods of less than a year.

There were 687 TRDs who had been in Australia for a year or more who departed in 1998–99. Data are not available on the number of departing TRDs who had been in Australia for less than a year.

A more detailed analysis of the temporary resident doctor workforce may be found in the 1999 AMWAC report *Temporary Resident Doctors in Australia*.

Permanent migration and Australian Medical Council approvals

A significant source of permanent additions to the Australian medical workforce 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 (AMC). In 1998–99, there were 408 medical practitioners who were citizens of foreign countries who permanently migrated to Australia. Of these 39.5% had previously resided in Asia, 14.1% in New Zealand, and 16.3% in the United Kingdom or Ireland (Table 32). Historically, many of these permanent migrants have been unable to meet Australian registration requirements and have been unable to practise in Australia. It is not known how many of the 232 Australian citizen or permanent residents who identified as medical practitioners departing Australia permanently were in this category (Table 32).

In 1998–99, a total of 220 permanent resident overseas-trained medical practitioners passed the AMC's clinical examination and were eligible for registration (Table 33). A further 59 overseas-trained specialists qualified for registration after recognition of their qualifications by a specialty College and the AMC.

Tables

Table 2: Employed clinician medical practitioners: States and Territories, 1993–98

| Year | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1993 | 15,036 | 10,659 | 6,902 | 3,912 | 3,597 | 1,019 | 398 | 778 | 42,300 |
| 1994 | 15,456 | 10,838 | 7,137 | 3,951 | 3,781 | 1,066 | 383 | 791 | 43,404 |
| 1995 | 15,739 | 11,142 | 7,430 | 4,037 | 3,960 | 1,067 | 406 | 802 | 44,583 |
| 1996 | 16,045 | 11,304 | 7,521 | 4,068 | 4,015 | 1,095 | 414 | 836 | 45,298 |
| 1997 | 16,117 | 11,306 | 7,657 | 4,033 | 4,044 | 1,098 | 433 | 842 | 45,532 |
| 1998 | 16,263 | 11,402 | 7,856 | 4,072 | 4,066 | 1,099 | 457 | 861 | 46,078 |
| Number per 100,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 249.2 | 238.0 | 219.2 | 267.3 | 213.0 | 215.6 | 230.7 | 259.2 | 238.2 |
| 1994 | 253.8 | 240.8 | 221.5 | 269.2 | 220.3 | 225.2 | 218.9 | 261.7 | 241.8 |
| 1995 | 255.1 | 245.4 | 224.9 | 274.4 | 226.4 | 225.1 | 225.2 | 262.3 | 245.1 |
| 1996 | 257.1 | 246.6 | 223.2 | 275.5 | 225.3 | 230.8 | 224.6 | 270.9 | 245.9 |
| 1997 | 255.8 | 244.3 | 223.6 | 272.1 | 223.2 | 232.4 | 230.0 | 274.2 | 244.6 |
| 1998 | 255.1 | 243.4 | 225.6 | 273.4 | 220.3 | 233.5 | 239.1 | 279.4 | 244.5 |

Table 3: Employed medical practitioners: occupation and sex, Australia, 1993–98

| Occupation | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 ^(r) | 1997 ^(r) | 1998 | % change 1993 to 1998 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Males | | | | | | | |
| Primary care practitioners | 13,255 | 13,364 | 13,586 | 13,828 | 13,748 | 13,924 | 5.1 |
| Hospital non-specialists | 2,420 | 2,620 | 2,736 | 2,643 | 2,586 | 2,521 | 4.2 |
| Specialists | 13,177 | 13,151 | 13,344 | 13,408 | 13,471 | 13,919 | 5.6 |
| Specialists-in-training | 2,863 | 2,969 | 2,920 | 3,013 | 3,052 | 2,904 | 1.5 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | <i>31,714</i> | <i>32,104</i> | <i>32,585</i> | <i>32,891</i> | <i>32,857</i> | <i>33,269</i> | <i>4.9</i> |
| Non-clinicians | 1,894 | 1,773 | 1,884 | 1,607 | 1,833 | 1,929 | 1.9 |
| Total | 33,608 | 33,877 | 34,470 | 34,498 | 34,690 | 35,198 | 4.7 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| Primary care practitioners | 5,664 | 5,989 | 6,351 | 6,614 | 6,760 | 6,927 | 22.3 |
| Hospital non-specialists | 1,647 | 1,890 | 2,033 | 2,005 | 1,875 | 1,741 | 5.7 |
| Specialists | 2,064 | 2,131 | 2,260 | 2,338 | 2,484 | 2,571 | 24.6 |
| Specialists-in-training | 1,211 | 1,289 | 1,353 | 1,450 | 1,555 | 1,569 | 29.6 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | <i>10,586</i> | <i>11,299</i> | <i>11,998</i> | <i>12,407</i> | <i>12,675</i> | <i>12,809</i> | <i>21.0</i> |
| Non-clinicians | 732 | 766 | 863 | 733 | 841 | 927 | 26.7 |
| Total | 11,317 | 12,065 | 12,861 | 13,140 | 13,516 | 13,736 | 21.4 |
| Persons | | | | | | | |
| Primary care practitioners | 18,918 | 19,353 | 19,938 | 20,441 | 20,508 | 20,851 | 10.2 |
| Hospital non-specialists | 4,067 | 4,510 | 4,769 | 4,648 | 4,461 | 4,262 | 4.8 |
| Specialists | 15,240 | 15,283 | 15,604 | 15,746 | 15,955 | 16,490 | 8.2 |
| Specialists-in-training | 4,074 | 4,258 | 4,273 | 4,463 | 4,607 | 4,474 | 9.8 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | <i>42,300</i> | <i>43,404</i> | <i>44,583</i> | <i>45,298</i> | <i>45,532</i> | <i>46,078</i> | <i>8.9</i> |
| Non-clinicians | 2,626 | 2,539 | 2,748 | 2,340 | 2,674 | 2,857 | 8.8 |
| Total | 44,925 | 45,942 | 47,331 | 47,638 | 48,206 | 48,934 | 8.9 |
| Per cent female | | | | | | | |
| Primary care practitioners | 29.9 | 30.9 | 31.9 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 33.2 | .. |
| Hospital non-specialists | 40.5 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 40.9 | .. |
| Specialists | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 15.6 | .. |
| Specialists-in-training | 29.7 | 30.3 | 31.7 | 32.5 | 33.8 | 35.1 | .. |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | <i>25.0</i> | <i>26.0</i> | <i>26.9</i> | <i>27.4</i> | <i>27.8</i> | <i>27.8</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Non-clinicians | 27.9 | 30.2 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 32.5 | .. |
| Total | 25.2 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 28.1 | .. |
| Number per 100,000 population | | | | | | | |
| Primary care practitioners | 106.5 | 107.8 | 109.6 | 111.0 | 110.2 | 110.6 | 3.8 |
| Hospital non-specialists | 22.9 | 25.1 | 26.2 | 25.2 | 24.0 | 22.6 | - 1.3 |
| Specialists | 85.8 | 85.1 | 85.8 | 85.5 | 85.7 | 87.5 | 1.9 |
| Specialists-in-training | 22.9 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 23.7 | 3.5 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | <i>238.2</i> | <i>241.8</i> | <i>245.1</i> | <i>245.9</i> | <i>244.6</i> | <i>244.5</i> | <i>2.6</i> |
| Non-clinicians | 14.8 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 12.7 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 2.5 |
| Total | 253.0 | 256.0 | 260.2 | 258.6 | 259.0 | 259.6 | 2.6 |

Note: Prior to 1995, Victoria used a questionnaire that was not standardised with the other States and Territories. The main effect was that specialists-in-training were included in the data for specialists or hospital non-specialists. Therefore, the 1993 and 1994 Victorian data for occupation have been estimated based on the distribution of these occupations in 1995 and 1996.

(r) Revision of estimates published in previous reports. See 'Explanatory note'.

Table 4: Employed medical practitioners: occupation and sex, States and Territories, 1998

| Occupation | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 11,799 | 8,417 | 5,611 | 2,906 | 2,887 | 790 | 292 | 568 | 33,269 |
| Primary care | 4,832 | 3,582 | 2,419 | 1,194 | 1,188 | 383 | 119 | 211 | 13,926 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 1,030 | 383 | 556 | 193 | 214 | 50 | 44 | 50 | 2,521 |
| Specialist | 4,850 | 3,800 | 2,154 | 1,231 | 1,224 | 299 | 101 | 259 | 13,918 |
| Specialist-in-training | 1,086 | 652 | 481 | 288 | 261 | 58 | 28 | 48 | 2,903 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 681 | 464 | 233 | 202 | 201 | 48 | 29 | 72 | 1,929 |
| Administrator | 148 | 106 | 38 | 40 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 376 |
| Teacher/educator | 42 | 40 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 138 |
| Researcher | 63 | 54 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 175 |
| Public health physician | 70 | 39 | 55 | 31 | 50 | 14 | 16 | 9 | 283 |
| Occupational health physician | 66 | 61 | 21 | 28 | 34 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 229 |
| Other | 291 | 164 | 93 | 72 | 64 | 17 | 2 | 25 | 728 |
| Total | 12,479 | 8,881 | 5,844 | 3,108 | 3,088 | 837 | 321 | 640 | 35,198 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 4,464 | 2,986 | 2,246 | 1,166 | 1,180 | 310 | 165 | 293 | 12,809 |
| Primary care | 2,248 | 1,735 | 1,221 | 604 | 634 | 210 | 101 | 173 | 6,926 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 734 | 151 | 391 | 149 | 194 | 40 | 31 | 50 | 1,741 |
| Specialist | 898 | 739 | 374 | 254 | 216 | 40 | 13 | 37 | 2,572 |
| Specialist-in-training | 584 | 361 | 259 | 158 | 136 | 19 | 19 | 33 | 1,570 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 366 | 207 | 122 | 96 | 86 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 927 |
| Administrator | 77 | 28 | 29 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 168 |
| Teacher/educator | 19 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 53 |
| Researcher | 48 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 |
| Public health physician | 44 | 31 | 33 | 28 | 31 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 193 |
| Occupational health physician | 18 | 20 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| Other | 160 | 74 | 49 | 47 | 29 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 371 |
| Total | 4,830 | 3,193 | 2,368 | 1,261 | 1,265 | 323 | 180 | 315 | 13,736 |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 16,263 | 11,402 | 7,856 | 4,072 | 4,066 | 1,099 | 457 | 861 | 46,078 |
| Primary care | 7,080 | 5,316 | 3,640 | 1,798 | 1,821 | 593 | 220 | 384 | 20,852 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 1,765 | 534 | 948 | 343 | 408 | 90 | 75 | 100 | 4,263 |
| Specialist | 5,748 | 4,539 | 2,528 | 1,485 | 1,440 | 339 | 115 | 296 | 16,490 |
| Specialist-in-training | 1,670 | 1,013 | 740 | 446 | 397 | 78 | 47 | 81 | 4,473 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 1,047 | 671 | 355 | 297 | 287 | 61 | 44 | 94 | 2,857 |
| Administrator | 225 | 135 | 67 | 50 | 40 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 545 |
| Teacher/educator | 61 | 61 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 191 |
| Researcher | 111 | 88 | 18 | 14 | 23 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 271 |
| Public health physician | 113 | 70 | 87 | 59 | 80 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 476 |
| Occupational health physician | 84 | 80 | 22 | 34 | 34 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 275 |
| Other | 451 | 238 | 142 | 119 | 93 | 22 | 2 | 33 | 1,099 |
| Total | 17,309 | 12,074 | 8,211 | 4,369 | 4,354 | 1,161 | 502 | 955 | 48,934 |

Table 5: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, States and Territories, 1998

| Occupation | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| <i>Clinician</i> | 16,263 | 11,402 | 7,856 | 4,072 | 4,066 | 1,099 | 457 | 861 | 46,078 |
| <i>Primary care</i> | 7,080 | 5,316 | 3,640 | 1,798 | 1,821 | 593 | 220 | 384 | 20,852 |
| VRGP | 6,092 | 4,589 | 3,083 | 1,564 | 1,553 | 524 | 174 | 337 | 17,916 |
| RACGP trainee | 293 | 206 | 192 | 92 | 107 | 28 | 25 | 14 | 958 |
| OMPs | 694 | 521 | 365 | 142 | 161 | 41 | 22 | 33 | 1,979 |
| <i>Hospital non-specialist</i> | 1,765 | 534 | 948 | 343 | 408 | 90 | 75 | 100 | 4,263 |
| Intern/RMO | 1,418 | 222 | 658 | 236 | 320 | 68 | 52 | 71 | 3,046 |
| Other | 347 | 312 | 289 | 107 | 88 | 22 | 23 | 29 | 1,217 |
| <i>Specialist</i> | 5,748 | 4,539 | 2,528 | 1,485 | 1,440 | 339 | 115 | 296 | 16,490 |
| Internal medicine | 1,597 | 1,143 | 647 | 407 | 369 | 81 | 40 | 94 | 4,377 |
| Pathology | 279 | 151 | 106 | 67 | 87 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 722 |
| Surgery | 996 | 808 | 471 | 280 | 254 | 57 | 21 | 52 | 2,937 |
| Other specialties | 2,876 | 2,437 | 1,305 | 731 | 731 | 189 | 47 | 138 | 8,454 |
| Specialist-in-training | 1,670 | 1,013 | 740 | 446 | 397 | 78 | 47 | 81 | 4,473 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 1,047 | 671 | 355 | 297 | 287 | 61 | 44 | 94 | 2,857 |
| Administrator | 225 | 135 | 67 | 50 | 40 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 545 |
| Teacher/educator | 61 | 61 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 191 |
| Researcher | 111 | 88 | 18 | 14 | 23 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 271 |
| Public health physician | 113 | 70 | 87 | 59 | 80 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 476 |
| Occupational health physician | 84 | 80 | 22 | 34 | 34 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 275 |
| Other | 451 | 238 | 142 | 119 | 93 | 22 | 2 | 33 | 1,099 |
| Total employed practitioners | 17,309 | 12,074 | 8,211 | 4,369 | 4,354 | 1,161 | 502 | 955 | 48,934 |

(per 100,000 population)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Clinician</i> | 255.1 | 243.4 | 225.6 | 273.4 | 220.3 | 233.5 | 239.1 | 279.4 | 244.5 |
| <i>Primary care</i> | 111.0 | 113.5 | 104.5 | 120.7 | 98.7 | 125.9 | 115.1 | 124.5 | 110.6 |
| VRGP | 95.5 | 98.0 | 88.5 | 105.0 | 84.1 | 111.2 | 90.7 | 109.2 | 95.1 |
| RACGP trainee | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| OMPs | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.5 |
| <i>Hospital non-specialist</i> | 27.7 | 11.4 | 27.2 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 19.1 | 39.4 | 32.5 | 22.6 |
| Intern/RMO | 22.2 | 4.7 | 18.9 | 15.8 | 17.4 | 14.3 | 27.2 | 23.1 | 16.2 |
| Other | 5.4 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 6.5 |
| <i>Specialist</i> | 90.2 | 96.9 | 72.6 | 99.7 | 78.0 | 72.0 | 59.9 | 96.0 | 87.5 |
| Internal medicine | 25.1 | 24.4 | 18.6 | 27.3 | 20.0 | 17.2 | 20.9 | 30.4 | 23.2 |
| Pathology | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Surgery | 15.6 | 17.2 | 13.5 | 18.8 | 13.7 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 16.8 | 15.6 |
| Other specialties | 45.1 | 52.0 | 37.5 | 49.1 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 24.7 | 44.6 | 44.9 |
| Specialist-in-training | 26.2 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 30.0 | 21.5 | 16.5 | 24.7 | 26.4 | 23.7 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 16.4 | 14.3 | 10.2 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 13.0 | 23.1 | 30.4 | 15.2 |
| Administrator | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| Teacher/educator | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Researcher | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 1.4 |
| Public health physician | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 14.6 | 5.8 | 2.5 |
| Occupational health physician | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 1.5 |
| Other | 7.1 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 5.8 |
| Total employed practitioners | 271.5 | 257.8 | 235.8 | 293.3 | 235.9 | 246.5 | 262.2 | 309.7 | 259.6 |

Population at 31 Dec. 1998 (prelim)^(a) 6,376,179 4,683,828 3,482,304 1,489,543 1,845,549 470,939 191,321 308,353 18,848,016

(a) Source: AIHW from ABS 30 June 1998 regional data. Excludes Jervis Bay, Cocos Islands and Christmas Island.

Table 6: Employed medical practitioners: occupation and region of main job, 1998

| Occupation | Region of main job | | | | | | Total |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Capital city | Other metro centre | Large rural centre | Small rural centre | Other rural area | Remote area | |
| <i>Primary care practitioners</i> | 14,656 | 1,530 | 1,235 | 1,140 | 1,914 | 378 | 20,852 |
| VRGPs | 12,541 | 1,305 | 1,087 | 1,021 | 1,671 | 290 | 17,916 |
| RACGP trainees | 588 | 79 | 73 | 58 | 128 | 32 | 958 |
| OMPs | 1,526 | 147 | 76 | 61 | 114 | 55 | 1,979 |
| <i>Non-specialist hospital doctors</i> | 3,323 | 363 | 323 | 102 | 64 | 88 | 4,263 |
| Interns/RMOs | 2,503 | 251 | 184 | 52 | 22 | 34 | 3,046 |
| Other | 820 | 112 | 139 | 50 | 42 | 54 | 1,217 |
| <i>Specialists</i> | 13,371 | 1,127 | 1,168 | 555 | 202 | 67 | 16,490 |
| Internal medicine | 3,649 | 280 | 261 | 127 | 40 | 20 | 4,377 |
| Pathology | 604 | 44 | 45 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 722 |
| Surgery | 2,231 | 238 | 250 | 134 | 62 | 21 | 2,937 |
| Other specialties | 6,886 | 565 | 612 | 268 | 97 | 25 | 8,454 |
| Specialists-in-training | 3,986 | 285 | 142 | 19 | 9 | 32 | 4,473 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | 35,335 | 3,305 | 2,868 | 1,816 | 2,190 | 565 | 46,078 |
| Non-clinicians | 2,394 | 143 | 137 | 75 | 70 | 39 | 2,857 |
| Total employed practitioners | 37,728 | 3,447 | 3,005 | 1,891 | 2,259 | 603 | 48,934 |
| | (per 100,000 population) | | | | | | |
| <i>Primary care practitioners</i> | 122.0 | 107.0 | 109.7 | 93.0 | 77.2 | 65.8 | 110.6 |
| VRGPs | 104.4 | 91.3 | 96.6 | 83.3 | 67.4 | 50.6 | 95.1 |
| RACGP trainees | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| OMPs | 12.7 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 10.5 |
| <i>Non-specialist hospital doctors</i> | 27.7 | 25.4 | 28.7 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 15.3 | 22.6 |
| Interns/RMOs | 20.8 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 16.2 |
| Other | 6.8 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 9.3 | 6.5 |
| <i>Specialists</i> | 111.3 | 78.8 | 103.8 | 45.3 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 87.5 |
| Internal medicine | 30.4 | 19.6 | 23.2 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 23.2 |
| Pathology | 5.0 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 |
| Surgery | 18.6 | 16.7 | 22.2 | 10.9 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 15.6 |
| Other specialties | 57.3 | 39.5 | 54.4 | 21.9 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 44.9 |
| Specialists-in-training | 33.2 | 19.9 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 23.7 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | 294.1 | 231.1 | 254.8 | 148.2 | 88.3 | 98.4 | 244.5 |
| Non-clinicians | 19.9 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 15.2 |
| Total employed practitioners | 314.0 | 241.1 | 267.0 | 154.4 | 91.1 | 105.2 | 259.6 |
| Population at 31 December 1998 ^(a) | 12,014,877 | 1,429,659 | 1,125,533 | 1,224,986 | 2,479,364 | 573,597 | 18,848,016 |

(a) Source: AIHW from ABS 30 June 1998 regional data. Excludes Jervis Bay, Cocos Islands and Christmas Island.

Table 7: All registered medical practitioners: employment status and sex, States and Territories, 1998

| Employment status | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| Only in this State | 12,062 | 8,522 | 5,706 | 2,900 | 3,030 | 803 | 303 | 510 | 33,835 |
| Mainly in this State | 418 | 359 | 138 | 208 | 58 | 35 | 18 | 130 | 1,363 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>12,479</i> | <i>8,881</i> | <i>5,844</i> | <i>3,108</i> | <i>3,088</i> | <i>837</i> | <i>321</i> | <i>640</i> | <i>35,198</i> |
| Mainly in another State | 558 | 251 | 62 | 82 | 78 | 77 | 186 | 143 | 1,437 |
| Only in other States | 974 | 485 | 575 | 254 | 309 | 126 | 170 | 142 | 3,034 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,531</i> | <i>736</i> | <i>637</i> | <i>336</i> | <i>387</i> | <i>203</i> | <i>356</i> | <i>285</i> | <i>4,471</i> |
| On extended leave | 56 | 32 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 150 |
| Practising overseas | 807 | 464 | 230 | 141 | 73 | 42 | 20 | 43 | 1,818 |
| Employed, not in medicine | 113 | 69 | 15 | 23 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 249 |
| Currently not employed | 199 | 613 | 55 | 50 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 973 |
| Retired from work | 914 | 0 | 297 | 286 | 245 | 73 | 10 | 56 | 1,880 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>16,100</i> | <i>10,795</i> | <i>7,104</i> | <i>3,956</i> | <i>3,847</i> | <i>1,173</i> | <i>726</i> | <i>1,040</i> | <i>44,740</i> |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Only in this State | 4,745 | 3,151 | 2,347 | 1,235 | 1,261 | 314 | 175 | 281 | 13,509 |
| Mainly in this State | 85 | 42 | 20 | 26 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 34 | 227 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>4,830</i> | <i>3,193</i> | <i>2,368</i> | <i>1,261</i> | <i>1,265</i> | <i>323</i> | <i>180</i> | <i>315</i> | <i>13,736</i> |
| Mainly in another State | 79 | 40 | 17 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 32 | 16 | 233 |
| Only in other States | 283 | 166 | 107 | 64 | 96 | 36 | 28 | 37 | 817 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>363</i> | <i>207</i> | <i>125</i> | <i>87</i> | <i>108</i> | <i>48</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>1,050</i> |
| On extended leave | 93 | 69 | 47 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 243 |
| Practising overseas | 315 | 205 | 80 | 42 | 183 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 856 |
| Employed, not in medicine | 58 | 37 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 125 |
| Currently not employed | 199 | 257 | 63 | 34 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 601 |
| Retired from work | 272 | 0 | 64 | 60 | 46 | 23 | 3 | 20 | 487 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>6,130</i> | <i>3,966</i> | <i>2,753</i> | <i>1,509</i> | <i>1,634</i> | <i>420</i> | <i>263</i> | <i>422</i> | <i>17,098</i> |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| Only in this State | 16,806 | 11,673 | 8,053 | 4,135 | 4,290 | 1,117 | 479 | 791 | 47,345 |
| Mainly in this State | 503 | 401 | 158 | 234 | 63 | 44 | 23 | 164 | 1,590 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>17,309</i> | <i>12,074</i> | <i>8,211</i> | <i>4,369</i> | <i>4,354</i> | <i>1,161</i> | <i>502</i> | <i>955</i> | <i>48,934</i> |
| Mainly in another State | 637 | 291 | 79 | 105 | 90 | 89 | 218 | 160 | 1,670 |
| Only in other States | 1,257 | 651 | 683 | 317 | 405 | 162 | 197 | 179 | 3,851 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,894</i> | <i>943</i> | <i>762</i> | <i>423</i> | <i>495</i> | <i>250</i> | <i>416</i> | <i>338</i> | <i>5,521</i> |
| On extended leave | 149 | 101 | 73 | 30 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 393 |
| Practising overseas | 1,122 | 668 | 310 | 182 | 256 | 54 | 28 | 53 | 2,674 |
| Employed, not in medicine | 171 | 106 | 23 | 31 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 374 |
| Currently not employed | 398 | 870 | 118 | 84 | 40 | 25 | 21 | 19 | 1,575 |
| Retired from work | 1,186 | 0 | 361 | 346 | 290 | 96 | 13 | 76 | 2,367 |
| Total | 22,230 | 14,761 | 9,857 | 5,465 | 5,481 | 1,593 | 989 | 1,462 | 61,838 |

Table 8: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, age and sex, Australia, 1998

| Occupation | Age (years) | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | <25 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75+ | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 180 | 5,778 | 9,129 | 9,047 | 5,449 | 2,906 | 779 | 33,269 |
| Primary care | 4 | 1,410 | 4,000 | 4,242 | 2,261 | 1,515 | 495 | 13,926 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 175 | 1,680 | 399 | 172 | 70 | 23 | 1 | 2,521 |
| Specialist | 0 | 435 | 4,153 | 4,563 | 3,116 | 1,368 | 283 | 13,918 |
| Specialist-in-training | 1 | 2,253 | 577 | 70 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2,903 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 14 | 212 | 391 | 471 | 387 | 336 | 118 | 1,929 |
| Administrator | 0 | 11 | 98 | 126 | 92 | 47 | 1 | 376 |
| Teacher/educator | 0 | 8 | 16 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 2 | 138 |
| Researcher | 0 | 32 | 54 | 30 | 33 | 10 | 15 | 175 |
| Public health physician | 5 | 73 | 75 | 78 | 34 | 13 | 5 | 283 |
| Occupational health physician | 0 | 10 | 49 | 75 | 44 | 37 | 14 | 229 |
| Other | 9 | 77 | 100 | 127 | 147 | 189 | 80 | 728 |
| Total | 194 | 5,991 | 9,520 | 9,518 | 5,836 | 3,242 | 897 | 35,198 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 180 | 4,262 | 4,635 | 2,536 | 841 | 292 | 63 | 12,809 |
| Primary care | 1 | 1,621 | 2,906 | 1,657 | 489 | 213 | 38 | 6,926 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 171 | 1,123 | 293 | 109 | 43 | 3 | 0 | 1,741 |
| Specialist | 0 | 250 | 1,202 | 711 | 309 | 76 | 25 | 2,572 |
| Specialist-in-training | 8 | 1,269 | 234 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,570 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 10 | 213 | 296 | 200 | 129 | 58 | 21 | 927 |
| Administrator | 0 | 17 | 62 | 53 | 29 | 6 | 2 | 168 |
| Teacher/educator | 0 | 3 | 23 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 53 |
| Researcher | 0 | 37 | 39 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 97 |
| Public health physician | 3 | 65 | 65 | 28 | 20 | 12 | 0 | 193 |
| Occupational health physician | 0 | 2 | 21 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 45 |
| Other | 7 | 89 | 87 | 78 | 62 | 32 | 16 | 371 |
| Total | 190 | 4,475 | 4,931 | 2,736 | 970 | 350 | 84 | 13,736 |
| Persons | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 360 | 10,041 | 13,764 | 11,583 | 6,290 | 3,198 | 843 | 46,078 |
| Primary care | 5 | 3,031 | 6,906 | 5,899 | 2,751 | 1,728 | 534 | 20,852 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 346 | 2,803 | 692 | 282 | 113 | 25 | 1 | 4,263 |
| Specialist | 0 | 685 | 5,354 | 5,274 | 3,425 | 1,444 | 307 | 16,490 |
| Specialist-in-training | 9 | 3,522 | 812 | 129 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4,473 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 25 | 425 | 687 | 672 | 515 | 394 | 139 | 2,857 |
| Administrator | 0 | 28 | 160 | 179 | 121 | 53 | 3 | 545 |
| Teacher/educator | 0 | 11 | 39 | 44 | 49 | 45 | 3 | 191 |
| Researcher | 0 | 69 | 93 | 46 | 36 | 12 | 15 | 271 |
| Public health physician | 8 | 138 | 139 | 106 | 54 | 25 | 5 | 476 |
| Occupational health physician | 0 | 12 | 70 | 92 | 47 | 38 | 17 | 275 |
| Other | 16 | 166 | 187 | 205 | 209 | 221 | 95 | 1,099 |
| Total | 384 | 10,466 | 14,451 | 12,254 | 6,806 | 3,592 | 981 | 48,934 |
| (per cent females) | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 49.9 | 42.4 | 33.7 | 21.9 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 27.8 |
| Primary care | 0.0 | 53.5 | 42.1 | 28.1 | 17.8 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 33.2 |
| Hospital non specialist | 49.4 | 40.1 | 42.4 | 38.8 | 38.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 40.9 |
| Specialist | 0.0 | 36.5 | 22.4 | 13.5 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 15.6 |
| Specialist in training | 0.0 | 36.0 | 28.9 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.1 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 41.9 | 50.1 | 43.1 | 29.8 | 24.9 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 32.5 |
| Administrator | 0.0 | 60.8 | 38.5 | 29.5 | 24.1 | 11.2 | 51.5 | 30.9 |
| Teacher/Educator | 0.0 | 28.8 | 58.9 | 19.9 | 24.6 | 10.7 | 40.7 | 27.7 |
| Researcher | 0.0 | 53.2 | 41.7 | 34.9 | 8.4 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 35.7 |
| Public health physician | 40.8 | 47.2 | 46.3 | 26.7 | 36.1 | 47.6 | 0.0 | 40.5 |
| Occupational health physician | 0.0 | 14.5 | 30.3 | 18.0 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 13.7 | 16.5 |
| Other | 42.4 | 53.4 | 46.7 | 38.0 | 29.9 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 33.7 |
| Total | 49.4 | 42.8 | 34.1 | 22.3 | 14.3 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 28.1 |

Table 9: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, total hours worked per week and sex, Australia, 1998

| Occupation | Total hours worked per week | | | | | | Total | (per cent) | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| | 1-19 | 20-34 | 35-49 | 50-64 | 65-79 | 80+ | | 65-79 | 80+ |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary care | 661 | 1,240 | 4,199 | 5,401 | 1,503 | 922 | 13,926 | 10.8 | 6.6 |
| VRGP | 479 | 1,011 | 3,540 | 4,956 | 1,407 | 867 | 12,260 | 11.5 | 7.1 |
| GP trainees | 10 | 36 | 226 | 107 | 14 | 9 | 403 | 3.6 | 2.2 |
| OMPs | 172 | 193 | 433 | 337 | 82 | 46 | 1,263 | 6.5 | 3.6 |
| Hospital non- | 39 | 83 | 836 | 1,240 | 201 | 122 | 2,521 | 8.0 | 4.9 |
| RMO/interns | 16 | 31 | 541 | 994 | 147 | 85 | 1,814 | 8.1 | 4.7 |
| Other | 23 | 53 | 294 | 246 | 55 | 37 | 707 | 7.7 | 5.2 |
| Specialists | 688 | 1,037 | 3,686 | 5,413 | 1,761 | 1,334 | 13,918 | 12.6 | 9.6 |
| Internal medicine | 215 | 240 | 785 | 1,470 | 557 | 415 | 3,682 | 15.1 | 11.3 |
| Pathology | 27 | 40 | 162 | 232 | 41 | 27 | 529 | 7.7 | 5.1 |
| Surgery | 140 | 196 | 536 | 1,060 | 475 | 424 | 2,831 | 16.8 | 15.0 |
| Other specialties | 306 | 561 | 2,203 | 2,651 | 688 | 468 | 6,877 | 10.0 | 6.8 |
| Specialists-in-training | 17 | 41 | 853 | 1,331 | 390 | 271 | 2,903 | 13.4 | 9.3 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | <i>1,405</i> | <i>2,402</i> | <i>9,573</i> | <i>13,384</i> | <i>3,855</i> | <i>2,650</i> | <i>33,269</i> | <i>11.6</i> | <i>8.0</i> |
| Non-clinicians | 284 | 178 | 583 | 681 | 130 | 74 | 1,929 | 6.7 | 3.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,690</i> | <i>2,579</i> | <i>10,156</i> | <i>14,065</i> | <i>3,985</i> | <i>2,724</i> | <i>35,198</i> | <i>11.3</i> | <i>7.7</i> |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary care | 1,367 | 2,273 | 2,049 | 925 | 166 | 145 | 6,926 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| VRGP | 1,109 | 1,920 | 1,610 | 754 | 136 | 126 | 5,655 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| GP trainees | 75 | 144 | 235 | 76 | 15 | 8 | 555 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| OMPs | 184 | 208 | 204 | 95 | 14 | 11 | 716 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Hospital non- | 77 | 140 | 600 | 759 | 101 | 65 | 1,741 | 5.8 | 3.8 |
| RMO/interns | 20 | 41 | 455 | 690 | 91 | 54 | 1,351 | 6.7 | 4.0 |
| Other | 57 | 99 | 145 | 68 | 10 | 11 | 391 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Specialists | 234 | 608 | 876 | 585 | 152 | 117 | 2,572 | 5.9 | 4.5 |
| Internal medicine | 85 | 141 | 217 | 178 | 41 | 34 | 695 | 5.9 | 4.8 |
| Pathology | 11 | 41 | 73 | 46 | 12 | 10 | 193 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Surgery | 7 | 12 | 26 | 32 | 16 | 14 | 107 | 14.7 | 12.9 |
| Other specialties | 131 | 413 | 560 | 328 | 84 | 60 | 1,577 | 5.3 | 3.8 |
| Specialists-in-training | 40 | 100 | 527 | 674 | 133 | 96 | 1,570 | 8.4 | 6.1 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | <i>1,719</i> | <i>3,121</i> | <i>4,053</i> | <i>2,942</i> | <i>551</i> | <i>423</i> | <i>12,809</i> | <i>4.3</i> | <i>3.3</i> |
| Non-clinicians | 165 | 165 | 330 | 207 | 34 | 25 | 927 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,884</i> | <i>3,287</i> | <i>4,383</i> | <i>3,150</i> | <i>586</i> | <i>447</i> | <i>13,736</i> | <i>4.3</i> | <i>3.3</i> |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary care | 2,029 | 3,513 | 6,249 | 6,326 | 1,670 | 1,067 | 20,852 | 8.0 | 5.1 |
| VRGP | 1,587 | 2,931 | 5,150 | 5,710 | 1,543 | 993 | 17,916 | 8.6 | 5.5 |
| GP trainees | 86 | 180 | 461 | 184 | 30 | 17 | 958 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| OMPs | 356 | 401 | 637 | 432 | 97 | 56 | 1,979 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| Hospital non- | 116 | 224 | 1,435 | 1,999 | 302 | 188 | 4,263 | 7.1 | 4.4 |
| RMO/interns | 36 | 72 | 996 | 1,684 | 238 | 140 | 3,165 | 7.5 | 4.4 |
| Other | 80 | 152 | 439 | 315 | 64 | 48 | 1,098 | 5.9 | 4.4 |
| Specialists | 922 | 1,645 | 4,562 | 5,997 | 1,913 | 1,451 | 16,490 | 11.6 | 8.8 |
| Internal medicine | 300 | 381 | 1,002 | 1,648 | 598 | 449 | 4,377 | 13.7 | 10.2 |
| Pathology | 38 | 81 | 235 | 278 | 52 | 37 | 722 | 7.2 | 5.1 |
| Surgery | 148 | 207 | 562 | 1,092 | 491 | 438 | 2,937 | 16.7 | 14.9 |
| Other specialties | 437 | 975 | 2,763 | 2,979 | 772 | 528 | 8,454 | 9.1 | 6.2 |
| Specialists-in-training | 58 | 142 | 1,380 | 2,004 | 522 | 367 | 4,473 | 11.7 | 8.2 |
| <i>Total clinicians</i> | <i>3,124</i> | <i>5,523</i> | <i>13,626</i> | <i>16,326</i> | <i>4,406</i> | <i>3,073</i> | <i>46,078</i> | <i>9.6</i> | <i>6.7</i> |
| Non-clinicians | 450 | 343 | 913 | 889 | 164 | 98 | 2,857 | 5.7 | 3.4 |
| Total | 3,573 | 5,866 | 14,539 | 17,215 | 4,570 | 3,171 | 48,934 | 9.3 | 6.5 |

Table 10: Employed medical practitioners: occupation, total hours worked per week and geographic location of main job, Australia, 1998

| Occupation/ total hours worked per week | Capital city | Other metro centre | Large rural centre | Small rural centre | Other rural area | Remote area | Total |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Primary care | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 1,525 | 126 | 119 | 82 | 129 | 15 | 1,996 |
| 20-34 | 2,613 | 260 | 165 | 121 | 257 | 40 | 3,456 |
| 35-49 | 4,535 | 453 | 346 | 297 | 408 | 101 | 6,140 |
| 50-64 | 4,273 | 467 | 448 | 337 | 656 | 131 | 6,313 |
| 65-79 | 1,087 | 127 | 92 | 143 | 243 | 34 | 1,725 |
| 80+ | 622 | 97 | 64 | 159 | 221 | 58 | 1,222 |
| Total | 14,656 | 1,530 | 1,235 | 1,140 | 1,914 | 378 | 20,852 |
| Hospital non-specialist | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 99 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 116 |
| 20-34 | 189 | 20 | 27 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 247 |
| 35-49 | 1,041 | 135 | 134 | 25 | 16 | 37 | 1,386 |
| 50-64 | 1,603 | 171 | 125 | 59 | 40 | 40 | 2,038 |
| 65-79 | 229 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 276 |
| 80+ | 162 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 199 |
| Total | 3,323 | 363 | 323 | 102 | 64 | 88 | 4,263 |
| Specialists | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 801 | 56 | 53 | 36 | 30 | 0 | 976 |
| 20-34 | 1,427 | 78 | 68 | 62 | 27 | 8 | 1,670 |
| 35-49 | 3,748 | 274 | 332 | 123 | 35 | 16 | 4,528 |
| 50-64 | 4,695 | 428 | 445 | 189 | 49 | 25 | 5,830 |
| 65-79 | 1,550 | 159 | 137 | 53 | 27 | 3 | 1,929 |
| 80+ | 1,151 | 133 | 131 | 92 | 35 | 15 | 1,557 |
| Total | 13,371 | 1,128 | 1,167 | 554 | 202 | 68 | 16,490 |
| Specialists-in-training | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 56 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| 20-34 | 130 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 145 |
| 35-49 | 1,219 | 79 | 43 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 1,359 |
| 50-64 | 1,763 | 124 | 74 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 1,989 |
| 65-79 | 459 | 40 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 526 |
| 80+ | 359 | 26 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 394 |
| Total | 3,986 | 285 | 142 | 19 | 9 | 32 | 4,473 |
| Non-clinicians | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 370 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 4 | 450 |
| 20-34 | 295 | 16 | 10 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 343 |
| 35-49 | 785 | 44 | 41 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 913 |
| 50-64 | 729 | 54 | 51 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 889 |
| 65-79 | 138 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 164 |
| 80+ | 77 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 98 |
| Total | 2,394 | 143 | 137 | 75 | 70 | 39 | 2,857 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 2,851 | 209 | 204 | 139 | 176 | 19 | 3,597 |
| 20-34 | 4,653 | 386 | 274 | 209 | 292 | 47 | 5,861 |
| 35-49 | 11,329 | 985 | 896 | 464 | 473 | 179 | 14,326 |
| 50-64 | 13,063 | 1,243 | 1,144 | 611 | 769 | 229 | 17,059 |
| 65-79 | 3,463 | 357 | 270 | 207 | 278 | 45 | 4,620 |
| 80+ | 2,371 | 269 | 217 | 259 | 270 | 85 | 3,471 |
| Total | 37,728 | 3,449 | 3,005 | 1,890 | 2,259 | 604 | 48,934 |
| (per cent of region) | | | | | | | |
| Primary care | | | | | | | |
| 65-79 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 8.3 |
| 80+ | 4.2 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 15.4 | 5.9 |
| Hospital non-specialist | | | | | | | |
| 65-79 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 6.5 |
| 80+ | 4.9 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 4.7 |
| Specialists | | | | | | | |
| 65-79 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 13.5 | 3.8 | 11.7 |
| 80+ | 8.6 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 22.9 | 9.4 |
| Specialists-in-training | | | | | | | |
| 65-79 | 11.5 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 19.5 | 11.8 |
| 80+ | 9.0 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 8.8 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| 65-79 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 9.4 |
| 80+ | 6.3 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 7.1 |

Table 11: Primary care practitioners: selected characteristics, States and Territories, 1998

| Characteristic | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total | % |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Age group: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | |
| <35 | 449 | 276 | 294 | 149 | 171 | 42 | 20 | 12 | 1,413 | 10.1 |
| 35-44 | 1,190 | 1,111 | 739 | 356 | 373 | 125 | 37 | 70 | 4,000 | 28.7 |
| 45-54 | 1,506 | 1,110 | 680 | 398 | 324 | 113 | 25 | 86 | 4,242 | 30.5 |
| 55-64 | 902 | 532 | 374 | 168 | 175 | 57 | 26 | 27 | 2,261 | 16.2 |
| 65+ | 784 | 554 | 332 | 123 | 144 | 46 | 12 | 16 | 2,010 | 14.4 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| <35 | 477 | 355 | 318 | 170 | 186 | 61 | 32 | 23 | 1,622 | 23.4 |
| 35-44 | 875 | 800 | 522 | 252 | 255 | 81 | 50 | 70 | 2,906 | 42.0 |
| 45-54 | 592 | 391 | 285 | 132 | 128 | 52 | 11 | 65 | 1,657 | 23.9 |
| 55-64 | 197 | 120 | 66 | 37 | 48 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 489 | 7.1 |
| 65+ | 107 | 68 | 29 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 251 | 3.6 |
| Total hours worked per | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 241 | 194 | 97 | 36 | 64 | 21 | 2 | 8 | 661 | 4.7 |
| 20-34 | 388 | 338 | 211 | 85 | 144 | 43 | 10 | 20 | 1,240 | 8.9 |
| 35-49 | 1,213 | 1,161 | 873 | 334 | 412 | 91 | 37 | 79 | 4,199 | 30.2 |
| 50-64 | 1,648 | 1,367 | 1,097 | 551 | 436 | 171 | 41 | 89 | 5,401 | 38.8 |
| 65-79 | 658 | 393 | 130 | 150 | 108 | 45 | 9 | 11 | 1,503 | 10.8 |
| 80+ | 684 | 129 | 12 | 38 | 23 | 12 | 19 | 5 | 922 | 6.6 |
| Mean | 55.3 | 49.6 | 46.8 | 51.0 | 46.7 | 49.5 | 55.8 | 46.8 | 51.6 | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 415 | 394 | 239 | 104 | 142 | 40 | 9 | 24 | 1,367 | 19.7 |
| 20-34 | 697 | 540 | 404 | 230 | 216 | 88 | 35 | 63 | 2,273 | 32.8 |
| 35-49 | 645 | 504 | 397 | 175 | 188 | 46 | 36 | 59 | 2,049 | 29.6 |
| 50-64 | 304 | 229 | 167 | 82 | 73 | 31 | 17 | 22 | 925 | 13.4 |
| 65-79 | 82 | 46 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 166 | 2.4 |
| 80+ | 104 | 23 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 145 | 2.1 |
| Mean | 36.5 | 31.9 | 32.5 | 33.5 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 39.1 | 33.8 | 34.2 | |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | 49.1 | 43.7 | 41.8 | 45.1 | 41.4 | 42.7 | 47.9 | 41.0 | 45.3 | |
| Region of main job: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital city | 3,303 | 2,688 | 1,167 | 899 | 918 | 189 | 54 | 211 | 9,429 | 67.7 |
| Other metro centre | 545 | 139 | 419 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,103 | 7.9 |
| Large rural centre | 211 | 167 | 364 | 11 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 831 | 6.0 |
| Small rural centre | 313 | 209 | 157 | 65 | 81 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 860 | 6.2 |
| Other rural area | 436 | 372 | 244 | 212 | 95 | 75 | 7 | 0 | 1,442 | 10.4 |
| Remote zone | 24 | 7 | 68 | 6 | 94 | 5 | 58 | 0 | 262 | 1.9 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital city | 1,680 | 1,390 | 753 | 508 | 532 | 129 | 63 | 173 | 5,227 | 75.5 |
| Other metro centre | 235 | 63 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 427 | 6.2 |
| Large rural centre | 104 | 79 | 182 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 404 | 5.8 |
| Small rural centre | 101 | 68 | 55 | 17 | 24 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 4.0 |
| Other rural area | 120 | 133 | 83 | 74 | 33 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 473 | 6.8 |
| Remote zone | 8 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 45 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 115 | 1.7 |
| Work setting of main job: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private rooms | 6,023 | 4,500 | 3,229 | 1,660 | 1,634 | 542 | 134 | 331 | 18,054 | 86.6 |
| Non-residential facility | 147 | 184 | 53 | 34 | 35 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 490 | 2.3 |
| Aboriginal health service | 18 | 11 | 27 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 51 | 3 | 153 | 0.7 |
| Acute care hospital | 736 | 459 | 182 | 28 | 43 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1,462 | 7.0 |
| Other residential facility | 9 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 45 | 0.2 |
| Educational institution | 33 | 60 | 38 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 183 | 0.9 |
| Defence forces | 41 | 22 | 33 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 137 | 0.7 |
| Other | 72 | 63 | 78 | 43 | 41 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 329 | 1.6 |
| Males | 4,832 | 3,582 | 2,419 | 1,194 | 1,188 | 383 | 119 | 211 | 13,926 | 66.8 |
| Females | 2,248 | 1,735 | 1,221 | 604 | 634 | 210 | 101 | 173 | 6,926 | 33.2 |
| Total | 7,080 | 5,316 | 3,640 | 1,798 | 1,821 | 593 | 220 | 384 | 20,852 | 100.0 |

Table 12: Primary care practitioners: selected characteristics, region of main job, Australia, 1998

| Characteristic | Region of main job | | | | | | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Capital city | Other metro centre | Large rural centre | Small rural centre | Other rural area | Remote zone | | |
| Average age: | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 49.8 | 50.6 | 47.6 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 45.4 | 49.5 | .. |
| Females | 42.7 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 41.7 | 40.2 | 42.4 | .. |
| Total hours worked: | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 474 | 50 | 29 | 24 | 55 | 16 | 649 | 4.7 |
| 20-34 | 871 | 102 | 46 | 43 | 108 | 20 | 1,190 | 8.5 |
| 35-49 | 3,015 | 329 | 239 | 228 | 297 | 61 | 4,169 | 29.9 |
| 50-64 | 3,633 | 424 | 376 | 308 | 573 | 96 | 5,411 | 38.9 |
| 65-79 | 945 | 118 | 85 | 127 | 215 | 39 | 1,529 | 11.0 |
| 80+ | 490 | 79 | 55 | 130 | 194 | 30 | 978 | 7.0 |
| Mean | 50.2 | 51.4 | 52.8 | 57.8 | 57.3 | 55.3 | 51.6 | .. |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 1,073 | 77 | 88 | 52 | 73 | 6 | 1,369 | 19.8 |
| 20-34 | 1,765 | 159 | 120 | 79 | 150 | 20 | 2,293 | 33.1 |
| 35-49 | 1,586 | 126 | 110 | 69 | 121 | 33 | 2,044 | 29.5 |
| 50-64 | 612 | 42 | 72 | 47 | 90 | 36 | 900 | 13.0 |
| 65-79 | 108 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 24 | 6 | 167 | 2.4 |
| 80+ | 83 | 17 | 9 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 154 | 2.2 |
| Mean | 33.4 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 39.8 | 37.7 | 49.8 | 34.2 | .. |
| Work setting of main job: | | | | | | | | |
| Private rooms | 12,683 | 1,308 | 1,080 | 1,016 | 1,722 | 243 | 18,053 | 86.6 |
| Non-residential facility | 375 | 29 | 25 | 12 | 30 | 18 | 490 | 2.3 |
| Aboriginal health service | 56 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 56 | 143 | 0.7 |
| Acute care hospital | 1,016 | 132 | 87 | 88 | 126 | 33 | 1,483 | 7.1 |
| Other residential facility | 31 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0.2 |
| Educational institution | 148 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 181 | 0.9 |
| Defence forces | 102 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 136 | 0.7 |
| Other | 244 | 21 | 17 | 7 | 12 | 23 | 324 | 1.6 |
| Country of initial qualification: | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 6,907 | 767 | 631 | 635 | 1,146 | 196 | 10,282 | 73.8 |
| New Zealand | 138 | 34 | 10 | 24 | 8 | 11 | 225 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom/Ireland | 604 | 121 | 123 | 124 | 167 | 30 | 1,169 | 8.4 |
| Asia | 1,083 | 125 | 28 | 34 | 66 | 9 | 1,345 | 9.7 |
| Other countries | 696 | 55 | 40 | 42 | 55 | 16 | 905 | 6.5 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4,076 | 355 | 341 | 218 | 402 | 85 | 5,478 | 79.1 |
| New Zealand | 76 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 100 | 1.4 |
| United Kingdom/Ireland | 290 | 24 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 16 | 454 | 6.6 |
| Asia | 463 | 32 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 520 | 7.5 |
| Other countries | 321 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 374 | 5.4 |
| Australian residency status: | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Australian citizen | 8,801 | 1,023 | 761 | 796 | 1,334 | 239 | 12,953 | 93.0 |
| Permanent resident | 610 | 69 | 56 | 65 | 92 | 14 | 905 | 6.5 |
| Not permanent resident | 18 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 68 | 0.5 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Australian citizen | 4,848 | 402 | 376 | 247 | 438 | 105 | 6,415 | 92.6 |
| Permanent resident | 363 | 22 | 21 | 29 | 31 | 9 | 477 | 6.9 |
| Not permanent resident | 16 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 34 | 0.5 |
| Males | 9,429 | 1,103 | 831 | 860 | 1,442 | 262 | 13,926 | 66.8 |
| Females | 5,227 | 427 | 404 | 279 | 473 | 115 | 6,926 | 33.2 |
| Total | 14,656 | 1,530 | 1,235 | 1,140 | 1,914 | 378 | 20,852 | 100.0 |

Table 13: Primary care practitioners: sex, qualification and main field of practice, States and Territories, 1998

| Qualification/ main field of practice | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| VRGP | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 4,082 | 2,942 | 2,010 | 1,025 | 994 | 333 | 88 | 170 | 11,643 |
| Special interest area | 191 | 215 | 79 | 51 | 47 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 617 |
| Total | 4,273 | 3,157 | 2,088 | 1,076 | 1,040 | 349 | 97 | 179 | 12,260 |
| RACGP trainee | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 121 | 76 | 81 | 32 | 50 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 385 |
| Special interest area | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Total | 125 | 77 | 87 | 34 | 55 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 403 |
| OMP | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 320 | 251 | 173 | 64 | 75 | 19 | 4 | 11 | 917 |
| Special interest area | 115 | 96 | 71 | 19 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 346 |
| Total | 434 | 348 | 244 | 83 | 92 | 28 | 8 | 25 | 1,263 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 4,523 | 3,268 | 2,263 | 1,121 | 1,119 | 358 | 106 | 187 | 12,945 |
| Special interest area | 309 | 313 | 156 | 73 | 69 | 24 | 13 | 24 | 981 |
| Total | 4,832 | 3,582 | 2,419 | 1,194 | 1,188 | 383 | 119 | 211 | 13,926 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| VRGP | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 1,704 | 1,318 | 946 | 443 | 483 | 164 | 64 | 153 | 5,274 |
| Special interest area | 116 | 114 | 49 | 45 | 29 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 381 |
| Total | 1,819 | 1,432 | 995 | 488 | 512 | 175 | 77 | 157 | 5,655 |
| RACGP trainee | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 160 | 125 | 102 | 55 | 50 | 22 | 8 | 8 | 529 |
| Special interest area | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 26 |
| Total | 168 | 129 | 105 | 58 | 52 | 22 | 12 | 8 | 555 |
| OMP | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 186 | 106 | 74 | 39 | 40 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 463 |
| Special interest area | 74 | 67 | 47 | 20 | 29 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 252 |
| Total | 260 | 173 | 121 | 58 | 69 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 716 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 2,050 | 1,549 | 1,121 | 536 | 573 | 195 | 82 | 160 | 6,267 |
| Special interest area | 198 | 186 | 100 | 68 | 60 | 15 | 19 | 12 | 659 |
| Total | 2,248 | 1,735 | 1,221 | 604 | 634 | 210 | 101 | 173 | 6,926 |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| VRGP | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 5,786 | 4,260 | 2,955 | 1,468 | 1,477 | 497 | 152 | 322 | 16,917 |
| Special interest area | 306 | 329 | 128 | 96 | 76 | 27 | 22 | 14 | 998 |
| Total | 6,092 | 4,589 | 3,083 | 1,564 | 1,553 | 524 | 174 | 337 | 17,916 |
| RACGP trainee | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 281 | 200 | 183 | 86 | 100 | 28 | 22 | 14 | 914 |
| Special interest area | 12 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 44 |
| Total | 293 | 206 | 192 | 92 | 107 | 28 | 25 | 14 | 958 |
| OMP | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 505 | 357 | 246 | 103 | 116 | 29 | 14 | 11 | 1,381 |
| Special interest area | 189 | 164 | 118 | 39 | 46 | 12 | 8 | 22 | 598 |
| Total | 694 | 521 | 365 | 142 | 161 | 41 | 22 | 33 | 1,979 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| General practice | 6,572 | 4,817 | 3,384 | 1,658 | 1,692 | 554 | 187 | 347 | 19,211 |
| Special interest area | 508 | 499 | 256 | 140 | 129 | 39 | 33 | 37 | 1,641 |
| Total | 7,080 | 5,316 | 3,640 | 1,798 | 1,821 | 593 | 220 | 384 | 20,852 |

Note: A further dissection of VRGPs, RACGP trainees and OMPs is available in Tables 50–61 on the Internet (<http://www.aihw.gov.au>).

Table 14: Primary care practitioners: number of practitioners in practice, sex, States and Territories, 1998

| No. of | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| One | 1,433 | n.a. | 388 | 236 | 248 | 86 | 43 | 26 | 2,460 |
| Two | 929 | n.a. | 307 | 141 | 196 | 67 | 17 | 50 | 1,706 |
| Three | 609 | n.a. | 302 | 157 | 169 | 37 | 14 | 43 | 1,331 |
| Four | 530 | n.a. | 237 | 142 | 120 | 58 | 14 | 22 | 1,123 |
| Five or more | 1,331 | n.a. | 1,185 | 518 | 455 | 135 | 31 | 70 | 3,725 |
| Total | 4,832 | n.a. | 2,419 | 1,194 | 1,188 | 383 | 119 | 211 | 10,345 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| One | 323 | n.a. | 95 | 59 | 38 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 559 |
| Two | 433 | n.a. | 179 | 76 | 95 | 28 | 10 | 26 | 848 |
| Three | 398 | n.a. | 200 | 101 | 91 | 36 | 18 | 41 | 885 |
| Four | 331 | n.a. | 177 | 69 | 115 | 28 | 10 | 36 | 765 |
| Five or more | 764 | n.a. | 571 | 299 | 294 | 103 | 47 | 56 | 2,135 |
| Total | 2,248 | n.a. | 1,221 | 604 | 634 | 210 | 101 | 173 | 5,191 |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| One | 1,756 | n.a. | 483 | 295 | 286 | 100 | 60 | 39 | 3,019 |
| Two | 1,362 | n.a. | 486 | 217 | 291 | 95 | 27 | 76 | 2,554 |
| Three | 1,007 | n.a. | 502 | 257 | 260 | 73 | 31 | 84 | 2,216 |
| Four | 860 | n.a. | 414 | 211 | 235 | 86 | 24 | 58 | 1,888 |
| Five or more | 2,095 | n.a. | 1,756 | 817 | 749 | 239 | 77 | 126 | 5,859 |
| Total | 7,080 | n.a. | 3,640 | 1,798 | 1,821 | 593 | 220 | 384 | 15,536 |
| (per cent of persons) | | | | | | | | | |
| One | 24.8 | n.a. | 13.3 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 27.3 | 10.2 | 19.4 |
| Two | 19.2 | n.a. | 13.3 | 12.1 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 19.8 | 16.4 |
| Three | 14.2 | n.a. | 13.8 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 12.3 | 14.3 | 22.0 | 14.3 |
| Four | 12.2 | n.a. | 11.4 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 12.2 |
| Five or more | 29.6 | n.a. | 48.2 | 45.5 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 35.1 | 33.0 | 37.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | n.a. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 15: Estimated number^(a) of primary care practices: size of practice, States and Territories, 1998

| No. of | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| One | 1,756 | n.a. | 483 | 295 | 286 | 100 | 60 | 39 | 3,019 |
| Two | 681 | n.a. | 243 | 109 | 145 | 48 | 14 | 38 | 1,277 |
| Three | 336 | n.a. | 167 | 86 | 87 | 24 | 10 | 28 | 739 |
| Four | 215 | n.a. | 104 | 53 | 59 | 21 | 6 | 14 | 472 |
| Five or more | 299 | n.a. | 251 | 117 | 107 | 34 | 11 | 18 | 837 |
| Total | 3,287 | n.a. | 1,247 | 659 | 684 | 228 | 101 | 138 | 6,344 |
| (per cent of practices) | | | | | | | | | |
| One | 53.4 | n.a. | 38.7 | 44.8 | 41.8 | 43.9 | 59.4 | 28.4 | 47.6 |
| Two | 20.7 | n.a. | 19.5 | 16.5 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 13.5 | 27.6 | 20.1 |
| Three | 10.2 | n.a. | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 20.4 | 11.6 |
| Four | 6.5 | n.a. | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 10.4 | 7.4 |
| Five or more | 9.1 | n.a. | 20.1 | 17.7 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 10.9 | 13.1 | 13.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | n.a. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Calculated by dividing the number of practitioners by the number of practitioners in each practice. In practices with five or more practitioners seven was chosen as the divisor.

Table 16: Specialists: main specialty of practice, States and Territories, 1998

| Main specialty of practice | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Australia |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| <i>Internal medicine</i> | 1,597 | 1,143 | 647 | 407 | 369 | 81 | 40 | 94 | 4,377 |
| Cardiology | 250 | 139 | 78 | 51 | 37 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 579 |
| Clinical genetics | 11 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Clinical haematology | 62 | 25 | 24 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 135 |
| Clinical immunology | 45 | 25 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 99 |
| Clinical pharmacology | 6 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Endocrinology | 78 | 68 | 30 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 221 |
| Gastroenterology | 135 | 110 | 54 | 38 | 34 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 382 |
| General medicine | 136 | 139 | 149 | 50 | 62 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 572 |
| Geriatrics | 86 | 65 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 206 |
| Infectious diseases | 25 | 41 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 102 |
| Medical oncology | 61 | 54 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 167 |
| Neurology | 118 | 79 | 36 | 27 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 292 |
| Nuclear medicine | 64 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 141 |
| Paediatric medicine | 269 | 200 | 134 | 80 | 69 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 793 |
| Renal medicine | 68 | 55 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 170 |
| Rheumatology | 83 | 59 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 209 |
| Thoracic medicine | 99 | 53 | 42 | 31 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 267 |
| <i>Pathology</i> | 279 | 151 | 106 | 67 | 87 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 722 |
| General pathology | 50 | 14 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 106 |
| Anatomical pathology | 133 | 73 | 46 | 44 | 41 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 353 |
| Clinical chemistry | 14 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 49 |
| Cytopathology | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Forensic pathology | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 23 |
| Haematology | 17 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 61 |
| Immunology | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Microbiology | 34 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 78 |
| <i>Surgery</i> | 996 | 808 | 471 | 280 | 254 | 57 | 21 | 52 | 2,937 |
| General surgery | 358 | 288 | 180 | 88 | 75 | 17 | 14 | 8 | 1,028 |
| Cardiothoracic surgery | 32 | 33 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 97 |
| Neurosurgery | 35 | 28 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 102 |
| Orthopaedic surgery | 242 | 170 | 119 | 87 | 69 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 714 |
| Otolaryngology (ENT) | 99 | 79 | 49 | 24 | 36 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 302 |
| Paediatric surgery | 25 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 77 |
| Plastic surgery | 77 | 82 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 256 |
| Urology | 72 | 62 | 36 | 19 | 21 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 222 |
| Vascular surgery | 57 | 43 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 140 |
| <i>Other specialties</i> | 2,876 | 2,437 | 1,305 | 731 | 731 | 189 | 47 | 138 | 8,454 |
| Anaesthesia | 615 | 537 | 362 | 176 | 189 | 52 | 11 | 30 | 1,972 |
| Dermatology | 122 | 73 | 46 | 21 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 299 |
| Diagnostic radiology | 364 | 275 | 173 | 80 | 113 | 28 | 0 | 27 | 1,060 |
| Emergency medicine | 109 | 82 | 41 | 11 | 35 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 296 |
| Intensive care | 80 | 61 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 232 |
| Medical administration | 23 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| Obstetrics & gynaecology | 339 | 299 | 169 | 102 | 99 | 24 | 10 | 14 | 1,055 |
| Occupational medicine | 23 | 42 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 85 |
| Ophthalmology | 244 | 197 | 113 | 68 | 68 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 713 |
| Psychiatry | 624 | 628 | 312 | 199 | 146 | 39 | 10 | 28 | 1,985 |
| Public health medicine | 22 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 54 |
| Radiation oncology | 55 | 48 | 27 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 152 |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 88 | 55 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 175 |
| Other | 167 | 109 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 315 |
| Total | 5,748 | 4,539 | 2,528 | 1,485 | 1,440 | 339 | 115 | 296 | 16,490 |

Table 17: All medical specialists^(a) practising in each specialty, sex, Australia, 1998

| Specialty of practice | Main field of practice | | Second field of practice | | Third field of practice | | Total | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Persons |
| <i>Internal medicine</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardiology | 527 | 52 | 52 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 594 | 59 | 653 |
| Clinical genetics | 11 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 11 | 25 |
| Clinical haematology | 109 | 26 | 50 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 166 | 32 | 198 |
| Clinical immunology | 90 | 9 | 30 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 123 | 13 | 136 |
| Clinical pharmacology | 17 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 42 | 9 | 51 |
| Endocrinology | 169 | 52 | 58 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 238 | 57 | 296 |
| Gastroenterology | 348 | 34 | 62 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 417 | 43 | 461 |
| General medicine | 512 | 59 | 328 | 56 | 58 | 4 | 898 | 119 | 1,017 |
| Geriatrics | 160 | 45 | 34 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 198 | 50 | 248 |
| Infectious diseases | 78 | 25 | 33 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 114 | 29 | 143 |
| Medical oncology | 136 | 31 | 32 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 178 | 37 | 215 |
| Neurology | 264 | 29 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 286 | 30 | 316 |
| Nuclear medicine | 129 | 11 | 56 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 188 | 17 | 206 |
| Paediatric medicine | 599 | 193 | 48 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 650 | 215 | 865 |
| Renal medicine | 142 | 28 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 170 | 30 | 199 |
| Rheumatology | 161 | 47 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 180 | 51 | 230 |
| Thoracic medicine | 229 | 39 | 43 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 275 | 43 | 318 |
| <i>Pathology</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| General pathology | 89 | 16 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 112 | 19 | 131 |
| Anatomical pathology | 247 | 106 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 281 | 109 | 390 |
| Clinical chemistry | 44 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 56 | 7 | 63 |
| Cytopathology | 17 | 14 | 72 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 93 | 46 | 139 |
| Forensic pathology | 21 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 31 | 3 | 33 |
| Haematology | 30 | 31 | 53 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 92 | 47 | 140 |
| Immunology | 15 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 46 |
| Microbiology | 65 | 13 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 88 | 21 | 109 |
| <i>Surgery</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| General surgery | 991 | 37 | 53 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1,046 | 40 | 1,086 |
| Cardiothoracic surgery | 92 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 99 | 5 | 104 |
| Neurosurgery | 93 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 8 | 104 |
| Orthopaedic surgery | 706 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 721 | 10 | 731 |
| Otolaryngology (ENT) | 289 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 291 | 13 | 304 |
| Paediatric surgery | 68 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 9 | 86 |
| Plastic surgery | 241 | 15 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 269 | 19 | 288 |
| Urology | 217 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 239 | 7 | 246 |
| Vascular surgery | 135 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 153 | 5 | 158 |
| <i>Other specialties</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaesthesia | 1,628 | 344 | 37 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1,668 | 351 | 2,019 |
| Dermatology | 217 | 82 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 223 | 82 | 305 |
| Diagnostic radiology | 899 | 161 | 36 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 946 | 169 | 1,115 |
| Emergency medicine | 234 | 62 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 253 | 66 | 319 |
| Intensive care | 203 | 29 | 113 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 329 | 43 | 371 |
| Medical administration | 48 | 11 | 74 | 9 | 29 | 1 | 151 | 22 | 173 |
| Obstetrics & | 898 | 158 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 919 | 162 | 1,081 |
| Occupational medicine | 76 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 90 | 11 | 101 |
| Ophthalmology | 644 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 644 | 69 | 713 |
| Psychiatry | 1,473 | 512 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1,477 | 516 | 1,993 |
| Public health medicine | 39 | 15 | 34 | 9 | 13 | 0 | 86 | 24 | 110 |
| Radiation oncology | 121 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 123 | 31 | 155 |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 136 | 39 | 33 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 180 | 46 | 226 |
| Other | 261 | 54 | 111 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 405 | 69 | 474 |
| Total | 13,918 | 2,572 | 1,744 | 281 | 348 | 27 | 16,011 | 2,880 | 18,891 |

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

Table 18: Specialists: total hours worked per week, age and sex, Australia, 1998

| Hours worked | Age (years) | | | | | | Total | % |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <35 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75+ | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 13 | 60 | 44 | 133 | 366 | 116 | 732 | 5.3 |
| 20-34 | 13 | 161 | 164 | 276 | 368 | 83 | 1,066 | 7.7 |
| 35-49 | 178 | 1,111 | 1,116 | 909 | 335 | 54 | 3,702 | 26.6 |
| 50-64 | 165 | 1,790 | 2,022 | 1,166 | 211 | 23 | 5,377 | 38.6 |
| 65-79 | 45 | 595 | 703 | 341 | 48 | 5 | 1,738 | 12.5 |
| 80+ | 21 | 435 | 514 | 291 | 40 | 2 | 1,304 | 9.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>435</i> | <i>4,153</i> | <i>4,563</i> | <i>3,116</i> | <i>1,368</i> | <i>283</i> | <i>13,918</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Average hours | 50.9 | 56.4 | 57.8 | 52.8 | 33.6 | 25.0 | 53.4 | |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 17 | 111 | 36 | 27 | 37 | 10 | 238 | 9.2 |
| 20-34 | 36 | 318 | 163 | 68 | 15 | 7 | 607 | 23.6 |
| 35-49 | 126 | 378 | 238 | 120 | 11 | 7 | 879 | 34.2 |
| 50-64 | 55 | 265 | 188 | 63 | 8 | 0 | 580 | 22.5 |
| 65-79 | 14 | 66 | 52 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 5.9 |
| 80+ | 1 | 64 | 34 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 115 | 4.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>250</i> | <i>1,202</i> | <i>711</i> | <i>309</i> | <i>76</i> | <i>25</i> | <i>2,572</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Average hours | 41.9 | 42.6 | 45.1 | 42.8 | 28.9 | 23.8 | 42.9 | |
| Persons | | | | | | | | |
| 1-19 | 30 | 171 | 80 | 159 | 403 | 127 | 970 | 5.9 |
| 20-34 | 49 | 479 | 327 | 344 | 383 | 90 | 1,673 | 10.1 |
| 35-49 | 304 | 1,489 | 1,354 | 1,028 | 345 | 61 | 4,581 | 27.8 |
| 50-64 | 220 | 2,054 | 2,210 | 1,229 | 219 | 23 | 5,956 | 36.1 |
| 65-79 | 60 | 662 | 755 | 361 | 48 | 5 | 1,891 | 11.5 |
| 80+ | 23 | 499 | 548 | 303 | 45 | 2 | 1,419 | 8.6 |
| Total | 685 | 5,354 | 5,274 | 3,425 | 1,444 | 307 | 16,490 | 100.0 |
| Average hours | 47.7 | 53.2 | 56.0 | 51.9 | 33.4 | 24.9 | 51.5 | |

Table 19: Specialists-in-training: total hours worked per week, age and sex, Australia, 1998

| Total hours worked per week | Age (years) | | | Total | % of sex | % of in age |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Under 35 | 35–44 | 45 and over | | | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| 1–19 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 0.6 | 30.0 |
| 20–34 | 26 | 14 | 1 | 41 | 1.4 | 29.1 |
| 40–49 | 620 | 201 | 32 | 853 | 29.4 | 61.8 |
| 50–64 | 1,041 | 260 | 30 | 1,331 | 45.8 | 66.4 |
| 65–79 | 330 | 55 | 6 | 390 | 13.4 | 74.6 |
| 80 and over | 222 | 47 | 2 | 271 | 9.3 | 73.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>2,253</i> | <i>578</i> | <i>72</i> | <i>2,903</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>64.9</i> |
| Females | | | | | | |
| 1–19 | 31 | 4 | 6 | 40 | 2.6 | 70.0 |
| 20–34 | 53 | 43 | 4 | 100 | 6.4 | 70.9 |
| 40–49 | 420 | 80 | 27 | 527 | 33.6 | 38.2 |
| 50–64 | 579 | 73 | 21 | 674 | 42.9 | 33.6 |
| 65–79 | 115 | 16 | 1 | 133 | 8.4 | 25.4 |
| 80 and over | 78 | 17 | 0 | 96 | 6.1 | 26.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,277</i> | <i>234</i> | <i>59</i> | <i>1,570</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>35.1</i> |
| Persons | | | | | | |
| 1–19 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 58 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| 20–34 | 79 | 57 | 5 | 142 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| 40–49 | 1,040 | 281 | 59 | 1,380 | 30.8 | 100.0 |
| 50–64 | 1,621 | 333 | 51 | 2,004 | 44.8 | 100.0 |
| 65–79 | 445 | 71 | 7 | 522 | 11.7 | 100.0 |
| 80 and over | 300 | 65 | 2 | 367 | 8.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 3,530 | 813 | 130 | 4,473 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 20: Specialists-in-training: specialty of training, States and Territories, 1998

| Specialty of training | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| <i>Internal medicine</i> | 460 | 295 | 202 | 119 | 123 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 1,250 |
| Cardiology | 39 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 98 |
| Clinical genetics | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Clinical haematology | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Clinical immunology | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Clinical pharmacology | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Endocrinology | 15 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 36 |
| Gastroenterology | 23 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 65 |
| General medicine | 83 | 67 | 80 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 287 |
| Geriatrics | 16 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 48 |
| Infectious diseases | 16 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 50 |
| Medical oncology | 14 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Neurology | 15 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Nuclear medicine | 19 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Paediatric medicine | 157 | 93 | 67 | 30 | 40 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 397 |
| Renal medicine | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Rheumatology | 9 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 36 |
| Thoracic medicine | 19 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| <i>Pathology</i> | 52 | 28 | 20 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 124 |
| General pathology | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Anatomical pathology | 25 | 21 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 78 |
| Clinical chemistry | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cytopathology | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Haematology | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 |
| Immunology | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Microbiology | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
| <i>Surgery</i> | 258 | 114 | 132 | 69 | 59 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 653 |
| General surgery | 104 | 45 | 57 | 22 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 253 |
| Cardiothoracic surgery | 9 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| Neurosurgery | 13 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 31 |
| Orthopaedic surgery | 81 | 29 | 33 | 14 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 184 |
| Otolaryngology (ENT) | 16 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| Paediatric surgery | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Plastic surgery | 15 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 38 |
| Urology | 14 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Vascular surgery | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| <i>Other specialties</i> | 900 | 576 | 386 | 255 | 207 | 46 | 23 | 51 | 2,445 |
| Anaesthesia | 218 | 122 | 98 | 75 | 44 | 17 | 2 | 7 | 583 |
| Dermatology | 22 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| Diagnostic radiology | 60 | 42 | 23 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 165 |
| Emergency medicine | 153 | 133 | 84 | 46 | 41 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 479 |
| Intensive care | 16 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 61 |
| Medical administration | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Obstetrics & | 98 | 59 | 43 | 36 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 273 |
| Occupational medicine | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Ophthalmology | 42 | 27 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 102 |
| Psychiatry | 198 | 115 | 84 | 46 | 58 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 523 |
| Public health medicine | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Radiation oncology | 23 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 32 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Other | 29 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 49 |
| Total | 1,670 | 1,013 | 740 | 446 | 397 | 78 | 47 | 81 | 4,473 |

Table 21: Hospital non-specialists: classification, age and sex, States and Territories, 1998

| Classification/age | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| Intern/RMO | | | | | | | | | |
| <25 | 72 | 0 | 46 | 14 | 30 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 175 |
| 25-34 | 643 | 210 | 260 | 120 | 127 | 26 | 16 | 26 | 1,426 |
| 35-44 | 55 | 25 | 39 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 149 |
| 45-54 | 18 | 31 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 64 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>788</i> | <i>266</i> | <i>352</i> | <i>139</i> | <i>167</i> | <i>39</i> | <i>27</i> | <i>37</i> | <i>1,814</i> |
| Other ^(a) | | | | | | | | | |
| <35 | 94 | 16 | 87 | 23 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 254 |
| 35-44 | 87 | 62 | 57 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 250 |
| 45-54 | 38 | 20 | 34 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 117 |
| 55+ | 23 | 19 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 87 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>242</i> | <i>117</i> | <i>204</i> | <i>55</i> | <i>47</i> | <i>11</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>707</i> |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| <25 | 72 | 0 | 46 | 14 | 30 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 175 |
| 25-34 | 737 | 226 | 347 | 143 | 154 | 29 | 18 | 27 | 1,680 |
| 35-44 | 143 | 87 | 96 | 22 | 19 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 399 |
| 45-54 | 47 | 51 | 41 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 172 |
| 55+ | 31 | 19 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 94 |
| Total | 1,030 | 383 | 556 | 193 | 214 | 50 | 44 | 50 | 2,521 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Intern/RMO | | | | | | | | | |
| <25 | 55 | 0 | 51 | 23 | 28 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 171 |
| 25-34 | 460 | 63 | 224 | 67 | 110 | 25 | 21 | 16 | 987 |
| 35-44 | 74 | 36 | 20 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 161 |
| 45-54 | 16 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 31 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>604</i> | <i>99</i> | <i>302</i> | <i>98</i> | <i>155</i> | <i>31</i> | <i>26</i> | <i>35</i> | <i>1,351</i> |
| Other ^(a) | | | | | | | | | |
| <35 | 44 | 7 | 39 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 135 |
| 35-44 | 47 | 10 | 24 | 21 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 132 |
| 45-54 | 30 | 23 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 80 |
| 55+ | 8 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 43 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>130</i> | <i>52</i> | <i>89</i> | <i>51</i> | <i>39</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>391</i> |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| <25 | 55 | 0 | 51 | 23 | 28 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 171 |
| 25-34 | 504 | 70 | 263 | 85 | 130 | 27 | 21 | 21 | 1,123 |
| 35-44 | 121 | 46 | 45 | 26 | 28 | 8 | 2 | 18 | 293 |
| 45-54 | 43 | 23 | 19 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 109 |
| 55+ | 11 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 46 |
| Total | 734 | 151 | 391 | 149 | 194 | 40 | 31 | 50 | 1,741 |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| Intern/RMO | | | | | | | | | |
| <25 | 127 | 0 | 98 | 38 | 59 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 346 |
| 25-34 | 1,103 | 273 | 484 | 187 | 237 | 51 | 37 | 42 | 2,414 |
| 35-44 | 130 | 61 | 59 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 310 |
| 45-54 | 33 | 31 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 95 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,392</i> | <i>365</i> | <i>655</i> | <i>237</i> | <i>322</i> | <i>70</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>71</i> | <i>3,165</i> |
| Other ^(a) | | | | | | | | | |
| <35 | 138 | 23 | 126 | 41 | 47 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 389 |
| 35-44 | 135 | 72 | 81 | 39 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 382 |
| 45-54 | 68 | 43 | 46 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 197 |
| 55+ | 32 | 31 | 39 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 130 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>372</i> | <i>169</i> | <i>293</i> | <i>106</i> | <i>86</i> | <i>20</i> | <i>22</i> | <i>29</i> | <i>1,098</i> |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| <25 | 127 | 0 | 98 | 38 | 59 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 346 |
| 25-34 | 1,241 | 296 | 610 | 228 | 284 | 57 | 39 | 48 | 2,803 |
| 35-44 | 264 | 133 | 141 | 47 | 47 | 18 | 15 | 28 | 692 |
| 45-54 | 91 | 74 | 60 | 19 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 14 | 282 |
| 55+ | 42 | 31 | 39 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 140 |
| Total | 1,765 | 534 | 948 | 343 | 408 | 90 | 75 | 100 | 4,263 |

(a) Mainly CMOs, HMOs, and other salaried non-specialists.

Table 22: Hospital non-specialists: classification and sector of employment, States and Territories, 1998

| Classification/ sector | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Intern/RMO | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 151 | 28 | 32 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 235 |
| Public sector | 1,241 | 337 | 623 | 229 | 313 | 64 | 53 | 70 | 2,930 |
| <i>All sectors</i> | <i>1,392</i> | <i>365</i> | <i>655</i> | <i>237</i> | <i>322</i> | <i>70</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>71</i> | <i>3,165</i> |
| Other ^(a) | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 73 | 34 | 55 | 20 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 206 |
| Public sector | 299 | 135 | 238 | 85 | 79 | 8 | 21 | 26 | 892 |
| <i>All sectors</i> | <i>372</i> | <i>169</i> | <i>293</i> | <i>106</i> | <i>86</i> | <i>20</i> | <i>22</i> | <i>29</i> | <i>1,098</i> |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 224 | 62 | 87 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 441 |
| Public sector | 1,540 | 473 | 860 | 314 | 393 | 72 | 74 | 96 | 3,822 |
| All sectors | 1,765 | 534 | 948 | 343 | 408 | 90 | 75 | 100 | 4,263 |

(a) Mainly CMOs, HMOs and other salaried non-specialists.

Table 23: Interns and RMOs: total hours worked per week, sex, States and Territories, 1998

| Total hours per week | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–19 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 20–34 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| 35–49 | 173 | 75 | 129 | 61 | 62 | 21 | 8 | 11 | 541 |
| 50–64 | 462 | 132 | 211 | 61 | 88 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 994 |
| 65–79 | 74 | 36 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 147 |
| 80+ | 48 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 85 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>788</i> | <i>266</i> | <i>352</i> | <i>139</i> | <i>167</i> | <i>39</i> | <i>27</i> | <i>37</i> | <i>1,814</i> |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–19 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 20–34 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 41 |
| 35–49 | 153 | 30 | 134 | 42 | 59 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 455 |
| 50–64 | 323 | 49 | 156 | 49 | 69 | 14 | 9 | 21 | 690 |
| 65–79 | 50 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 |
| 80+ | 35 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 54 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>604</i> | <i>99</i> | <i>302</i> | <i>98</i> | <i>155</i> | <i>31</i> | <i>26</i> | <i>35</i> | <i>1,351</i> |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–19 | 28 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| 20–34 | 47 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 72 |
| 35–49 | 326 | 105 | 263 | 103 | 122 | 38 | 18 | 21 | 996 |
| 50–64 | 784 | 181 | 367 | 110 | 157 | 25 | 20 | 39 | 1,684 |
| 65–79 | 124 | 48 | 17 | 8 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 238 |
| 80+ | 83 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 140 |
| Total | 1,392 | 365 | 655 | 237 | 322 | 70 | 53 | 71 | 3,165 |

Table 24: Other hospital medical practitioners^(a): total hours worked per week, sex, States and Territories, 1998

| Total hours per week | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–19 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| 20–34 | 33 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| 35–49 | 90 | 57 | 93 | 26 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 294 |
| 50–64 | 69 | 23 | 93 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 246 |
| 65–79 | 24 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 55 |
| 80+ | 18 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 37 |
| Total | 242 | 117 | 204 | 55 | 47 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 707 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–19 | 23 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| 20–34 | 47 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 99 |
| 35–49 | 31 | 22 | 35 | 26 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 145 |
| 50–64 | 20 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 68 |
| 65–79 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 80+ | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 130 | 52 | 89 | 51 | 39 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 391 |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| 20–34 | 80 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 152 |
| 35–49 | 121 | 79 | 128 | 52 | 28 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 439 |
| 50–64 | 89 | 30 | 116 | 24 | 29 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 315 |
| 65–79 | 28 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 64 |
| 80+ | 24 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 48 |
| Total | 372 | 169 | 293 | 106 | 86 | 20 | 22 | 29 | 1,098 |

(a) Mainly CMOs, HMOs and other salaried non-specialists.

Table 25: All medical practitioners working in public hospitals: occupation of main job and region, Australia, 1998

| Occupation of main job | Capital city | Other metro centre | Large rural centre | Small rural centre | Other rural area | Remote area | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Clinician</i> | 15,591 | 1,643 | 1,643 | 811 | 970 | 196 | 20,853 |
| Primary care | 1,227 | 216 | 220 | 351 | 762 | 67 | 2,843 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 1,894 | 257 | 317 | 104 | 72 | 75 | 2,719 |
| Specialist | 8,945 | 857 | 943 | 343 | 127 | 37 | 11,252 |
| Specialist-in-training | 3,525 | 313 | 162 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 4,039 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 740 | 56 | 78 | 31 | 26 | 8 | 940 |
| Administrator | 213 | 22 | 29 | 22 | 9 | 0 | 296 |
| Teacher/educator | 35 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Researcher | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 |
| Public health physician | 120 | 8 | 28 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 171 |
| Occupational health | 25 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Other | 242 | 19 | 21 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 300 |
| Total | 16,332 | 1,699 | 1,721 | 842 | 996 | 204 | 21,793 |
| | (per cent) | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 95.5 | 96.7 | 95.5 | 96.3 | 97.4 | 96.2 | 95.7 |
| Primary care | 7.5 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 41.6 | 76.5 | 32.8 | 13.0 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 11.6 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 37.0 | 12.5 |
| Specialist | 54.8 | 50.5 | 54.8 | 40.7 | 12.8 | 18.1 | 51.6 |
| Specialist-in-training | 21.6 | 18.4 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 18.5 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| Administrator | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Teacher/educator | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Researcher | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Public health physician | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.8 |
| Occupational health | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 26: All medical practitioners working in private hospitals: occupation of main job and region, Australia, 1998

| Occupation of main job | Capital city | Other metro centre | Large rural centre | Small rural centre | Other rural and remote areas | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Clinician</i> | 4,708 | 527 | 511 | 298 | 206 | 6,249 |
| Primary care | 1,056 | 143 | 106 | 113 | 162 | 1,580 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 239 | 45 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 319 |
| Specialist | 3,018 | 312 | 377 | 176 | 39 | 3,922 |
| Specialist-in-training | 395 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 429 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 173 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 209 |
| Administrator | 34 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 40 |
| Teacher/educator | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Researcher | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Public health physician | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| Occupational health | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Other | 95 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 120 |
| Total | 4,881 | 534 | 518 | 308 | 217 | 6,458 |
| | (per cent) | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 96.5 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 96.8 |
| Primary care | 21.6 | 26.8 | 20.4 | 36.6 | 74.4 | 24.5 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 4.9 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 4.9 |
| Specialist | 61.8 | 58.4 | 72.8 | 57.1 | 18.0 | 60.7 |
| Specialist-in-training | 8.1 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 6.7 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 3.2 |
| Administrator | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Teacher/educator | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Researcher | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Public health physician | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Occupational health | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 27: Medical practitioners: selected characteristics and region of main job, Australia, 1998

| Selected characteristics | Geographic location of main job | | | | | | Total | Rural & Metro remote areas | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Capital city | Other metro area | Large rural centre | Small rural centre | Other rural area | Remot area | | Metro areas | Remote areas |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 26,623 | 2,647 | 2,272 | 1,496 | 1,734 | 427 | 35,198 | 29,269 | 5,929 |
| Female | 11,106 | 802 | 733 | 394 | 525 | 177 | 13,736 | 11,908 | 1,829 |
| % female | 29.4 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 20.9 | 23.2 | 29.3 | 28.1 | 28.9 | 23.6 |
| Occupation of main job | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary care practitioner | 14,656 | 1,530 | 1,235 | 1,140 | 1,914 | 378 | 20,852 | 16,186 | 4,667 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 3,323 | 363 | 323 | 102 | 64 | 88 | 4,263 | 3,686 | 577 |
| Specialist | 13,371 | 1,128 | 1,167 | 554 | 202 | 68 | 16,490 | 14,499 | 1,991 |
| Specialist-in-training | 3,986 | 285 | 142 | 19 | 9 | 32 | 4,473 | 4,270 | 203 |
| Non-clinician | 2,394 | 143 | 137 | 75 | 70 | 39 | 2,857 | 2,536 | 320 |
| Age (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 35 | 8,863 | 739 | 556 | 215 | 302 | 176 | 10,850 | 9,602 | 1,248 |
| 35-44 | 10,781 | 993 | 1,033 | 625 | 803 | 217 | 14,451 | 11,773 | 2,678 |
| 45-54 | 9,283 | 888 | 789 | 578 | 596 | 120 | 12,254 | 10,171 | 2,083 |
| 55-64 | 5,251 | 490 | 413 | 286 | 304 | 61 | 6,806 | 5,741 | 1,065 |
| 65 and over | 3,551 | 339 | 214 | 186 | 254 | 29 | 4,573 | 3,890 | 683 |
| % aged 65 and over | 9.4 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.8 |
| Average age | 45.7 | 45.8 | 45.3 | 47.6 | 47.2 | 43.3 | 45.9 | 45.7 | 46.3 |
| Hours worked per week | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 2,880 | 210 | 202 | 131 | 176 | 28 | 3,627 | 3,090 | 537 |
| 20-34 | 4,749 | 390 | 275 | 198 | 295 | 45 | 5,951 | 5,139 | 812 |
| 35-49 | 11,461 | 989 | 890 | 484 | 485 | 172 | 14,481 | 12,449 | 2,032 |
| 50-64 | 13,157 | 1,254 | 1,152 | 632 | 780 | 239 | 17,215 | 14,412 | 2,803 |
| 65-79 | 3,364 | 351 | 272 | 209 | 274 | 62 | 4,533 | 3,716 | 817 |
| 80 and over | 2,118 | 254 | 215 | 234 | 248 | 58 | 3,127 | 2,372 | 756 |
| % employed full-time | 79.8 | 82.6 | 84.1 | 82.6 | 79.2 | 87.9 | 80.4 | 80.0 | 82.6 |
| Average hours worked | 47.8 | 50.0 | 49.7 | 52.5 | 51.7 | 52.2 | 48.4 | 48.0 | 51.1 |
| Work setting of main job | | | | | | | | | |
| Private rooms | 21,037 | 2,094 | 1,857 | 1,396 | 1,908 | 277 | 28,568 | 23,130 | 5,438 |
| Acute care hospital | 12,461 | 1,071 | 958 | 395 | 250 | 177 | 15,313 | 13,532 | 1,780 |
| Residential | 157 | 20 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 195 | 177 | 18 |
| Aboriginal health service | 230 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 74 | 351 | 244 | 107 |
| Non-residential facility | 967 | 90 | 74 | 31 | 38 | 25 | 1,225 | 1,056 | 169 |
| Educational institution | 1,124 | 65 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 1,234 | 1,189 | 44 |
| Defence forces | 193 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 239 | 206 | 33 |
| Other government | 839 | 22 | 30 | 25 | 8 | 17 | 942 | 862 | 81 |
| Other | 721 | 60 | 29 | 18 | 13 | 26 | 867 | 781 | 86 |
| Country of initial qualification | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 29,947 | 2,607 | 2,241 | 1,388 | 1,810 | 418 | 38,410 | 32,554 | 5,856 |
| New Zealand | 873 | 136 | 101 | 39 | 17 | 25 | 1,191 | 1,009 | 182 |
| UK/Ireland | 2,689 | 320 | 423 | 276 | 270 | 96 | 4,073 | 3,009 | 1,065 |
| Asia | 2,497 | 230 | 107 | 82 | 84 | 24 | 3,024 | 2,727 | 297 |
| Other countries | 1,723 | 156 | 134 | 105 | 77 | 41 | 2,236 | 1,879 | 358 |
| Residency status | | | | | | | | | |
| Australian citizen | 35,532 | 3,171 | 2,753 | 1,748 | 2,129 | 520 | 45,853 | 38,704 | 7,149 |
| Not an Australian | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent resident | 1,901 | 215 | 181 | 123 | 102 | 39 | 2,561 | 2,116 | 445 |
| Not a permanent resident | 296 | 62 | 71 | 20 | 28 | 44 | 520 | 357 | 163 |
| Medical practitioners per 100,000 population | 314.0 | 241.2 | 266.9 | 154.3 | 91.1 | 105.2 | 259.6 | 306.3 | 143.6 |
| Total | 37,728 | 3,449 | 3,005 | 1,890 | 2,259 | 604 | 48,934 | 41,177 | 7,757 |

Table 28: Employed medical practitioners per 100,000 population: region of main job, States and Territories, 1998

| Region of main job | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital city | 329.1 | 295.1 | 306.4 | 359.2 | 280.2 | 361.3 | 363.0 | 310.1 | 314.0 |
| Other metropolitan centre | 228.8 | 281.4 | 249.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 241.2 |
| Large rural centres | 268.6 | 242.3 | 282.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 290.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 266.9 |
| Small rural centres | 145.1 | 180.3 | 152.6 | 140.8 | 143.3 | 157.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 154.3 |
| Other rural areas | 98.0 | 93.8 | 70.8 | 118.5 | 82.8 | 87.8 | 61.7 | 0.0 | 91.1 |
| Remote | 65.8 | 66.5 | 71.9 | 32.0 | 124.4 | 198.9 | 199.4 | 0.0 | 105.2 |
| Total | 271.5 | 257.8 | 235.8 | 293.3 | 235.9 | 246.5 | 262.2 | 309.7 | 259.6 |
| Metropolitan centres | 312.3 | 294.5 | 293.4 | 359.2 | 280.2 | 361.3 | 363.0 | 310.1 | 306.3 |
| Rural and remote | 145.4 | 143.8 | 153.1 | 113.6 | 114.4 | 165.6 | 177.8 | 0.0 | 143.6 |

Table 29: Medical practitioners employed in an Aboriginal health service^(a): selected characteristics, States and Territories, 1998

| Selected | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total | % |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Occupation | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clinician</i> | 140 | 109 | 86 | 25 | 201 | 9 | 87 | 2 | 660 | 94.5 |
| Primary care | 52 | 42 | 49 | 19 | 83 | 1 | 68 | 0 | 314 | 45.0 |
| Hospital non-specialist | 7 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 34 | 4.9 |
| Specialist | 73 | 58 | 22 | 6 | 95 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 273 | 39.1 |
| Specialist-in-training | 8 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 38 | 5.4 |
| <i>Non-clinician</i> | 12 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 38 | 5.5 |
| Geographic location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan | 125 | 90 | 51 | 18 | 124 | 3 | 25 | 2 | 438 | 62.7 |
| Non-metropolitan | 27 | 28 | 34 | 11 | 88 | 6 | 66 | 0 | 261 | 37.3 |
| % metropolitan | 82.3 | 76.3 | 59.7 | 61.2 | 58.4 | 31.0 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 62.7 | .. |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 110 | 83 | 50 | 14 | 130 | 6 | 48 | 2 | 444 | 63.6 |
| Females | 43 | 35 | 35 | 15 | 81 | 3 | 42 | 0 | 254 | 36.4 |
| % female | 28.0 | 29.6 | 41.2 | 51.8 | 38.5 | 31.0 | 46.5 | 33.3 | 36.4 | .. |
| Age (years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average age | 45.8 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 43.8 | n.a. | 43.5 | 38.3 | n.a. | 30.2 | .. |
| Less than 35 | 34 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 34 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 135 | 19.4 |
| 35–44 | 35 | 49 | 37 | 13 | 100 | 6 | 38 | 2 | 280 | 40.1 |
| 45–54 | 46 | 29 | 16 | 9 | 41 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 160 | 23.0 |
| 55 and over | 37 | 29 | 13 | 3 | 37 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 123 | 17.6 |
| Hours worked per week | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 65 | 65 | 42 | 21 | 97 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 316 | 45.3 |
| 20–34 | 12 | 24 | 12 | 8 | 33 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 110 | 15.8 |
| 35–49 | 35 | 12 | 21 | 0 | 38 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 138 | 19.7 |
| 50–64 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 104 | 14.9 |
| 65–79 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2.5 |
| 80 and over | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1.8 |
| % employed full-time | 50.0 | 24.5 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 15.5 | 54.7 | 100.0 | 38.9 | .. |
| Average hours worked | 17.0 | 15.1 | 22.1 | 9.3 | 24.7 | 16.8 | 29.2 | 45.0 | 20.7 | .. |
| Country of initial qualification | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 129 | 103 | 58 | 24 | 177 | 7 | 85 | 2 | 584 | 83.7 |
| New Zealand | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 1.9 |
| UK/Ireland | 6 | 12 | 19 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 56 | 8.0 |
| Asia | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 3.2 |
| Other countries | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 3.2 |
| Residency status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australian citizen | 145 | 110 | 66 | 27 | 188 | 7 | 87 | 2 | 633 | 90.6 |
| Not Australian citizen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent resident | 7 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 5.7 |
| Not permanent | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 3.4 |
| Total | 152 | 118 | 86 | 29 | 212 | 9 | 91 | 2 | 698 | 100.0 |
| Practitioners per 100,000 Indigenous pop.^(b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 133.2 | 505.9 | 77.6 | 125.4 | 363.3 | 55.4 | 168.9 | 49.6 | 173.5 | .. |

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

(b) These figures should be used with caution, as they have not been converted to full-time equivalents.

Table 30: Employed medical practitioners: occupation and country of initial qualification, States and Territories, 1998

| Occupation/country of initial qualification | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total | % |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Primary care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 5,022 | 4,366 | 2,711 | 1,500 | 1,230 | 417 | 179 | 297 | 15,721 | 75.4 |
| New Zealand | 102 | 37 | 104 | 15 | 36 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 329 | 1.6 |
| UK/Ireland | 420 | 325 | 547 | 86 | 355 | 121 | 12 | 40 | 1,906 | 9.1 |
| Asia | 914 | 369 | 102 | 165 | 136 | 7 | 17 | 25 | 1,736 | 8.3 |
| Other countries | 621 | 218 | 176 | 32 | 65 | 43 | 0 | 5 | 1,159 | 5.6 |
| Total | 7,080 | 5,316 | 3,640 | 1,798 | 1,821 | 593 | 220 | 384 | 20,852 | 100.0 |
| Hospital non-specialist | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1,550 | 470 | 664 | 309 | 320 | 72 | 60 | 85 | 3,529 | 82.8 |
| New Zealand | 38 | 5 | 42 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 111 | 2.6 |
| UK/Ireland | 25 | 22 | 141 | 9 | 56 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 260 | 6.1 |
| Asia | 96 | 16 | 34 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 176 | 4.1 |
| Other countries | 56 | 21 | 67 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 186 | 4.4 |
| Total | 1,765 | 534 | 948 | 343 | 408 | 90 | 75 | 100 | 4,263 | 100.0 |
| Specialist | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4,686 | 3,910 | 1,835 | 1,240 | 1,016 | 238 | 82 | 241 | 13,248 | 80.3 |
| New Zealand | 146 | 116 | 127 | 52 | 56 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 537 | 3.3 |
| UK/Ireland | 306 | 232 | 387 | 97 | 249 | 51 | 5 | 23 | 1,350 | 8.2 |
| Asia | 323 | 184 | 81 | 67 | 49 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 750 | 4.5 |
| Other countries | 287 | 97 | 98 | 29 | 70 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 605 | 3.7 |
| Total | 5,748 | 4,539 | 2,528 | 1,485 | 1,440 | 339 | 115 | 296 | 16,490 | 100.0 |
| Specialist-in-training | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1,482 | 933 | 538 | 407 | 304 | 65 | 36 | 72 | 3,838 | 85.8 |
| New Zealand | 70 | 13 | 38 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 158 | 3.5 |
| UK/Ireland | 27 | 30 | 91 | 6 | 55 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 221 | 4.9 |
| Asia | 54 | 23 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 123 | 2.7 |
| Other countries | 37 | 15 | 50 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 3.0 |
| Total | 1,670 | 1,013 | 740 | 446 | 397 | 78 | 47 | 81 | 4,473 | 100.0 |
| Non-clinician | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 839 | 547 | 279 | 227 | 159 | 31 | 28 | 79 | 2,190 | 76.7 |
| New Zealand | 12 | 14 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 61 | 2.1 |
| UK/Ireland | 64 | 53 | 34 | 24 | 99 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 306 | 10.7 |
| Asia | 59 | 29 | 7 | 30 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 156 | 5.5 |
| Other countries | 74 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 143 | 5.0 |
| Total | 1,047 | 671 | 355 | 297 | 287 | 61 | 44 | 94 | 2,857 | 100.0 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 13,579 | 10,226 | 6,027 | 3,684 | 3,029 | 823 | 386 | 774 | 38,526 | 78.7 |
| New Zealand | 368 | 186 | 331 | 98 | 128 | 21 | 26 | 38 | 1,196 | 2.4 |
| UK/Ireland | 841 | 662 | 1,200 | 221 | 813 | 201 | 28 | 75 | 4,043 | 8.3 |
| Asia | 1,446 | 621 | 247 | 273 | 207 | 34 | 56 | 57 | 2,942 | 6.0 |
| Other countries | 1,075 | 379 | 406 | 93 | 176 | 82 | 6 | 11 | 2,227 | 4.6 |
| Total | 17,309 | 12,074 | 8,211 | 4,369 | 4,354 | 1,161 | 502 | 955 | 48,934 | 100.0 |

Table 31: Permanent resident overseas-trained medical practitioners: occupation, country of initial qualification and region, Australia, 1998

| Occupation/ country of initial qualification | Region of main job | | | | | | Total |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Capital city | Other metro centre | Large rural centre | Small rural centre | Other rural area | Remote zone | |
| Primary care | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 108 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 152 |
| UK/Ireland | 217 | 42 | 47 | 50 | 56 | 5 | 418 |
| Asia | 199 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 234 |
| Other countries | 35 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 66 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>560</i> | <i>74</i> | <i>64</i> | <i>74</i> | <i>85</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>869</i> |
| Hospital non-specialist | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 48 | 21 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 87 |
| UK/Ireland | 24 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 43 |
| Asia | 33 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 40 |
| Other countries | 30 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>135</i> | <i>27</i> | <i>31</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>206</i> |
| Specialist | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 162 | 36 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 224 |
| UK/Ireland | 185 | 16 | 31 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 249 |
| Asia | 58 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 100 |
| Other countries | 74 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 114 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>479</i> | <i>67</i> | <i>83</i> | <i>43</i> | <i>13</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>688</i> |
| Specialist-in-training | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 68 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 88 |
| UK/Ireland | 56 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| Asia | 25 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Other countries | 30 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>179</i> | <i>25</i> | <i>16</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>221</i> |
| Non-clinician | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 17 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 27 |
| UK/Ireland | 35 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| Asia | 24 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Other countries | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>85</i> | <i>13</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>114</i> |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 404 | 86 | 54 | 18 | 9 | 7 | 578 |
| UK/Ireland | 517 | 77 | 95 | 68 | 65 | 9 | 831 |
| Asia | 340 | 29 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 428 |
| Other countries | 177 | 14 | 27 | 23 | 15 | 6 | 262 |
| Total | 1,438 | 207 | 201 | 123 | 104 | 25 | 2,098 |

Table 32: Permanent migration of medical practitioners to and from Australia, 1993-94 to 1998-99

| | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | Total 1993-99 | % 1993-99 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| Permanent migration to Australia of overseas residents | | | | | | | | |
| Country of previous residence | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 49 | 74 | 71 | 63 | 69 | 110 | 436 | 15.1 |
| Other Oceania | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 27 | 0.9 |
| UK/Ireland | 85 | 119 | 87 | 71 | 44 | 40 | 446 | 15.4 |
| Other Europe | 55 | 81 | 63 | 59 | 37 | 33 | 328 | 11.3 |
| Middle East | 15 | 22 | 24 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 108 | 3.7 |
| Hong Kong | 28 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 7 | 7 | 136 | 4.7 |
| China | 42 | 58 | 186 | 119 | 45 | 65 | 515 | 17.8 |
| Other Asia | 100 | 110 | 93 | 72 | 71 | 68 | 514 | 17.8 |
| USA/Canada | 19 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 104 | 3.6 |
| South Africa | 17 | 26 | 16 | 32 | 29 | 25 | 145 | 5.0 |
| Other Africa | 21 | 14 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 96 | 3.3 |
| Other countries | 9 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 40 | 1.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>445</i> | <i>558</i> | <i>626</i> | <i>500</i> | <i>358</i> | <i>408</i> | <i>2,895</i> | <i>100</i> |
| Permanent migration from Australia of Australian | | | | | | | | |
| Country of future residence | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 34 | 52 | 49 | 51 | 38 | 41 | 265 | 25.9 |
| Other Oceania | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0.6 |
| UK/Ireland | 31 | 41 | 32 | 37 | 46 | 60 | 247 | 24.1 |
| Other Europe | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 47 | 4.6 |
| Middle East | 10 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 39 | 3.8 |
| Asia | 37 | 36 | 29 | 41 | 52 | 77 | 272 | 26.5 |
| USA/Canada | 25 | 13 | 27 | 15 | 21 | 26 | 127 | 12.4 |
| Other countries | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 2.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>151</i> | <i>154</i> | <i>153</i> | <i>162</i> | <i>173</i> | <i>232</i> | <i>1,025</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Net permanent | | | | | | | | |
| Country of residence | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 15 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 31 | 69 | 171 | 9.1 |
| Other Oceania | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 1.1 |
| UK/Ireland | 54 | 78 | 55 | 34 | -2 | -20 | 199 | 10.6 |
| Other Europe | 46 | 74 | 57 | 55 | 29 | 20 | 281 | 15.0 |
| Middle East | 5 | 18 | 21 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 69 | 3.7 |
| Asia | 133 | 163 | 280 | 183 | 71 | 63 | 893 | 47.8 |
| USA/Canada | -6 | 0 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -11 | -23 | -1.2 |
| Other countries | 43 | 43 | 36 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 259 | 13.9 |
| Total | 294 | 404 | 473 | 338 | 185 | 176 | 1,870 | 100.0 |

Source: AIHW from Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs data.

Table 33: Australian Medical Council examination results: 1992–99

| | 1991–92 | 1992–93 | 1993–94 | 1994–95 | 1995–96 | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 |
|---|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Overseas-trained doctors entering through the general | | | | | | | | |
| MCQ examination | | | | | | | | |
| Number of candidates presenting | 921 | 812 | 619 | 688 | 0 | 1382 | 779 | 669 |
| Number passing/eligible to proceed to clinical examination | 298 | 297 | 343 | 391 | 0 | 612 | 234 | 372 |
| Clinical examination | | | | | | | | |
| Number of exams conducted | 587 | 434 | 418 | 404 | 518 | 556 | 427 | 459 |
| Number passing AMC exam and eligible for registration | 246 | 193 | 211 | 222 | 266 | 266 | 151 | 220 |
| Overseas-trained specialists entering through the AMC/specialist college | | | | | | | | |
| Number of applications received | 264 ^(a) | 147 | 139 | 174 | 175 | 175 | 167 | 107 |
| Number rejected | 67 ^(a) | 3 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 22 |
| <i>Total qualified for registration</i> | <i>50^(a)</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>23</i> | <i>55</i> | <i>63</i> | <i>43</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>59</i> |
| Total overseas-trained doctors entering the workforce | 288^(b) | 204 | 235 | 317 | 289 | 265 | 233 | 299 |

(a) Data for the period 1990–92.

(b) Includes AMC/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 AMC 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 AMC clinical examinations.
2. A three-year limit for AMC clinical examination came into force on 1 January 1995 for those who passed the multiple choice questionnaire examination.
3. From 1996 the AMC ceased to conduct the multiple choice questionnaire examination overseas.

Source: Australian Medical Council.

Table 34: Temporary migration of non-Australian medical practitioners to and from Australia for employment: type of migration and country of previous or future residence, 1993–94 to 1998–99

| | 1993–94 | 1994–95 | 1995–96 | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | % 1998–99 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Migration to Australia for long-term stay | | | | | | | |
| Country of previous residence | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 48 | 63 | 41 | 65 | 53 | 96 | 14.0 |
| UK/Ireland | 193 | 241 | 278 | 325 | 341 | 400 | 58.2 |
| Asia | 32 | 37 | 37 | 56 | 54 | 69 | 10.0 |
| South Africa | 3 | 7 | 11 | 33 | 47 | 55 | 8.0 |
| Other countries | 22 | 28 | 45 | 49 | 51 | 67 | 9.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>298</i> | <i>376</i> | <i>412</i> | <i>528</i> | <i>546</i> | <i>687</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Migration to Australia for short-term stay | | | | | | | |
| Country of previous residence | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 57 | 49 | 56 | 58 | 74 | 156 | 10.1 |
| UK/Ireland | 444 | 641 | 277 | 793 | 778 | 873 | 56.8 |
| Asia | 38 | 46 | 37 | 57 | 103 | 203 | 13.2 |
| USA/Canada | 25 | 36 | 164 | 111 | 100 | 109 | 7.1 |
| South Africa | 3 | 14 | 20 | 50 | 54 | 98 | 6.4 |
| Other countries | 28 | 9 | 14 | 29 | 58 | 98 | 6.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>595</i> | <i>795</i> | <i>568</i> | <i>1,098</i> | <i>1,167</i> | <i>1,537</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Migration from Australia of temporary visitors after a long-term | | | | | | | |
| Country of future residence | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 32 | 20 | 22 | 30 | 49 | 32 | 5.5 |
| Other Oceania | 9 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 1.6 |
| UK/Ireland | 161 | 192 | 269 | 265 | 335 | 190 | 32.9 |
| Other Europe | 31 | 35 | 41 | 55 | 49 | 38 | 6.6 |
| Malaysia | 26 | 35 | 31 | 32 | 36 | 33 | 5.7 |
| China | 31 | 39 | 39 | 46 | 60 | 76 | 13.2 |
| Japan | 31 | 25 | 19 | 25 | 24 | 16 | 2.8 |
| Other Asia | 76 | 82 | 124 | 139 | 158 | 104 | 18.0 |
| USA/Canada | 21 | 17 | 16 | 32 | 35 | 22 | 3.8 |
| South Africa | 2 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 26 | 20 | 3.5 |
| Other countries | 15 | 14 | 25 | 27 | 40 | 37 | 6.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>435</i> | <i>480</i> | <i>605</i> | <i>684</i> | <i>824</i> | <i>577</i> | <i>100.0</i> |

Source: AIHW from Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs data.

Table 35: Medical practitioners temporarily migrating to Australia for employment: type of visa and intended duration of stay, States and Territories, 1998–99

| Type of visa | NSW | Vic | Qld | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Total | % |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Duration of stay | | | | | | | | | | |
| 422 Medical practitioner | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–6 months | 71 | 75 | 187 | 0 | 63 | 39 | 3 | 0 | 438 | 38.5 |
| 7–11 months | 45 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 4.9 |
| 1 year | 23 | 48 | 141 | 3 | 83 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 334 | 29.4 |
| 13–17 months | 11 | 12 | 177 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 228 | 20.1 |
| 1.5–2 years | 6 | 10 | 29 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 66 | 5.8 |
| More than 2 years | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 1.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>156</i> | <i>148</i> | <i>550</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>182</i> | <i>59</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>1,137</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| 442 Occupational | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–6 months | 29 | 99 | 60 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 28.9 |
| 7–11 months | 45 | 119 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 29.7 |
| 1 year | 101 | 54 | 20 | 45 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 | 31.0 |
| 13–17 months | 26 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 52 | 7.2 |
| 1.5–2 years | 10 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 2.9 |
| More than 2 years | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>211</i> | <i>285</i> | <i>84</i> | <i>136</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>723</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| New Zealand citizen | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–6 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7–11 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1 year | 39 | 28 | 29 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 123 | 66.1 |
| 13–17 months | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 1.5–2 years | 16 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 21.5 |
| More than 2 years | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 8.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>43</i> | <i>36</i> | <i>18</i> | <i>20</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>186</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Other business visas | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–6 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7–11 months | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 30.3 |
| 1 year | 41 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 36.8 |
| 13–17 months | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5.9 |
| 1.5–2 years | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 11.2 |
| More than 2 years | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 15.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>113</i> | <i>26</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>152</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–6 months | 100 | 174 | 247 | 21 | 63 | 39 | 3 | 0 | 647 | 29.4 |
| 7–11 months | 136 | 119 | 11 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 317 | 14.4 |
| 1 year | 204 | 141 | 191 | 61 | 99 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 737 | 33.5 |
| 13–17 months | 46 | 21 | 180 | 22 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 297 | 13.5 |
| 1.5–2 years | 40 | 32 | 34 | 9 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 144 | 6.6 |
| More than 2 years | 14 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 56 | 2.5 |
| Total | 540 | 502 | 673 | 172 | 213 | 64 | 24 | 10 | 2,198^(a) | 100.0 |
| (average duration of intended | | | | | | | | | | |
| 422 Medical practitioner | 0.65 | 0.86 | 0.90 | 1.90 | 0.91 | 0.58 | 1.08 | 1.01 | 0.86 | .. |
| 442 Occupational | 0.94 | 0.80 | 0.61 | 0.80 | 1.39 | 0.00 | 1.33 | 0.00 | 0.82 | .. |
| New Zealand citizens | 1.67 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.43 | 1.62 | 2.00 | 1.29 | 1.00 | 1.52 | .. |
| Other business visas | 1.17 | 1.93 | 2.94 | 2.75 | 2.17 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.40 | .. |
| Total | 0.99 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.68 | 1.12 | 0.80 | 0.95 | .. |
| (expected number of TRDs in Australia at a point in time^(b)) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 422 Medical practitioner | 101 | 127 | 495 | 27 | 166 | 34 | 21 | 9 | 980 | 47.3 |
| 442 Occupational | 198 | 228 | 51 | 109 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 596 | 28.8 |
| New Zealand citizens | 100 | 61 | 50 | 26 | 32 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 283 | 13.7 |
| Other business visas | 132 | 50 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 214 | 10.3 |
| Total | 532 | 466 | 605 | 172 | 217 | 43 | 27 | 10 | 2,073 | 100.0 |

(a) The total of 2,198 in this table differs from the 2,224 shown in Table 34 because it excludes 26 medical practitioners who entered Australia under other visa types that did not permit work in Australia, such as an accompanying spouse or to attend diplomats.

(b) Expected number of TRDs in Australia at a point in time has been calculated by multiplying the number of TRDs entering Australia in 1998–99 by the average duration of intended stay. However it is expected that a number will leave early and others may extend their stay.

Source: AIHW from Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs data.

Table 36: Migration of Australian medical practitioners to and from Australia, 1993-94 to 1998-99

| | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | % 1998-99 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Migration to Australia of Australian residents returning after a long-term overseas stay | | | | | | | |
| Country of long-term stay | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 17 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 25 | 15 | 2.5 |
| Other Oceania | 13 | 24 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 1.2 |
| UK/Ireland | 324 | 289 | 311 | 278 | 269 | 214 | 35.4 |
| Other Europe | 49 | 38 | 43 | 33 | 39 | 30 | 5.0 |
| Middle East | 34 | 38 | 44 | 22 | 34 | 15 | 2.5 |
| Hong Kong | 98 | 120 | 106 | 114 | 110 | 87 | 14.4 |
| Singapore | 15 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 3.0 |
| Malaysia | 16 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Other Asia | 39 | 50 | 65 | 44 | 77 | 61 | 10.1 |
| USA/Canada | 164 | 179 | 166 | 145 | 147 | 122 | 20.2 |
| South Africa | 16 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Other Africa | 10 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 1.5 |
| Other countries | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 0.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>798</i> | <i>806</i> | <i>819</i> | <i>744</i> | <i>797</i> | <i>604</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Migration from Australia of Australian residents for a long-term overseas | | | | | | | |
| Country of long-term stay | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 13 | 12 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 3.1 |
| Other Oceania | 21 | 18 | 24 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 2.4 |
| UK/Ireland | 140 | 161 | 147 | 147 | 163 | 155 | 36.8 |
| Other Europe | 13 | 12 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 2.9 |
| Middle East | 21 | 23 | 22 | 14 | 22 | 21 | 5.0 |
| Hong Kong | 56 | 67 | 50 | 72 | 55 | 58 | 13.8 |
| Other Asia | 31 | 36 | 45 | 59 | 47 | 40 | 9.5 |
| USA/Canada | 69 | 93 | 87 | 90 | 88 | 93 | 22.1 |
| South Africa | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Other countries | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 4.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>379</i> | <i>434</i> | <i>424</i> | <i>442</i> | <i>430</i> | <i>421</i> | <i>100.0</i> |

Source: AIHW from Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs data.

Table 37: Temporary resident overseas-trained medical practitioners^(a): occupation, country of initial qualification and region, Australia, 1998

| Occupation/ country of initial qualification | Region of main job | | | | | Remote | Total |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Capital city | Other metro centre | Large rural centre | Small rural centre | Other rural area | | |
| Primary care | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 12 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| UK/Ireland | 3 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 42 |
| Asia | 16 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 43 |
| Other countries | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| <i>Total</i> | 33 | 17 | 24 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 115 |
| Hospital non-specialist | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| UK/Ireland | 9 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 30 |
| Asia | 35 | 14 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 90 |
| Other countries | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 |
| <i>Total</i> | 59 | 19 | 34 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 141 |
| Specialist | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 25 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| UK/Ireland | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Asia | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Other countries | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| <i>Total</i> | 33 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Specialist-in-training | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 17 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| UK/Ireland | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 |
| Asia | 37 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Other countries | 17 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| <i>Total</i> | 85 | 20 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 119 |
| Non-clinician | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| UK/Ireland | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Asia | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Other countries | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| <i>Total</i> | 13 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 60 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 84 |
| UK/Ireland | 29 | 10 | 25 | 10 | 14 | 21 | 109 |
| Asia | 99 | 30 | 44 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 198 |
| Other countries | 35 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 56 |
| Total | 223 | 63 | 81 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 446 |

(a) There were 980 temporary resident doctors who entered Australia for employment in 1995–96, 1,626 in 1996–97, 1,703 in 1997–98 and 2,198 in 1998–99. Most entered for a stay of less than 12 months and were not included in the AIHW labour force survey. Therefore the estimates in this table refer to temporary resident doctors who were re-registering for practice at the general renewal of registration in late 1998.

Table 38: Medical student course completions: citizenship^(a) and level of course, Australia, 1989–98

| Level of course | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Australian citizens or permanent residents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bachelor | | | | | | | | | | |
| Graduate entry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 7 |
| Bachelor honours | 25 | 17 | 204 | 60 | 48 | 57 | 44 | 41 | 42 | 39 |
| Bachelor pass | 1,162 | 997 | 940 | 1,022 | 1,181 | 1,178 | 1,191 | 1,282 | 1,142 | 1,160 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,187</i> | <i>1,014</i> | <i>1,144</i> | <i>1,084</i> | <i>1,234</i> | <i>1,235</i> | <i>1,241</i> | <i>1,327</i> | <i>1,196</i> | <i>1,206</i> |
| Number of females | 487 | 442 | 467 | 454 | 513 | 576 | 558 | 624 | 538 | 553 |
| % female | 41.0 | 43.6 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 46.6 | 45.0 | 47.0 | 45.0 | 45.9 |
| Postgraduate | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higher doctorate | 33 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 28 | 28 | 39 | 37 | 27 | 42 |
| PhD | 108 | 130 | 165 | 142 | 138 | 168 | 190 | 228 | 258 | 262 |
| Masters | 38 | 46 | 76 | 37 | 35 | 54 | 58 | 80 | 76 | 72 |
| Masters qualifying | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Diploma/certificate | 33 | 32 | 47 | 36 | 73 | 133 | 118 | 71 | 128 | 153 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>217</i> | <i>242</i> | <i>324</i> | <i>252</i> | <i>274</i> | <i>383</i> | <i>405</i> | <i>416</i> | <i>489</i> | <i>531</i> |
| Total | 1,404 | 1,256 | 1,468 | 1,336 | 1,508 | 1,618 | 1,646 | 1,743 | 1,685 | 1,737 |
| Number of females | 569 | 542 | 610 | 573 | 624 | 739 | 771 | 832 | 792 | 798 |
| % female | 40.5 | 43.2 | 41.6 | 42.9 | 41.4 | 45.7 | 46.8 | 47.7 | 47.0 | 45.9 |
| Overseas students | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bachelor | 59 | 44 | 73 | 52 | 67 | 85 | 134 | 150 | 180 | 150 |
| Postgraduate | 32 | 17 | 34 | 38 | 50 | 41 | 47 | 37 | 57 | 71 |
| Total | 91 | 61 | 107 | 90 | 117 | 126 | 181 | 187 | 237 | 221 |
| Number of females | 32 | 22 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 48 | 88 | 79 | 91 | 97 |
| % female | 35.2 | 36.1 | 33.6 | 41.1 | 34.2 | 38.1 | 48.6 | 42.2 | 38.4 | 43.9 |

(a) Before 1993, not all universities had citizenship information for all students completing courses, so these data include students for whom citizenship/residency status was unknown. Consequently, data before 1993 may slightly overstate the number of course completions by Australian citizen/resident students.

Source: AIHW, from Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs data.

Table 39: Australian citizens and permanent residents commencing undergraduate^(a) medicine courses: university and sex, Australia, 1991-99

| University | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Flinders University | 70 | 63 | 64 | ^(b) 8 | ^(b) 0 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 56 |
| Monash University | 164 | 141 | 139 | 137 | 130 | 139 | 123 | 135 | 145 |
| University of Adelaide | 112 | 105 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 93 | 90 | 91 | 102 |
| University of Melbourne | 185 | 182 | 185 | 193 | 199 | 198 | 204 | 180 | 144 |
| University of New South Wales | 144 | 156 | 140 | 146 | 162 | 175 | 145 | 144 | 188 |
| University of Newcastle | 72 | 69 | 66 | 66 | 69 | 63 | 67 | 64 | 64 |
| University of Queensland | 232 | 225 | 218 | 225 | ^(b) 6 | ^(b) 2 | 231 | 228 | 246 |
| University of Sydney | 238 | 220 | 219 | 167 | ^(b) 14 | ^(b) 21 | 139 | 143 | 189 |
| University of Tasmania | 50 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 59 | 67 |
| University of Western Australia | 125 | 120 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 121 | 133 |
| Total | 1,392 | 1,330 | 1,304 | 1,217 | 860 | 928 | 1,233 | 1,221 | 1,334 |

(per cent who are female)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Flinders University | 52.9 | 57.1 | 51.6 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 55.0 | 41.4 | 50.0 | 62.5 |
| Monash University | 51.8 | 47.5 | 49.6 | 52.6 | 61.5 | 56.1 | 62.6 | 51.9 | 47.6 |
| University of Adelaide | 42.9 | 49.5 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 53.4 | 43.0 | 53.3 | 63.7 | 60.8 |
| University of Melbourne | 43.2 | 45.1 | 43.2 | 47.7 | 40.2 | 38.9 | 41.2 | 46.1 | 59.0 |
| University of New South Wales | 40.3 | 36.5 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 39.5 | 47.4 | 49.0 | 50.0 | 50.5 |
| University of Newcastle | 66.7 | 65.2 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 56.5 | 60.3 | 58.2 | 53.1 | 59.4 |
| University of Queensland | 50.4 | 41.3 | 55.5 | 50.7 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 45.2 | 43.5 |
| University of Sydney | 43.7 | 35.0 | 43.8 | 47.3 | 35.7 | 38.1 | 43.9 | 56.6 | 57.7 |
| University of Tasmania | 60.0 | 59.2 | 54.0 | 60.0 | 44.4 | 53.7 | 49.1 | 55.9 | 49.3 |
| University of Western Australia | 54.4 | 47.5 | 46.4 | 49.2 | 46.3 | 52.0 | 45.5 | 43.0 | 52.6 |
| Total | 48.5 | 44.7 | 47.5 | 48.4 | 47.3 | 48.5 | 45.8 | 50.3 | 52.7 |

(a) Includes bachelor pass, bachelor honours and graduate entry bachelor courses.

(b) Flinders University, University of Queensland and University of Sydney have introduced a four-year postgraduate degree medical course in place of the previous six-year undergraduate course. Each university had a two-year transition period during which only a small number of students with the necessary qualifications were 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: AIHW, from Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs data.

Table 40: Medicare providers^(a): peer group and specialty, Australia, 1991–92 to 1998–99

| Peer group/ specialty | 1991–92 | 1992–93 | 1993–94 | 1994–95 | 1995–96 | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>General</i> | 22,746 | 23,088 | 23,587 | 24,206 | 24,376 | 24,526 | 24,230 | 24,176 |
| Vocationally registered GP | 10,744 | 14,826 | 16,280 | 17,341 | 17,711 | 18,078 | 18,353 | 18,579 |
| Other medical practitioner | 12,002 | 8,262 | 7,307 | 6,865 | 6,665 | 6,448 | 5,877 | 5,597 |
| Obstetrician/gynaecologist | 923 | 930 | 867 | 899 | 896 | 912 | 925 | 931 |
| IVF | n.a. | n.a. | 63 | 67 | 72 | 72 | 79 | 79 |
| <i>Surgeon</i> | 4,140 | 4,270 | 4,418 | 4,597 | 4,714 | 4,816 | 4,898 | 5,049 |
| Specialist | 3,355 | 3,433 | 3,479 | 3,586 | 3,598 | 3,641 | 3,703 | 3,844 |
| Non-specialist | 785 | 837 | 939 | 1,011 | 1,116 | 1,175 | 1,195 | 1,205 |
| <i>Anaesthetist</i> | 1,764 | 1,805 | 1,892 | 1,952 | 2,022 | 2,076 | 2,142 | 2,232 |
| Specialist | 1,652 | 1,702 | 1,781 | 1,814 | 1,859 | 1,900 | 1,956 | 2,026 |
| Non-specialist | 112 | 103 | 111 | 138 | 163 | 176 | 186 | 206 |
| Psychiatrist | 1,437 | 1,501 | 1,555 | 1,582 | 1,615 | 1,672 | 1,685 | 1,757 |
| Radiation oncology specialist | 106 | 104 | 113 | 119 | 130 | 131 | 141 | 141 |
| Dermatologist | 242 | 245 | 260 | 267 | 275 | 277 | 291 | 295 |
| Physician | 3,143 | 3,333 | 3,477 | 3,664 | 3,868 | 4,069 | 4,259 | 4,462 |
| Other medical | 271 | 298 | 356 | 382 | 438 | 485 | 488 | 518 |
| <i>Total medical practitioners^(a)</i> | <i>34,772</i> | <i>35,574</i> | <i>36,588</i> | <i>37,735</i> | <i>38,406</i> | <i>39,036</i> | <i>39,138</i> | <i>39,640</i> |
| Optometrist | ^(b) 2,287 | 2,356 | 2,424 | 2,500 | 2,576 | 2,621 | 2,722 | 2,787 |
| Dental/orthodontist | 382 | 382 | 409 | 420 | 409 | 457 | 425 | 436 |
| Total Medicare providers^(a) | 37,441 | 38,312 | 39,421 | 40,655 | 41,391 | 42,114 | 42,285 | 42,863 |
| (per cent change—year on year increase) | | | | | | | | |
| <i>General</i> | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -1.2 | -0.2 |
| Vocationally registered GP | 43.8 | 38.0 | 9.8 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Other medical practitioner | -18.2 | -31.2 | -11.6 | -6.0 | -2.9 | -3.3 | -8.9 | -4.8 |
| Obstetrician/gynaecologist | 0.3 | 0.8 | -6.8 | 3.7 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| IVF | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 6.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 |
| <i>Surgeon</i> | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| Specialist | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Non-specialist | 9.6 | 6.6 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| <i>Anaesthetist</i> | 5.0 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Specialist | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| Non-specialist | 23.1 | -8.0 | 7.8 | 24.3 | 18.1 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 10.8 |
| Psychiatrist | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 4.3 |
| Radiation oncology specialist | 6.0 | -1.9 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 0.0 |
| Dermatologist | 1.3 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 1.4 |
| Physician | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Other medical | -5.2 | 10.0 | 19.5 | 7.3 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 0.6 | 6.1 |
| <i>Total medical practitioners^(a)</i> | <i>3.0</i> | <i>2.3</i> | <i>2.9</i> | <i>3.1</i> | <i>1.8</i> | <i>1.6</i> | <i>0.3</i> | <i>1.3</i> |
| Optometrist | ^(b) 97.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| Dental/orthodontist | 12.7 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 2.7 | -2.6 | 11.7 | -7.0 | 2.6 |
| Total Medicare providers^(a) | 6.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 |

(a) Excludes diagnostic imagists and pathologists, as the number of practitioners is not accurately known.

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

Source: Medicare statistics, Department of Health and Aged Care.

Table 41: Average number of Medicare services per head of population: service type, Australia, 1990–91 to 1998–99

| Service type | 1990–91 | 1991–92 | 1992–93 | 1993–94 | 1994–95 | 1995–96 | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| GP attendances | 4.91 | 5.08 | 5.27 | 5.41 | 5.45 | 5.58 | 5.53 | 5.50 | 5.40 |
| Specialist attendances | 0.86 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.98 |
| Obstetrics | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Anaesthetics | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 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 | 0.91 | 0.93 | 0.97 |
| Pathology tests | 1.51 | 1.49 | 1.52 | 1.63 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.86 | 1.96 |
| Diagnostic imaging | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.60 |
| Operations | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 |
| Assist in operations | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Optometry | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.21 |
| Radiotherapy and therapeutic nuclear medicine | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Other | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.25 |
| Total | 8.48 | 8.95 | 9.74 | 10.09 | 10.40 | 10.70 | 10.73 | 10.78 | 10.87 |

Source: Medicare statistics, Department of Health and Aged Care.

Glossary

Age

The number of completed years from year of birth to the year of the survey.

Career medical officer (CMO)

Also known as hospital medical officer (HMO) in some States. 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 Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics*, (ABS 1990) 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, the 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, 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 call-outs).

General practitioner (RACGP) trainees

A medical practitioner under the supervision of an RACGP Fellow in a job recognised as leading to the RACGP Fellowship. The Health Insurance Commission classifies these trainees as vocationally registered general practitioners in the Medicare data in this report. See also *Recognised general practitioner* and *Vocationally recognised general practitioner*.

Geographic region classification

The *Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification* (Department of Primary Industries and Energy & Department of Health and Family Services 1994) has been used to classify the geographic location of medical practitioners responding to the annual survey. The geographic boundaries of these categories are based on the 1991 population census. The classes of geographic location are listed below.

Metropolitan areas

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

Rural zone

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); and 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); and Coomalie, Litchfield (NT).

Remote zone

These are generally less densely populated than rural statistical local areas and are 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: Blackwater, Bowen, Emerald, Mareeba, Moranbah, Mount Isa, Roma (Qld); Broome, Carnarvon, East Pilbara, Esperance, Kalgoorlie/Boulder, Port Hedland, Karratha (WA); and 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

Medical practitioners mainly employed in a salaried position in a hospital who do not have a recognised specialist qualification and who 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.

Hours on call not worked

The 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 is counted in total hours worked and direct patient care hours.

Hours worked

The 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 call-outs) and voluntary professional activities. In the editing of survey responses, maximum hours worked in all jobs have been limited to 126 hours per week.

Intern

A resident medical practitioner working 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.

Main job

The job and location in which a practitioner spends the most time. The medical labour force survey has provision for a practitioner to report up to three jobs. These jobs may be similar work in separate locations, for example, a city specialist practice and an outreach practice in rural areas, or different medical related jobs, for example, a clinical practice and teaching medicine at a university.

Medical labour force

Defined for each State and Territory as:

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

Medical practitioners employed in medicine

A registered medical practitioner in an occupation that 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

Medical practitioners who billed Medicare for at least one private practice occasion of service during a given financial year. The majority of their practice activity under Medicare is used to classify Medicare providers. For example, a medical practitioner with specialist qualifications whose Medicare private practice income was mainly from unreferred attendances will be classified as either a general practitioner or OMP.

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, not as a general practitioner.

Medicare provider data differ from that collected in the AIHW medical labour force survey 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, OMP or specialist in the appropriate specialist peer group. Similarly, a practitioner with specialist qualifications whose services billed to Medicare are for mainly unreferred attendances will self-report as a specialist in the labour force survey but be classified as a recognised general practitioner or OMP in Medicare data. The data in Medicare for specialists include non-specialists whose main income from Medicare is for services in a specialist field.

Medicare services

Services provided on a 'fee-for-service' basis for which Medicare benefits were paid in the period in question. Medicare benefits are not paid for:

- 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.

Medicare data reflect the year of processing rather than the year of the service.

The data incorporate the effect of Medicare adjustments, which 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.

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 primarily 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 in 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 (OMP)

Primary care practitioners who did not self-report as being vocationally registered or training to become vocationally registered.

In the Medicare data, an OMP is a doctor who bills privately for mainly unreferred attendances in the Medical Benefits Schedule and who 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 RACGP Fellows or trainees for vocational registration who are employed in a recognised general practice. OMPs receive a lower payment from Medicare for each unreferred attendance.

This category in the Medicare data 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 who mainly works in a hospital after completing all professional training and who is referred to as a career medical officer (CMO) or hospital medical officer (HMO) in most States. This category includes some practitioners who have completed an internship and have been registered to practise under supervision.

Overseas-trained doctor (OTD)

A person who obtained an initial medical qualification in a country other than Australia. The qualification must be recognised as equivalent to an Australian medical qualification for the person to obtain registration as a medical practitioner in Australia.

Primary care practitioner

A practitioner engaged in general practice or in the primary care of patients. This category includes practitioners recognised by Medicare as VRGPs, RACGP Fellows, RACGP trainees and other medical practitioners whose main practice is unreferred patient attendances.

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.

Resident medical officer (RMO)

A medical practitioner undergoing further training in a hospital after completing an internship but who has not commenced a recognised general practice or specialist practice training program.

Special interest area

A primary care practitioner's self-reported main field of practice, excluding general practice. In the labour force survey, primary care practitioners are asked whether they practise mainly in general practice or in a special interest area.

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, Indigenous 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. Specialist recognition is normally 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.

The Health Insurance Commission recognises as a specialist a medical practitioner who has made formal application for recognition as a specialist 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 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 medical college into a training position supervised by a member of the college.

Temporary resident doctor (TRD)

A citizen of another country who has an immigration visa enabling them to be employed as a medical practitioner in Australia. The person's qualifications must be recognised for conditional registration by the relevant State medical board.

Vocationally registered general practitioner (VRGP)

A primary care practitioner who has been registered by the Health Insurance Commission as a recognised general practitioner. 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 the practitioner's involvement in appropriate continuing medical education and quality assurance programs approved by the RACGP, and on the practitioner continuing to work predominantly in general practice.

Work setting

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

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- No. 12: Dental hygienist labour force, Australia, 1996
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- Australian medical workforce benchmarks. AMWAC Report 1996.1, January 1996.
- Female participation in the Australian medical workforce. AMWAC Report 1996.7, September 1996.
- Characteristics of students entering Australian medical schools 1989 to 1997. AMWAC Report 1997.7, AIHW cat. no. HWL 6, December 1997.
- Medical workforce supply and demand in Australia – a discussion paper. AMWAC Report 1998.8, AIHW cat. no. HWL 12, October 1998.
- New Zealand medical graduates in the Australian medical workforce. AMWAC Report 1998.3, AIHW cat. no. HWL 7, May 1998.

Other publications

- Australia's health 1994
- Australia's health 1996
- Australia's health 1998

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This report by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare presents statistics on all medical practitioners registered with the medical board in each State and Territory of Australia in December 1998.

The number and characteristics of all registered medical practitioners are presented, including statistics showing employment in medicine by age, sex, type of practitioner, work setting, hours worked, country of initial qualification, residency status and geographic region.

The report also includes data on the number of students enrolled in and completing tertiary medicine courses, levels of international migration within the field, and 1998-99 Medicare statistics.