VETERINARY COUNCIL
OF NEW ZEALAND
Te Kaunihera Rata Kararehe o Aotearoa

The New Zealand Veterinary Workforce in 2010 - 2011

THE NEW ZEALAND VETERINARY WORKFORCE IN 2010-2011

Introduction

This report summarises the most relevant results of the Veterinary Council of New Zealand (VCNZ) 2010-2011 workforce survey. It contains information about changes in the veterinary workforce including retention rates for veterinarians.

The information for this survey was collected from a questionnaire voluntarily completed by veterinarians at the time they applied for their 2011-2012 Annual Practising Certificate (APC).

The response rate to the 2010-2011 workforce survey was 94% (2140 completed surveys accompanied the 2278 APC forms that had been returned to VCNZ by 30 June 2011). Because the number of full time equivalent (FTE) practising veterinarians has been calculated on the basis of information provided in the completed surveys it is important to recognise that the FTE estimates provided in this report are likely to underestimate the true number by around 6%.

Results published in this report are based on survey data unless otherwise stated.

Contents

Facts at a glance

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Size of workforce [a]	2,171	2,275	2,312	2,360	2,392	2,425
Vets per 100,000 population	52	54	54	55	55	56
Head of population per vet	1907	1858	1846	1829	1826	1801
Percent IVG FTEs [b]	-	-	-	27%	28%	27%
Percent women FTEs [c]	-	-	-	42%	43%	43%
Percent specialist FTEs	-	-	-	-	2.7%	2.6%
Median age (years)	-	-	-	43	43	43
Average routine work hours [d]	-	-	42	42	41	-

[a] numbers of practising veterinarians with an APC on 30 June of respective year from VCNZ Register of Veterinarians
[b] IVG: international veterinary graduate full time equivalents.
[c] Number of women FTEs divided by the total number of practising veterinarian FTEs.
[d] Average routine work hours per week, includes activities carried out as a veterinarian during business hours as well as veterinary work done while on call.

Changes in the veterinary workforce

Size of the workforce

Information from the VCNZ Register of Veterinarians shows that as of 30 June 2011 the number of practising veterinarians increased by 1.4% compared with the same time in 2010. This compares with increases of +1.4% for 2010 and +2.1% for 2009 (Table 1).

Table 1: Yearly workforce growth and changes in composition

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Size of workforce [a]	2,171	2,275	2,312	2,360	2,392	2,425
% change from previous year	+2.3%	+4.8%	+1.6%	+2.1%	+1.4%	+1.4%
Vets per 100,000 population	52	54	54	55	55	56
Head of population per vet	1907	1858	1846	1829	1826	1801
Percent IVG FTEs [b]	-	-	-	27%	28%	27%
Percent women FTEs [c]	-	-	-	42%	43%	43%
Percent specialist FTEs	-	-	-	-	2.7%	2.6%
Median age (years)	-	-	-	43	43	43

[a] Numbers of practising veterinarians with an APC on 30 June of respective year from VCNZ Register of Veterinarians
[b] IVG FTEs: international veterinary graduate full time equivalents.
[c] Number of women FTEs divided by the total number of practising veterinarian FTEs.

Age distribution of the workforce

Figure 1 below compares the age distribution of men and women practising as veterinarians in New Zealand in 2010. In the younger age groups there were more women than men: 60% of women in the workforce were under age 40 compared to 23% of men. Only 12% of women in the workforce were over the age of 50, compared to 48% of men. As the current cohort of veterinarians over 50 years of age, retire and leave the profession over the next 20-25 years it is expected that female veterinarians will outnumber male veterinarians by a factor of around 3 to 1.

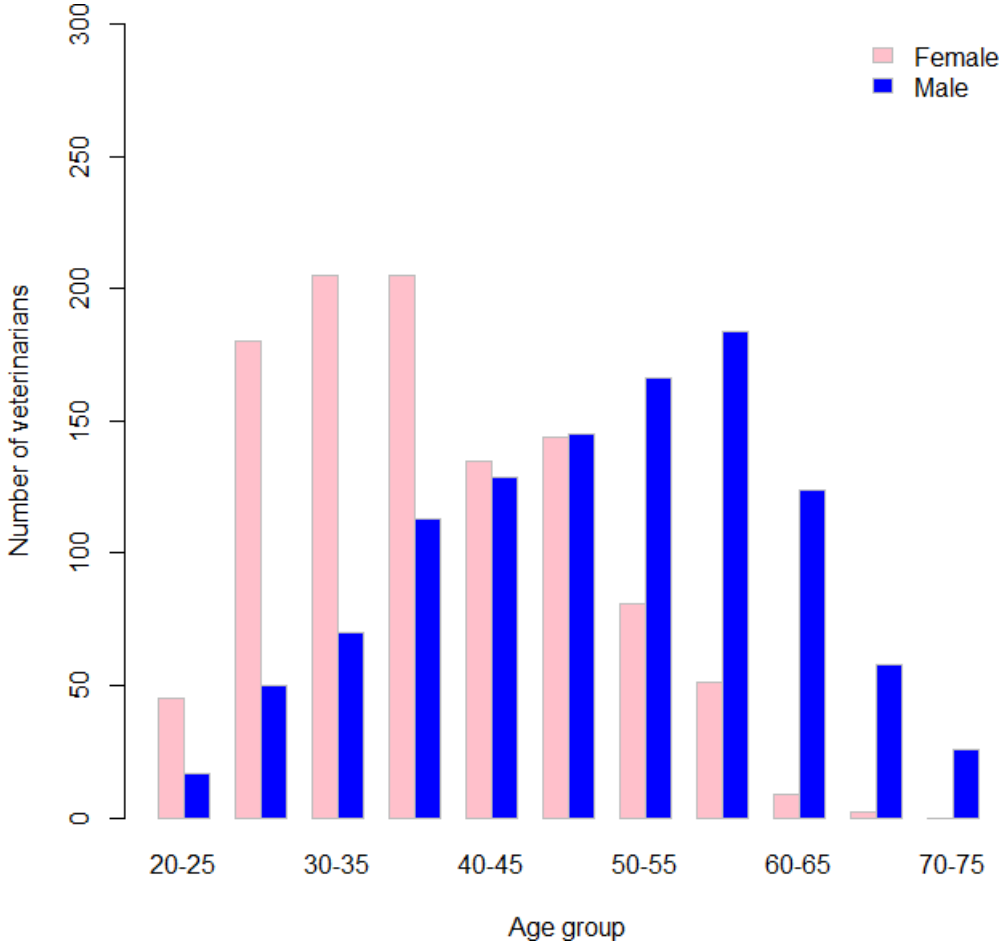

Figure 1: Age distribution of practising veterinarians that took out an APC in 2011, by gender

Changes by work role

Table 2 below shows counts of full time equivalent (FTE) veterinarians by work role for 2008, 2009 and 2010. Each of the workforce surveys asked veterinarians about their work activities for the previous year so a survey carried out in 2011 reports details of work activities that took place in 2010.

Numbers of FTE consultants have steadily increased since 2008. FTE veterinarians working in education and in technical roles have decreased.

Table 2: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work role and year, 2008-2010

Workforce role	Year		
	2008 [a]	2009 [a]	2010
Clinician	1,382	1,547	1,481
Consultant	72	87	93
Education	60	71	55
Manager	146	109	139
Other	26	36	30
Technical	304	281	265
Not stated	5	0	0
Total	1993	2130	2063

[a] FTE counts differ from those listed in previous workforce survey reports because in this analysis only practising veterinarians have been used to calculate FTEs.

Work type

Counts of FTE veterinarians by work type and year are shown in Table 3. Changes in work type definitions after the first year of the work force survey (2008) mean that attention should focus on changes from 2009 to 2010. Of note in Table 3 are modest increases in FTE veterinarians working with beef cattle, companion animals, dairy cattle and monogastrics (pigs and/or poultry). In 2010 there were decreases in the number of FTE veterinarians working in equine, large and mixed animal practice.

Table 3: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work type and year, 2008-2010

Work type	Year		
	2008 [a]	2009 [a]	2010
Beef cattle	38	21	26
Companion animals	792	782	789
Dairy cattle	349	286	297
Equine	153	164	153
Large animals	32	113	102
Miscellaneous	127	124	115
Monogastric	8	9	11
Mixed animal practice	67	238	192
Other	104	62	44
Practice management	71	62	67
Regulatory	225	253	250
Small ruminants	30	15	16
Total	1993	2127	2063

[a] FTE counts differ from those listed in previous workforce survey reports because in this analysis only practising veterinarians have been used to calculate FTEs.

Workload

Hours worked by age and gender

Figure 2 and Table 4 below show the average routine work hours worked per week by age and gender. In this context 'routine work hours' includes work carried out as a veterinarian during business hours as well as veterinary work done while on call after hours.

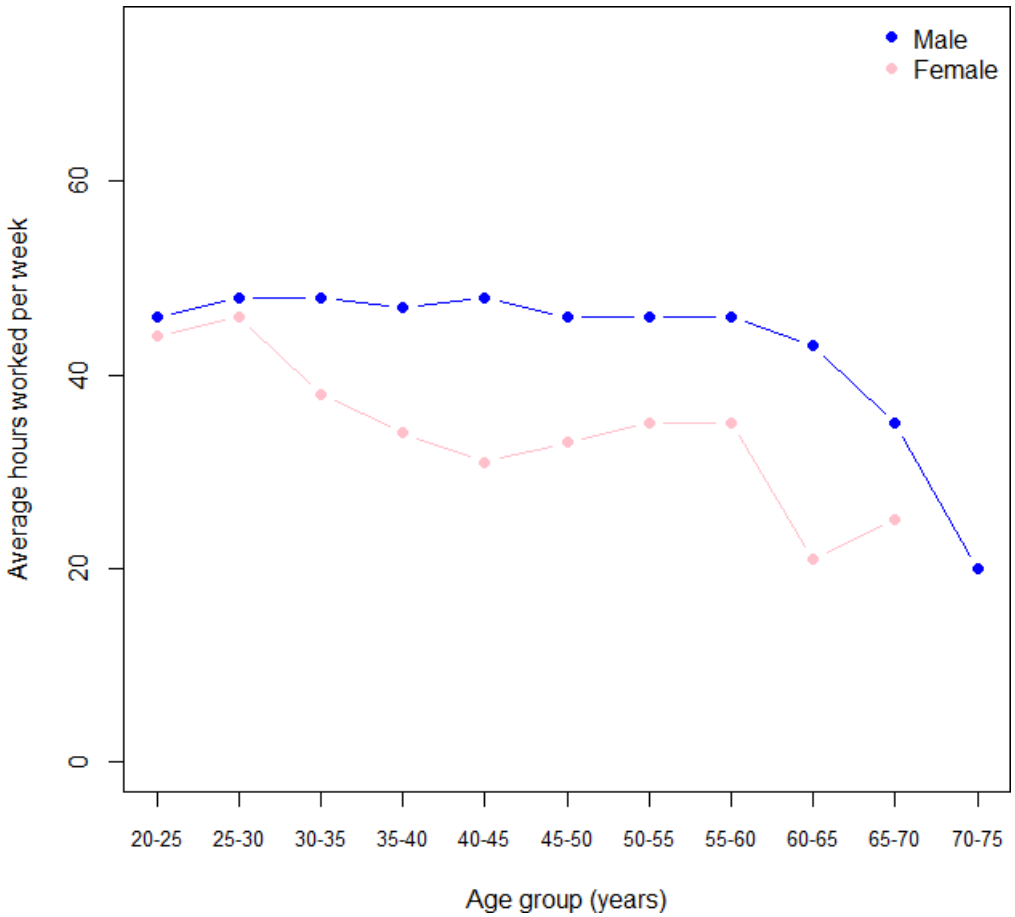

Figure 2: Line plot showing the average routine work hours per week by practising veterinarians in their main work role by age and gender, 2010

For all practising veterinarians the average number of routine work hours per week was 41. Women worked a similar number of hours to men during their twenties. After the age of 30, men worked more hours than women, with the difference being greatest in the 40-45 age groups.

For men, average routine work hours per week were relatively static across age groups, decreasing sharply after the age of 60. For women average routine work hours per week decreased after 25 and remained relatively static between 35 and 55.

Table 4: Average routine work hours per week by practising veterinarians in their main work role, by age and gender, 2010. Routine work includes activities carried out as a veterinarian during business hours as well as veterinary work done while on call

Gender	Age group (years)										
	20-24	25-29	30-34	34-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
Male	46	48	48	47	48	46	46	46	43	35	20
Female	44	46	38	34	31	33	35	35	21	25	-
Total	45	47	41	39	40	39	43	44	41	34	20

Table 5 shows that the average number of hours worked per week for both men and women has remained static between 2008 and 2010.

Table 5: Average routine work hours per week by practising veterinarians in their main role, by gender and year, 2008-2010

Gender	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Male	46	46	45
Female	38	38	37
Total	42	42	41

Hours on call by work role

When completing the workforce survey, veterinarians were asked to record the additional hours when they were on call but were not required to work. If no on-call hours are reported, the veterinarian was either not on call, or chose not to provide details of their on-call hours.

Table 6 shows counts of veterinarians by on-call hours per week and main work type. Fifty four *percent* of veterinarians reported no on-call hours. Relatively large numbers of veterinarians working with beef cattle, horses, monogastrics and mixed animal practice reported that they spent more than 50 hours per week on call.

Table 6: Counts of practising veterinarians by number of on-call hours per week in main work type, 2010

Work type	Number of on-call hours per week						
	None	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	≥50	Total
Beef cattle	12	0	3	7	3	3	28
Companion animals	501	45	37	118	123	38	862
Dairy cattle	90	2	17	87	112	11	319
Equine	33	0	1	24	41	20	119
Large animals	38	3	3	21	30	4	99
Miscellaneous	98	1	0	1	3	2	105
Monogastric	5	0	0	0	1	2	8
Mixed animal practice	38	2	8	43	52	21	164
Other	29	2	1	5	3	4	44
Practice management	21	0	3	3	4	1	32
Regulatory	242	3	5	3	1	4	258
Small ruminants	8	1	0	2	0	0	11
Total	1,115	59	78	314	373	110	2,049

Geographic distribution

Regional population counts were obtained from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings (Anonymous, 2006). Regional livestock population counts were derived from the January 2010 version of AgriBase (Sanson & Pearson, 1997). Livestock population counts were then expressed in terms of livestock units (LSUs). One LSU was defined as 250 kg liveweight, with cattle (beef and dairy) contributing 2 LSUs, sheep 0.2 LSUs, and pigs 0.5 LSUs.

Numbers of practising veterinarians, population counts, livestock unit counts and numbers of practising veterinarians per 100,000 head of human population and numbers of practising veterinarians per 100,000 LSUs for veterinarians taking out an APC in 2011 are shown in Table 7 below. The same information by territorial land authority is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 7: Counts of practising veterinarians by region of main work site, 2010

Region	Vets [a]	Population [b]	LSU [c]	Vets/pop [d]	Vets/LSU [e]
Auckland	364	13.2	9.8	28	37
Bay of Plenty	67	2.6	12.1	26	6
Canterbury	295	5.2	35.4	57	8
East Coast	28	0.4	9.5	63	3
Hawkes Bay	71	1.5	17.3	48	4
Manawatu	248	2.2	34.7	112	7
Marlborough	23	0.4	3.3	54	7
Northland	81	1.5	18.8	55	4
Otago	93	2.0	23.6	48	4
Southland	105	0.9	23.8	116	4
Taranaki	48	1.0	16.6	46	3
Tasman-Nelson	42	0.9	3.2	48	13
Waikato	396	3.6	48.4	109	8
Wellington	257	4.5	9.3	57	28
West Coast	22	0.3	4.2	70	5
Total	2,140	40.3	270.0	53	8

[a] Counts of practising veterinarians.
[b] × 100,000.
[c] × 100,000.
[d] Number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 head of population.
[e] Number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 livestock units.

Throughout New Zealand the number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 head of population was 53. The number of practising veterinarians ranged from 26 per 100,000 in the Bay of Plenty to 116 per 100,000 in Southland.

A colour shaded map showing the number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 head of population by TLA is shown in Figure 3 below . Figure 4 shows the number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 LSUs. Figures 5 and 6 show, for the North and South Islands (respectively), the change in veterinarian counts per TLA in 2011 relative to 2010.

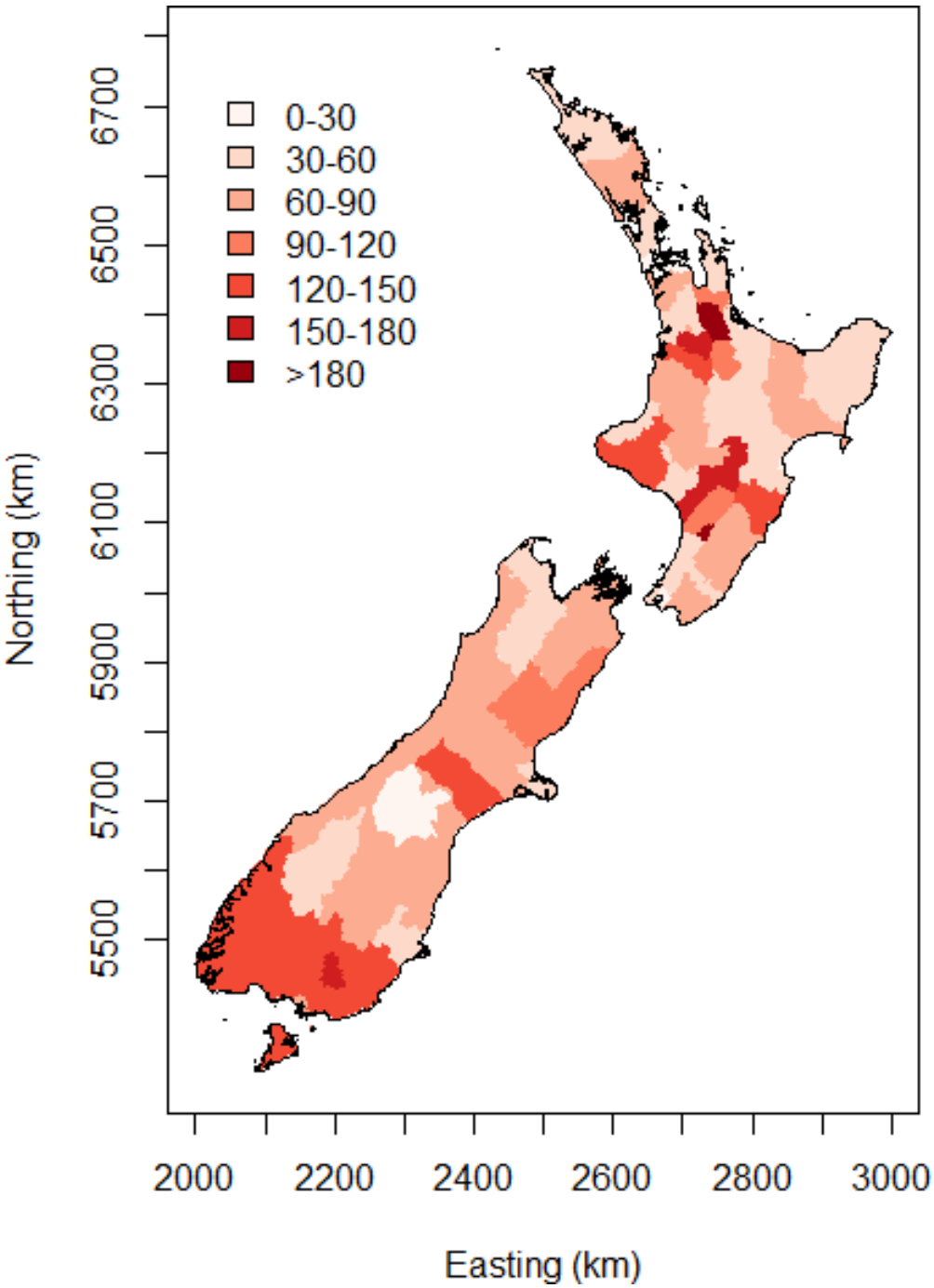

Figure 3: Map of New Zealand showing the number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 head of population in 2010 by territorial land authority.

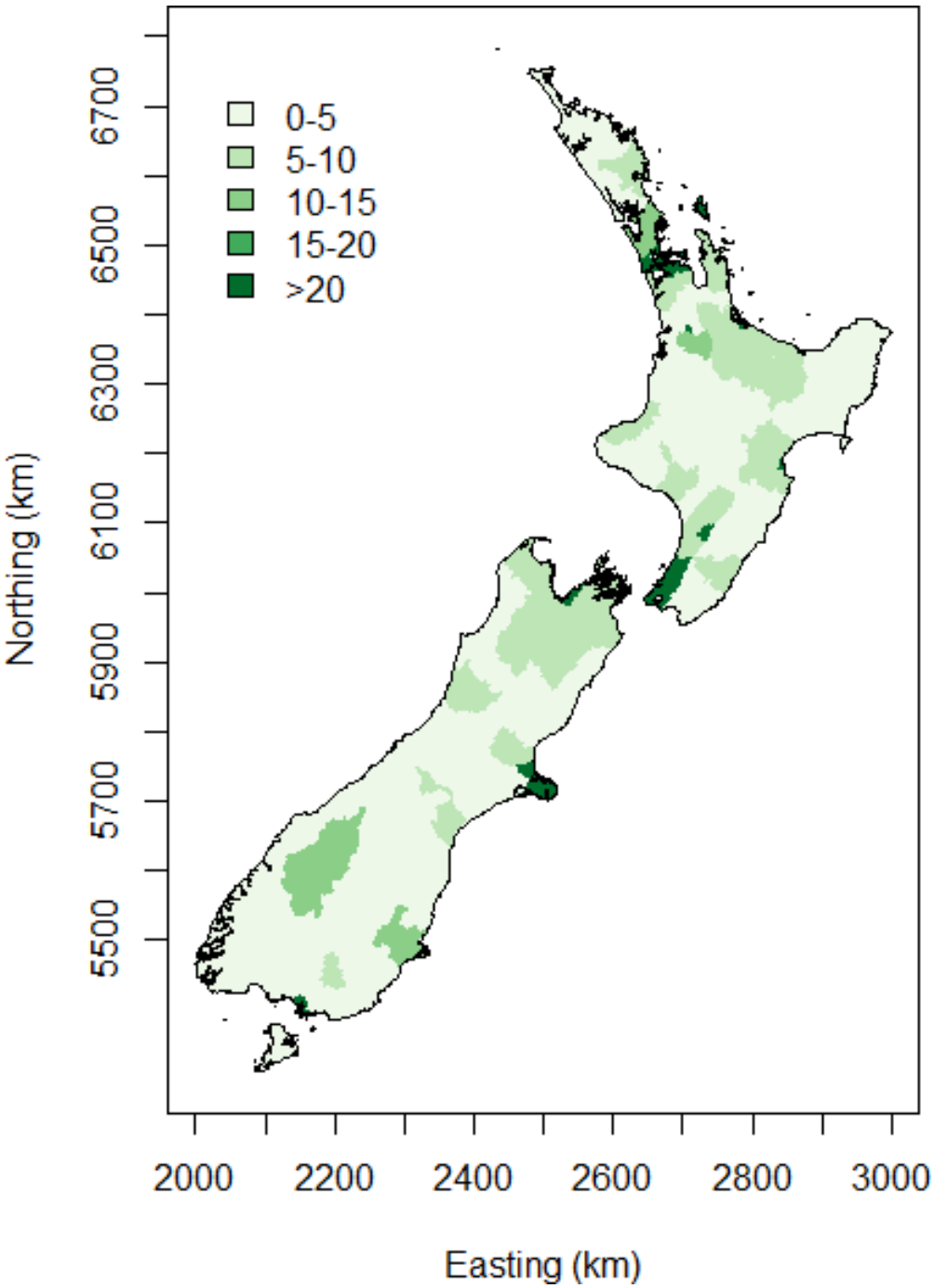

Figure 4: Map of New Zealand showing the number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 livestock units in 2010 by territorial land authority.

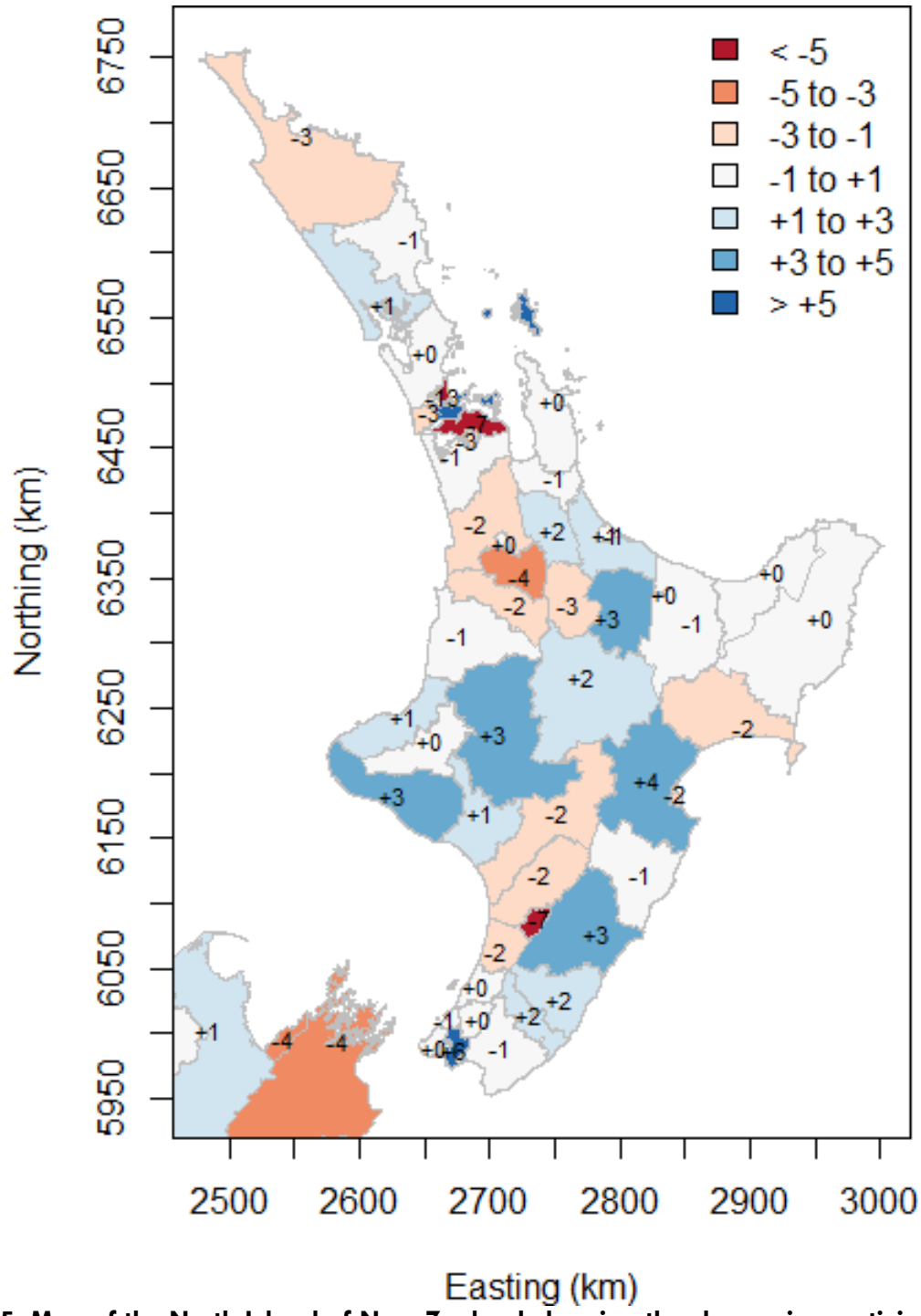

Figure 5: Map of the North Island of New Zealand showing the change in practising veterinarian counts per TLA in 2010 relative to 2009.

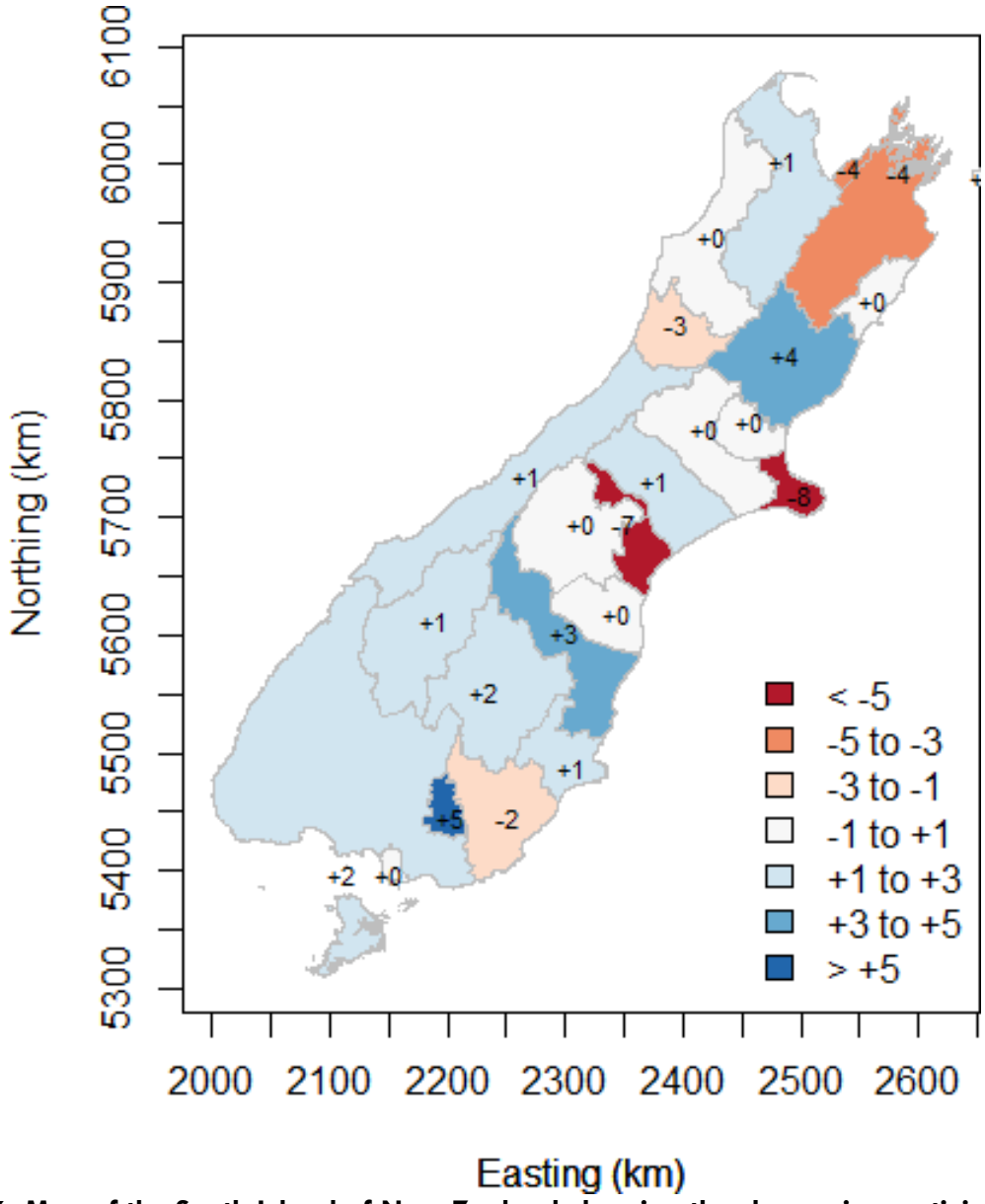

Figure 6: Map of the South Island of New Zealand showing the change in practising veterinarian counts per TLA in 2010 relative to 2009.

Table 8 shows the numbers of practising veterinarians in the Voluntary Bonding Scheme by Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs)

Table 8: Counts of practising veterinarians in the Voluntary Bonding Scheme by TLAs, 2009-2011

Work role	Year		
	2009	2010	2011
Gisborne	22	23	23
Wairoa	5	7	5
Tararua	14	15	18
Grey	7	10	7
Westland	6	7	8
Southland	39	38	40
Gore	22	20	25

Gender

Work role

Table 9 shows the numbers of male and female FTEs in the 2010 workforce by work role. Proportions of women by work role for 2008-2010 are shown in Table 10. The overall proportion of women FTEs in the 2010 workforce was 43%. In 2010 there were fewer FTE women in consultant, managerial and technical roles and more in education roles.

Table 9: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work role and gender, 2010.

Work role	Female	Male	Total
Clinician	696	785	1481
Consultant	23	70	93
Education	31	24	55
Manager	37	103	139
Other	9	20	30
Technical	94	171	265
Total	890	1173	2063

Table 10: Proportion of women FTE practising veterinarians by work role, 2008-2010.

Work role	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Clinician	45%	47%	47%
Consultant	23%	26%	25%
Education	50%	47%	57%
Manager	30%	23%	26%
Other	30%	35%	32%
Technical	34%	36%	35%
Total	42%	43%	43%

Work type

Table 11 shows the numbers of male and female FTEs in the 2010 workforce by work type. Proportions of women by work type for 2008-2010 are shown in Table 12.

Table 11: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work type and gender, 2010.

Work type	Gender		
	Female	Male	Total
Beef cattle	8	18	26
Companion animals	438	351	789
Dairy cattle	108	190	297
Equine	62	92	153
Large animals	23	79	102
Miscellaneous	46	69	115
Monogastric	1	10	11
Mixed animal practice	81	111	192
Other	19	25	45
Practice management	13	55	67
Regulatory	86	164	250
Small ruminants	7	10	16
Total	891	1172	2063

Table 12: Proportion of women FTE practising veterinarians by work type, 2008-2010.

Work type	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Beef cattle	30%	25%	31%
Companion animals	54%	56%	56%
Dairy cattle	34%	35%	36%
Equine	39%	39%	40%
Large animals	26%	26%	23%
Miscellaneous	37%	39%	40%
Monogastric	3%	8%	10%
Mixed animal practice	32%	42%	42%
Other	44%	48%	44%
Practice management	19%	25%	19%
Regulatory	31%	34%	34%
Small ruminants	34%	23%	42%
Total	42%	43%	43%

Gender distribution within work type has changed little over the three years in which the workforce survey has been carried out. Women dominate companion animal practice. Since 2008 the proportion of women working with monogastric species and small ruminants has increased.

International veterinary graduates

In 2011 the proportion of international graduates (i.e. veterinarians who obtained their primary veterinary qualification in a country that was not New Zealand) was 28%. Graduates from the United Kingdom comprised the largest group of international graduates (206 of 2140, 10%) followed by Australia (123 of 2140, 6%). International graduate numbers and the country of origin of international graduates has changed little over the three years in which the workforce survey has been carried out, although numbers of Australian graduates have decreased from 145 in 2009 to 123 in 2011.

Table 13: Counts of practising veterinarians by country of qualifying degree, 2009-2011 [a]

Country of Qualification	Year		
	2009	2010	2011
Australia	145	137	123
Europe	83	98	100
New Zealand	1467	1532	1531
North America	59	61	56
Other	88	96	99
Other European	24	25	25
United Kingdom	186	198	206
Total	2,052	2,147	2,140

[a] from VCNZ Register of Veterinarians

Work role

Proportions of international veterinary graduates in each of the specified work roles have changed little over the three years in which the workforce survey has been carried out (Tables 14 and 15). Work roles with the highest proportion of international graduates include education (42% in 2010) followed by technical (39% in 2010).

Table 14: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work role and country where first veterinary degree obtained, 2010

Work role	Year		
	New Zealand	International	Total
Clinician	1,116	366	1,482
Consultant	62	31	93
Education	29	26	55
Manager	110	29	139
Other	18	12	30
Technical	159	106	265
Total	1,494	570	2,064

Table 15: Proportion of FTE international veterinary graduates by work role, 2008-2010

Work role	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Clinician	24%	25%	24%
Consultant	27%	25%	29%
Education	42%	46%	42%
Manager	25%	26%	21%
Other	34%	31%	33%
Technical	39%	40%	39%
Total	27%	28%	27%

Work type

Table 16 shows counts of FTE veterinarians by work type and international graduate status for 2010. Table 17 shows the proportion of international veterinary graduates in the workforce by work type and year. As noted for work role, the proportion of international graduates has changed little over the three years in which the workforce survey has been carried out. In the clinical work type categories (beef cattle, companion animals, dairy cattle, equine, large animals, mixed animals and small ruminants) international graduates ranged from 20% to 25% of all FTEs. In 2010 69% of FTEs working with monogastric species were international graduates; 41% of FTEs working in regulatory areas were international graduates.

Table 16: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work type and country where first veterinary degree obtained, 2010.

Work type	Graduate status		
	New Zealand	International	Total
Beef cattle	18	8	26
Companion animals	596	194	789
Dairy cattle	228	70	297
Equine	96	57	153
Large animals	81	21	102
Miscellaneous	70	45	115
Monogastric	3	8	11
Mixed animal practice	150	41	192
Other	35	10	44
Practice management	55	12	67
Regulatory	148	102	250
Small ruminants	13	3	16
Total	1,494	569	2,062

Table 17: Proportion of FTE international veterinary graduates by work type, 2008-2010.

Work type	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Beef cattle	28%	31%	29%
Companion animals	24%	25%	25%
Dairy cattle	25%	27%	23%
Equine	36%	36%	37%
Large animals	23%	16%	21%
Miscellaneous	40%	45%	39%
Monogastric	51%	66%	69%
Mixed animal practice	21%	21%	22%
Other	33%	23%	22%
Practice management	19%	23%	18%
Regulatory	41%	41%	41%
Small ruminants	15%	18%	19%
Total	28%	28%	28%

Retention

New Zealand graduates

Table 18 and Figure 8 provide retention rates for successive cohorts of New Zealand graduates registering with VCNZ for the first time from 2002 to 2009.

Table 18: Counts (and percentages) of New Zealand veterinary graduates taking out an APC with VCNZ one to eight years following the year of first registration, 2002-2009 [a]

	Year								
Year first registered	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
2002	97 (100%)	79 (81%)	78 (80%)	70 (72%)	58 (60%)	59 (61%)	58 (60%)	61 (63%)	60 (62%)
2003	86 (100%)	79 (92%)	73 (85%)	69 (80%)	62 (72%)	63 (73%)	59 (69%)	54 (63%)	-
2004	47 (100%)	42 (89%)	40 (85%)	43 (91%)	33 (70%)	34 (72%)	35 (74%)	-	-
2005	92 (100%)	68 (74%)	65 (71%)	60 (65%)	54 (59%)	57 (62%)	-	-	-
2006	48 (100%)	35 (73%)	28 (58%)	28 (58%)	24 (50%)	-	-	-	-
2007	95 (100%)	75 (79%)	71 (75%)	57 (60%)	-	-	-	-	-
2008	90 (100%)	65 (72%)	60 (67%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	110 (100%)	90 (82%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a] from VCNZ Register of Veterinarians

Table 18 shows that, on average, 74% of New Zealand graduates are retained 2 years after first registering with VCNZ. By the third year 71% are retained, 62% in year four and 67% in year five. More data are required to make more definitive general statements, but it appears that retention rates level out to between 60% and 65% in years 5 to 10 after first registration date.

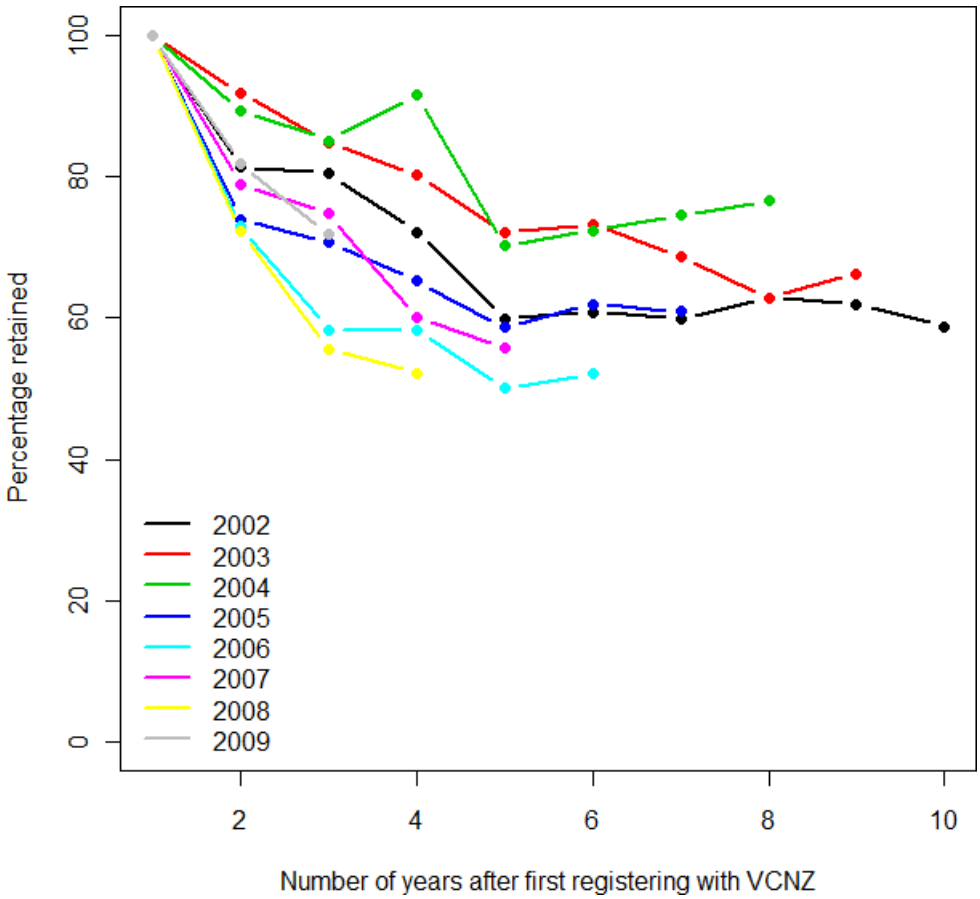

Figure 8: Line plot showing the percentage of New Zealand veterinary graduates taking out an APC with VCNZ as a function of the number of years since first registering with VCNZ.

International veterinary graduates

Table 19 and Figure 9 below provide retention rates for successive cohorts of international graduates registering with the VCNZ for the first time from 2002 to 2009.

Table 19: Counts (and percentages) of international veterinary graduates taking out an APC with the VCNZ one to eight years following the year of first registration, 2002-2009 [a]

	Year								
Year first registered	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
2002	126 (100%)	72 (57%)	57 (45%)	57 (45%)	51 (40%)	46 (37%)	39 (31%)	37 (29%)	38 (30%)
2003	136 (100%)	80 (59%)	67 (49%)	61 (45%)	50 (37%)	47 (35%)	46 (34%)	43 (32%)	-
2004	104 (100%)	71 (68%)	60 (58%)	55 (53%)	52 (50%)	42 (40%)	42 (40%)	-	-
2005	137 (100%)	87 (64%)	70 (51%)	59 (43%)	59 (43%)	50 (36%)	-	-	-
2006	127 (100%)	74 (58%)	49 (39%)	46 (36%)	39 (31%)	-	-	-	-
2007	130 (100%)	72 (55%)	52 (40%)	45 (35%)	-	-	-	-	-
2008	121 (100%)	75 (62%)	61 (50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	102 (100%)	53 (52%)							

[a] from VCNZ Register of Veterinarians

Table 19 shows that, on average, 42% of international graduates are retained 2 years after first registering with VCNZ. By the third year 37% are retained, 34% in year four and 30% in year five. Retention rates for international graduates level out to between 20% and 30% in years 5 to 10 after first registration date.

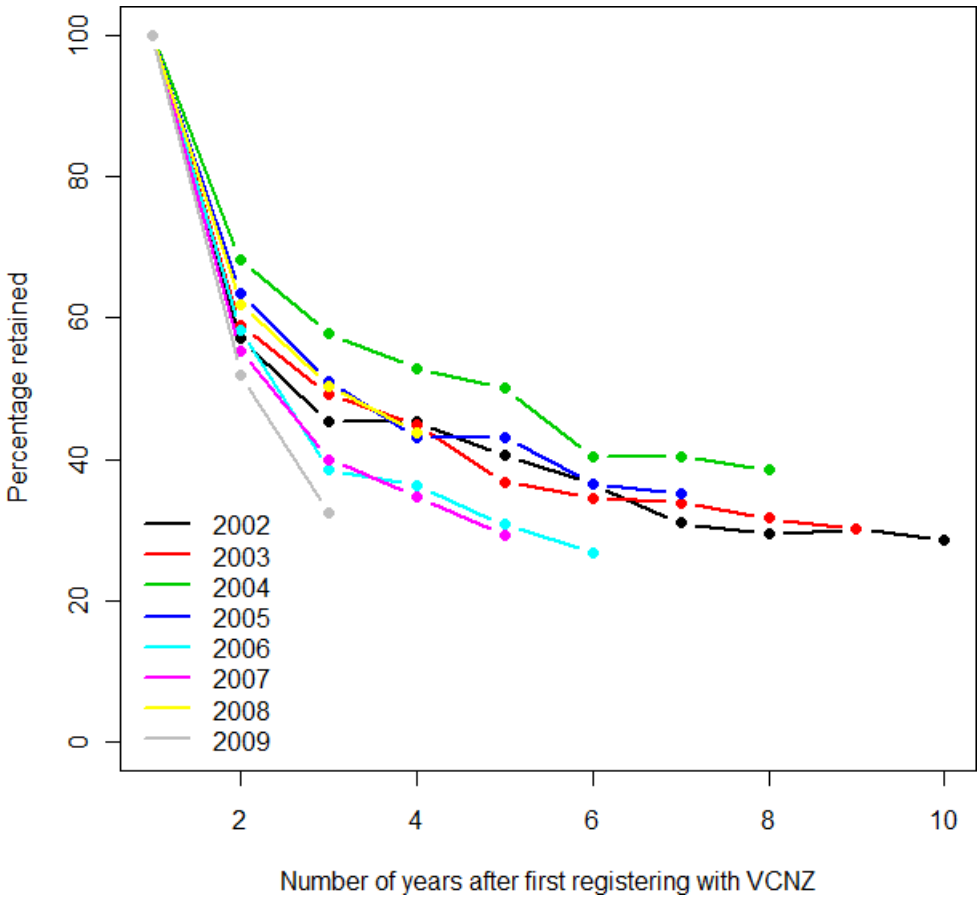

Figure 9: Line plot showing the percentage of international veterinary graduates taking out an APC with VCNZ as a function of the number of years since first registering with VCNZ

Survey method

Workforce information is collected as part of the renewal of annual practising certificates (APCs).

The eligible population for the workforce survey questionnaire included practising, non-practising and retired veterinarians whose details appear on the Register of Veterinarians maintained by VCNZ.

The analyses in this report are presented in two categories. The first provides details of the status of the veterinary profession based on information from the VCNZ Register of Veterinarians. The second relates specifically to the questionnaire where veterinarians were asked to describe key aspects of their work activities for the twelve month period from 1 January to 31 December 2010 (inclusive). In the questionnaire work details were collected in the categories 'Employment', 'Role' and 'Work type' for up to four individual work activities.

A total of 2861 APC forms were sent out between 2 January and 22 February 2011 by VCNZ to practising and non-practising veterinarians. By June 2011 2278 APC forms had been returned of which 2140 included a completed workforce questionnaire. The percentage of APC forms returned was 80%, similar to the 79% recorded for 2010. Of the veterinarians that returned a completed APC form (presumably those that took out an APC for 2011-2012) the response rate to the questionnaire was 94%.

The analysis of the status of those applying for an APC or non-practising status for 2011-2012 is based on the 2278 veterinarians that returned a completed APC form by June 2011. The analysis of work activities carried out in 2010 is based on the 2140 completed workforce questionnaires.

Table 20: Counts of APC forms sent out, APC forms returned to VCNZ, workforce questionnaires completed and questionnaire response rates, 2009-2011.

Work type	Year		
	2009	**2010**	**2011**
APC forms sent out	-	2833	2861
APC forms returned	-	2251	2278
Percent returned [a]	-	79%	80%
Questionnaires completed	-	2122	2140
Percent response [b]	-	94%	94%

[a] Number of APC forms returned to VCNZ ÷ number of APC forms sent out.

[b] Number of completed questionnaires ÷ number of APC forms returned to VCNZ.

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Acknowledgements

The Veterinary Council of New Zealand thanks all the veterinarians who took the time to complete the workforce survey.

It also acknowledges and thanks Associate Professor Mark Stevenson who analysed the data and prepared this report.

Appendix 1

Table 21: Counts of practising veterinarians with a valid APC in 2011, territorial land authority human and livestock unit population counts and the estimated number of veterinarians per 100,000 head of population and the estimated number of veterinarians per 100,000 livestock units.

Territorial land authority	Vets [a]	Population [b]	LSU [c]	Vets/pop [d]	Vets/LSU [e]
Far North District	25 (-3)	55,845	739,970	45	3
Whangarei District	46 (-1)	74,463	493,611	62	9
Kaipara District	14 (1)	18,135	649,544	77	2
Rodney District	49 (0)	89,559	396,220	55	12
North Shore City	31 (-13)	205,605	1,774	15	1747
Waitakere City	27 (-3)	186,444	6,380	14	423
Auckland City	152 (31)	404,658	19,968	38	761
Manukau City	40 (-7)	328,968	54,964	12	73
Papakura District	25 (-3)	45,183	17,776	55	141
Franklin District	39 (-1)	58,932	481,138	66	8
Thames-Coromandel District	14 (0)	25,938	153,944	54	9
Hauraki District	18 (-1)	17,193	375,526	105	5
Waikato District	20 (-2)	43,959	911,806	45	2
Matamata-Piako District	74 (2)	30,483	845,670	243	9
Hamilton City	97 (0)	129,249	12,815	75	757
Waipa District	69 (-4)	42,501	603,320	162	11
Otorohanga District	11 (-2)	9,075	557,194	121	2
South Waikato District	18 (-3)	22,641	406,658	80	4
Waitomo District	6 (-1)	9,438	531,316	64	1
Taupo District	21 (2)	32,418	445,032	65	5
Western BOP District	19 (1)	42,075	311,796	45	6
Tauranga City	29 (-1)	103,632	11,611	28	250
Rotorua District	37 (3)	65,901	415,644	56	9
Whakatane District	21 (-1)	33,300	358,220	63	6
Kawerau District	0 (0)	6,924	2,439	0	0
Opotiki District	4 (0)	8,976	109,679	45	4
Gisborne District	23 (0)	44,463	954,904	52	2
Wairoa District	5 (-2)	8,481	367,232	59	1
Hastings District	40 (4)	70,842	621,237	56	6

Napier City	14 (-2)	55,359	13,300	25	105
Central Hawke's Bay District	16 (-1)	12,957	724,757	123	2
New Plymouth District	37 (1)	68,901	424,409	54	9
Stratford District	11 (0)	8,892	300,908	124	4
South Taranaki District	42 (3)	26,487	933,679	159	4
Ruapehu District	13 (3)	13,569	642,185	96	2
Wanganui District	22 (1)	42,636	292,296	52	8
Rangitikei District	23 (-2)	14,712	700,478	156	3
Manawatu District	30 (-2)	28,254	627,503	106	5
Palmerston North City	132 (-7)	75,543	53,694	175	246
Tararua District	18 (3)	17,634	940,956	102	2
Horowhenua District	14 (-2)	29,865	211,405	47	7
Kapiti Coast District	24 (0)	46,200	36,977	52	65
Porirua City	20 (-1)	48,546	10,947	41	183
Upper Hutt City	23 (0)	38,415	12,051	60	191
Lower Hutt City	29 (6)	97,701	3,135	30	925
Wellington City	88 (0)	179,466	15,056	49	584
Masterton District	20 (2)	22,626	350,194	88	6
Carterton District	5 (2)	7,098	193,688	70	3
South Wairarapa District	5 (-1)	8,889	312,395	56	2
Tasman District	18 (1)	44,625	311,033	40	6
Nelson City	24 (-4)	42,891	9,265	56	259
Marlborough District	23 (-4)	42,549	329,220	54	7
Kaikoura District	4 (0)	3,621	87,887	110	5
Buller District	7 (0)	9,702	140,455	72	5
Grey District	7 (-3)	13,221	124,207	53	6
Westland District	8 (1)	8,403	153,231	95	5
Hurunui District	16 (4)	10,476	668,678	153	2
Waimakariri District	32 (0)	42,834	268,946	75	12
Christchurch City	135 (-8)	348,435	38,934	39	347
Selwyn District	24 (0)	33,666	556,984	71	4
Ashburton District	34 (1)	27,372	894,007	124	4
Timaru District	27 (-7)	42,867	386,808	63	7
Mackenzie District	1 (1)	3,801	237,262	26	0
Waimate District	6 (0)	7,206	402,852	83	1
Waitaki District	21 (3)	20,223	508,450	104	4
Central Otago District	12 (2)	16,647	470,336	72	3

Queenstown-Lakes District	14 (1)	22,956	124,829	61	11
Dunedin City	41 (1)	118,683	292,134	35	14
Clutha District	21 (-2)	16,839	959,324	125	2
Southland District	40 (2)	28,440	2,051,069	141	2
Gore District	25 (5)	12,108	277,232	206	9
Invercargill City	40 (0)	50,328	46,705	79	86
Total	2140 (-7)	4,026,924	26,997,249	53	8

[a] Numbers in parentheses indicate the change in veterinarian counts from 2010.

[b] Based on 2006 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings.

[c] Livestock units.

[d] Veterinarians per 100,000 head of population.

[e] Veterinarians per 100,000 livestock units.