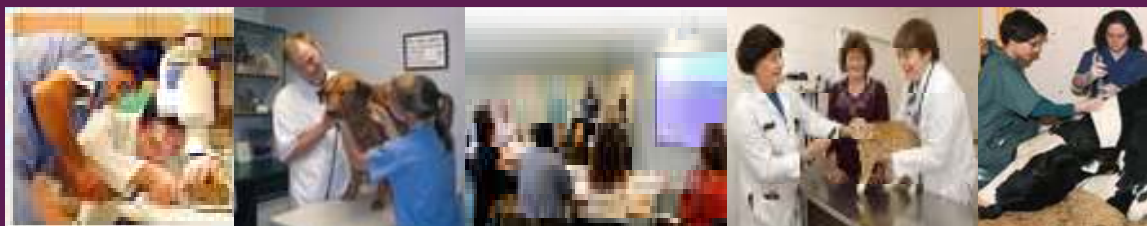




VETERINARY COUNCIL
OF NEW ZEALAND
Te Kaunihera Rata Kararehe o Aotearoa

The New Zealand Veterinary Workforce in 2012 - 2013



The New Zealand Veterinary Workforce in 2012 -2013

Introduction

This report summarises the most relevant results of the Veterinary Council of New Zealand (VCNZ) 2012-2013 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 2013-2014 Annual Practising Certificate (APC).

The response rate to the 2012-2013 workforce survey was 96% (2219 completed surveys accompanied the 2319 APC forms returned to VCNZ by 30 June 2013).

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 of FTEs by around 6%.

The results presented in this report are based on workforce survey unless otherwise stated.

Contents

Changes in the workforce	3
- Size of the workforce	3
- Age distribution	4
- Work role	5
Work type	5
Workload	6
Geographic distribution	8
Gender	13
International graduates	15
Retention:	
- New Zealand graduates	17
- International graduates	18
Survey method	19
References and acknowledgements	21
Appendix 1 – Counts by TLA, LSU and population	22

Facts at a glance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Size of workforce ^a	2,275	2,312	2,360	2,392	2,425	2,521	2,608
Vets per 100,000 population ^b	54	54	55	55	55	57	59
Percent IVG FTEs ^c	-	-	27	28	28	28	28
Percent women FTEs ^d	-	-	42	43	43	45	47
Percent specialist FTEs	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0
Median age (years)	-	-	43	43	43	43	43
Average routine work hours ^e	-	-	42	42	41	41	41

^a Numbers of practising veterinarians with an APC on 30 June of respective year.

^b Population counts from Statistics New Zealand
http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population.aspx.

^c IVG: international veterinary graduate full time equivalents.

^d Number of women FTEs divided by the total number of practising veterinarian FTEs.

^e 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 2013 the number of practising veterinarians increased by 3.5% compared with the same time in 2012. This compares with increases (relative to the previous year) of +1.4% for 2011 and +4.0% for 2012 (Table 1 below).

Table 1: Yearly workforce growth and changes in composition.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Size of workforce ^a	2,275	2,312	2,360	2,392	2,425	2,521	2,608
Vets per 100,000 population	54	54	55	55	56	57	59
Percent IVG FTEs ^b	-	-	27	28	28	28	28
Percent women FTEs ^c	-	-	42	43	43	45	47
Percent specialist FTEs	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0
Median age (years)	-	-	43	43	43	43	43
Average routine work hours ^d	-	-	42	42	41	41	41

^a Numbers of practising veterinarians with an APC on 30 June of respective year.

^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.

Age distribution of the workforce

Figure 1 is a population pyramid comparing the age distribution of men and women practising as veterinarians in New Zealand in 2013. In the younger age groups there were more women than men: 59% of women in the workforce were under age 40 compared to 23% of men. Fourteen percent of women in the workforce were over the age of 50, compared to 51% of men.

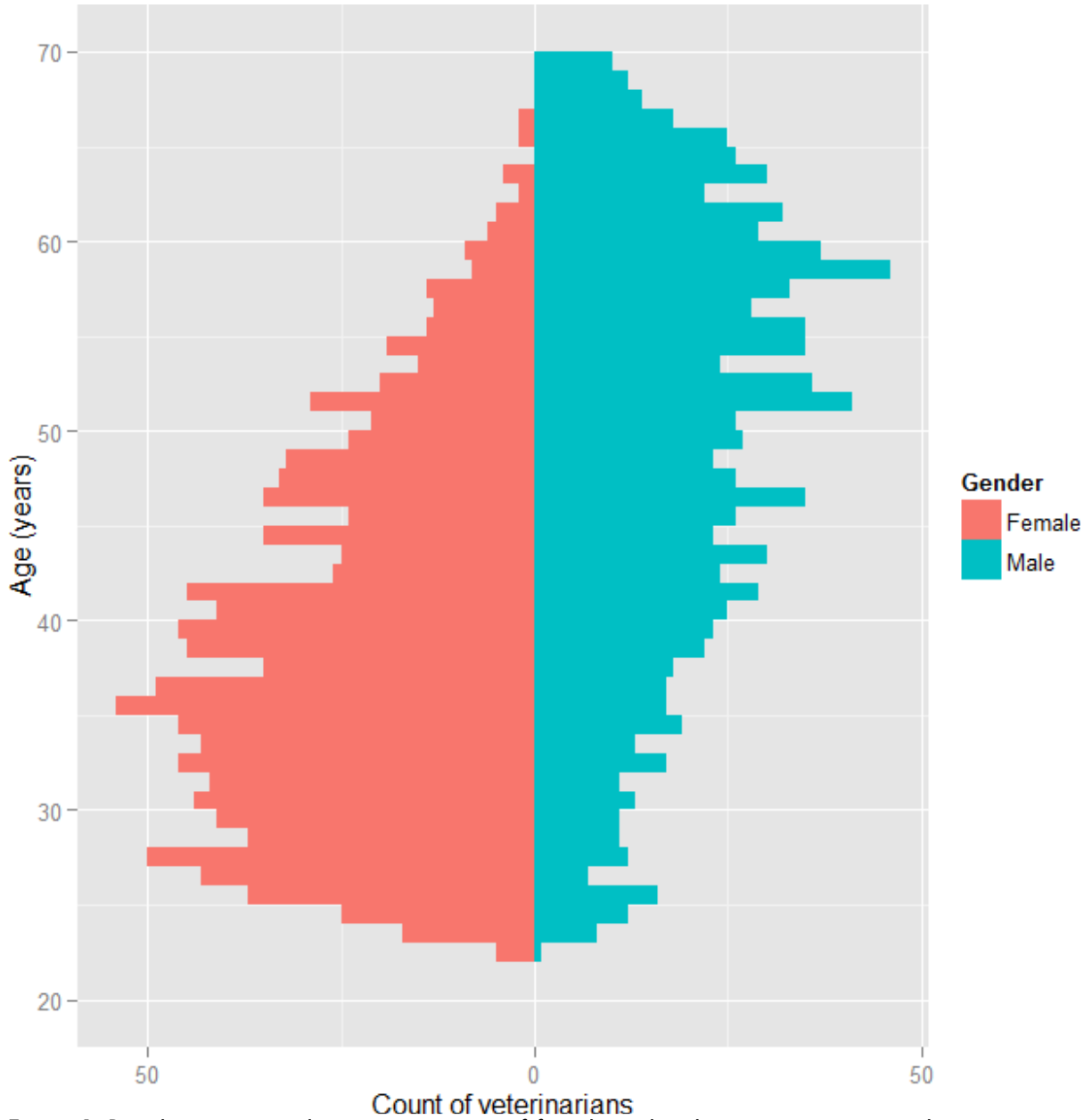


Figure 1: Population pyramid comparing counts of female and male veterinarians in single year age groupings in 2013.

Changes by work role

Table 2 shows counts of full time equivalent (FTE) veterinarians by work role for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Each of the workforce surveys asked veterinarians about their work activities for the previous year so a survey carried out in 2013 reports details of work activities that took place in 2012. Counts of FTE veterinarians in most work roles have remained static since 2008, with the only exception being education which has increased from 55 FTEs in 2010 to 130 FTEs in 2012.

Table 2: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work role and year, 2008-2012.

Workforce role	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clinician	1,382	1,547	1,481	1,525	1,499
Consultant	72	87	93	95	83
Education	60	71	55	107	130
Manager	146	109	139	143	122
Other	26	36	30	26	21
Technical	304	281	265	296	291
Not stated	5	0	0	0	0
Total	1,993	2,130	2,063	2,182	2,146

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 2012.

Since 2009 FTE counts have remained relatively static for most work type groupings. FTE counts for those in the miscellaneous category have increased from 124 FTEs in 2009 to 185 FTEs in 2012.

Table 3: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work type and year, 2008-2012.

Work type	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Beef cattle	38	21	26	23	20
Companion animals	792	782	789	773	757
Dairy cattle	349	286	297	307	319
Equine	153	164	153	163	145
Large animals	32	113	102	95	101
Miscellaneous	127	124	115	158	185
Monogastric	8	9	11	10	7
Mixed animal practice	67	238	192	244	234
Other	104	62	44	37	38
Practice management	71	62	67	74	67
Regulatory	225	253	250	277	257
Small ruminants	30	15	16	18	15
Total	1,993	2,127	2,063	2,179	2,145

Workload

Hours worked by age and gender

Table 4 below shows the average routine work hours worked per week by age and gender. Figure 2 shows the same data as a box and whisker plot. In this context 'routine work hours' refers to work carried out as a veterinarian during business hours in addition to veterinary work done while on call.

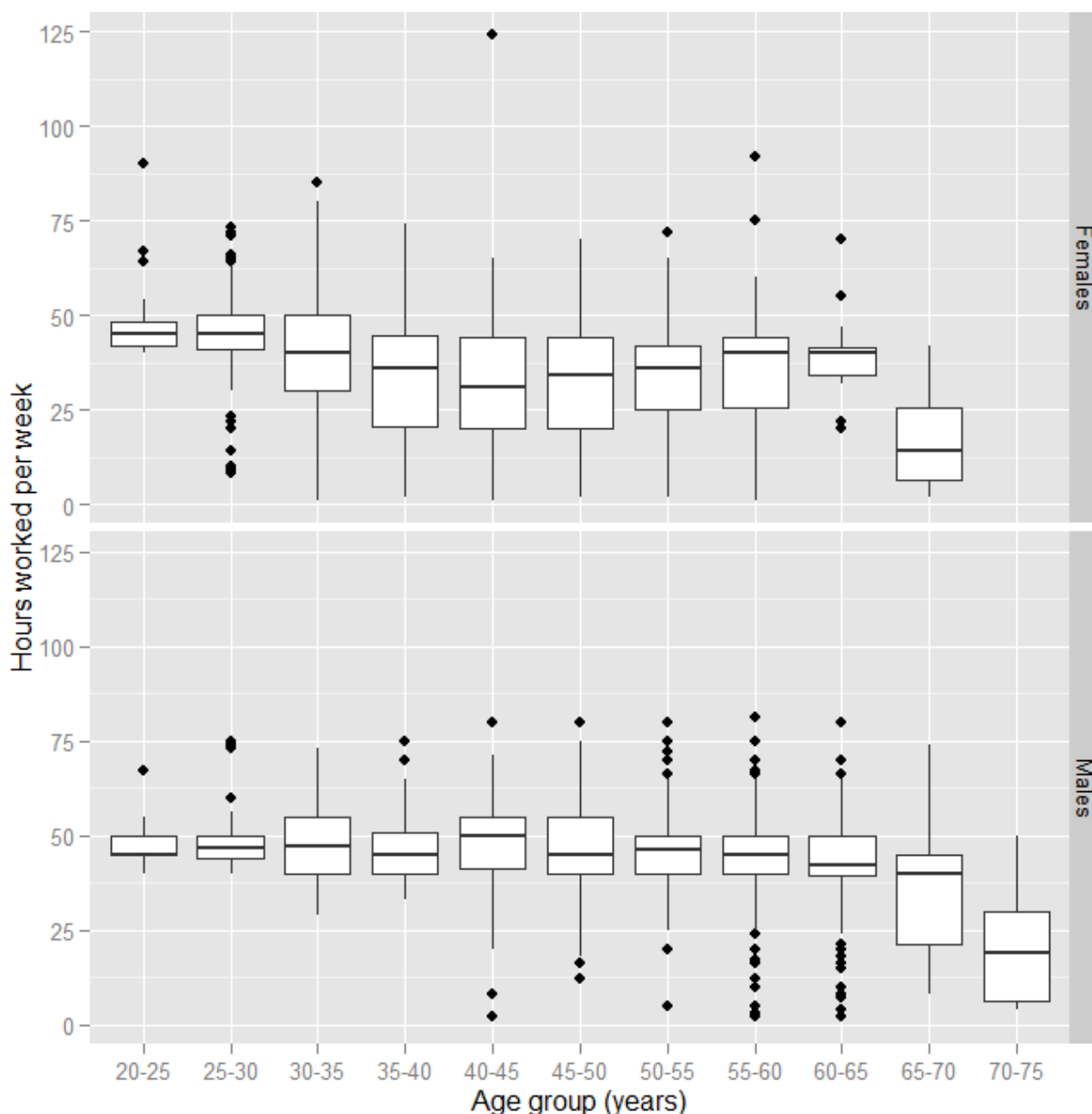


Figure 2: Box and whisker plots showing the distribution of hours worked per week by age group and gender, 2012. In the above plot the points represent the median number of hours worked per week for each age group. The lower and upper bound of the boxes represent the 25th and 75th quantiles of the distribution of work hours, respectively. The lower and upper whiskers represent the lower and upper bounds of the 95% confidence interval around the distribution of work hours. The solid circles represent outliers.

For all practising veterinarians the average number of routine work hours per week in 2012 was 41 (unchanged from previous years). 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 greatest in the 40-44 age group.

For men, average routine work hours per week were relatively static across age groups, decreasing sharply after the age of 65 (Figure 2). For women average routine work hours per week decreased after 30 and remained relatively static between 35 and 60 (Figure 2).

Table 4: Average routine work hours per week by practising veterinarians in their main work role, by age and gender, 2012. 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	48	48	48	47	48	47	46	44	41	35	20
Female	47	46	40	34	32	33	34	36	40	18	0

Table 5 shows that in 2012 both men and women were working, on average, one hour less per week compared to 2008.

Table 5: Average routine work hours per week by practising veterinarians in their main role, by gender and year, 2008-2012.

Gender	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male	46	46	45	45	45
Female	38	38	37	37	37
Total	42	42	41	41	41

Hours on call by work role

When completing the workforce survey veterinarians were asked to record the number of 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 five percent of veterinarians (1,172 of 2,141) reported no on-call hours. Relatively large numbers of veterinarians working with horses and monogastrics 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, 2012.

Work type	Number of on-call hours per week						Total
	None	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	≥50	
Beef cattle	7	0	3	2	0	0	12
Companion animals	492	34	112	112	37	37	824
Dairy cattle	91	10	102	124	18	11	356
Equine	45	2	26	26	3	22	124
Large animals	37	3	21	27	2	7	97
Miscellaneous	146	2	5	14	3	5	175
Monogastric	3	0	0	0	0	4	7
Mixed animal practice	56	1	54	67	7	24	209
Other	27	2	2	4	1	0	36
Practice management	22	0	6	4	4	0	36
Regulatory	239	4	4	3	3	2	255
Small ruminants	7	0	2	1	0	0	10
Total	1,172	58	337	384	78	112	2,141

Geographic distribution

Regional population counts were derived from the National Population Estimates for June 2012 from Statistics New Zealand (Anonymous 2012).¹ Regional livestock population counts were derived from the October 2012 version of AgriBase (Sansom & 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.

Counts of practising veterinarians, population counts, livestock unit counts and counts of practising veterinarians per 100,000 head of human population and counts of practising veterinarians per 100,000 LSUs in 2012 are shown in Table 7. The same data by territorial land authority are provided in Appendix 1.

Table 7: Counts of practising veterinarians by region of main work site, 2012.

Region	Vets ^a	Population ^b	LSU ^c	Vets/pop ^d	Vets/LSU ^e
Auckland	379	15.1	9.7	25	39
Bay of Plenty	72	2.8	12.0	26	6
Canterbury	333	5.6	35.9	60	9
East Coast	31	0.5	9.5	66	3
Hawkes Bay	75	1.6	17.3	48	4
Manawatu	250	2.3	34.6	108	7
Marlborough	24	0.5	3.3	53	7
Northland	79	1.6	18.7	50	4
Otago	103	2.1	23.5	49	4
Southland	104	0.9	24.3	110	4
Taranaki	47	1.1	16.5	43	3
Tasman-Nelson	48	1.0	3.2	51	15
Waikato	400	4.2	48.3	96	8
Wellington	246	4.9	9.3	50	26
West Coast	22	0.3	4.2	67	5
Total	2,213	44.3	270.2	50	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 in 2012 (based on the 2012-2013 workforce questionnaire) the number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 head of population was 50. The number of practising veterinarians ranged from 25 per 100,000 in the Auckland to 110 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. 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 2012 relative to 2011.

In 2011-2012 there were negative changes in the number of veterinarians in a relatively high proportion of North Island TLAs, particularly Wanganui and Taranaki (Figure 5). In the South Island there were positive changes in veterinarian counts in TLAs to the south and north of Christchurch (Figure 6).

¹ In previous reports regional population counts were based on the 2006 census.

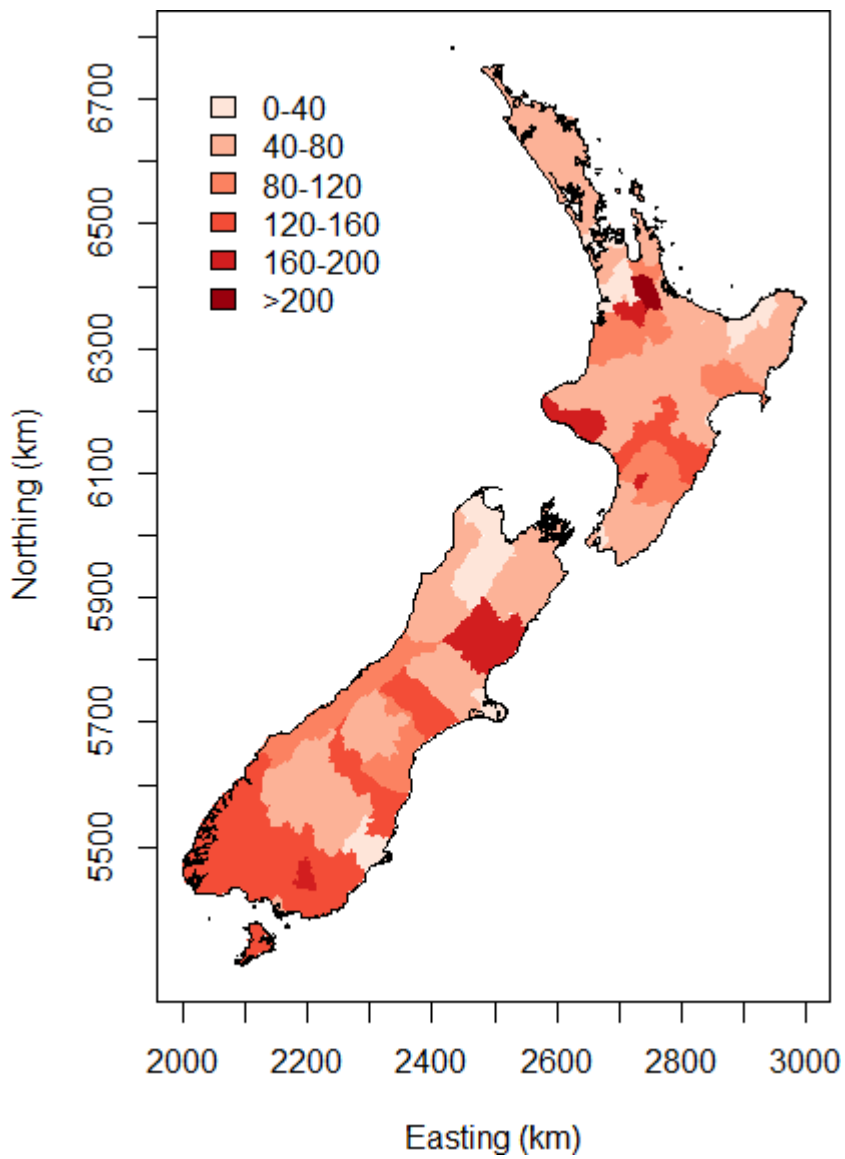


Figure 3: Map of New Zealand showing the number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 head of population in 2012 by territorial land authority.

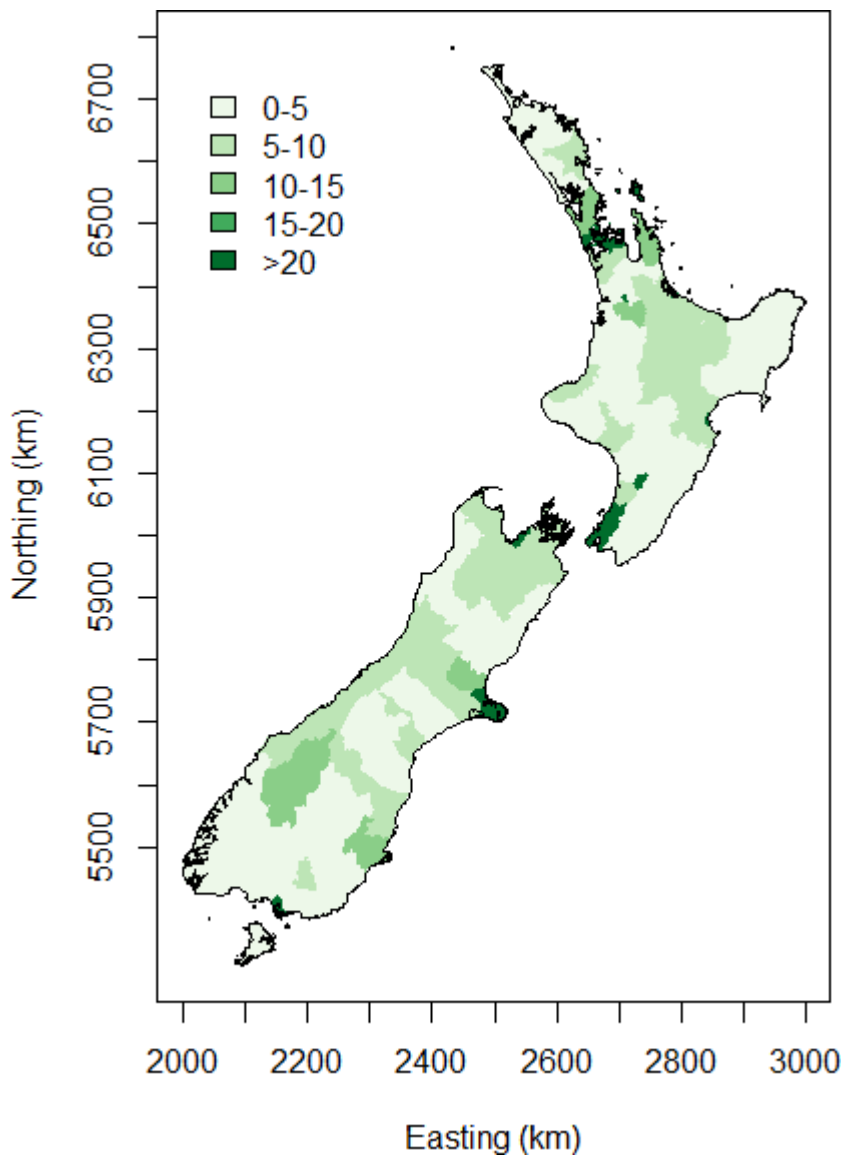


Figure 4: Map of New Zealand showing the number of practising veterinarians per 100,000 livestock units in 2012 by territorial land authority.

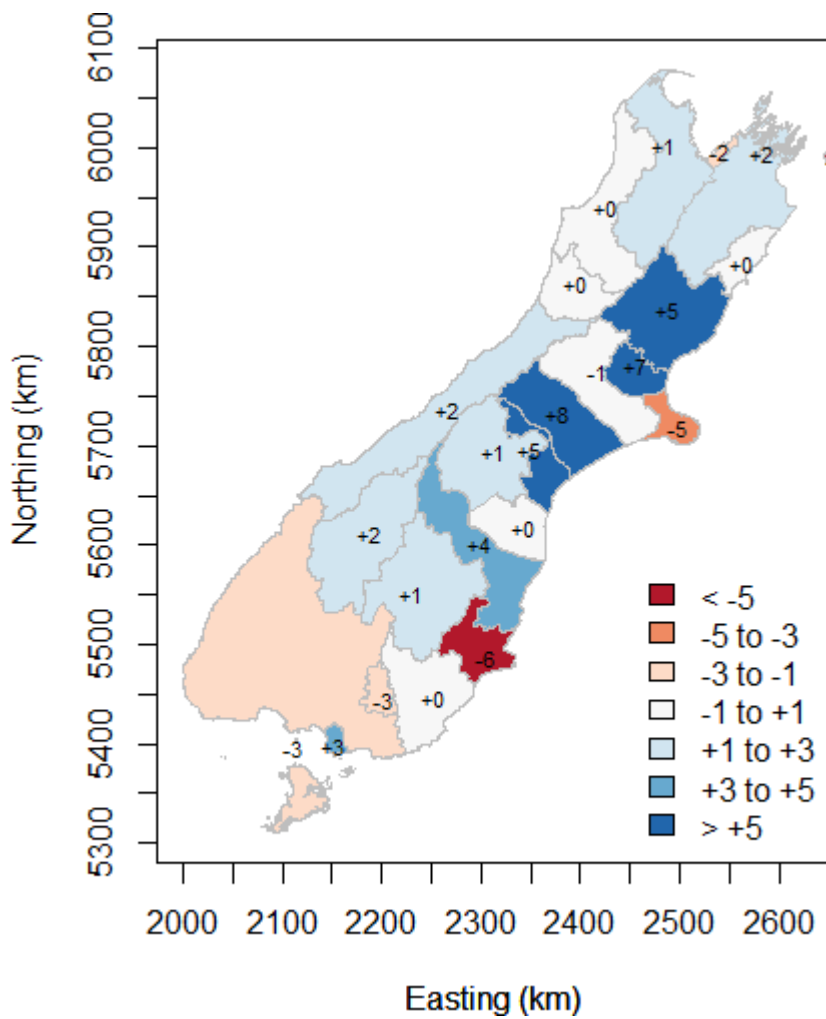


Figure 6: Map of the South Island of New Zealand showing the change in practising veterinarian counts per TLA in 2012 relative to 2011.

Practising veterinarian counts in each of the original Rural Bonding Scheme TLAs are provided in Table 8. The criteria for entry to the scheme was extended to all production animal practices in 2010. Since 2009 the net change in the number of veterinarians in the original targetted areas ranged from -1 in Gore to +3 in Wairoa and Southland.

Table 8: Counts of practising veterinarians in Rural Bonding Scheme TLAs, 2009-2013.

Work role	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gisborne	22	23	23	25	24
Wairoa	5	7	5	7	8
Tararua	14	15	18	19	16
Grey	7	10	7	8	8
Westland	6	7	8	6	8
Southland	39	38	40	45	42
Gore	22	20	25	24	21

Gender

Work role

Table 9 shows the numbers of male and female FTEs in the 2012 workforce by work role. Proportions of women by work role for 2008-2012 are shown in Table 10. The overall proportion of women FTEs in the 2012 workforce was 47%, an increase from 42% recorded in 2008. In 2012 women were under-represented in consultant, managerial and technical roles.

Table 9: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work role and gender, 2012.

Work role	Female	Male	Total
Clinician	749	746	1,495
Consultant	21	62	83
Education	70	59	129
Manager	32	90	122
Other	11	10	21
Technical	122	169	291
Total	1,005	1,136	2,141

Table 10: Proportion of women FTE practising veterinarians by work role, 2008-2012.

Work role	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clinician	45%	47%	47%	49%	50%
Consultant	23%	26%	25%	28%	25%
Education	50%	47%	57%	55%	54%
Manager	30%	23%	26%	28%	26%
Other	30%	35%	32%	41%	50%
Technical	34%	36%	35%	39%	42%
Total	42%	43%	43%	45%	47%

Work type

Table 11 shows the numbers of male and female FTEs in the 2012 workforce by work type. Proportions of women by work type for 2008-2012 are shown in Table 12.

Table 11: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work type and gender, 2012.

Work type	Gender		
	Female	Male	Total
Beef cattle	7	13	20
Companion animals	447	308	755
Dairy cattle	126	191	317
Equine	58	87	145
Large animals	29	71	100
Miscellaneous	89	96	185
Monogastric	1	6	7
Mixed practice	103	132	235
Other	16	22	38
Practice management	15	51	67
Regulatory	107	149	257
Small ruminants	5	11	15
Total	1,003	1,137	2,140

Table 12: Proportion of women FTE practising veterinarians by work type, 2008-2012.

Work type	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Beef cattle	30%	25%	31%	29%	37%
Companion animals	54%	56%	56%	58%	59%
Dairy cattle	34%	35%	36%	39%	40%
Equine	39%	39%	40%	40%	40%
Large animals	26%	26%	23%	24%	29%
Miscellaneous	37%	39%	40%	48%	48%
Monogastric	3%	8%	10%	15%	13%
Mixed practice	32%	42%	42%	44%	44%
Other	44%	48%	44%	47%	43%
Practice management	19%	25%	19%	22%	23%
Regulatory	31%	34%	34%	37%	42%
Small ruminants	34%	23%	42%	36%	30%
Total	42%	43%	43%	45%	47%

Gender distribution within work type has changed little over the five years in which the workforce survey has been carried out. The proportion of women practising in the companion animal area has continued to grow to 59% in 2012. Since 2008 the proportion of women working with monogastric species has also steadily increased.

International veterinary graduates

In 2013 the proportion of international graduates (i.e. veterinarians who obtained their primary veterinary qualification in a country that was not New Zealand) was 28% (Table 13). As in previous years graduates from the United Kingdom made up the largest group of international graduates (214 of 2,208, 10%) followed by Australia (121 of 2,208, 5%). International graduate numbers and their country of origin as changed little over the five years in which the workforce survey has been carried out. Exceptions include a decrease in numbers of Australian graduates and an increase in the number of graduates from Europe and the United Kingdom.

Table 13: Counts of practising veterinarians (based on registrations details) by country of qualifying degree, 2009-2013.

Work type	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia	145	137	123	127	121
European Union	83	98	100	106	102
New Zealand	1,467	1,532	1,531	1,634	1,585
North America	59	61	56	58	68
Other	88	96	99	100	94
Other European	24	25	25	24	24
United Kingdom	186	198	206	221	214
Total	2,052	2,147	2,140	2,270	2,208

Work role

The proportions of international veterinary graduates in each of the specified work roles have changed little over the five 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 (46% in 2012) followed by technical (38% in 2012).

Table 14: Counts of FTE practising veterinarians by work role and country where first veterinary degree obtained, 2012.

Work role	Year		
	New Zealand	International	Total
Clinician	1,121	378	1,499
Consultant	58	24	83
Education	70	60	130
Manager	98	24	122
Other	16	6	21
Technical	180	111	291
Total	1,543	603	2,146

Table 15: Proportion of FTE international veterinary graduates by work role, 2008-2012.

Work role	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clinician	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Consultant	29%	26%	33%	22%	29%
Education	44%	47%	47%	51%	46%
Manager	26%	27%	21%	19%	20%
Other	38%	31%	40%	36%	26%
Technical	40%	41%	40%	40%	38%
Total	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%

Work type

Table 16 shows counts of FTE veterinarians by work type and international graduate status for 2012. 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 five 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 practice and small ruminants) international graduates ranged from 9% to 32% of all FTEs. In 2012 75% 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, 2012.

Work type	Graduate status		
	New Zealand	International	Total
Beef cattle	16	4	20
Companion animals	570	187	757
Dairy cattle	238	81	319
Equine	98	47	145
Large animals	85	16	101
Miscellaneous	112	74	185
Monogastric	2	5	7
Mixed practice	180	54	235
Other	26	12	38
Practice management	51	16	66
Regulatory	152	105	257
Small ruminants	14	1	15
Total	1,542	602	2,145

Table 17: Proportion of FTE international veterinary graduates by work type, 2008-2013.

Work type	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
Beef cattle	28%	31%	29%	16%	20%
Companion animals	24%	25%	25%	24%	25%
Dairy cattle	25%	27%	23%	23%	25%
Equine	36%	36%	37%	31%	32%
Large animals	23%	16%	21%	17%	16%
Miscellaneous	40%	45%	39%	43%	40%
Monogastric	51%	66%	69%	63%	75%
Mixed practice	21%	21%	22%	26%	23%
Other	33%	23%	22%	18%	31%
Practice management	19%	23%	18%	18%	24%
Regulatory	41%	41%	41%	39%	41%
Small ruminants	15%	18%	19%	21%	9%
Total	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%

Retention

New Zealand graduates

Table 18 provides counts of veterinary science graduates from Massey University registering with VCNZ for the first time for 2002 to 2010. The columns labelled 0 to 10 in Table 18 list the percentage of the original registrant group that took out an APC each year following the year of first registration. Figure 8 shows the same data as a line plot.

Table 18: Percentages of New Zealand veterinary graduates taking out an APC with the VCNZ one to ten years following the year of first registration, 2002-2010.

Year first registered	No. ^a											
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2002	80	100%	98%	95%	86%	71%	70%	74%	74%	74%	71%	71%
2003	77	100%	100%	94%	88%	81%	75%	75%	71%	74%	75%	-
2004	43	100%	98%	95%	91%	79%	79%	84%	84%	77%	-	-
2005	70	100%	97%	93%	87%	79%	83%	80%	79%	-	-	-
2006	36	100%	97%	86%	69%	75%	69%	72%	-	-	-	-
2007	77	99%	97%	90%	78%	69%	69%	-	-	-	-	-
2008	70	99%	93%	74%	67%	61%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	97	98%	93%	84%	71%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	71	97%	89%	87%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Number of individuals with a BVSc from Massey University that registered with VCNZ for the first time.

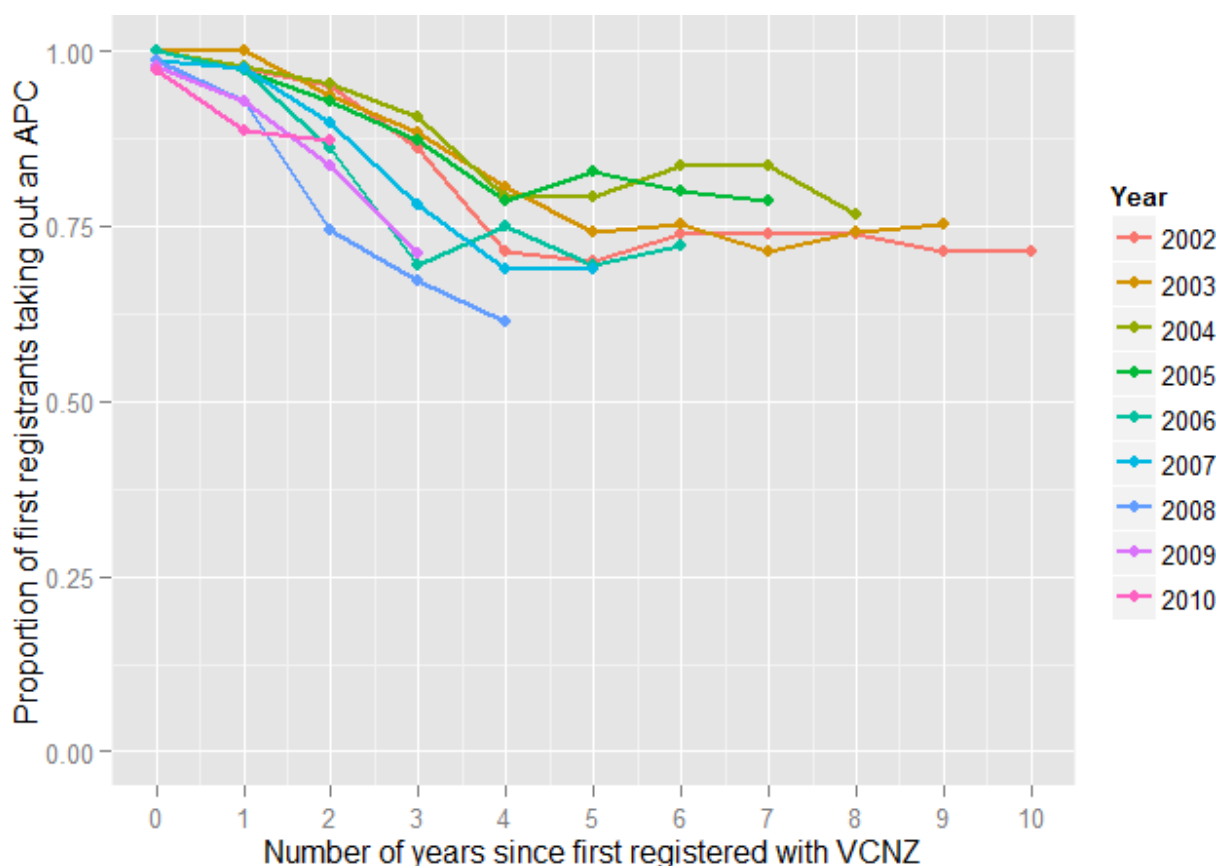


Figure 8: Line plot showing the proportion of New Zealand veterinary graduates taking out an APC with the VCNZ one to ten years following the year of first registration, 2002-2010.

International veterinary graduates

Table 19 provides counts of international veterinary science graduates registering with VCNZ for the first time for 2002 to 2010. As for Table 18, the columns labelled 0 to 10 show the percentage of the original registrant group that took out an APC each year following the year of first registration. Figure 9 shows the same data as a line plot.

Table 19: Percentages of international veterinary graduates taking out an APC with the VCNZ one to ten years following the year of first registration, 2002-2010.

Year first registered	No. ^a											
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2002	109	98%	64%	53%	49%	45%	41%	36%	35%	34%	33%	33%
2003	111	100%	69%	60%	54%	45%	43%	41%	40%	37%	36%	-
2004	96	98%	72%	61%	58%	53%	44%	44%	42%	39%	-	-
2005	121	98%	72%	57%	50%	45%	42%	40%	38%	-	-	-
2006	113	96%	65%	42%	40%	35%	30%	26%	-	-	-	-
2007	120	96%	59%	43%	38%	32%	32%	-	-	-	-	-
2008	107	96%	68%	56%	50%	41%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	93	94%	56%	41%	35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	95	94%	63%	51%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Number of international veterinary science graduates that registered with VCNZ for the first time.

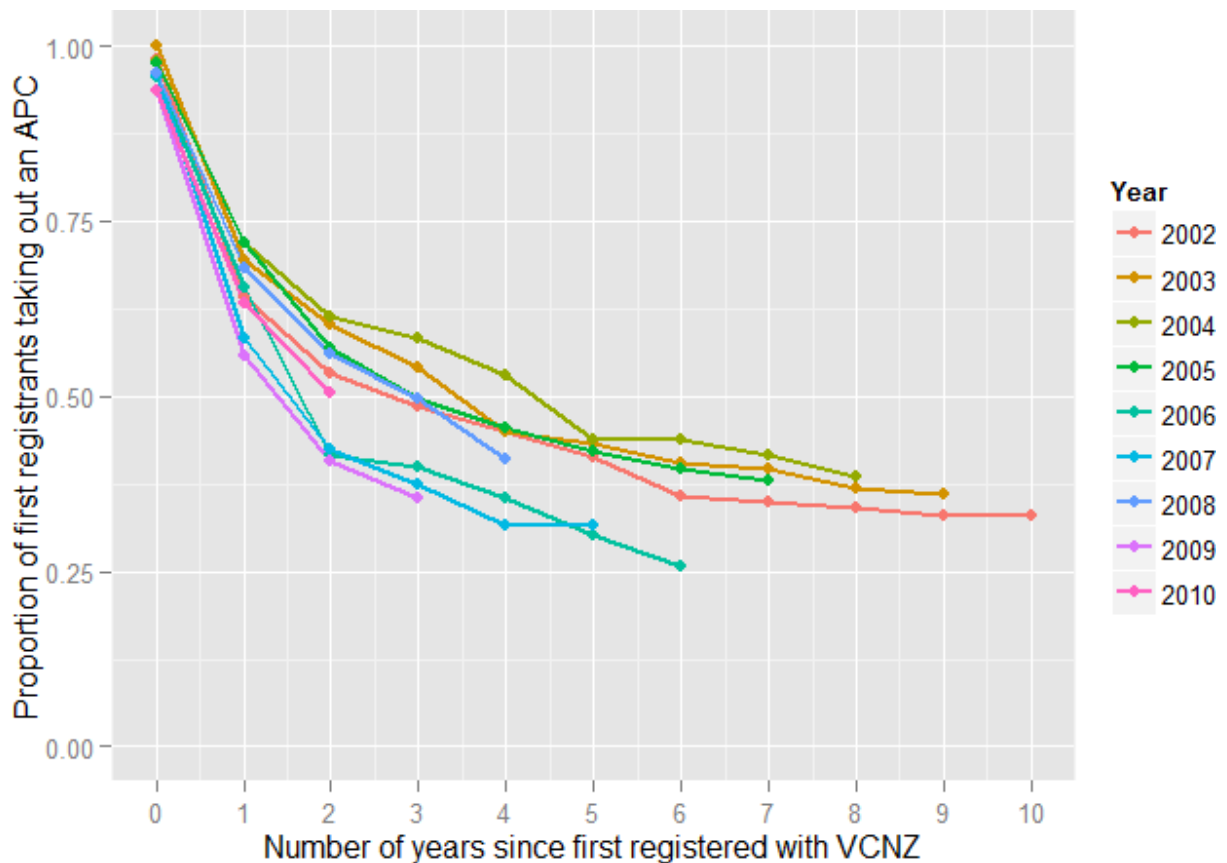


Figure 9: Line plot showing the proportion of international veterinary graduates taking out an APC with the VCNZ one to ten years following the year of first registration, 2002-2010.

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 workforce based on veterinarians who applied for an APC for 2013-2014. The second relates specifically to the questionnaire which asks veterinarians to describe key aspects of their work activities for the twelve month period from 1 January to 31 December 2012 (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 3001 APC forms were sent out between January and May 2013 by VCNZ to practising and non-practising veterinarians. By June 2013 2319 APC forms had been returned of which 2219 included a completed workforce questionnaire. The percentage of APC forms returned was 77%, slightly less than the 84% recorded for 2012. Of the veterinarians that returned a completed APC form (presumably those that took out an APC for 2013-2014) the response rate to the questionnaire was 96%.

The analyses relating to the status of those applying for an APC or non-practising status for 2013-2014 are based on the 2319 veterinarians that returned a completed APC form by June 2013. The analyses relating to work activities carried out in 2012 are based on the 2219 completed questionnaires.

Table 20: Counts of APC forms sent out, APC forms returned to VCNZ, workforce questionnaires completed and questionnaire response rates, 2009-2013.

	Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
APC forms sent out	2833	2861	2840	3001
APC forms returned	2251	2278	2378	2319
Percent returned ^a	79	80	84	77
Questionnaires completed	2122	2140	2243	2219
Percent response ^b	94	94	94	96

^a Number of APC forms returned to VCNZ divided by the number of APC forms sent out.

^b Number of completed questionnaires divided by the number of APC forms returned to VCNZ.

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Appendix 1

Table 21: Counts of practising veterinarians with a valid APC in 2012, 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 (+2)	58	702	43	4
Whangarei District	45 (-4)	81	495	56	9
Kaipara District	12 (-3)	19	615	63	2
Rodney District	47 (-)	103	390	45	12
North Shore City	24 (-4)	229	2	10	1507
Waitakere City	19 (-2)	213	7	9	271
Auckland City	194 (+9)	469	18	41	1066
Manukau City	26 (-10)	378	50	7	52
Papakura District	25 (-7)	46	17	54	146
Franklin District	43 (-2)	64	467	67	9
Thames-Coromandel District	17 (-1)	27	144	63	12
Hauraki District	15 (+1)	19	374	80	4
Waikato District	18 (-3)	65	878	28	2
Matamata-Piako District	69 (-5)	32	833	216	8
Hamilton City	93 (-13)	148	19	63	495
Waipa District	77 (+1)	46	595	167	13
Otorohanga District	10 (-1)	9	507	107	2
South Waikato District	27 (+3)	23	406	119	7
Waitomo District	8 (-3)	10	518	84	2
Taupo District	24 (+1)	34	437	70	5
Western BOP District	20 (-3)	46	291	44	7
Tauranga City	31 (-7)	116	16	27	198
Rotorua District	35 (-1)	69	391	51	9
Whakatane District	23 (-)	34	325	67	7
Kawerau District	0 (-)	7	2	0	0
Opotiki District	3 (-1)	9	104	34	3
Gisborne District	24 (-1)	47	896	51	3
Wairoa District	8 (+1)	8	338	98	2
Hastings District	38 (-1)	76	608	50	6
Napier City	18 (+1)	58	14	31	129
Central Hawke's Bay District	18 (-)	13	727	135	2
New Plymouth District	40 (-)	74	424	54	9
Stratford District	7 (-3)	9	285	76	2
South Taranaki District	45 (-2)	27	908	167	5
Ruapehu District	7 (-3)	13	618	53	1
Wanganui District	20 (-4)	43	262	46	8
Rangitikei District	23 (-1)	15	663	158	3
Manawatu District	27 (-2)	28	550	97	5
Palmerston North City	140 (+1)	85	79	164	178
Tararua District	16 (-3)	18	912	91	2
Horowhenua District	17 (-)	31	202	55	8
Kapiti Coast District	25 (-1)	50	35	50	72
Porirua City	19 (-)	53	16	36	122
Upper Hutt City	22 (-)	42	12	53	178
Lower Hutt City	28 (-3)	103	3	27	906
Wellington City	82 (-6)	202	11	41	722
Masterton District	16 (-)	24	366	68	4
Carterton District	5 (-)	8	187	65	3
South Wairarapa District	4 (-)	9	312	43	1
Tasman District	19 (+1)	48	292	39	7
Nelson City	29 (-2)	47	8	62	367

Marlborough District	24 (+2)	46	298	53	8
Kaikoura District	3 (-)	4	87	79	3
Buller District	6 (-)	10	135	59	4
Grey District	8 (-)	14	111	58	7
Westland District	8 (+2)	9	153	90	5
Hurunui District	21 (+5)	12	683	183	3
Waimakariri District	38 (+7)	49	264	77	14
Christchurch City	132(-5)	363	141	36	94
Selwyn District	29 (-1)	42	558	69	5
Ashburton District	46 (+8)	31	924	150	5
Timaru District	36 (+5)	45	385	80	9
Mackenzie District	2 (+1)	4	231	49	1
Waimate District	7 (-)	8	380	91	2
Waitaki District	27 (+4)	21	484	129	6
Central Otago District	14 (+1)	19	457	75	3
Queenstown-Lakes District	17 (+2)	29	127	58	13
Dunedin City	41 (-6)	127	286	32	14
Clutha District	23 (-)	17	947	133	2
Southland District	42 (-3)	30	2053	141	2
Gore District	21 (-3)	12	297	171	7
Invercargill City	41 (+3)	53	55	78	74
Total	2213 (-59)	4427	26389	50	8

^a Numbers in parentheses indicate the change in veterinarian counts from 2011.

^b × 1000, URL: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population.aspx.

^c Livestock units × 1000.

^d Veterinarians per 100,000 head of population.

^e Veterinarians per 100,000 livestock units.