



Appendix 1: Activities Summary

For the period January to April 2006

The College of Surgeons in Australia and New Zealand

**This activities summary is available at www.surgeons.org
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Basic Surgical Trainees

The following tables provide key information on Basic Surgical Trainees for as at 30 April 2006. Overall there were 788 Basic Surgical Trainees (BST) enrolled with the College, Approximately, two-fifths of BST's are in their first year of training (38% or 296 BSTs), with just over half of BSTs in their second or third year (51% or 404 trainees) and 11% in their fourth years (87 trainees).). Eight-one percent of BSTs were located in Australia (640 trainees) and 18% of BSTs were located in New Zealand (145 trainees).

There has been a 15% increase in the total number of BSTs between December 2005 and April 2006. In December 2005 there were 685 trainees, compared to 788 trainees in April 2006.

Table 1: All BST trainees by region by year of training

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
Pre-commencement / Deferral	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	-
1	5	71	0	46	15	4	86	16	243	51	2	296	265	12%
2	2	75	1	36	16	3	63	19	215	41	1	257	196	31%
3	2	32	0	25	11	0	30	13	113	34	0	147	138	7%
4	1	21	1	15	7	0	18	5	68	19	0	87	86	1%
Total	10	199	2	122	49	7	198	53	640	145	3	788	685	15%

Source: RACS (2005) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

The majority of BSTs trained on a full-time basis, with only 1 part-time BST trainee located in New South Wales in their second year of training.

Table 2: Full time active BST trainees (including research) by region by year of training

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
1	5	66	0	45	15	2	78	15	226	46	0	272	262	4%
2	2	73	1	34	16	3	60	17	206	41	1	248	177	40%
3	2	32	0	22	11	0	29	12	108	34	0	142	118	20%
4	1	18	1	14	7	0	18	5	64	18	0	82	63	30%
Total	10	189	2	115	49	5	185	49	604	139	1	744	620	20%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table 3: Part time active BST trainees by region by year of training

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-
Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Over one in four Basic Surgical Trainees are female (207 trainees or 26% of all BSTs). Western Australia had the greatest proportion, where 40% of BSTs were female (21 BSTs). Within Australia, 26% of BSTs were female and in New Zealand 27% of trainees were female. Overall there has been a 30% increase in the number of Female BST trainees from 156 in December 2005 to 207 in April 2006.

Table 4: All BST trainees by region by gender

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
Female	3	48	1	25	12	1	57	21	168	39	0	207	159	30%
Male	7	151	1	97	37	6	140	32	471	106	3	580	526	10%
Total	10	199	2	122	49	7	198	53	640	145	3	788	685	15%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table Five reports the number of Basic Surgical Trainees who have had an interruption of their training. Interruption of training is a period of leave from the training scheme and is not considered a deferral. Applications for interruption of training by BSTs may be approved in a range of circumstances. Across the four years of training, 42 BSTs were on interruption of training as at 30 April 2006. This represents a 34% decline in the number of BST trainees on interruption, falling from 64 BSTs in December 2005. The highest numbers of Interrupted BST trainees were located in Victoria (12 BSTs).

Table 5: Basic Surgical Trainees on Interruption by region by last known year of training

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005
1	0	5	0	1	0	2	8	1	17	5	2	24	3
2	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	8	0	0	8	19
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	5	20
4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	22
Total	0	9	0	7	0	2	12	4	34	6	2	42	64

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

In February 2006, 134 BST trainees sat for the Clinical Examination, which is a practical examination that assesses clinical skills including examination, history-taking, diagnosis, procedure skills and counselling of patients. Ninety-seven percent of BSTs who sat the exam successfully passed (130 BSTs). The pass rate was notably higher compared to the exam taken in February 2005, which resulted in a pass rate of 88%.

Table 6: Clinical Examination Results by region

Activity	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Exam: Feb06	Exam: Feb05	% Chg.
Total sitting	1	33	0	25	4	0	31	15	109	25	0	134	77	74%
Pass	1	33	0	24	4	0	31	13	106	24	0	130	68	91%
%	100%	100%	0%	96%	100%	0%	100%	87%	97%	96%	0%	97%	88%	10%
Fail	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	4	9	-56%
%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	13%	3%	4%	0%	3%	12%	-75%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

There were 81 sittings for the Basic Science Examination in February 2006. This exam tests knowledge of Anatomy, Pathology and Physiology. Each paper contains 120 multiple choice questions covering each of the three disciplines. An overall pass rate of 81% was achieved in February 2006. This was considerably higher than the February 2005 average pass rate of 48%.

Table 7: Basic Sciences Examination Results by region

Activity	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Exam: Feb06	Exam: Feb05	% Chg.
Total sitting	0	26	0	17	3	1	20	10	77	4	0	81	71	14%
Pass	0	19	0	16	1	0	19	8	63	3	0	66	34	94%
%	0%	73%	0%	94%	33%	0%	95%	80%	82%	75%	0%	81%	48%	70%
Fail	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	2	14	1	0	15	37	-59%
%	0%	27%	0%	6%	67%	100%	5%	20%	18%	25%	0%	19%	52%	-64%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

In the year to April 30 2006, there have been 13 BST trainees who have withdrawn from the program voluntarily without completing. Eight of the thirteen BST trainees had completed at least one year of training prior to their voluntary withdrawal (61%). It is important to note that there was a considerably high proportion of females to withdraw from the program, with 7 females of the 13 BSTs withdrawing from the program (54%) prior to completion. The average age of BST trainees who withdrew was 30.3 years.

Table 8: Training ceased - withdrawn voluntarily by region by year of training

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	5
2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	4
Total	0	4	0	2	0	0	3	1	10	3	0	13

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table 9 displays the current status of BST trainees, based on the year they began their training. The table shows that 67% of the 2001 BST intake and 59% of the 2002 are now undertaking SST training. Twenty-three percent of 2001 and 2002 BST intakes did not complete the training program. Seventeen 2001 and 2002 BST trainees are now TSTs. Forty-six percent of 2003 BST intakes and 23% of 2004 BST intakes also have entered into SST training.

Table 9: BST Completion Status by Year of Intake

Current status within RACS, 2006	Year of Intake						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total BST Intake by year	190	187	202	208	267	276	0
BST	6	27	83	140	264	271	1
In Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Active	4	24	74	132	236	270	0
Deferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Interrupted	2	2	7	8	21	1	0
Part time	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
To be expired	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Incomplete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training ceased – Non-financial	10	6	7	2	0	0	0
Training ceased – Max exam attempts reached	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training ceased – time expired	9	2	0	0	1	0	0
Withdrawn voluntarily	23	35	19	17	6	4	0
Deceased	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
TST	11	6	0	0	0	0	0
SST	127	110	92	48	2	0	0
Reclassified as IMG type	2	0	0	0	1	1	0

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

There were 110 Accredited BST Hospitals as at 30 April 2006. Seventy-nine percent of hospitals were in Australia (87 hospitals) and the remaining fifth of hospital were in New Zealand (23 hospitals).

Table 11 to 12 examine the rurality of the basic surgical training posts. Categories of rurality used in this report include the RACS Remoteness categories and the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area categories. Based on the RRMA indicator, it was found that 52% percent of the hospitals were located in Australian capital cities or other metropolitan centres. One in four hospitals were located in rural centres of Australia (R1 to R3).¹ Using RACS regional categories, it was found that 62% of Australian based BST hospital posts are located in Metropolitan areas.²

Table 10: Number of Accredited BST hospitals

State	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total
Total	1	34	1	17	3	3	25	3	87	23	0	110

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table 11: Accredited BST hospitals by region by remoteness indicator - RACS Categories - Australia

Region	Metro	Non-Metro	N/A	Total
ACT	1	0	0	1
NSW	21	14	0	35
QLD	10	7	0	17
SA	3	0	0	3
TAS	1	2	0	3
VIC	16	9	0	25
WA	3	0	0	3
NZ	0	0	23	23
Total	55	32	23	110

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table 12: Accredited BST hospitals by region by remoteness indicator - RRMA Categories - Australia

Region	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	N/A	Total
ACT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
NSW	20	3	7	4	1	0	35
QLD	9	2	5	1	0	0	17
SA	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
TAS	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
VIC	15	1	2	5	2	0	25
WA	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
NZ	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Total	52	6	15	11	3	23	110

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

¹ RRMA Remoteness Categories

M1	Metropolitan Zone	Capital Cities
M2		Other Metropolitan centres (>100,000)
R1	Rural Zone	Large Rural Centre (25,000-99,999)
R2		Small Rural Centre (10,000-24,999)
R3		Other Rural Areas (<10,000)
Rem1	Remote Zone	Remote Centre (>5,000)
Rem2		Other Remote Areas (<5,000)

² RACS Remoteness Categories

M = Metropolitan (i.e. Capital cities, Gold Coast, Newcastle, Wollongong or Geelong)
N = Non-Metropolitan

Transitional Surgical Trainees (TSTs) are applicants to the Specialist Surgical Training program who have completed (or were about to complete) their allowed 4 years in Basic Surgical Training or who were granted TST status previously, and who have satisfied the minimum selection criteria, but were not appointed due to the shortage in funded Specialist Surgical training positions.

As at 30 April 2006, there were 39 Transitional Surgical Trainees. Two-thirds of TSTs were Australian based (26 TSTs) and 31% were New Zealand based (19 TSTs). One TST was based overseas. There were 23 'Active' TST trainees who have paid a fee and would be eligible for selection and who applied for a place in 2005 but were not accepted due to a lack of funded training positions. Three TST trainees were terminated due to time expiration, as they had not paid a TST renewal fee and have consequently lost the ability to apply for SST in the future. Thirteen 'Withdrawn' TST trainees, were offered TST status but declined to accept it and have therefore ceased to have a relationship with the College.

Table 13: Transitional Surgical Trainees by Status by Year by Region

STATUS	YEARS AS TST	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	TAS	SA	VIC	WA	Aus	NZ	OS	Apr-06	Dec-05
Active	1	1	6	0	2	1	1	2	0	13	1	0	14	33
	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	7	12
	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Active Total		1	9	0	2	3	1	2	0	18	5	0	23	45
Terminated Time Expired	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Terminated Time Expired Total		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3
Withdrawn	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	4	0	9	
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	4	4
Withdrawn Total		0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	6	1	13	4
Grand Total	1	1	9	0	2	2	1	4	0	19	5	0	24	34
	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	6	6	1	13	18
	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Grand Total		1	12	0	3	4	1	5	0	26	12	1	39	52

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Specialist Surgical Training

Specialist Surgical trainees in this report include all trainees who are completing clinical training through surgical rotations in an accredited training post, trainees who are completing accredited research, trainees who have completed all other requirements of their training but have not yet successfully completed the Fellowship examination and trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included in this report.

The total number of Specialist Surgical Trainees (SST), as at 30 April 2006 was 987 trainees. The largest groups of trainees were in General Surgery (397 SSTs) and Orthopaedic Surgery (216 SSTs).

Table 14: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, by specialty and location of hospital post

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
Cardio	1	9	0	3	3	1	11	1	29	7	0	36
General	6	107	5	51	17	8	96	28	318	51	28	397
Neuro	1	22	0	6	2	1	13	4	49	5	2	56
Ortho	4	58	1	33	15	4	38	18	171	43	2	216
OHN	1	22	1	10	8	0	19	7	68	12	0	80
Paed	0	6	0	2	0	0	4	0	12	6	0	18
Plas & Rec	0	18	0	9	7	1	17	9	61	14	0	75
Urology	1	23	0	15	4	2	15	6	66	10	2	78
Vascular	0	10	1	5	2	0	7	1	26	5	0	31
Total	14	275	8	134	58	17	220	74	800	153	34	987

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

One in four SST trainees were in their first year of training (252 SSTs). Forty-four percent of SSTs were in their second or third year of training (434 SSTs), while 8% were in their fifth or sixth year of training (77 SSTs).

Table 15: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, by year of training and location of hospital post

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	7	73	4	35	13	8	46	22	208	44	0	252
2	6	64	2	33	15	6	44	16	186	32	6	224
3	0	58	0	31	11	3	54	14	171	34	5	210
4	0	58	1	24	15	0	55	16	169	36	19	224
5	0	20	1	9	2	0	15	5	52	5	3	60
6	1	2	0	2	2	0	6	1	14	2	1	17
Total	14	275	8	134	58	17	220	74	800	153	34	987

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

One hundred and eighty female SSTs were current in April 2006. This represents close to one in five SSTs in training (18.2%). By specialty, the highest proportion of female SSTs were within the Paediatric surgery and Otolaryngology, Head and Neck surgery specialties, with over half of Paediatric SSTs (56%) and 29% of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery SSTs who are female. One in five second and third year SST trainees were female.

Table 16: All Female Specialist Surgical Trainees, by specialty

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total
Cardio	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
General	1	16	1	13	5	2	24	4	66	15	5	86
Neuro	0	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	9
Ortho	0	3	0	2	0	0	4	1	10	2	0	12
OHN	0	6	0	3	1	0	6	1	17	6	0	23
Paed	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	10
Plas & Rec	0	3	0	4	1	0	3	3	14	6	0	20
Urology	1	5	0	1	0	0	3	1	11	3	0	14
Vascular	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Total	2	45	1	28	7	3	43	10	139	36	5	180

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 17: All Female Specialist Surgical Trainees, by year of training

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total
1	2	11	0	7	1	2	10	2	35	7	0	42
2	0	14	0	7	3	1	12	2	39	8	1	48
3	0	8	0	9	0	0	11	5	33	10	1	44
4	0	7	0	4	1	0	9	1	22	9	2	33
5	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	10
6	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	3
Total	2	45	1	28	7	3	43	10	139	36	5	180

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Cardiothoracic Surgery

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

In 2005, there were 31 Cardiothoracic Specialist Surgical Trainees. The largest number of Cardiothoracic SSTs were located in VIC (11 SSTs) and NSW (9 SSTs). The number of females SSTs within Cardiothoracic Surgery is two.

Table 18: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Cardiothoracic Surgery

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	3	0	10
2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	3
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3
4	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	5
5	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	7
6	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	6	2	0	8
Total	1	9	0	3	3	1	11	1	29	7	0	36

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 19: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Cardiothoracic Surgery - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2

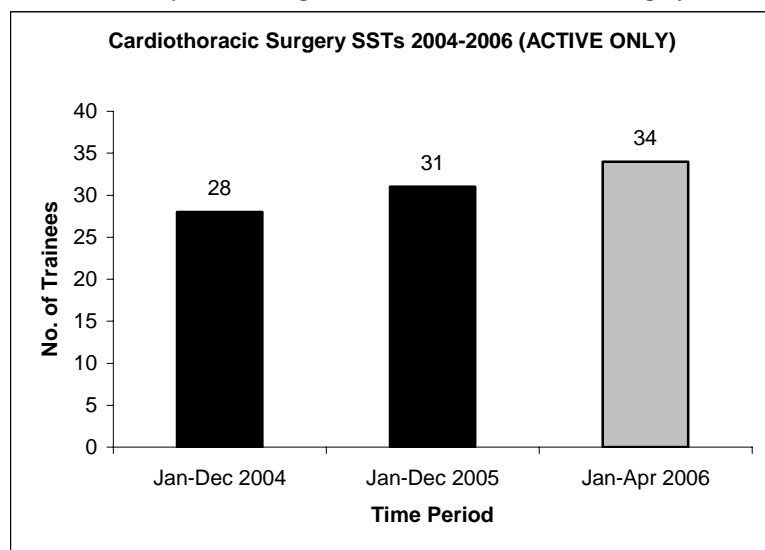
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

There has been a steady increase in 'active' Cardiothoracic surgery SSTs between 2004 and 2006, increasing by 21% or 6 SST trainees during this period.

Chart 1: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, Cardiothoracic Surgery, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

General Surgery

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

General Surgery had 397 Specialist Surgical Trainees across Australia and New Zealand in April 2006. Thirteen percent of General Surgery SSTs were located in New Zealand (51 SSTs) and 7% were located overseas (28 SSTs). Half of the total number of General Surgery SSTs were in their first or second year (205 SSTs). Over one fifth of all General Surgery SSTs were female (86 SSTs).

Table 20: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, General Surgery

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	3	37	1	15	3	3	24	11	97	15	0	112
2	2	28	2	11	6	3	20	7	79	10	4	93
3	0	19	0	12	2	2	23	3	61	9	3	73
4	0	16	1	10	3	0	25	5	60	15	17	92
5	0	7	1	2	1	0	3	2	16	2	3	21
6	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	5	0	1	6
Total	6	107	5	51	17	8	96	28	318	51	28	397

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 21: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, General Surgery - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	1	4	0	5	1	1	5	1	18	1	0	19
2	0	4	0	4	2	1	7	1	19	4	1	24
3	0	4	0	2	0	0	7	2	15	3	1	19
4	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	10	6	2	18
5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	1	16	1	13	5	2	24	4	66	15	5	86

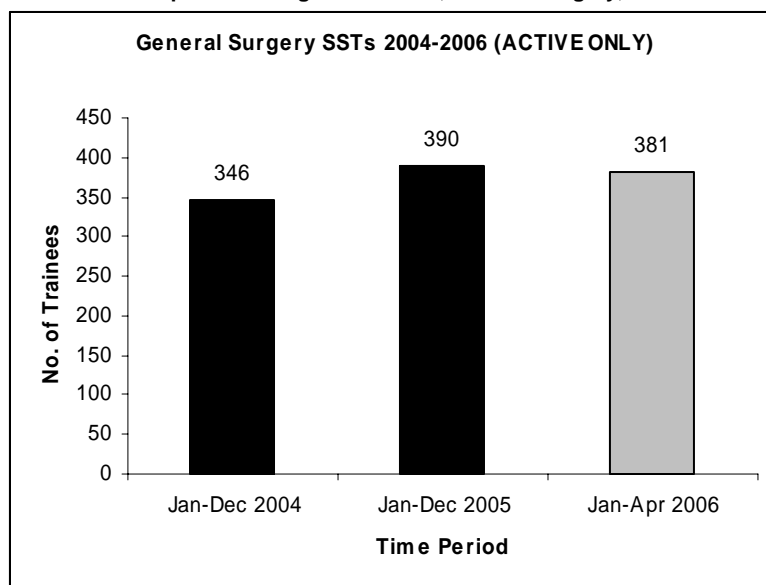
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

There has been an overall increase in 'active' General Surgery SST trainees between 2004 and 2006 (10%), from 346 to 381 SSTs. There was however a slight decrease in the January to April 2006 period (9 SST trainees).

Chart 2: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, General Surgery, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

Neurosurgery

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

Fifty-six Specialist Surgical Trainees are undertaking their training within the Neurosurgery specialty. Sixteen percent of Neurosurgery SSTs are female (9 SSTs). The majority of Neurosurgery SSTs are located in Australia (49 SSTs out of 56 SSTs).

Table 22: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Neurosurgery

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	2	0	6
2	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	9	0	1	10
3	0	6	0	2	0	0	2	1	11	0	1	12
4	0	6	0	0	1	0	4	1	12	3	0	15
5	0	6	0	3	0	0	1	1	11	0	0	11
Total	1	22	0	6	2	1	13	4	49	5	2	56

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 23: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Neurosurgery - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3
5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	0	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	9

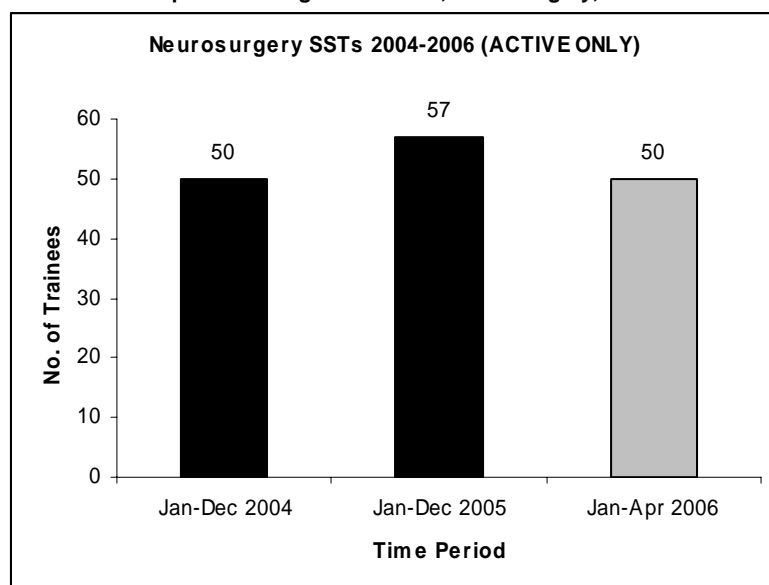
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

The number of 'active' Neurosurgery SST trainees has decreased by 7 trainees between December 2005 and April 2006.

Chart 3: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, Neurosurgery, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

Orthopaedic Surgery

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

There were 216 Orthopaedic surgery Specialist Surgical Trainees as at 30 April 2006. Over half of all SSTs were in their first or second year of training (53%). One in fifth Orthopaedic surgery SSTs were located in New Zealand. Twelve Orthopaedic surgery SSTs were female.

Table 24: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Orthopaedic Surgery

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	1	14	1	10	3	1	9	5	44	12	0	56
2	3	12	0	9	5	3	9	5	46	11	1	58
3	0	16	0	6	3	0	10	4	39	11	1	51
4	0	16	0	8	4	0	9	4	41	9	0	50
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	4	58	1	33	15	4	38	18	171	43	2	216

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 25: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Orthopaedic Surgery - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	3
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	4
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	0	2	0	0	4	1	10	2	0	12

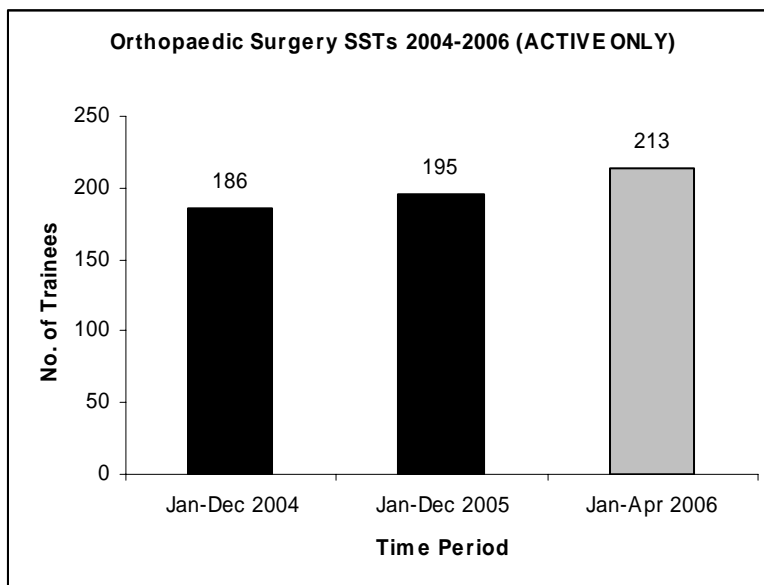
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

There has been a 15% increase in the number of 'active' Orthopaedic Specialist Surgical Trainees between 2004 and 2006, shifting from 186 in 2004 to 213 in April 2006.

Chart 4: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, Orthopaedic Surgery, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

Otolaryngology / Head & Neck Surgery

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

In April 2006, there were 80 Otolaryngology Specialist Surgical Trainees. Sixty-eight Otolaryngology trainees were located in Australia and 12 SSTs were based in New Zealand. Over one quarter of Otolaryngology trainees were female (23 trainees).

Table 26: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Otolaryngology, Head & Neck Surgery

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	1	5	1	3	2	0	7	2	21	3	0	24
2	0	7	0	3	2	0	4	0	16	4	0	20
3	0	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	12	4	0	16
4	0	6	0	3	3	0	5	2	19	1	0	20
Total	1	22	1	10	8	0	19	7	68	12	0	80

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 27: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Otolaryngology / Head & Neck Surgery - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	1	0	6
2	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	7	1	0	8
3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	7
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Total	0	6	0	3	1	0	6	1	17	6	0	23

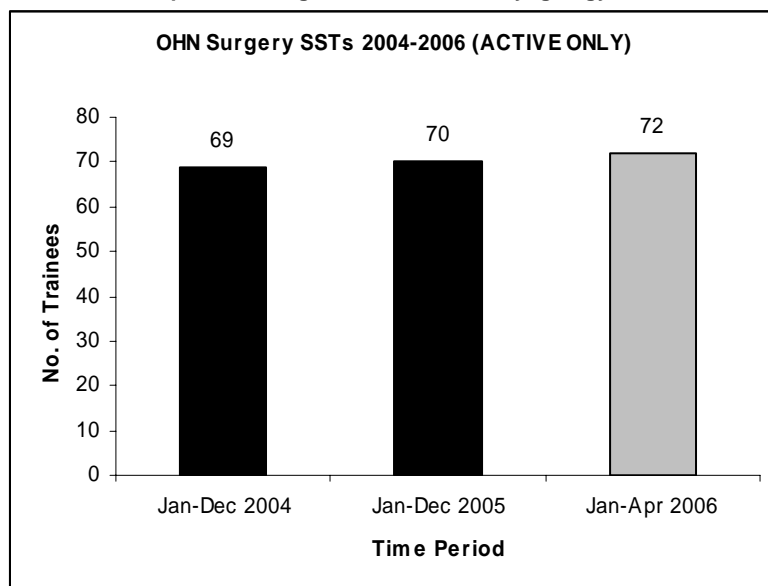
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

There has been a steady increase in 'active' Otolaryngology, Head & Neck Surgery SST trainees between 2004 and 2006 (4% increase), with an addition of 3 trainees during this period.

Chart 5: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, Otolaryngology, Head & Neck Surgery, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

Paediatric Surgery

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

There were 18 Paediatric Surgery Specialist Surgical Trainees in April 2006. Paediatric SSTs were located in NSW (6 SSTs), QLD (2 SSTs), VIC (4 SSTs) and NZ (6 SSTs). Seven trainees were in their first or second year of trainee, while the remaining SSTs were in their third to sixth year of training. Over half of all paediatric surgery SSTs were female (10 trainees or 55% of SSTs).

Table 28: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Paediatric Surgery

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
3	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	6
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	3
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	6	0	2	0	0	4	0	12	6	0	18

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 29: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Paediatric Surgery - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	10

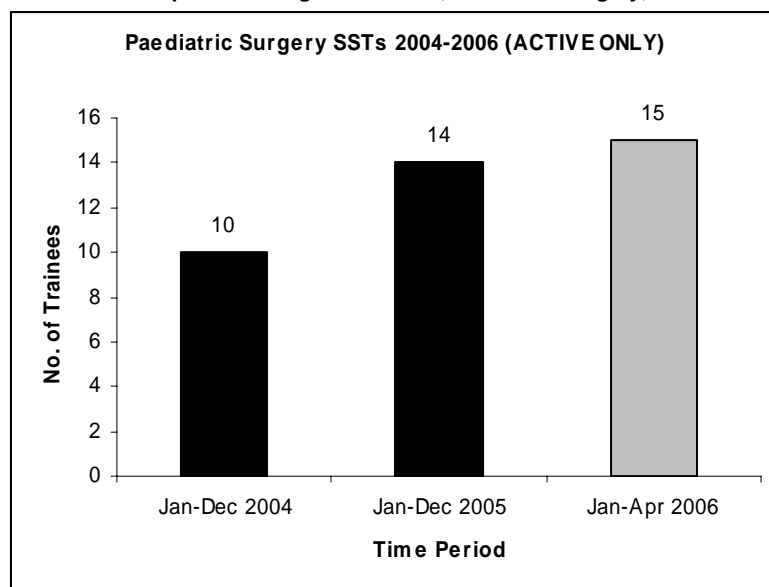
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

There has been an overall rise in 'active' Paediatric surgery SST trainees in the 2004 to 2006 period, increasing from 10 to 15 trainees. This represents a 50% increase over the period.

Chart 6: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, Paediatric Surgery, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

There were 75 Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Specialist Surgical Trainees in April 2006. There was a 20 female of Plastic and Reconstructive SSTs in April 2006, representing 27% of all trainees within this specialty.

Table 30: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Plastic & Reconstructive

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	5	0	2	2	0	3	1	13	4	0	17
2	0	3	0	2	1	0	1	3	10	3	0	13
3	0	4	0	4	2	1	7	1	19	4	0	23
4	0	6	0	1	2	0	5	3	17	3	0	20
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2
Total	0	18	0	9	7	1	17	9	61	14	0	75

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 31: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Plastic & Reconstructive - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	5	2	0	7
2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	5
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	5
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	0	4	1	0	3	3	14	6	0	20

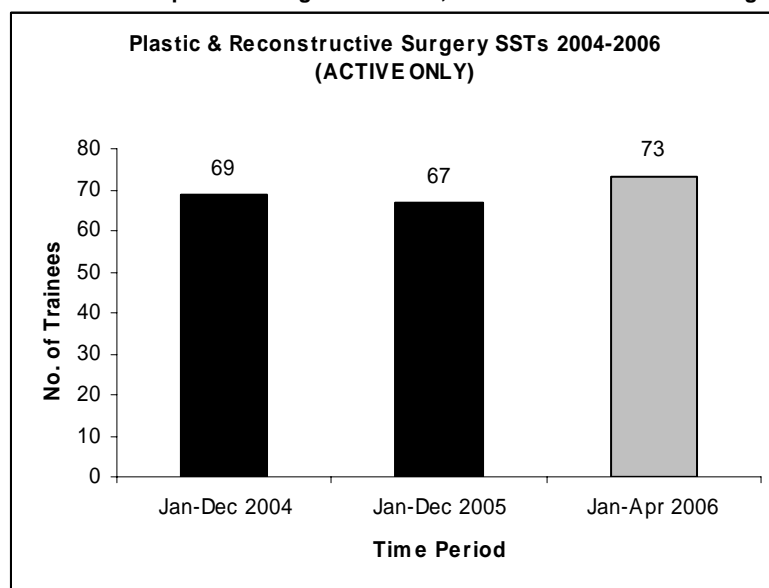
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

There has been a 6% increase in 'active' Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery SST trainees in the 2004 to 2006 period increasing from 69 to 73 SST trainees within the specialty.

Chart 7: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

Urology

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

In April 2006, there were 78 SSTs training in Urology. Thirteen percent of Urology SSTs were located in New Zealand (10 SSTs) and 85% were Australian based. There were 14 female trainees, representing 18% of all Urology SSTs.

Table 32: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Urology

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	1	7	0	4	2	2	1	2	19	2	0	21
2	0	4	0	7	0	0	4	1	16	2	0	18
3	0	4	0	2	1	0	7	1	15	3	0	18
4	0	6	0	2	0	0	2	1	11	2	2	15
5	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	1	0	6
Total	1	23	0	15	4	2	15	6	66	10	2	78

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 33: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Urology - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	3
3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	5
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	0	1	0	0	3	1	11	3	0	14

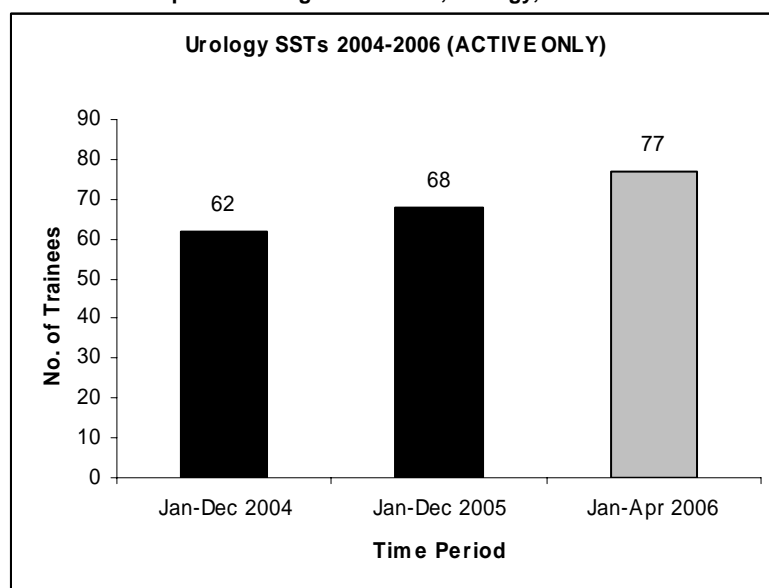
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

There has been a significant increase in the number of 'active' Urology SST trainees between 2004 and 2006, shifting from 62 to 77 SST trainees, representing a 24% increase.

Chart 8: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, Urology, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

Vascular Surgery

All Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2006

There were 31 Vascular surgery Specialist Surgical Trainees as at 30 April 2006. Thirty-two percent of Vascular Surgery SSTs were located in NSW (10 SSTs), 23% were based in Victoria (7 SSTs); 29% were based in other Australian states (6 SSTs) and the remaining SSTs were located in NZ (5 SSTs).

Table 34: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Vascular Surgery

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
2	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	6
3	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	8
4	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	2	0	6
5	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	8	1	0	9
Total	0	10	1	5	2	0	7	1	26	5	0	31

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 35: All Specialist Surgical Trainees, Vascular Surgery - female

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4

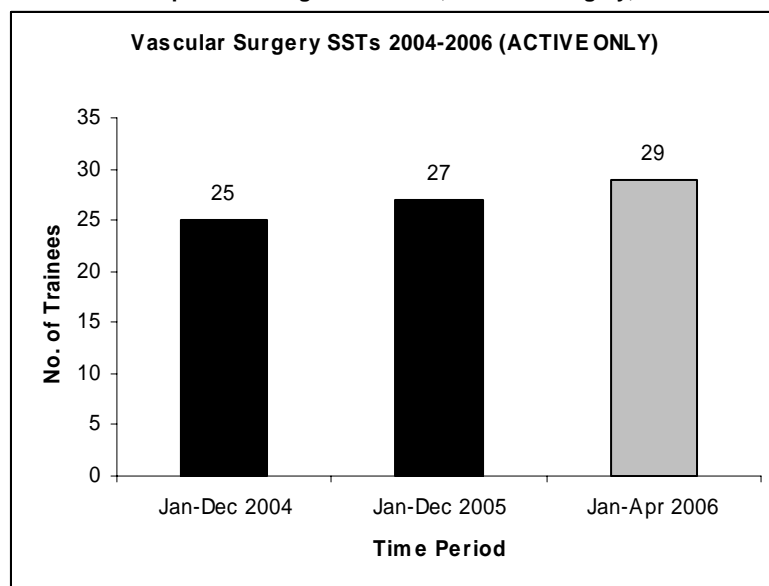
Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

'Active' Specialist Surgical Trainees, 2004 to 2006

The number of 'active' Vascular Surgery SST trainees has increased by 4 during the 2004 to 2006 period. This represents a 16% increase over the period.

Chart 9: Active Specialist Surgical Trainees, Vascular Surgery, 2004 to 2006**



Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note: Excludes trainees on an approved leave of absence from training

**Note: Difference time periods between 2004, 2005 and 2006

In April 2006, there were 946 Specialist Surgical training posts, up 3% from 915 SST posts in December 2005. The most significant increase in training posts was for Vascular Surgery, increasing from 23 SST posts in December 2005 to 26 in April 2006, representing a 13% increase over the period.

Table 36: Specialist Surgical Training Posts

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
Cardiothoracic	0	11	0	4	2	1	8	2	28	5	0	33	33	0%
General	8	105	4	48	15	8	87	28	303	53	61	417	407	2%
Neurosurgery	1	14	0	5	2	1	9	3	35	4	3	42	44	-5%
Orthopaedic	4	58	1	34	14	4	36	18	169	43	2	214	202	6%
Otolaryngology	1	20	1	10	5	0	17	6	60	12	0	72	67	7%
Paediatric	0	6	0	2	0	0	5	1	14	2	0	16	17	-6%
Plastic & Recon.	0	19	0	8	6	1	15	8	57	14	0	71	66	8%
Urology	1	16	0	12	3	2	10	3	47	8	0	55	52	6%
Vascular	0	7	0	4	4	0	6	1	22	4	0	26	23	13%
Grand Total	15	256	6	127	51	17	193	70	735	145	66	946	915	3%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table 38 to 41 examine the rurality of specialist surgical training posts. Categories of rurality used in this report include the RACS Remoteness categories and the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area categories. Table 38 presents the number of Specialist Surgical Training Posts by location (Metropolitan or Non-Metropolitan). Eighty-four percent of training posts were located in Metropolitan hospitals. One hundred and sixteen posts were located in Non-Metropolitan Hospitals. By specialty, General surgery (25%) and Orthopaedic surgery (17%) had the highest proportion of training posts located in Non-Metropolitan regions. Tasmania (41%) and New South Wales (22%) had the highest proportion of training posts in Non-Metropolitan regions based on a state comparison.

Table 37: Specialist Surgical Training Posts by State by RACS Remoteness Categories³

State	ACT		NSW		NT		QLD		SA		TAS		VIC		WA		TOTAL	
	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro
Cardiothoracic	0	0	10	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	8	0	2	0	27	1
General Surgery	8	0	72	33	3	1	35	12	14	1	4	4	68	19	22	6	226	76
Neurosurgery	1	0	13	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	9	0	3	0	34	1
Orthopaedic	4	0	43	15	1	0	29	5	14	0	2	2	31	5	16	2	140	29
Otolaryngology	1	0	18	2	1	0	10	1	5	0	0	0	17	0	6	0	58	3
Paediatric	0	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	13	1
Plastic & Reconstructive	0	0	19	0	0	0	8	0	6	0	1	0	15	0	8	0	57	0
Urology	1	0	13	3	0	0	12	0	3	0	1	1	9	1	3	0	42	5
Vascular Surgery	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	22	0
Total	15	0	200	56	5	1	109	18	50	1	10	7	168	25	62	8	619	116

³ RACS Remoteness Categories

M = Metropolitan (i.e. Capital cities, Gold Coast, Newcastle, Wollongong or Geelong)

N = Non-Metropolitan

The Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area Index (RRMA) indicates that 78% of specialist training posts (584) are located in capital cities. A further 9% of training posts are located in Other Metropolitan centres. Thirteen percent of training posts are located in rural and remote areas (R1 to REM1). Close to 1 in 5 training posts in Orthopaedic surgeon are located in rural to remote areas. Fifteen percent of General surgeon posts are also located in rural and remote regions. By state, Tasmania (41%), Northern Territory (17%) and New South Wales (15%) had the highest proportion of training posts located in rural and remote areas.

Table 38: Specialist Surgical Training Posts by RRMA Remoteness Categories⁴

State	RRMA													
	M1		M2		R1		R2		R3		REM1		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cardiothoracic	27	96%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	28	100%
General Surgery	103	79%	8	6%	7	5%	6	5%	7	5%	0	0%	131	100%
Neurosurgery	53	85%	4	6%	3	5%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	62	100%
Orthopaedic	157	70%	25	11%	27	12%	9	4%	5	2%	1	0%	224	100%
Otolaryngology	116	77%	18	12%	14	9%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	150	100%
Paediatric	13	93%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	100%
Plastic & Reconstructive	56	98%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	57	100%
Urology	37	79%	5	11%	5	11%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	47	100%
Vascular Surgery	22	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	22	100%
Total	584	78%	63	9%	56	8%	19	3%	12	2%	1	0%	735	100%

⁴ Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area (RRMA) Remoteness Categories

- M1 Metropolitan Zone Capital Cities
- M2 Other Metropolitan centres (>100,000)
- R1 Rural Zone Large Rural Centre (25,000-99,999)
- R2 Small Rural Centre (10,000-24,999)
- R3 Other Rural Areas (<10,000)
- Rem1 Remote Zone Remote Centre (>5,000)
- Rem2 Other Remote Areas (<5,000)

Table 39: Specialist Surgical Training Posts by State by RRMA Remoteness Categories

State	ACT						NSW						NT						QLD					
Specialty	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1
Cardiothoracic	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
General Surgery	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	0
Neurosurgery	8	0	0	0	0	0	67	13	16	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	30	8	8	1	0	0
Orthopaedic	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Otolaryngology	4	0	0	0	0	0	36	12	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	4	3	0	0	0
Paediatric	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Plastic & Reconstructive	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Urology	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0
Vascular Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	0	0	0	0	0	185	33	28	6	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	99	15	12	1	0	0

Table 40: Specialist Surgical Training Posts by State by RRMA Remoteness Categories

State	SA						TAS						VIC						WA					
Specialty	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1
Cardiothoracic	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
General Surgery	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	5	6	6	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Neurosurgery	14	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	2	0	0
Orthopaedic	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Otolaryngology	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	1	0	0
Paediatric	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Plastic & Reconstructive	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Urology	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vascular Surgery	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	6	1	0	0	158	10	10	8	7	0	62	5	0	3	0	0

Workforce and Fellowship

The College has 5,491 Active and Retired Fellows as at 30 April 2006. This represents a 4.9% increase in the number of College Fellows from December 2005. Eighty-four percent (4,828 Fellows) of the Fellowship are currently Active within the College.

Table 41: Active and Retired Fellowship by region by all specialty groups

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
Cardio	6	56	0	31	14	3	49	11	170	28	38	236	216	9.3%
General	21	581	13	270	142	32	413	125	1597	248	189	2034	1928	5.5%
Neuro	3	54	0	28	17	3	43	13	161	19	30	210	199	5.5%
OHN	9	124	1	69	35	7	99	33	377	77	30	484	467	3.6%
Ortho	16	348	4	178	99	17	224	94	980	208	72	1260	1197	5.3%
Paed	4	37	0	15	7	2	33	10	108	17	34	159	157	1.3%
Plas/Recon	6	94	1	50	34	10	99	34	328	50	35	413	395	4.6%
Urology	6	108	1	59	25	10	79	31	319	55	26	400	387	3.4%
Vascular	1	37	1	26	11	3	34	13	126	13	0	139	132	5.3%
Sub-Total	72	1439	21	726	384	87	1073	364	4166	715	454	5335	5078	5.1%
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	0	13	0	1	0	1	18	0	33	6	1	40	37	8.1%
Ophthalmology	5	125	1	58	21	5	99	21	335	31	20	386	376	2.7%
Grand Total	77	1577	22	785	405	93	1190	385	4534	752	475	5761	5491	4.9%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table 42: Active Fellowship by region by all specialty groups

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
Cardio	4	46	0	28	9	3	40	9	139	19	31	189	175	8.0%
General	14	444	11	205	101	22	321	92	1210	192	164	1566	1503	4.2%
Neuro	3	50	0	25	13	3	42	13	149	17	27	193	184	4.9%
OHN	8	102	1	56	34	6	85	27	319	67	27	413	399	3.5%
Ortho	15	329	4	166	88	14	215	85	916	190	65	1171	1117	4.8%
Paed	4	28	0	11	7	1	21	6	78	16	28	122	121	0.8%
Plas/Recon	6	84	1	44	29	8	92	29	293	43	33	369	356	3.7%
Urology	6	90	1	50	20	7	68	29	271	45	23	339	332	2.1%
Vascular	1	35	1	25	11	3	30	11	117	12	0	129	124	4.0%
Sub-Total	61	1208	19	610	312	67	914	301	3492	601	398	4491	4311	4.2%
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	11	0	1	12	11	9.1%
Ophthalmology	5	110	1	49	15	4	89	18	291	17	17	325	323	0.6%
Grand Total	66	1323	20	659	327	71	1009	319	3794	618	416	4828	4645	3.9%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

6.1% of the Fellowship (from the nine main surgical specialties) are female (274), up from 5.7% in December 2005 (246). By specialty, the highest proportion of female Fellows were within Paediatric surgery (18.9%) and Plastic and Reconstructive surgery (8.4%). The lowest concentration of female Fellows was in Vascular surgery (3.1%).

Table 43: Active Female Fellowship by region by specialty

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
Cardio.	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	8	2	0	10	9	11.1%
General	1	37	0	13	8	3	25	7	94	15	16	125	105	19.0%
Neuro.	0	2	0	5	1	1	4	0	13	1	0	14	12	16.7%
Ortho.	0	6	0	4	1	0	7	0	18	4	0	22	21	4.8%
OHN	1	7	0	2	3	0	6	2	21	7	2	30	29	3.4%
Paed.	1	4	0	2	1	0	4	2	14	3	6	23	22	4.5%
Plastic	0	6	0	6	2	1	10	1	26	2	3	31	31	0.0%
Urology	0	2	0	2	1	0	6	2	13	2	0	15	14	7.1%
Vascular	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	4	3	33.3%
Total	3	68	0	35	18	5	67	15	211	36	27	274	246	11.4%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Three out of five active surgeons are aged under 55 years of age within the College (2,659 Fellows). The ACT (67.2%) and WA (65.4%) have the highest proportion of Fellows aged under 55 years.

Overall there has been a slight increase in the proportion of surgeons aged over 55 years (1.1%) from 1,711 Fellows in December 2005 to 1,832 Fellows in April 2006. Paediatric surgery (47.5% or 58 Fellows) and General surgery (46.9% or 734 Fellows) have the largest proportion of Fellows aged 55 years and over. Urology has the lowest proportion of surgeons in this age group (35.4% or 120 Fellows).

Table 44: Active Fellowship by region by Age (excluding Obstetrics & Gynecology and Ophthalmology)

Age Group	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
<39	11	193	2	106	41	10	129	55	547	74	66	687	704	-2.4%
40-44	8	206	3	100	42	5	143	43	550	111	37	698	682	2.3%
45-49	12	153	4	109	48	14	123	49	512	119	56	687	662	3.8%
50-54	10	134	2	83	46	13	102	50	440	99	48	587	552	6.3%
55-59	7	144	1	74	40	9	118	25	418	70	64	552	585	-5.6%
60-64	8	163	5	66	50	12	129	37	470	65	58	593	565	5.0%
65-69	2	106	2	48	30	3	90	26	307	43	45	395	320	23.4%
70+	3	109	0	24	15	1	80	16	248	20	24	292	241	21.2%
Total	61	1208	19	610	312	67	914	301	3492	601	398	4491	4311	4.2%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table 45: Active Fellowship by Age and Specialty (Australia, New Zealand and Overseas)

Age Group	Cardio	General	Neuro	Ortho	OHN	Paed	Plas/Recon	Urol	Vasc.	Total Apr-2006	Total Dec-2005	% Change Dec05-Apr06
<39	19	247	25	190	71	3	59	55	18	687	704	-2.4%
40-44	33	205	42	180	62	22	66	65	23	698	682	2.3%
45-49	27	193	26	217	64	21	69	52	18	687	662	3.8%
50-54	35	187	24	163	60	18	41	47	12	587	552	6.3%
55-59	31	214	22	141	42	16	37	32	17	552	585	-5.6%
60-64	24	248	21	109	58	15	50	43	25	593	565	5.0%
65-69	11	160	17	91	35	11	29	29	12	395	320	23.4%
70+	9	112	16	80	21	16	18	16	4	292	241	21.2%
Total	189	1566	193	1171	413	122	369	339	129	4491	4311	4.2%

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Between 30 December 2005 to 30 April 2006 there has been 125 New Fellows admitted into the College. Eighty-six percent of New Fellows were Australian based, with NSW (37%) and VIC (20%) having the highest proportion of New Fellows by region. Fifteen percent of all New Fellows were female (19 Fellows), representing a 2.9% increase in the proportion of female New Fellows from December 2005.

Table 46: New Fellows by region by specialty

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Year to 30 Apr 2006
Cardio.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
General	1	22	1	3	1	0	7	5	40	2	6	48
Neuro.	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	8
Ortho.	0	11	0	3	3	1	7	5	30	4	1	35
OHN	0	3	0	1	1	0	3	1	9	1	0	10
Paed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Plastic	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	7	0	1	8
Urology	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	7	0	1	8
Vascular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Total	1	47	1	12	6	1	25	15	108	8	9	125

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

Table 47: Female New Fellows by region by specialty

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Year to 30 Apr 2006
Cardio.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
General	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	1	14	0	0	14
Neuro.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Ortho.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Paed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urology	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vascular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	13	0	4	0	0	1	1	19	0	0	19

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

The College undertakes a range of trainee modelling activities throughout the year to benchmark current training levels against external targets. Targets used at present to benchmark training levels within the College includes the AMWAC target which was set out in a draft working document in 2005⁵ and the target identified in the 2003 Surgical Workforce report prepared by Professor Bob Birrell, where required training numbers were estimated by type of training; speciality; region and year of training.

AMWAC Targets

Tables 49 to 51 compare actual first year SST trainee numbers as at 30 April 2006, with the mid-range AMWAC target for first year SST trainee intakes. Note that the AMWAC target focuses exclusively on SSTs within Australia. The analysis indicates a shortfall of 43 first year training within Australia compared with the AMWAC target. This shows a marked increase from December 2005, where the deficit was 56 first year SST.

With a total of 39 TSTs as at April 2006, the gap could have been considerably narrowed had more funded, accredited SST hospital posts been available within Australia.

As the AMWAC target only focuses on first year SST trainees, it is important to note that the shortfall will continue to compound annually, should access to funded, accredited training posts remain inadequate.

Table 48: 2006 Actual First Year SST Trainees, As at April 30th 2006

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total
Cardio.	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	3	0	10
General	3	37	1	15	3	3	24	11	97	15	0	112
Neuro.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	2	0	6
Ortho.	1	14	1	10	3	1	9	5	44	12	0	56
OHN	1	5	1	3	2	0	7	2	21	3	0	24
Paed.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Plastic	0	5	0	2	2	0	3	1	13	4	0	17
Urology	1	7	0	4	2	2	1	2	19	2	0	21
Vascular	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	7	73	4	35	13	8	46	22	208	44	0	252

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 49: Requirements based on AMWAC targets as to total Australian first year SSTs, distributions as above

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust
Cardio.	0	4	0	2	1	0	3	1	11
General	4	28	0	17	7	4	30	4	94
Neuro.	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	6
Ortho.	1	16	1	10	9	1	15	6	59
OHN	0	7	0	4	2	0	5	2	20
Paed.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
Plastic	1	11	0	4	2	1	7	3	29
Urology	0	8	0	2	2	0	4	3	19
Vascular	0	3	0	2	1	0	2	1	9
Total	6	80	1	43	26	6	68	21	251

Source: [DRAFT] AMWAC (2005) The Surgical Workforce in Australia – An overview of Supply and Requirements 2004 to 2015.

⁵ AMWAC (2005) The Surgical Workforce in Australia – An Overview of Supply and Requirements 2004 to 2015.

NB The above draft working document was distributed with the following caveat: "AHMAC considered this report on 16 June. AHMAC referred the report back to AMWAC and requested AMWAC to undertake further work on surgical specialties during 2005. AHMAC agreed that the draft could be released on request as a working document."

Table 50: 2006 First Year SST Trainee Gap Analysis: Actual training posts against the midrange target of AMWAC projections, As at April 30th 2006

Specialty	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust
Cardio.	- 1	+ 1	0	+ 2	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+ 0	+ 4
General	+ 1	- 9	- 1	+ 2	+ 4	+ 1	+ 6	- 7	- 3
Neuro.	0	+ 2	+ 0	0	0	- 1	+ 0	+ 1	+ 2
Ortho.	0	+ 2	+ 0	0	+ 6	0	+ 6	+ 1	+ 15
OHN	- 1	+ 2	- 1	+ 1	0	0	- 2	0	- 1
Paed.	0	0	+ 0	+ 1	+ 1	0	+ 1	0	+ 3
Plastic	+ 1	+ 6	+ 0	+ 2	0	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2	+ 16
Urology	- 1	+ 1	+ 0	- 2	0	- 2	+ 3	+ 1	+ 0
Vascular	0	+ 2	- 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 0	+ 2	+ 1	+ 7
Total	- 1	+ 7	- 3	+ 8	+ 13	- 2	+ 22	- 1	+ 43

Note: (-) is above target; (+) is below target; (0) equal to target

In 2003 the College commissioned a report on the Australian and New Zealand surgical workforce which was conducted by Professor Bob Birrell of Monash University.

The benchmark in the Birrell report is based on the target of 195 new surgeons per annum. The analysis indicates that the College met this target in April 2006. By type of training however there were 184 more BSTs training with the College in 2005 than suggested (Target = 600 BSTs). Due to the inadequate funded and accredited SST posts, there were at the same time 4 more SST training posts required to meet the Birrell requirement of 957 SSTs.

Table 51: Actual BST & SST Trainees, As at April 30th 2006

Type & Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total
BST												
1	5	71	0	46	15	4	86	16	243	51	2	296
2	2	75	1	36	16	3	63	19	215	41	1	257
3	2	32	0	25	11	0	30	13	113	34	0	147
4+	1	21	1	15	7	0	18	5	68	19	0	87
Total BST	10	199	2	122	49	7	197	53	639	145	3	787
SST												
1	7	73	4	35	13	8	46	22	208	44	0	252
2	6	64	2	33	15	6	44	16	186	32	6	224
3	0	58	0	31	11	3	54	14	171	34	5	210
4	0	58	1	24	15	0	55	16	169	36	19	224
5	0	20	1	9	2	0	15	5	52	5	3	60
6+	1	2	0	2	2	0	6	1	14	2	1	17
Total SST	14	275	8	134	58	17	220	74	800	153	34	987
Total Trainees	24	474	10	256	107	24	417	127	1439	298	37	1774

Source: RACS (2006) Management Report, As at April 30th 2006

*Note that this report includes all current trainees who are active in training posts, active and on accredited research, active and exam pending or inactive trainees on an approved leave of absence from training. Deferred trainees are not included.

Table 52: BST & SST Trainees to achieve Birrell Target of 195 Surgeons per Year

Type & Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total
BST												
1	4	74	2	43	17	5	55	22	222	45	-	267
2	3	40	1	25	11	3	39	15	137	29	-	166
3	1	33	1	17	6	2	26	8	94	18	-	112
4+	0	20	1	11	4	2	3	4	45	10	-	55
Total BST	8	167	5	96	38	12	123	49	498	102	-	600
SST												
1	3	62	2	36	14	4	46	18	185	37	-	222
2	3	60	2	34	13	4	44	17	177	35	-	212
3	3	58	2	33	12	4	42	16	170	33	-	203
4	3	56	1	32	11	4	40	15	162	31	-	193
5	1	21	1	12	7	2	15	7	66	17	-	83
6+		11	0	6	4	1	9	5	36	8	-	44
Total SST	13	268	8	153	61	19	196	78	796	161	-	957
Total Trainees	21	435	13	249	99	31	319	127	1294	263	-	1557

Source: Birrell (2003)

Table 53: BST & SST Trainee 2005 Gap Analysis: Actual Against Birrell Target, As at April 30th 2006

Type & Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Aust	NZ	O/S	Total
BST												
1	-1	+3	+2	-3	+2	+1	-31	+6	-21	-6	-	-27
2	+1	-35	0	-11	-5	0	-24	-4	-78	-12	-	-90
3	-1	1	+1	-8	-5	+2	-4	-5	-19	-16	-	-35
4+	-1	-1	0	-4	-3	+2	-15	-1	-23	-9	-	-32
Total BST	-2	-32	+3	-26	-11	+5	-74	-4	-141	-43	-	-184
SST												
1	-4	-11	-2	+1	+1	-4	0	-4	-23	-7	-	-30
2	-3	-4	0	+1	-2	-2	0	+1	-9	+3	-	-6
3	+3	0	+2	+2	+1	+1	-12	+2	-1	-1	-	-2
4	+3	-2	0	+8	-4	+4	-15	-1	-7	-5	-	-12
5	+1	+1	0	+3	+5	+2	0	+2	+14	+12	-	+26
6+	-1	+9	0	+4	+2	+1	+3	+4	+22	+6	-	+28
Total SST	-1	-7	0	+19	+3	+2	-24	+4	-4	+8	-	+4
Total Trainees	-3	-39	+3	-7	-8	+7	-98	0	-145	-35	-	-180

Note: (-) is above target; (+) is below target; (0) equal to target