



Dental Practitioner Statistics Victoria December 1995

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AIH WU 030 D4141 1995(VIC) The Dental Statistics and Research Unit (DSRU) is an external unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and was established in 1988 at The University of Adelaide. The DSRU is funded to improve the range and quality of dental statistics and research on the dental labourforce, dental health status, dental practices and the use of dental services.

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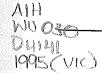
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Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION	I
COMMENTARY	2
State of the Register	2
Age and sex distribution of registered dentists	3
Country of initial qualification	3
Age and sex distribution of dentists practising in Victoria	5
Main area of work of dentists practising in Victoria	7
Level of activity of dentists practising in Victoria	
Main type of practice of dentists practising in Victoria	10
Geographic distribution of dentists practising in Victoria	12
FIGURES	
 Dentists registered in Victoria, practice status, December 1995 Dentists registered in Victoria, December 1995, 	
country of initial qualification	
3. Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995, age by sex	
4. Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995, average hours worked per week by sex	
worked per week by sex	
APPENDICES	
A. Annual questionnaire	14
B. Map of Victorian regional boundaries	
C Statistical Local Areas by Perions	12

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TABLES

Tables for dentists registered in Victoria	
1. Practice status, December 1995	2
2. Age by sex, December 1995	3
3. Country of initial qualification, December 1995	4
Tables for dentists practising in Victoria	
4. Age by sex, December 1995	5
5. Main area of practice by sex, December 1995	7
6. Specialist/restricted practice by sex, December 1995	8
7. Average hours worked per week by sex, December 1995	8
8. Average hours worked per week by age, December 1995	10
9. Main type of practice by sex, December 1995	11
10. Geographic regions of main practice location by sex, December 1995	12
11. Rate: dentists per 100,000 population, main area of practice,	1 2

Introduction

This report has been prepared by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Dental Statistics and Research Unit (located at the University of Adelaide), in conjunction with The Dental Board of Victoria.

The data presented in this report were collected in December 1995 and the aim of the analysis presented is to provide a base on which estimates of the dentist labourforce, practice patterns and geographic distribution of practising dentists in Victoria can be examined.

The data collections covered all dentists registered with the Dental Board of Victoria. A copy of the annual data collection instrument is included as Appendix A. Maps showing divisional and local government area boundaries within Victoria and Melbourne are included as Appendices B and C.

The instrument aims to:

- (i) identify dentists' practising status;
- (ii) determine the pattern of hours worked by practising dentists;
- (iii) identify the main area of practice;
- (iv) identify the main type of practice;
- (v) obtain data on specialist practice; and
- (vi) describe the geographic distribution of dentists.

Additional immutable data collected on all registered dentists includes year of birth, sex, country of birth and University/country of initial qualification and was provided by the Dental Board of Victoria.

This data collection is part of a national data set agreed by the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council to facilitate appropriate health planning and administration. The data from Victoria will be presented, along with the same data set from other States and Territories, in an annual report to enable a national picture of dental practitioner statistics to be presented.

Note: The symbol '-' appears in tables to mean nil or rounded to zero. Where figures have been rounded (e.g. percentages), discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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Commentary

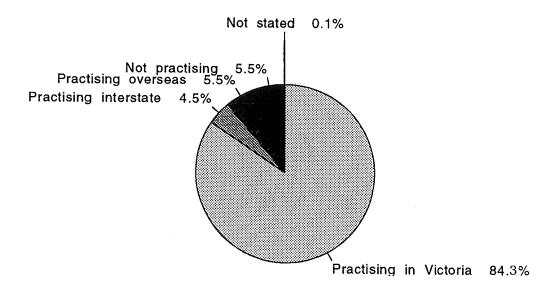
State of the Register

Table 1 presents the practice status of all dentists on the Victorian dental register. In December 1995, 84.3% of the dentists registered with the Dental Board of Victoria were practising in Victoria, with low percentages of dentists practising interstate (4.5%) and overseas (5.5%). Of the 126 dentists not practising, 79 reported that they had retired.

Table 1: Dentists registered in Victoria, practice status, December 1995

		Males	F	emales]	Persons
Practice status	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Practising:						and the state of t
Mainly in Victoria	1,516	84.2	411	84.8	1,927	84.3
Mainly interstate	90	5.0	14	2.9	104	4.5
Overseas	100	5.6	26	5.4	126	5.5
Total practising	1,706	94.7	451	93.0	2,157	94.4
Not practising:						
Working, but not in dentistry	y 35	1.9	12	2.5	47	2.1
Not working	59	3.3	20	4.1	79	3.5
Total not practising	94	5.2	32	6.6	126	5.5
Not stated	1	0.1	2	0.4	3	0.1
Total	1,801	100.0	485	100.0	2,286	100.0

Figure 1: Dentists registered in Victoria, practice status, December 1995



Age and sex distribution of registered dentists

The age and sex distribution of all registered dentists for December 1995 is presented in Table 2.

From Table 2 it can be seen that for December 1995 there were 1801 (78.8%) male and 485 (21.2%) female registered dentists. There is a high percentage of male dentists aged 40 years and over, namely 65.0%. A contrasting phenomenon was evident for female dentists, where the distribution includes predominantly younger age ranges. Most notably, 47.4% of female dentists were aged less than 35 years and only 12.2% were aged 50 years and over.

There appears to be a relatively high percentage of dentists either near or at retirement age with 14.6% aged 60 years and over. In addition there was an extremely consistent number of registered dentists in the 5-year age ranges from 30 to 49 years old.

Table 2: Dentists registered in Victoria, December 1995, age by sex

Age		Males	r	emales		Persons		
(years)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	<u></u> %		
20-24	34	1.9	21	4.3	55	2.4		
25-29	142	7.9	101	20.8	243	10.6		
30-34	194	10.8	108	22.3	302	13.2		
35-39	260	14.4	73	15.1	333	14.6		
40-44	253	14.0	83	17.1	336	14.7		
45-49	278	15.4	40	8.2	318	13.9		
50-54	185	10.3	24	4.9	209	9.1		
55-59	144	8.0	12	2.5	156	6.8		
60-64	115	6.4	5	1.0	120	5.2		
65+	196	10.9	18	3.7	214	9.4		
Total	1801	100.0	485	100.0	2286	100.0		

Country of initial qualification

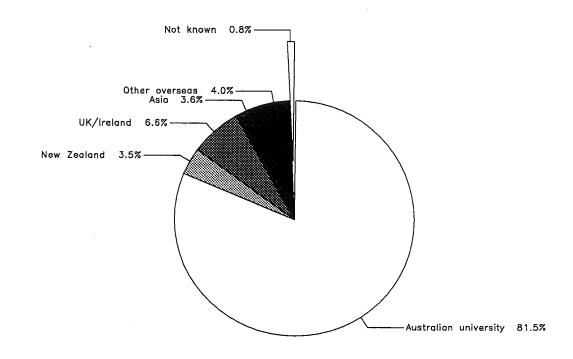
Not surprisingly, the place of initial qualification of registered dentists in Victoria can be seen from Table 3 to be predominantly from the five Australian dental faculties and the United Kingdom and Ireland. In addition for December 1995, 7.7% of registered dentists had obtained their initial qualifications from a wide range of other countries. Figure 2 provides a graphical presentation of the place of initial qualification for dentists registered at December 1995. A total of 81.3% of registered dentists in December 1995 had obtained their initial qualification in Australia.

In recent years only overseas dentists from the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand have been granted registration on the basis of their initial qualification. Dentists from all other countries gain registration only after being granted a certificate from the Australian Dental Examining Council (ADEC).

Table 3: Dentists registered in Victoria, December 1995, university/country of initial qualification

		Males	F	emales	1	Persons
Practice status	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Australian university	1459	81.0	400	82.5	1859	81.3
New Zealand	66	3.7	15	3.1	81	3.5
United Kingdom and Ireland	119	6.6	32	6.6	151	6.6
Asia	63	3.5	22	4.5	85	3.6
Other	82	4.6	9	1.9	91	4.0
Not known	12	0.7	7	1.4	19	0.8
Total	1801	100.0	485	100.0	2286	100.0

Figure 2: Dentists registered in Victoria, December 1995, university/country of initial qualification



Age and sex distribution of dentists practising in Victoria

As presented in Table 1, there were 1930 dentists (84.3% of dental register) practising in Victoria in December 1995. In addition, there were three registered dentists who did not respond to the data collection and have been excluded in the following tables. The age and sex distribution of dentists practising in Victoria (presented in Table 4) was similar to the age and sex distribution of all registered dentists (presented earlier in Table 2).

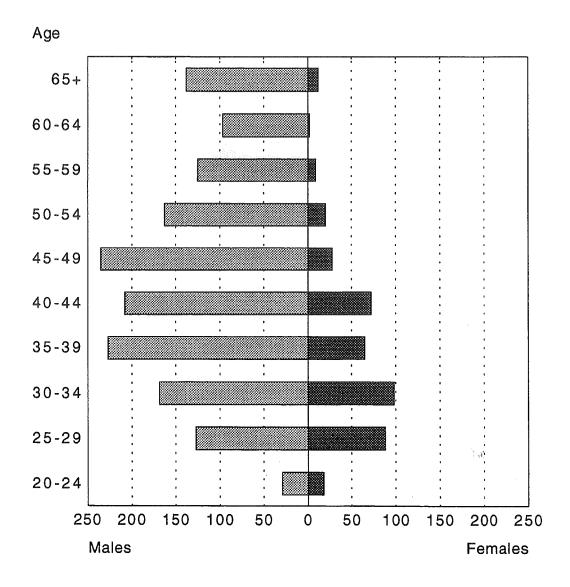
From Table 4 the percentage of female dentists practising in Victoria in December 1995 was 21.3% with the highest percentage in the younger age groups (38.3% and 41.1% in the 20-24 and 25-29 year age groups respectively), diminishing to 6.7%, 2.0% and 8.0% of practising dentists in the 55-59, 60-64 and 65+ age groups respectively. For all dentists, the most notable feature of the age distribution was the approximately equal numbers of practising dentists in five year age groups from 25 to 49 (namely 214, 267, 291, 279 and 263 respectively) followed by a lower 'plateau' of approximately equal numbers of practising dentists in the age groups from 50 years (namely 183, 134, 99 and 150 respectively).

Table 4: Dentists practising* in Victoria, December 1995, age by sex

Age		Males	F	emales	P	ersons	Per cent
(years)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	female
20-24	29	1.9	18	4.4	47	2.4	38.3
25-29	126	8.3	88	21.4	214	11.1	41.1
30-34	169	11.1	98	23.8	267	13.9	36.7
35-39	227	15.0	64	15.6	291	15.1	22.0
40-44	207	13.7	72	17.5	279	14.5	25.8
45-49	235	15.5	28	6.8	263	13.6	10.6
50-54	163	10.8	20	4.9	183	9.5	10.9
55-59	125	8.2	9	2.2	134	7.0	6.7
60-64	97	6.4	2	0.5	99	5.1	2.0
65+	138	9.1	12	2.9	150	7.8	8.0
Total*	1516	100.0	411	100.0	1927	100.0	21.3

^{*}excludes three not stated practice status

Figure 3: Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995, age by sex



Main area of work of dentists practising in Victoria

Dentists practising in Victoria worked in a range of practice settings. The distribution according to their main area of work is presented in Table 5 and shows that most dentists (83.0%) practised as general practitioners. A small percentage practised as specialists (8.7%), in restricted practice (3.1%) and in administration, teaching/education and research (2.6%); while an even lower percentage of dentists (1.8%) practised in other areas.

A similar percentage of male dentists and female dentists were in general practice. In specialist practice, male dentists dominated, while in restricted practice the percentage of male and female practising dentists were reversed.

Table 5: Dentists practising* in Victoria, December 1995, main area of practice by sex

Area of		Males	F	emales	Po	ersons
main practice	No.	%	No.	%	No.	<u>%</u>
General practice	1254	82.7	345	83.9	1599	83.0
Specialist practice	151	10.0	16	3.9	167	8.7
Restricted practice	39	2.6	21	5.1	60	3.1
Administration	11	0.7	3	0.7	14	0.7
Teaching/education	20	1.3	11	2.7	31	1.6
Research	3	0.2	2	0.5	5	0.3
Other	18	1.2	9	2.2	27	1.4
Not stated	20	1.3	4	1.0	24	1.2
Total*	1516	100.0	411	100.0	1927	100.0

^{*}excludes three not stated practice status

The reported specialty areas are presented in Table 6. This totals 236 and includes not only the 167 in specialist practice and 46 (of the 60) in restricted practice reported in Table 3, but also 23 specialists in administration, research and education. There were 14 in restricted practice who did not report their restricted practice area. The largest specialty area was orthodontics (42.4%). Oral and maxillofacial surgery, endodontics and prosthodontics had higher percentages of male specialists, while in periodontics and paediatric dentistry there were higher percentages of female dentists.

Table 6: Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995, specialist/restricted practice by sex

Specialty		Males	Fe	males	Pe	ersons
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Orthodontics	87	43.3	13	37.1	100	42.4
Oral surgery	5	2.5	-	-	5	2.1
Oral & maxillofacial surgery	35	17.4	2	5.7	37	15.7
Periodontics	18	9.0	7	20.0	25	10.6
Endodontics	20	10.0	1	2.9	21	8.9
Prosthodontics	31	15.4	2	5.7	33	14.0
Paediatric dentistry	5	2.5	10	28.6	15	6.4
Total	201	100.0	35	100.0	236	100.0

Level of activity of dentists practising in Victoria

Not all dentists participated equally in dental practice. Table 7 presents the level of activity of dentists measured by hours worked per week. In December 1995, 79.6% of dentists worked 30 hours or more per week.

The most notable feature of these data relating to average hours worked per week is the lower percentage of female practising dentists reporting 40 hours or more. When the less than 10 hours, 10-19 hours per week and 20-29 hours per week categories were combined, there were 10.3% of male dentists compared to 31.4% of female dentists in these 'part-time' groups in December 1995. This difference is also evident in the comparison of mean hours per week with male dentists reporting a mean of 40.0 hours per week while female dentists reported a mean of 31.8 hours per week.

Table 7: Dentists practising* in Victoria, December 1995, average hours worked per week by sex

Average hours		Males	F	emales	Pe	ersons
worked per week	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 10 hours	34	2.2	29	7.1	63	3.3
10-19 hours	52	3.4	42	10.2	94	4.9
20-29 hours	70	4.6	58	14.1	128	6.6
30-39 hours	373	24.6	126	30.7	499	25.9
40-49 hours	658	43.4	104	25.3	762	39.5
50 hours or more	250	16.5	23	5.6	273	14.2
Not stated	7 9	5.2	29	7.1	108	5.6
Total*	1516	100.0	411	100.0	1927	100.0
Mean hours per week	40.0		31.8		38.3	

^{*}excludes three not stated practice status

Figure 4 graphically illustrates the different average hours worked per week by sex in 1995. The difference in area between the pie charts demonstrates the ratio of male to female practising dentists.

Figure 4: Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995, average hours worked per week by sex

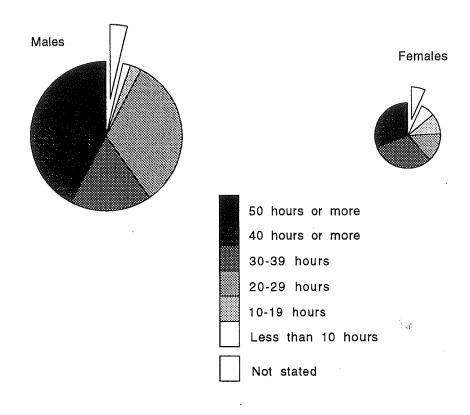


Table 8 presents hours worked per week by age group. When combining the numbers of dentists in December 1995 who reported that they worked 30+hours per week to derive a 'full-time' component of the labourforce, the percentage in Victoria showed similar levels for the ten year age groups from 20 to 59 (namely 85.1%, 82.6%, 81.7%, 84.9% respectively). This percentage

working 'full-time' for the 60+ year age group was 55.8%. This last percentage shows a movement to retirement through part-time work by some practising dentists.

For those dentists who continue to practise in the 60 years and over group, there would appear to be two distinct sub-groups: those moving to retirement through part-time work (as reflected by the 18.5% for December 1995 working less than 20 hours per week) and those in full-time equivalent work (55.8% working 30 hours per week or more).

Table 8: Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995, average hours worked per week by age

Average hours		0-29 ears	_	0-39 ears	-	40-49 50-59 years years				years 1 over	To	tal
per week	No.	%	No.	<u>%</u>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	<u>%</u>
<10 hours	1	0.4	20	3.6	14	2.6	6	1.9	22	8.8	63	3.3
10-19 hours	10	3.8	29	5.2	21	3.9	10	3.2	24	9.6	94	4.9
20-29 hours	10	3.8	34	6.1	33	6.1	18	5.7	33	13.3	128	6.6
30-39 hours	75	28.7	124	22.2	116	21.4	104	32.8	80	32.1	499	25.9
40-49 hours	117	44.8	244	43.7	232	42.8	118	37.2	51	20.5	762	39.5
50+ hours	30	11.5	93	16.7	95	17.5	47	14.8	8	3.2	273	14.2
Not stated	18	6.9	14	2.5	31	5.7	14	4.4	31	12.4	108	5.6
Total*	261	100.0	558	100.0	542	100.0	317	100.0	249	100.0	1927	100.0

^{*}excludes three not stated practice status

Main type of practice of dentists practising in Victoria

Dentists practise in Victoria in either a private or public sector type of practice. Within the private sector, the type of practice can be defined according to whether the dentist practises alone (solo) or in some arrangement with other dentists (partnership, associateship, assistant or locum).

Table 9 presents the main types of practice of dentists practising in Victoria. Dentists were predominantly practising in the private sector (84.0%). Solo practice was the major type of practice (44.8%) followed by those in associateships (15.1%), assistants (14.3%) and partnership (8.8%).

In the public sector the predominant types of practice were Dental Hospital (5.0%), Heath Centre (2.6%) and Other Hospital (2.5%).

Quite marked differences existed between male and female dentists practising in Victoria according to their main types of practice. A lower percentage of female dentists worked in the private sector types of practice (69.7%) than male dentists (87.9%). This difference was most dramatic in the area of solo practice. In December 1995, 22.4% of female dentists practised in solo practice, while 50.9% of male dentists were in solo practice.

For assistant types of practice the trend was reversed, with 28.7% of female dentists compared to 10.4% of male dentists being in assistant types of practice. The younger age distribution of female dentists may take account for some of these differences.

There was a higher percentage of female dentists in the public sector in December 1995, 28.7% compared with only 10.5% of male dentists.

As most assistant and locum types of practice (in the private sector) and public sector types of practice are salaried rather than self-employed practice, it is evident that a higher percentage of female dentists were in salaried employment (58.2%) than male dentists (22.2%).

Table 9: Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995, main type of practice by sex

Main type of practice	IM	ales	Fe	males		Pe	rsons
V4 V 4	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%
Private sector:							
Solo	771	50.9	92	22.4		863	44.8
Partnership	126	8.3	43	10.5		169	8.8
Associateship	260	17.2	31	7.5		291	15.1
Assistant	158	10.4	118	28.7		276	14.3
Locum	18	1.2	3	0.7		21	1.1
Total private sector	1333	87.9	287	69.7		1620	84.1
Public sector:							
Dental hospital	52	3.4	44	10.7		96	5.0
Other hospital	33	2.2	16	3.9	S _a r	49	2.5
School Dental Service	15	1.0	14	3.4		29	1.5
Health centre	22	1.5	28	6.8		50	2.6
Defence	12	0.8	3	0.7		15	0.8
Teaching institution	21	1.4	11	2.7		32	1.7
Other public	4	0.3	2	0.5		6	0.3
Total public sector	159	10.5	118	28.7		277	14.4
Industry	1	0.1	-	-		1	0.1
Other	4	0.3	3	0.7		7	0.4
Not stated	19	1.3	3	0.7		22	1.1
Total*	1516	100.0	411	100.0		1927	100.0

^{*}excludes three not stated practice status

Geographic distribution of dentists practising in Victoria

The geographic distribution of dentists practising in Victoria by regions is presented in Table 10. The regions are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Statistical Divisions and Melbourne Statistical Sub-divisions which represent groupings of statistical local areas, and are described in detail in the ABS publications *Victoria's Statistical Geography* (catalogue number 1103.2), Victorian Local Government Amalgamations 1994-95: Changes to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (1257.0) and estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, June 1995 Preliminary (3207.2). A map outlining these is included as Appendix B. The definitions of these regions in terms of Local Government Areas are provided in Appendix C.

Over the whole State there was a rate of 42.8 dentists per 100,000 population in December 1995. There are clear differences in the population to dentist ratio between regions both within the Metropolitan and Country regions. There is a notable bias toward Inner Melbourne where 23.6% of dentists practising at their main dental practices were located.

Table 10: Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995, geographic regions of main practice location by sex

Geographic	Males Females Persons I		Population*	Rate [†] : dentists per 100,000				
Regions	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	(30 June	population
Inner Melb. (incl. City)	355	23.4	100	24.3	455	23.6	205,449	227.5
Western Melbourne	102	6.7	34	8.3	136	7.1	395,756	35.3
Western Fringe Melb.	19	1.3	2	0.5	21	1.1	114,132	18.9
Moreland City	27	1.8	12	2.9	39	2.0	135,950	29.5
North Middle Melb.	76	5.0	17	4.1	93	4.8	243,793	39.2
Hume City	14	0.9	5	1.2	19	1.0	118,639	16.5
Northern Outer Melb.	23	1.5	14	3.4	37	1.9	158,648	24.0
Boroondara City	91	6.0	30	7.3	121	6.3	150,440	82.6
Eastern Middle Melb.	140	9.2	36	8.8	176	9.1	414,611	43.6
Eastern Outer Melb.	60	4.0	14	3.4	74	3.8	229,817	33.1
Yarra Ranges (Pt A)	26	1.7	7	1.7	33	1.7	136,204	24.9
Southern Melbourne	139	9.2	35	8.5	174	9.0	373,057	47.9
Greater Danding, City	50	3.3	12	2.9	62	3.2	130,417	48.8
Sth East. Outer Melb.	21	1.4	14	3.4	35	1.8	188,488	19.1
Frankston City	29	1.9	7	1.7	36	1.9	108,391	34.1
Mornington Penn. Sh.	35	2.3	8	1.9	43	2.2	114,259	38.7
Total Melbourne	1207	79.6	347	84.4	1554	80.6	3,218,051	49.6

(Table 10 continued next page)

Table 10 (continued)

Geographic	Mo	ıles	For	ıales	Por	sons	Population*	Rate [†] : dentists per 100,000
Regions	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	(30 June	population
Barwon	59	3.9	10	2.4	69	3.6	238,767	29.7
Western District	17	1.1	8	1.9	25	1.3	101,550	25.3
Central Highlands	33	2.2	9	2.2	42	2.2	133,969	32.2
Wimmera	7	0.5	3	0.7	10	0.5	53,157	19.3
Mallee	23	1.5	2	0.5	25	1.3	88,932	28.9
Loddon	33	2.2	8	1.9	41	2.1	156,081	27.0
Goulburn	33	2.2	2	0.5	35	1.8	184,731	19.5
Owens - Murray	15	1.0	3	0.7	18	0.9	88,696	20.8
East Gippsland	15	1.0	4	1.0	19	1.0	82,254	23.7
Gippsland	34	2.2	4	1.0	38	2.0	155,812	25.1
Total Non-Melbourne	269	17.7	53	12.9	322	16.7	1,283,949	25.8
Not stated	40	2.6	11	2.7	51	2.6		
Total State	1516	100.0	411	100.0	1927	100.0	4,502,000	42.8

^{*}Source - Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in SLAs, Victoria, June 1995 (Preliminary).

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3207.2)

These regional dentist rates include all practising dentists for each region. An examination of the rate per 100,000 population for general practice dentists in Table 11 shows there were 36.0 general practice dentists per 100,000 population.

Table 11:
Dentists practising in Victoria, December 1995,
rate: dentists per 100,000 population*, main area of practice

Area of main practice	Rate [†] : dentists per 100,000 population December 1995			
General practice	36.0			
All areas	42.8			

^{*}Source - Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in SLAs, Victoria, June 1995 (Preliminary). (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3207.2)

[†] rate adjusted for not stated practice location

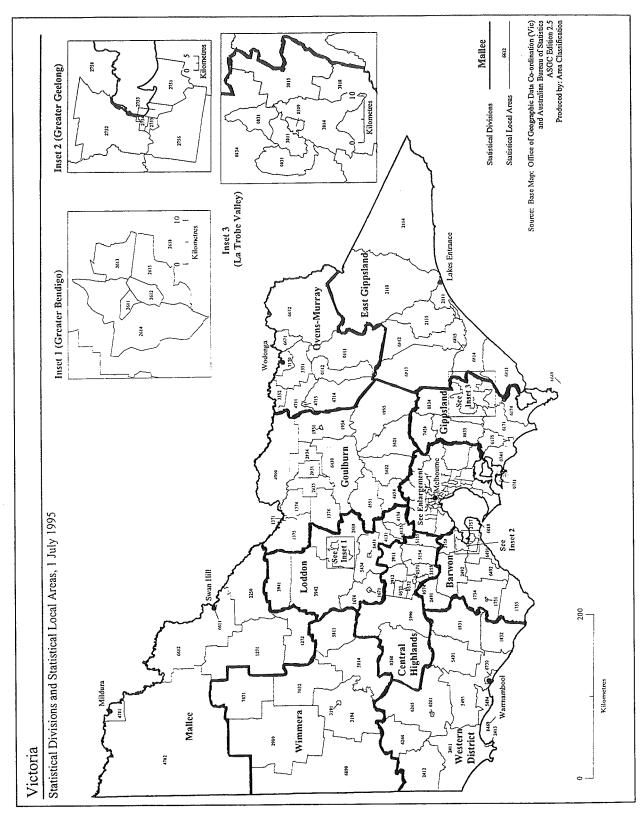
[†] rates adjusted for not stated area of practice

APPENDIX A Annual questionnaire

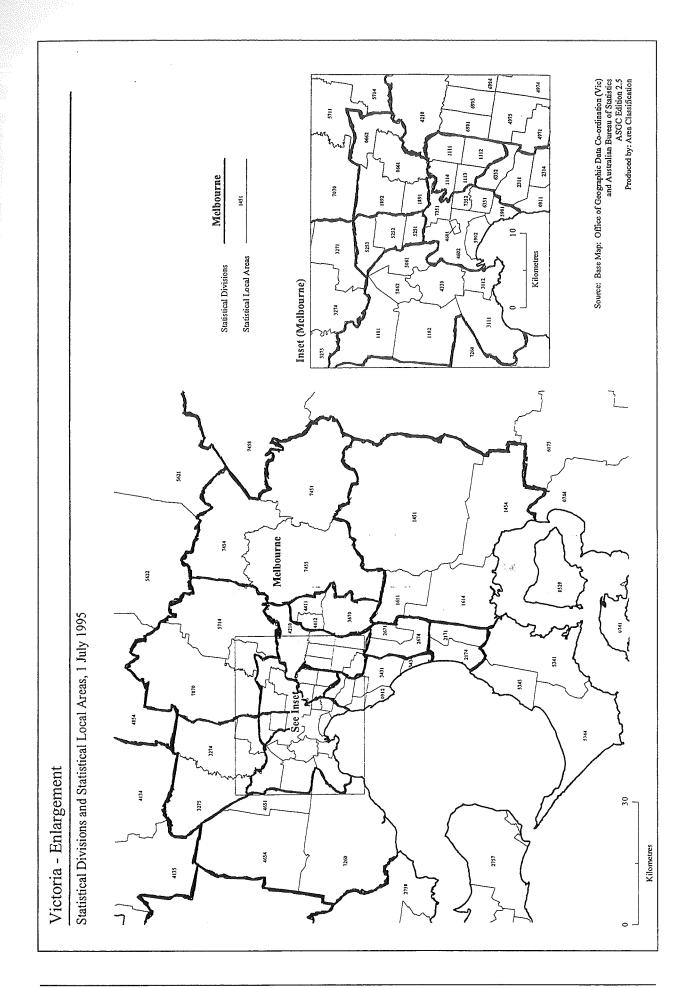
		/// Entitle	D OF VICTORIA Act 1972 OF REGISRATION	AS A DENTIS	T Parisant V	
					Registration No.	
The i	information you provid stics and Research Uni	le is collected by the Dental Board of Victori it. The data collection is part of a national de	a and forwarded to the a	Australian Institu Istralian Health M	te of Health and Welfare Denta finisters Advisory Council.	
	is your stered			Please supply	your date of birth: month year	
2	Are you registered a	s a dentist in another State or Territory?		Yes 1	No 🗌 2	
		specify the States of registration appropriate boxes.	NSW Tas	QLD NT	WA SA ACT	
8	Are you an Australia	an citizen? have permanent resident status in Australi	ia?	Yes 1	No 2	
		mainly in Victoria but also in other State(mainly in other State(s)/Territory(ies) but only in State(s)/Territory(ies) oth	(s)/Territory(ies) :	1 2 3	S with	
	Not working in der		w overseas t not in dentistry	5	u looking for work in dentistry	
or "T	Full-time": 35 hours more per week Part-time": less than hours per week.	Either full- or part-time	1 Full-time	2 Part-time		
(SOMETHOR)	Completed form wi Board of Victoria by deregistration will r	th renewal fee MUST reach the Dental y 5pm on 31st December or IMMEDIATI result.	E			
	Cheques should be application to:	made payable and forwarded with this		BY APPLY FOR R GISTRATION AS		
	The Registrar Dental Board of V 60 Jolimont Street	i e		FOR THE YEAR ENDING AND ENCLOSE		
	EAST MELBOUR				**************************************	
	EAST MELBOUR	ETE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON SIDE OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE		RESCRIBED FEE		

5	Please provide the address, postcode and hours usually worked per week in your job(s)/location(s). For hours usually worked per week exclude time spent on travel between work locations (except travel to home visits or other calls out) and exclude unpaid professional and / or voluntary activities. Please estimate as best you can.								
	Note: "Direct patient care hours" are the hours spent with patients in the provision of direct clinical dental care.								
	MAIN PRACTIC		CATION	2ND PRACTICE LOCATION (if aplicable)		3RD PRACTICE LOCATION (if applicable)			
				ries (Allengeins arbeit) de somme fransis (Balterna arbeit) en somme	and the second s		Sentiment of the sent of the s		
	Auditos						and account afficially delicate destinate demands theretains destinate		
				painings some Chemic tection Com			not through minima tradinal perioda portical pultonal into		
	Postcode	······································		ad biomoni biologica and reversible productive contractive and an extension and an extensio					
	Direct patient care hours per week	Hı	s per week		Hrs per week		Hrs per week		
	Total hours usually worked per week	Hı	s per Week		Hrs per week		Hrs per week		
3	Please indicate in which area of de	ntistry you	work. If you hav	ve more than one	job or practice los	cation in th	ne area of dentistry.		
888	indicate the area of dentistry for ea		•			Г	,		
		_	Main location	2nd location	3rd loaction	1	"Registered specialist		
	General pra		∐ <u>'</u>			l	practice" is the practice of a dentist		
	Registered specialist pra					[who is recognized by the Dental Board of		
	Restricted pragarity Administra		∐ 3 □ 4	∐ 3 □ 4	∐ 3 □ 4	1	Victoria as a specialist practitioner in one		
	■ Administration Administration		∐ [↑]	∐ ⁴	☐ * ☐ 5	ŀ	special branch of		
	= Teaching / Education		Π,	Π,	Hå	ŀ	dentistry.		
	Other (please specify)	44011	7 🛱 7	7	7		"Restricted practice" is the practice of a dentist who (though not		
	If you are in Registered specialist practice or Restricted practice, please indicate your specialty. If you are in Registered specialist practice or Restricted practice, please indicate your specialty. has limited his/her								
200	Orthodontics 1 Prosthodontics 5						practice entirely to one		
	Oral Sur	=		Paediatric Dent		į	special branch of dentistry recognized by		
	Periodo	` =		laxillo-facial Sur	<i>'</i> 📙	1	the Dental Board of Victoria.		
	Endodo	ntics 🔲 4				ે હો			
	Please indicate in which type of practice you work. If you have more than one job or location in the area of dentistry, indicate the type of practice for each job or location. (Tick one box in each column only.)								
	Type of practice		Main location		3rd location				
	Private	Solo	01	01	01	۱ ۲			
	practice Solo princ		02	02	02		Note: If you conduct		
	employing assista			<u>—</u>			private practice in a public health location		
	Partner	-	☐ ⁰³	☐ 03 ☐ 04	☐ 03 ☐ 04		(e.g. rent rooms in a health centre), please		
	Associate Assi:	-	∐ 04 □ 05	∐ 04 □ 05	☐ 04 ☐ 05		indicate the type of private practice that		
		cum	☐ ‰	☐ 8	☐ ⁶⁵)	most closely		
						'	represents your working		
	Public Dental hos	pital	O7	<u> </u>	07)	arrangements.		
	' Other hos		08	OS	08	} L			
	School Dental Ser		□ ∞	09	□ ∞				
	Health ce		10	10	<u> </u> 10				
	Defence Fo		∐ ¹¹		∐ <u>"</u>	ļ			
	Other pu	IDIIC		12		′			
	Tertiary education institution		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
	Industry		14	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		Thank you for completing		
	Other (please specify)		15	15	15		the annual questionnaire.		

APPENDIX B
Map of Victorian regional boundaries



*Source - Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in SLAs, Victoria, June 1995 (Preliminary). (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3207.2)



APPENDIX C Statistical Local Areas by Regions

Inner Melbourne

Melbourne (C) Port Phillip (C) Stonnington (C) - Prahram Yarra (C)

Western Melbourne

Brimbank (C) Hobsons Bay (C) Maribyrnong (C) Moonee Valley (C)

Western Fringe Melbourne

Melton (C) Wyndham (C)

Moreland City

Moreland (C)

North Middle Melbourne

Banyule (C) Darebin (C)

Hume City

Hume (C)

Northern Outer Melbourne

Nillumbik (S) Whittlesea (C)

Boroondara City

Boroondara (C)

Eastern Middle Melbourne

Mannningham (C) Monash (C) Whitehorse (C)

Eastern Outer Melbourne

Knox (C) Maroondah (C)

Yarra Ranges Shire (Part A)

Yarra Ranges (S) - Central Yarra Ranges (S) - North Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West

Southern Melbourne

Bayside (C)
Glen Eira (C)
Kingston (C)
Stonnington (C) - Malvern

Greater Dandenong City

Greater Dandenong (C)

South Eastern Outer Melbourne

Cardinia (S) Casey (C)

Frankston City

Frankston (C)

Mornington Penninsula Shire

Mornington Penninsula (S)

Barwon

Colac - Otway (S) Golden Plains (S) Greater Geelong (C) Queenscliffe (B) Surf Coast (S)

Western District

Corangamite (S)

Glenelg (S)

Moyne (S)

South Grampians (S)

Warrnambool (C)

Lady Julia Percy Island

Central Highlands

Ararat (RC)

Ballarat (C)

Hepburn (S)

Moorabool (S)

Pyrenees (S)

Wimmera

Hindmarsh (S)

Horsham (RC)

North Grampians (S)

West Wimmera (S)

Yarriambiack (S)

Mallee

Buloke (S)

Gannawarra (S)

Mildura (RC)

Swan Hill (RC)

Loddon

Central Goldfields (S)

Greater Bendigo(C)

Loddon (S)

Macedon Ranges (S)

Mount Alexander (S)

Gouldburn

Campaspe (S)

Delatite (S)

Greater Shepparton (C)

Mitchell (S)

Moira (S)

Murrindindi (S)

Strathbogie (S)

Ovens-Murray

Alpine (S)

Indigo (S)

Milawa (S)

Towong (S)

Wodonga (RC)

East Gippsland

East Gippsland (S)

Wellington (S)

Gippsland

Bass Coast (S)

Baw Baw (S)

La Trobe (S)

South Gippsland (S)

Yarra Ranges (S) - Part B

Yallourn Works Area

French Island

Bass Strait Islands

Symbols:

(B) Borough

(C) City

(RC) Rural City

(S) Shire

*Source - Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in SLAs, Victoria, June 1995 (Preliminary). (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3207.2)