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Pharmacy labour force 1994

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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
EPA	Essential Pharmacy Allowance
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
hrs	hours
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas	Tasmania
UK	United Kingdom
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to each State and Territory Pharmacy Board and health authority which provided data used in this publication; to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs for immigration and education statistics; to the Department of Health and Family Services for Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme statistics; and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics for data on household expenditure on pharmaceutical products.

Symbols and other usages

Throughout this report, data may not add to the totals shown due to the estimation process for non-response.

Throughout this report, percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Italics within a table denotes a subtotal.

Percentage printed as 0.0 may denote less than 0.05%.

. . denotes not applicable.

n.a. denotes not available.

1 Introduction

Background

In 1990, the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council commissioned the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare to develop national health labour force statistics about the major registrable health professions. Data collections based on a national minimum data set were developed addressing the labour force planning needs of the health professions, government, service providers and educational institutions. In addition to pharmacy, published data from the collection are available for medicine, dentistry, physiotherapy, podiatry and nursing.

Scope and coverage

The scope of the data is all pharmacists registered with the pharmacy board in each State and Territory eligible to practise.

In some States, the coverage may exclude pharmacists who registered for the first time during the current year. These pharmacists are not required to renew their registration at the standard renewal date if the initial registration in that State has occurred within the preceding year.

Method

Each State and Territory pharmacy registration board, except for the Northern Territory, conducts an annual renewal of registrations. The Western Australian board dispatches its renewal notices in May; New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory dispatch in October; Tasmania in November; and South Australia, Victoria and Queensland in December. The Northern Territory board registers pharmacists on application and has no annual renewal process.

The main data in this publication were collected by the boards using a survey questionnaire and existing initial registration data. The survey questionnaire was sent to pharmacists as part of the registration renewal process.

The pharmacy boards of Tasmania and the Northern Territory did not conduct the survey in 1994. Data have therefore been estimated for Tasmania and the Northern Territory by using the last available labour force proportions (that is, 1992 for Tasmania and 1993 for the Northern Territory) scaled to available registration numbers.

Response rate

Based on the total of the registrations in each State and Territory, the response rate to the survey (excluding Tasmania and the Northern Territory) was 87.6%. The response rate for New South Wales was 94.2%; Victoria 79.0%; Queensland 92.1%; Western Australia 82.4%; South Australia 80.4%; and the Australian Capital Territory 78.3%. However, complete data were not available for all responding pharmacists, either because not all survey questions were completed or because Pharmacy Board initial registration data were not complete. There were no initial registration data provided for the Australian Capital Territory, and therefore all tables in this publication at the Australia level, including the variables age and sex, exclude the Australian Capital Territory.

The overall response rate can only be estimated, and not determined with complete accuracy. It is known that at least some pharmacists who are registered in more than one State or Territory completed a questionnaire in just one State or Territory, and not in the others in which they were registered. The incidence of this occurrence cannot be ascertained as matching survey records among States and Territories is not possible.

Labour force estimates

Pharmacists may register in more than one State or Territory. In estimating the pharmacy labour force, it is therefore important to reduce as much as possible the duplication in statistics which arises from multiple registrations.

The estimation of the number and characteristics of currently employed pharmacists in each State and Territory was based on the responses of those pharmacists employed solely or mainly in the State or Territory of registration. Estimation of State and Territory numbers of pharmacists looking for work in pharmacy was based on the number of persons with usual residence in the State or Territory of registration who were looking for work in pharmacy.

Where data were unavailable for Tasmania and the Northern Territory in 1994, it was assumed that labour force characteristics were in the same proportion of registrations in 1994 as the labour force characteristics in 1992 for Tasmania and 1993 for the Northern Territory. The proportions were applied to 1994 registration numbers to estimate the numbers of pharmacists in the labour force.

For all estimates, the assumption was made that non-respondents to the survey had the same labour force characteristics as respondents, and the survey data were scaled up to the registrations in each State and Territory by distributing the non-response numbers on the basis of this assumption. This process may overestimate the number of pharmacists in the labour force if non-respondents are more likely to be those with a multiple registration not in their home State or Territory or not in the pharmacy labour force.

Additional data sources

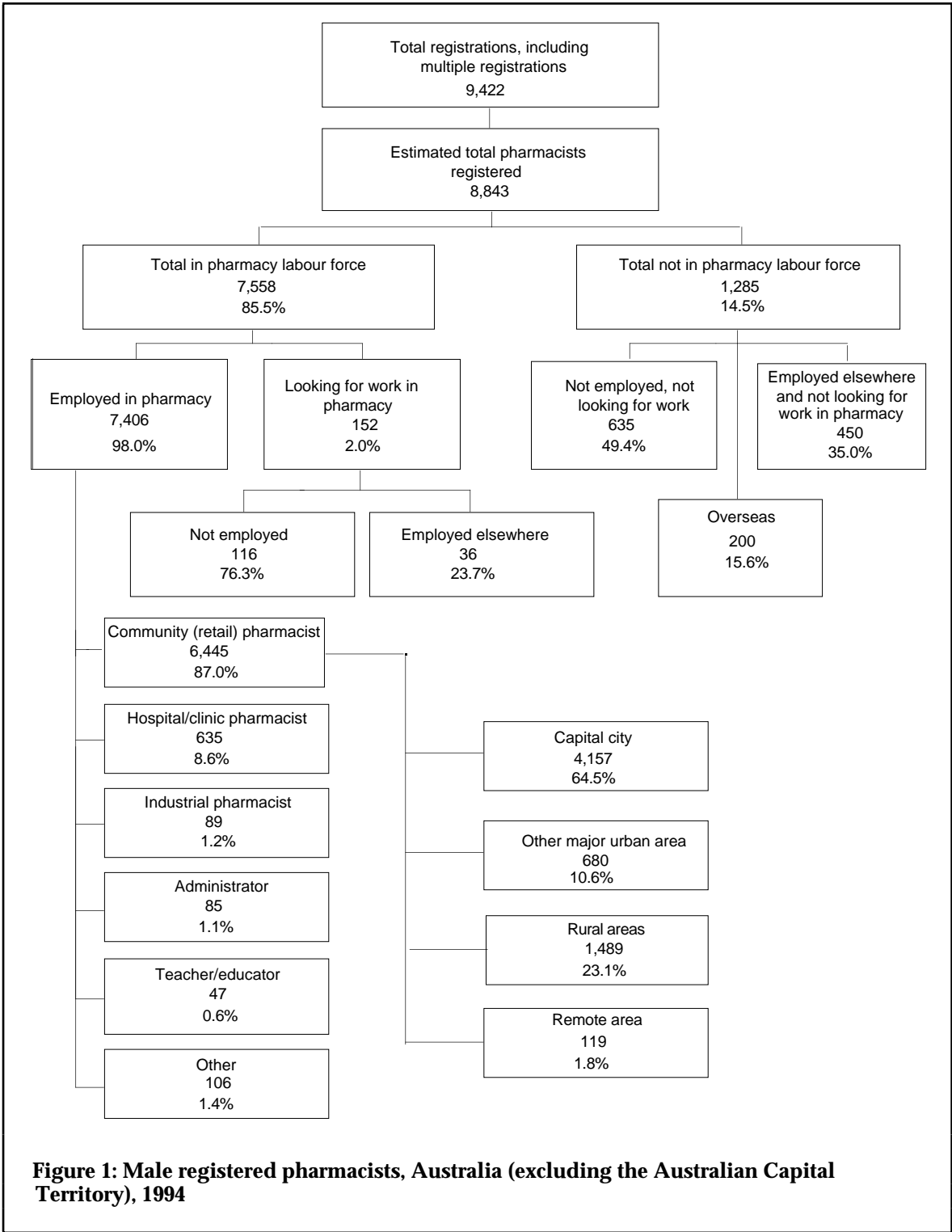
Additional data were obtained as follows:

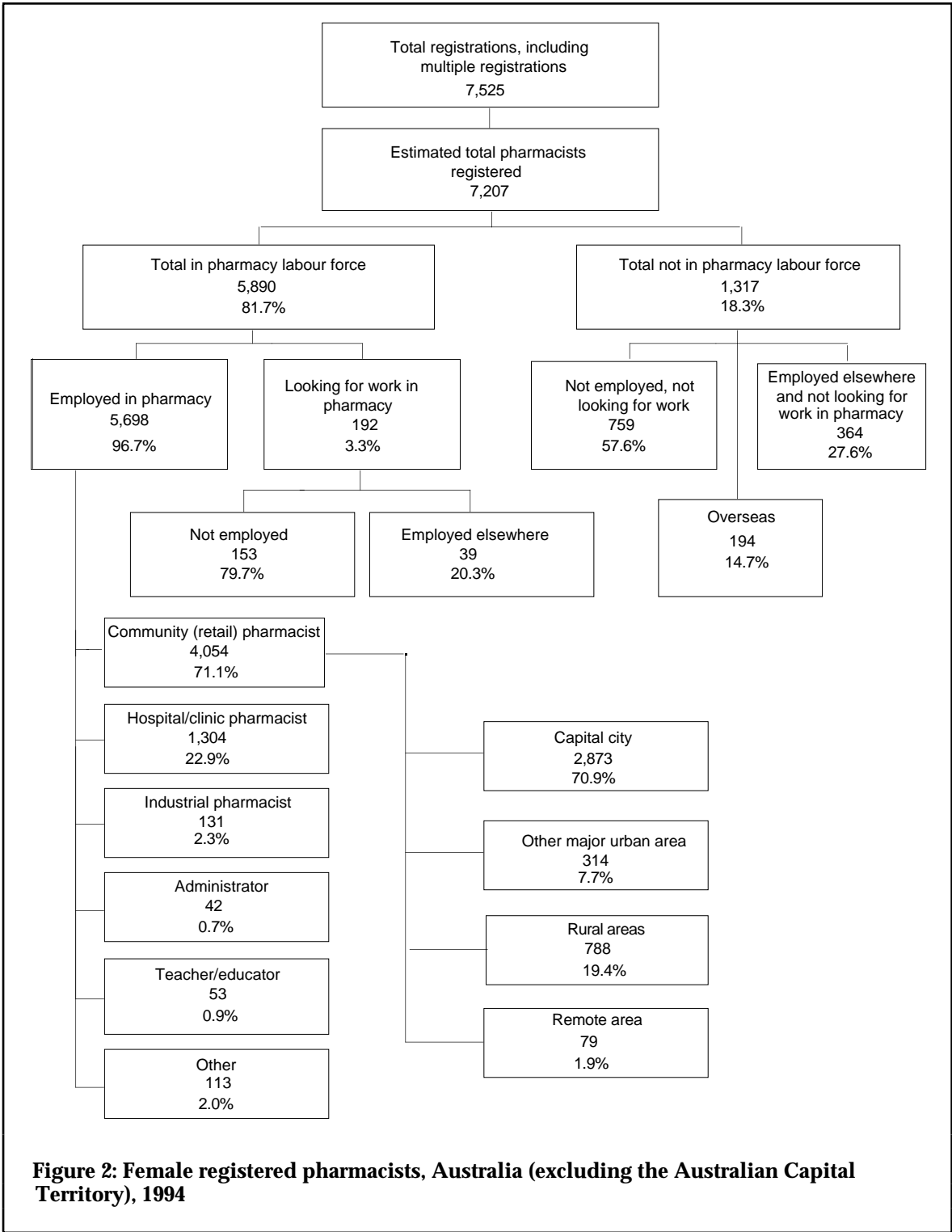
- data for students enrolled in and completing tertiary pharmacy training courses from the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs;
- international migration data from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs;
- Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme data from the Department of Health and Family Services;
- data for household expenditure on pharmaceutical products from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' publication *Household expenditure survey: Detailed expenditure items, Australia, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94* (Catalogue No. 6535.0); and
- data on the number of practising community pharmacists in other countries from the OECD Health Data File, 1996.

2 Overview

The main features of pharmacists registered in Australia in 1994 were:

- There were an estimated 13,679 pharmacists in the pharmacy labour force in 1994—13,331 employed in pharmacy and 348 looking for work in pharmacy.
- Of the 2,657 registered pharmacists not in the pharmacy labour force, 402 were practising overseas and 838 were employed in non-pharmacy related occupations.
- Of the 13,331 pharmacists employed in pharmacy, 43.5% were female and 56.5% were male (excluding the Australian Capital Territory).
- 70.4% of employed pharmacists were located in capital cities, 8.8% in other major urban areas, 19.1% in rural areas, and the remaining 1.7% in remote areas. By comparison, the distribution of the overall population was 63.2% living in capital cities, 9.1% in other major urban areas, 24.5% in rural areas and 3.1% in remote areas.
- The average age of pharmacists was 48.3 years for males and 40.3 years for females. Only 8.7% of males were aged less than 30 years and 18.2% were aged 60 years or more, while for females, 22.2% were aged less than 30 and 6.0% were aged 60 or more.
- 79.8% of employed pharmacists were community pharmacists, 14.8% were hospital or clinic pharmacists and 1.7% were industrial pharmacists, and the remaining 3.7% were mainly employed in pharmacy administration, research and education.
- Of the community pharmacists, 3,124 (29.4%) were sole proprietors, 2,118 (19.9%) were partner-proprietors, 2,112 (19.9%) were pharmacists-in-charge, 836 (7.9%) were permanent assistants and the remaining 2,449 (23.0%) were relievers at regular or various locations.
- 75.0% of community pharmacists worked in their main job in a non-mall shopping centre, and 19.9% worked in a mall complex, 4.8% in a medical centre and the remaining 0.3% in other locations.
- Of the hospital and clinic pharmacists, 347 (17.6%) were directors, 148 (7.5%) were deputy directors, 374 (19.0%) were senior pharmacists, 521 (26.4%) were specialist pharmacists and 582 (29.5%) were staff pharmacists.
- Differences in the characteristics of community and hospital pharmacists include:
 - 38.6% of community pharmacists were female, and 66.1% of hospital and clinic pharmacists were female; and
 - 56.3% of female and 17.7% of male community pharmacists worked part-time hours, and 31.3% of female and 6.3% of male hospital and clinic pharmacists worked part-time.
- The percentages of community and hospital and clinic pharmacists who were female increased from 37.6% and 64.0% respectively in 1992 to 38.6% and 67.5% in 1994.
- In 1994 there were 1,901 students enrolled in pharmacy courses, of whom 60.8% were female. During the same year, 461 students completed pharmacy courses, and 64.0% were female.
- Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, Commonwealth Government payments and patients' contributions on benefit prescriptions amounted to \$2,326 million in 1994–95.
- Australian households spent an average of \$6.20 per week on medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment in 1993–94. This was 0.76% of total average weekly household expenditure.





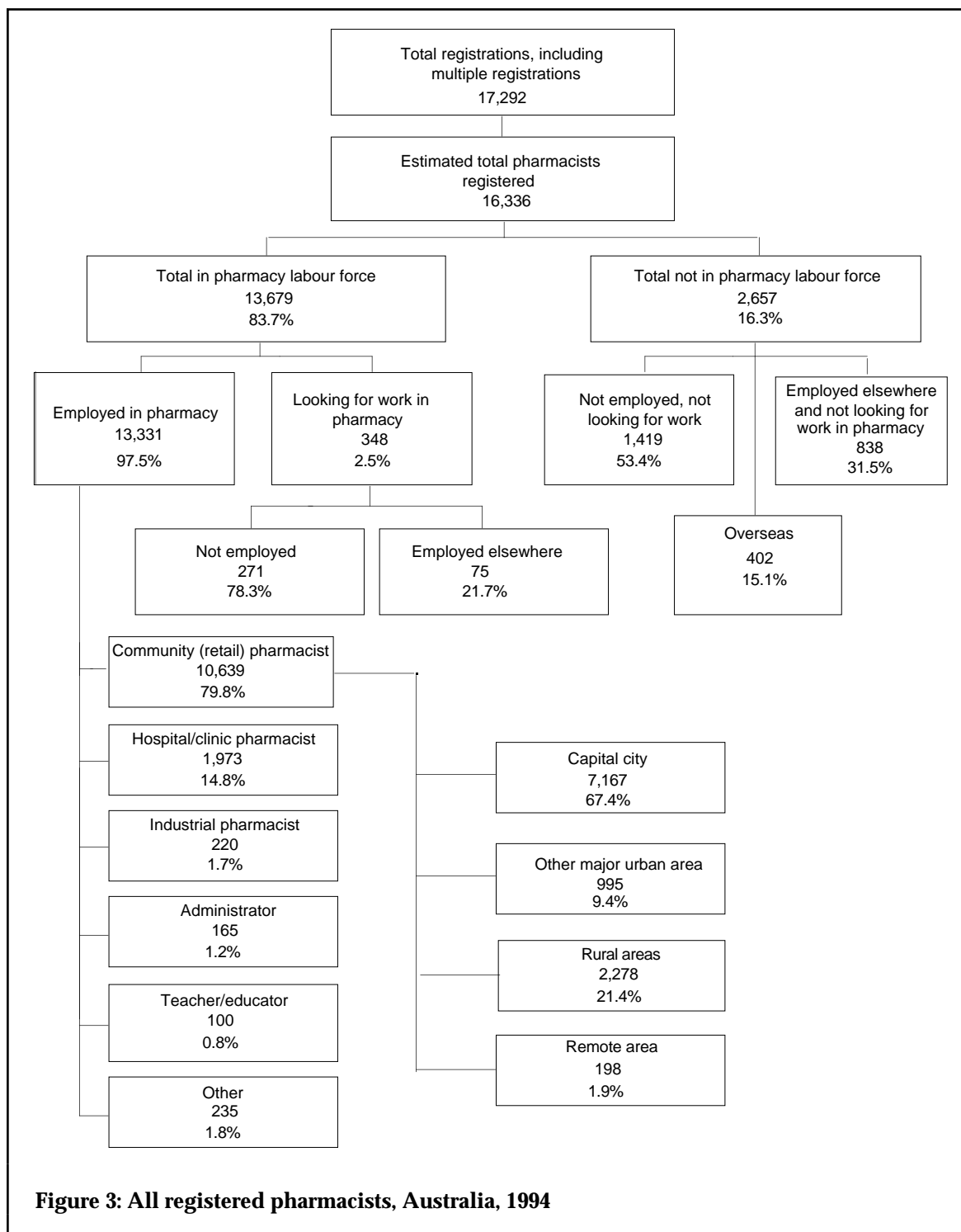


Figure 3: All registered pharmacists, Australia, 1994

3 All registered pharmacists

This section presents data for all pharmacists who were registered in Australia in 1994. The features of these data include:

- There was a total of 17,292 registrations in Australia in 1994. Of these, 77.1% were employed only or mainly in the State or Territory of registration. This proportion varied across States and Territories, with the highest proportion of registered pharmacists employed only or mainly in the State or Territory of registration in South Australia (90.1%) and the lowest proportion in the Northern Territory (28.6%).
- 402 (2.3%) registered pharmacists were practising pharmacy overseas.
- 1,690 (9.8%) registered pharmacists were not employed and a further 914 (5.3%) were employed but not in pharmacy.

Table 1: All registered pharmacists: employment status and States and Territories, 1994

Employment status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Only in this State	4,652	3,483	2,242	1,196	934	354	207	72	13,139
Mainly in this State	63	44	26	10	29	0	20	0	192
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,714</i>	<i>3,527</i>	<i>2,269</i>	<i>1,206</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>13,331</i>
Mainly in another State	81	15	27	4	7	5	13	9	160
Only in other States	291	118	164	25	16	26	46	109	796
<i>Total</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>956</i>
Practising overseas	176	61	98	34	16	8	8	2	402
Currently not employed	719	434	282	114	39	32	27	43	1,690
Employed, not in pharmacy	471	185	122	46	27	22	24	17	914
Total registrations	6,452	4,340	2,961	1,429	1,068	446	345	251	17,292
	(per cent)								
Only in this State	72.1	80.2	75.7	83.7	87.4	79.4	60.0	28.6	76.0
Mainly in this State	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>77.1</i>
Mainly in another State	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	3.7	3.4	0.9
Only in other States	4.5	2.7	5.5	1.8	1.5	5.9	13.3	43.5	4.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Practising overseas	2.7	1.4	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	0.7	2.3
Currently not employed	11.1	10.0	9.5	8.0	3.6	7.1	7.8	17.0	9.8
Employed, not in pharmacy	7.3	4.3	4.1	3.2	2.6	4.8	7.0	6.8	5.3
Total registrations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4 Pharmacy labour force

This section presents data for all pharmacists who were employed in pharmacy or looking for work in pharmacy in Australia in 1994. The main features of these pharmacists were:

- There were 13,331 pharmacists employed in Australia in 1994 and a further 348 looking for work in pharmacy. Of employed pharmacists, 43.5% were female, and of those looking for work, 55.9% were female (excluding the Australian Capital Territory).
- Some 10,639 (79.8%) pharmacists were employed as community or retail pharmacists; 1,973 (14.8%) were employed as hospital and clinic pharmacists; 220 (1.7%) as industrial pharmacists; and the remaining 500 (3.8%) worked in other pharmacy-related employment including administration and education. These proportions were relatively similar across the States, but differed for the Territories. In the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, 61.2% and 59.7% of pharmacists respectively were employed as community pharmacists, 15.4% and 30.6% as hospital pharmacists and the remaining 23.3% and 9.7% in other occupations. The high level of employment in administration and research in the Australian Capital Territory is related to employment in the national offices of the Pharmacy Guild of Australia, Pharmaceutical Society of Australia and Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services.
- 70.4% of employed pharmacists were located in capital cities; 8.8% in other major urban areas; 19.1% in rural areas and the remaining 1.7% in remote areas.
- There were an estimated 74.7 employed pharmacists per 100,000 population. This provision varied among the States and Territories from a low of 41.9 in the Northern Territory to a high of 78.8 in Victoria. This provision also varied among geographic regions from a high of 83.4 per 100,000 population in capital cities to a low of 32.0 in minor remote areas.
- The average age of pharmacists was 44.8 years (48.3 years for males and 40.3 years for females). Only 8.7% of males were aged less than 30 years and 18.2% were aged 60 years or more; for females, 22.2% were aged less than 30 and 6.0% were aged 60 or more.
- 52.2% of employed female pharmacists and 86.2% of males worked full-time. The proportion working full-time increased with geographic remoteness, with 69.6% capital city pharmacists working full-time compared with 82.8% of pharmacists working in minor remote regions.
- Male pharmacists worked an average of 43.7 hours per week and females averaged 31.2 hours per week. For both sexes, industrial pharmacists averaged the longest hours—47.2 and 40.8 hours per week respectively.
- 86.6% of employed pharmacists were born in Australia. This proportion varied across geographic regions from a high of 97.0% in other major urban areas to a low of 83.3% in minor remote areas.
- The number of employed pharmacists increased by 6.3% between 1992 and 1994. The largest percentage increase was experienced by South Australia where numbers increased from 795 to 962 (21.0%); however, this State accounted for only 7.2% of all employed pharmacists in 1994. Queensland also experienced a large percentage increase (16.3%), whereas the estimated numbers of employed pharmacists decreased in the Northern Territory (22.9%), the Australian Capital Territory (10.1%) and Tasmania (2.2%). It is important to note that, for the Territories, high levels of non-response and of registration in more than one jurisdiction affect the reliability of the estimates. Also, in Tasmania and the Northern Territory, estimates were based on 1992 and 1993 survey results.
- The percentage of community pharmacists who were female increased from 37.6% in 1992 to 38.6% in 1994. This trend is also evident for hospital and clinic pharmacists—the percentage who were female increased from 64.0% in 1992 to 67.5% in 1994.

Table 2: Pharmacy labour force: occupation of main job, sex and States and Territories, 1994

Occupation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Community (retail)	2,349	1,612	1,173	619	503	163	n.a.	27	6,446
Hospital/clinic	143	192	121	87	66	16	n.a.	9	635
Industrial	51	28	2	3	4	0	n.a.	0	89
Teacher/educator	11	12	7	9	2	5	n.a.	0	47
Administrator	20	26	11	9	11	4	n.a.	5	85
Other	38	37	18	6	5	2	n.a.	0	106
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,613</i>	<i>1,906</i>	<i>1,331</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>7,406</i>
Looking for work in pharmacy	64	53	17	5	6	1	n.a.	5	152
<i>Pharmacy labour force</i>	<i>2,676</i>	<i>1,959</i>	<i>1,348</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>7,558</i>
Females									
Community (retail)	1,530	1,065	712	343	275	113	n.a.	16	4,054
Hospital/clinic	408	460	197	106	82	37	n.a.	13	1,304
Industrial	77	45	4	2	2	2	n.a.	0	131
Teacher/educator	19	10	6	12	4	2	n.a.	0	53
Administrator	14	8	7	4	5	5	n.a.	0	42
Other	54	33	12	5	2	6	n.a.	2	113
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,102</i>	<i>1,621</i>	<i>937</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>5,698</i>
Looking for work in pharmacy	79	53	24	15	5	7	n.a.	10	192
<i>Pharmacy labour force</i>	<i>2,180</i>	<i>1,674</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>5,890</i>
Persons									
Community (retail)	3,879	2,677	1,885	962	778	276	139	43	10,639
Hospital/clinic	551	652	318	194	149	53	35	22	1,973
Industrial	128	73	6	5	6	2	0	0	220
Teacher/educator	31	22	13	21	6	7	0	0	100
Administrator	34	33	18	13	16	8	38	5	165
Other	91	70	29	11	7	8	15	2	235
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,714</i>	<i>3,527</i>	<i>2,269</i>	<i>1,206</i>	<i>963</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>13,331</i>
Looking for work in pharmacy	142	106	41	19	11	8	4	15	348
Pharmacy labour force	4,857	3,633	2,310	1,225	974	363	231	87	13,679
(per cent)									
Community (retail)	79.9	73.7	81.6	78.5	79.9	76.1	60.2	49.0	77.8
Hospital/clinic	11.4	17.9	13.8	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.9	25.5	14.4
Industrial	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Teacher/educator	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7
Administrator	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.2	16.6	5.9	1.2
Other	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	2.2	6.6	2.0	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Looking for work in pharmacy	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.7	17.6	2.5
Pharmacy labour force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(females as a percentage of persons)									
Community (retail)	39.4	39.8	37.8	35.7	35.3	40.9	n.a.	37.5	38.6
Hospital/clinic	74.0	70.6	62.1	54.8	55.5	69.2	n.a.	58.3	67.3
Industrial	59.9	61.3	59.7	33.0	40.0	100.0	n.a.	..	59.6
Teacher/educator	63.1	47.0	45.1	55.8	60.0	33.0	n.a.	..	53.4
Administrator	40.1	23.0	39.7	29.6	30.8	56.7	n.a.	0.0	32.8
Other	58.9	47.2	39.7	44.0	33.4	71.1	n.a.	100.0	51.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>46.4</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>43.5</i>
Looking for work in pharmacy	55.1	50.0	58.1	75.0	44.1	85.7	n.a.	66.7	55.9
Pharmacy labour force	44.9	46.1	41.6	39.7	38.6	47.3	n.a.	47.0	43.8

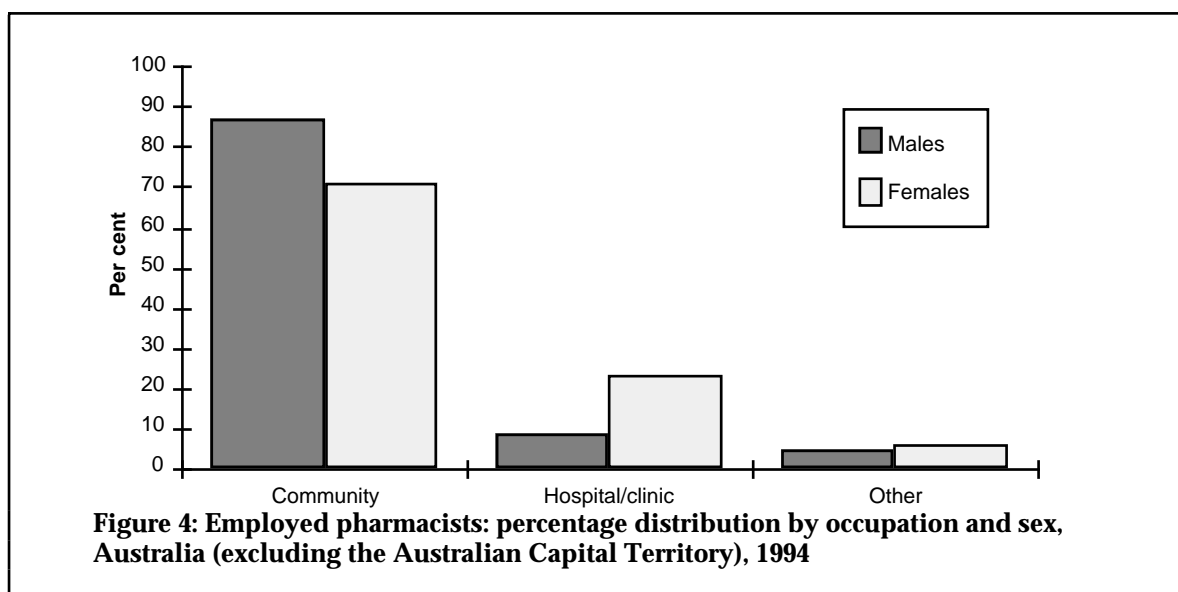


Table 3: Employed pharmacists per 100,000 population, 1994

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Population ('000)(a)	6,049.2	4,475.5	3,196.1	1,701.1	1,469.4	472.5	300.9	171.1	17,835.7
Employed pharmacists	4,714	3,527	2,269	1,206	962	354	227	72	13,331
FTE pharmacists(b)	3,884.3	2,952.3	1,877.6	1,017.9	816.9	292.1	196.5	65.9	11,103.5
FTE pharmacists(c)	4,925.8	3,721.6	2,473.5	1,326.3	1,029.0	371.1	246.9	83.3	14,177.5
	(number per 100,000 population)								
Employed pharmacists	77.9	78.8	71.0	70.9	65.5	74.9	75.6	41.9	74.7
FTE pharmacists(b)	64.2	66.0	58.7	59.8	55.6	61.8	65.3	38.5	62.3
FTE pharmacists(c)	81.4	83.2	77.4	78.0	70.0	78.5	82.1	48.7	79.5

(a) Estimated resident population as at 30 June 1994.

(b) Calculated on the basis that all pharmacists working 35 or more hours per week are counted as one full-time equivalent (FTE) and all working less than 35 hours per week are a portion of an FTE.

(c) Calculated on the basis that hours worked are divided by 35 for all pharmacists, i.e. a pharmacist working 70 hours per week equals two FTEs, one working 21 hours equals 0.6 FTEs.

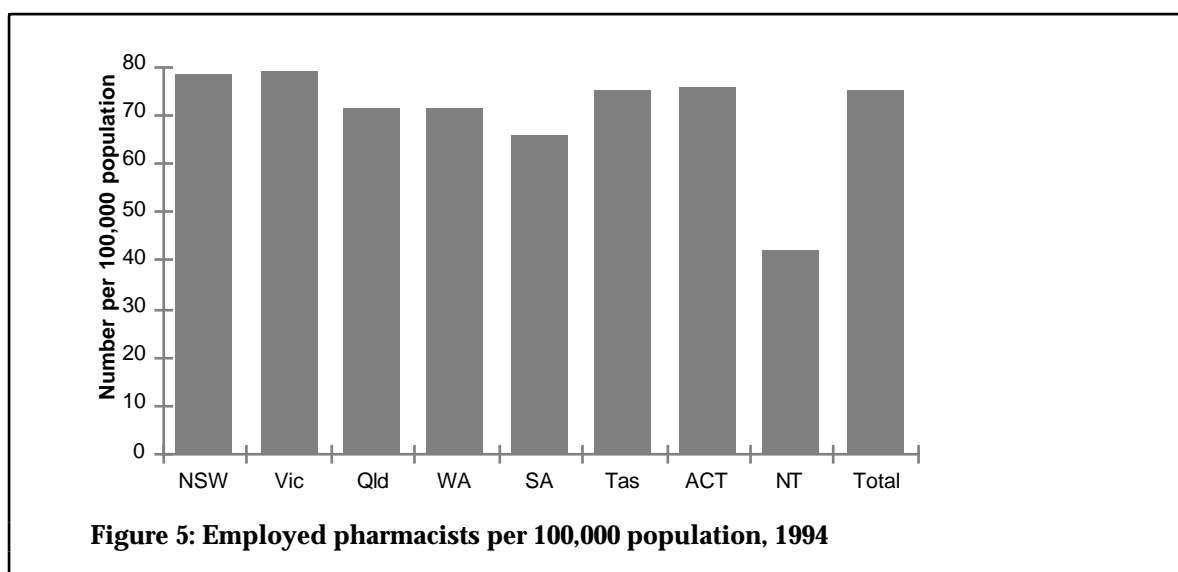


Table 4: Male employed pharmacists: summary of characteristics and geographic location, Australia^(a), 1994

Summary of characteristics	Geographic location						Total
	Capital city	Other major urban	Major rural	Rural other	Major remote	Other remote	
Age:							
Average	47.6	49.6	49.4	50.1	47.2	51.2	48.3
% aged less than 30 years	9.8	8.1	6.2	5.5	6.0	3.9	8.7
% aged 60 or more years	16.7	22.0	19.7	20.8	16.0	33.3	18.2
% aged 70 or more years	1.7	3.4	3.1	3.1	4.0	5.9	2.3
Occupation:							
Community pharmacy (number)	4,157	680	860	629	56	63	6,445
Community pharmacy (%)	84.5	91.6	89.4	96.8	85.3	94.0	87.0
Hospital/clinic pharmacy (number)	446	60	97	20	10	3	635
Hospital/clinic pharmacy (%)	9.1	8.0	10.1	3.0	14.7	3.9	8.6
Industrial pharmacy (number)	89	0	0	0	0	0	89
Industrial pharmacy (%)	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Administration (number)	81	1	3	0	0	0	85
Administration (%)	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Teachers/educators (number)	46	0	1	0	0	0	47
Teachers/educators (%)	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other (pharmacy related) (number)	102	1	0	1	0	1	106
Other (pharmacy related) (%)	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	1.4
Hours worked:							
% working full time	84.5	81.3	85.0	87.4	90.0	100.0	86.2
% working < 20 hrs per week	6.5	8.7	7.3	6.9	4.0	5.7	7.0
% working > 50 hrs per week	39.2	40.8	42.7	48.1	40.0	47.2	41.4
Average hours worked:							
All pharmacists	44.0	43.3	44.2	45.6	46.5	46.2	43.7
Community pharmacists	44.5	43.4	44.8	45.9	47.4	46.8	44.2
Hospital/clinic pharmacists	41.1	41.9	39.4	37.9	41.0	23.5	40.7
Industrial pharmacists	46.9	..	..	..	..	..	47.2
Other pharmacists	40.6	44.5	51.7	(b)	..	(b)	39.7
Community pharmacists:							
% employed in main job as:							
Sole proprietors	41.6	40.7	40.8	52.3	28.6	61.2	42.6
Partner-proprietors	24.0	25.9	27.8	25.8	40.4	18.4	25.0
Pharmacists-in-charge	18.7	17.5	12.8	9.1	19.0	14.3	16.9
Permanent assistants	4.7	2.2	5.5	3.7	4.8	0.0	4.4
Relievers	10.9	13.6	13.1	9.1	7.1	6.1	11.2
% with main job located in:							
shopping malls	20.4	25.4	20.3	3.9	37.2	14.6	19.7
Country of birth:							
% born in Australia	85.3	97.7	90.4	92.5	89.5	77.8	87.5

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Not available for confidentiality reasons.

Note: Calculations of averages and percentages exclude non-response.

Table 5: Female employed pharmacists: summary of characteristics and geographic location, Australia^(a), 1994

Summary of characteristics	Geographic location						Total
	Capital city	Other major urban	Major rural	Rural other	Major remote	Other remote	
Age:							
Average	39.9	42.1	40.6	41.7	37.0	43.6	40.3
% aged less than 30 years	23.8	17.0	18.9	15.8	23.1	14.7	22.2
% aged 60 or more years	5.4	9.7	6.3	7.4	2.6	11.8	6.0
% aged 70 or more years	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	5.9	0.5
Occupation:							
Community pharmacy (number)	2,873	314	457	331	40	39	4,054
Community pharmacy (%)	67.8	73.6	79.3	91.4	78.7	91.1	71.2
Hospital/clinic pharmacy (number)	1,038	109	114	29	11	4	1,304
Hospital/clinic pharmacy (%)	24.5	25.5	19.8	7.9	21.3	8.9	22.9
Industrial pharmacy (number)	129	0	1	1	0	0	131
Industrial pharmacy (%)	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Administration (number)	41	1	0	0	0	0	42
Administration (%)	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Teachers/educators (number)	52	0	1	0	0	0	53
Teachers/educators (%)	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Other (pharmacy related) (number)	106	3	3	1	0	0	113
Other (pharmacy related) (%)	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
Hours worked:							
% working full time	52.2	49.4	51.1	43.1	53.8	72.7	52.2
% working < 20 hrs per week	24.3	23.7	26.1	34.2	30.8	18.2	25.4
% working > 50 hrs per week	9.3	10.8	12.4	10.0	10.3	21.2	10.0
Average hours worked:							
All pharmacists	31.4	31.7	31.3	29.0	32.2	36.7	31.2
Community pharmacists	29.3	31.0	30.8	28.8	30.8	37.2	29.6
Hospital/clinic pharmacists	35.2	33.9	33.2	33.1	37.8	32.3	34.7
Industrial pharmacists	41.3	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	40.8
Other pharmacists	35.6	34.3	29.7	(b)	..	..	35.4
Community pharmacists:							
% employed in main job as:							
Sole proprietors	10.2	12.1	11.0	16.9	15.6	38.7	11.3
Partner-proprietors	12.0	16.9	16.8	20.4	12.5	3.2	13.5
Pharmacists-in-charge	28.7	22.6	22.0	13.1	25.0	19.4	26.1
Permanent assistants	13.5	12.5	15.1	13.1	12.5	12.9	13.6
Relievers	35.7	35.9	35.2	36.5	34.4	25.8	35.6
% with main job located in:							
shopping malls	21.7	28.3	20.3	3.2	43.8	10.3	20.9
Country of birth:							
% born in Australia	83.5	95.9	89.9	92.7	85.2	100.0	85.5

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Not available for confidentiality reasons.

Note: Calculations of averages and percentages exclude non-response.

Table 6: All employed pharmacists: summary of characteristics and geographic location, Australia, 1994

Summary of characteristics	Geographic location						Total
	Capital city	Other major urban	Major rural	Rural other	Major remote	Other remote	
Age:							
Average	44.0	46.9	46.1	47.1	42.7	48.2	44.8
% aged less than 30 years	16.3	11.3	11.0	9.2	13.5	8.2	14.5
% aged 60 or more years	11.5	17.6	14.7	16.0	10.1	24.7	12.9
% aged 70 or more years	1.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	5.9	1.5
Occupation:							
Community pharmacy (number)	7,167	995	1,318	960	96	102	10,638
Community pharmacy (%)	76.4	84.9	85.6	94.9	82.4	92.9	79.8
Hospital/clinic pharmacy (number)	1,518	168	212	48	21	6	1,973
Hospital/clinic pharmacy (%)	16.2	14.4	13.7	4.7	17.6	5.9	14.8
Industrial pharmacy (number)	218	0	1	1	0	0	220
Industrial pharmacy (%)	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7
Administration (number)	158	4	3	0	0	0	165
Administration (%)	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Teachers/educators (number)	97	0	3	0	0	0	100
Teachers/educators (%)	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other (pharmacy related) (number)	224	4	3	3	0	1	235
Other (pharmacy related) (%)	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.8
Hours worked:							
% working full time	69.6	69.7	72.4	71.7	74.7	82.8	72.6
% working < 20 hrs per week	14.7	14.1	14.3	16.6	15.4	11.5	15.0
% working > 50 hrs per week	25.2	29.8	31.2	34.5	26.4	36.8	27.6
Average hours worked:							
All pharmacists	38.2	39.1	39.4	39.8	40.2	42.0	38.6
Community pharmacists	38.3	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	42.7	38.8
Hospital/clinic pharmacists	37.0	36.7	36.1	35.1	39.2	28.8	36.8
Industrial pharmacists	43.0	..	(c)	(c)	..	..	43.4
Other pharmacists	38.8	38.7	40.7	27.5	..	(c)	38.8
Community pharmacists:							
% employed in main job as:							
Sole proprietors	28.5	31.6	30.3	40.1	24.0	51.9	30.3
Partner-proprietors	19.0	23.1	23.8	23.9	28.0	12.3	20.5
Pharmacists-in-charge	22.8	19.1	16.1	10.6	21.3	17.3	20.5
Permanent assistants	8.4	5.5	9.0	6.9	8.0	4.9	8.1
Relievers	21.3	20.7	20.7	18.6	18.7	13.6	20.8
% with main job located in:							
shopping malls	21.8	26.4	20.2	3.6	39.5	12.5	19.7
Country of birth:							
% born in Australia	84.5	97.0	90.2	92.6	87.7	83.3	86.6
No. per 100,000 population:							
Employed pharmacists	83.4	70.3	74.2	44.3	60.1	32.0	74.7
FTE(a) pharmacists	69.5	58.2	62.1	36.2	50.7	27.5	62.2
FTE(b) pharmacists	88.0	75.0	80.6	47.9	66.4	37.0	79.5

(a) Calculated on the basis that all pharmacists working 35 or more hours per week are counted as one full-time equivalent (FTE) and all working less than 35 hours per week are a portion of an FTE.

(b) Calculated on the basis that hours worked are divided by 35 for all pharmacists, i.e. a pharmacist working 70 hours per week equals two FTEs, one working 21 hours equals 0.6 FTEs.

(c) Not available for confidentiality reasons.

Note: Calculations of averages and percentages exclude non-response.

Table 7: Pharmacy workforce increase, 1992 to 1994

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Employed pharmacists:									
1992	4,520	3,454	1,951	1,117	795	362	253	93	12,545
1993	4,758	3,038	2,253	1,185	897	305	204	67	12,707
1994	4,714	3,527	2,269	1,206	962	354	227	72	13,331
% increase (1992 to 1994)	4.3	2.1	16.3	7.9	21.0	-2.2	-10.1	-22.9	6.3
% increase (1993 to 1994)	-0.9	16.1	0.7	1.8	7.3	16.1	11.5	7.0	4.9
Employed pharmacists per 100,000 population:									
1992	76.1	77.8	65.0	67.7	54.7	77.2	86.3	55.6	72.0
1993	79.6	68.1	73.4	71.1	61.4	64.8	68.9	39.6	72.3
1994	77.9	78.8	71.0	70.9	65.5	74.9	75.6	41.9	74.7
% increase (1992 to 1994)	2.4	1.3	9.2	4.7	19.7	-2.9	-12.4	-24.6	3.8
% increase (1993 to 1994)	-2.1	15.7	-3.3	-0.3	6.7	15.7	9.7	5.9	3.4
Registrations:									
1992	6,175	4,350	2,845	1,332	886	456	368	273	16,685
1993	6,395	3,713	2,953	1,397	1,008	418	336	234	16,454
1994	6,452	4,340	2,961	1,429	1,068	446	345	251	17,292
% increase (1992 to 1994)	4.5	-0.2	4.1	7.3	20.5	-2.2	-6.3	-8.1	3.6
% increase (1993 to 1994)	0.9	16.9	0.3	2.3	6.0	6.7	2.7	7.3	5.1

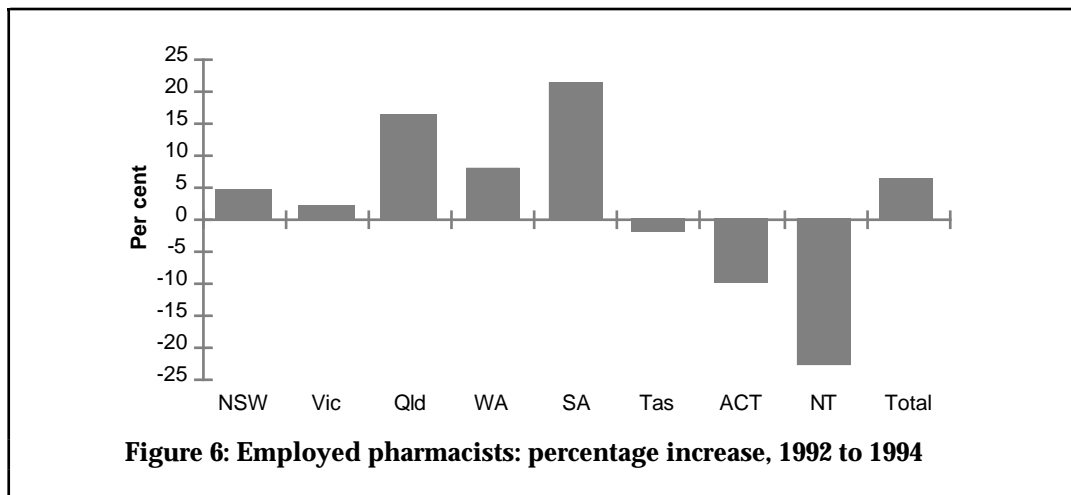


Table 8: Changes in the community and hospital and clinic pharmacy workforce, 1992 to 1994

	1992	1993	1994	Increase 1992 to 1994	Increase 1993 to 1994
	(per cent)			(percentage points)	
Community pharmacists					
Female	37.6	38.2	38.7	1.1	0.5
Aged less than 30 years	n.a.	13.2	13.0	n.a.	-0.2
Aged 30–44 years	n.a.	32.4	32.3	n.a.	-0.1
Aged 45–64 years	n.a.	48.2	48.4	n.a.	0.2
Aged 65 or more years	n.a.	6.1	6.3	n.a.	0.2
Sole proprietor	30.4	30.3	30.3	-0.1	0.0
Partner-proprietor	20.4	19.6	20.5	0.1	0.9
Pharmacist-in-charge	17.4	18.1	20.5	3.1	2.4
Permanent assistant	6.8	7.8	8.1	1.3	0.3
Reliever, regular location	15.3	15.1	14.4	-0.9	-0.7
Reliever, various locations	9.7	9.1	6.5	-3.2	-2.6
Mall complex	20.5	19.4	19.9	-0.6	0.5
Non-mall shopping centre	74.5	75.1	75.0	0.5	-0.1
Medical centre	4.0	5.2	4.8	0.8	-0.4
Other	1.0	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.0
Working part time	n.a.	32.5	32.3	n.a.	-0.2
Working full time	n.a.	67.5	67.7	n.a.	0.2
Hospital/clinic pharmacists					
Female	64.0	66.0	67.5	3.5	1.5
Aged less than 30 years	n.a.	20.9	21.5	n.a.	0.6
Aged 30–44 years	n.a.	44.2	43.0	n.a.	-1.2
Aged 45–64 years	n.a.	33.7	34.3	n.a.	0.6
Aged 65 or more years	n.a.	1.2	1.2	n.a.	0.0
Director	19.7	17.3	17.5	-2.2	0.2
Deputy director	8.1	7.6	7.4	-0.7	-0.2
Senior pharmacist	16.3	18.8	18.7	2.4	-0.1
Specialist pharmacist	33.3	30.9	26.4	-6.9	-4.5
Staff pharmacist	22.6	25.3	29.9	7.3	4.6
Working part time	n.a.	23.9	23.2	n.a.	-0.7
Working full time	n.a.	76.1	76.8	n.a.	0.7

Note: Calculations of percentages exclude non-response.

5 Community pharmacists

This section presents data for pharmacists employed as community pharmacists in their main job. The features of community pharmacists include:

- There were an estimated 10,639 community pharmacists working in Australia in 1994, 79.8% of all employed pharmacists. This proportion varied across States and Territories from 83.1% in Queensland to 59.7% in the Northern Territory.
- 38.6% of community pharmacists were female (excluding the Australian Capital Territory).
- Male community pharmacists were predominantly sole proprietors (41.1%) and partner-proprietors (24.2%), and most females were relievers (37.4%) and pharmacists-in-charge (25.4%). Of all relievers, 62.9% were female and only 14.3% of all proprietors and 25.3% of all partner-proprietors were female.
- 42.3% of female community pharmacists were aged between 30 and 44 years, whereas most male community pharmacists were aged between 45 and 64 years (57.3%). This age distribution varied with ownership classification. Almost half (48.8%) of female sole proprietors and partner-proprietors were aged 45 to 64 years, whereas pharmacists-in-charge and permanent assistants were more likely to be aged less than 30 years.
- 56.3% of female community pharmacists worked part-time, compared with 17.7% of males.
- Community pharmacists worked an average of 38.8 hours per week (44.6 hours for males and 29.7 hours for females). Hours worked were relatively consistent across all geographic locations with the exception of females in other remote areas where they averaged longer hours (37.2 hours per week).
- 75.0% of community pharmacists worked in a non-mall shopping centre, 19.9% worked in a mall complex, 4.8% in a medical centre and the remaining 0.3% in other locations.
- 70.9% of female and 64.5% of male community pharmacists worked in a capital city, and 10.1% of female and 11.6% of male community pharmacists worked in other rural and remote areas. In comparison, 63.2% of the population lived in capital cities and 16.1% lived in other rural and remote areas.

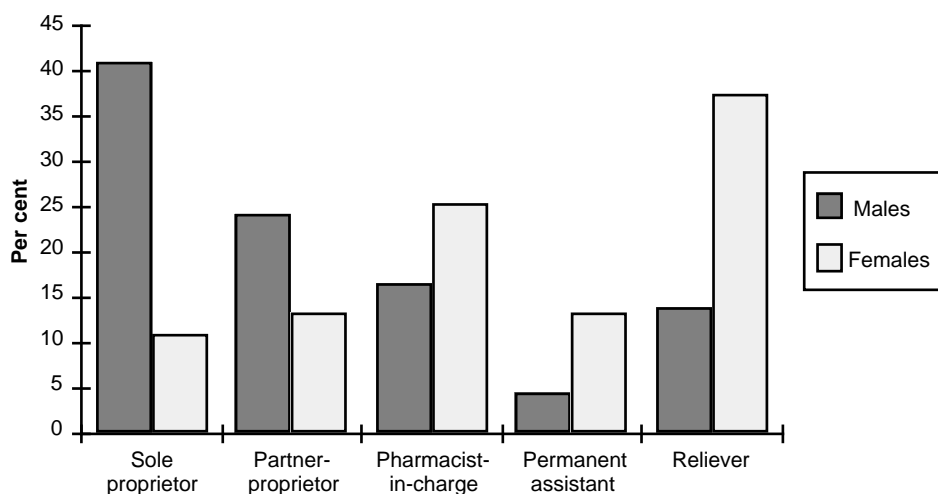


Figure 7: Community pharmacists: percentage distribution by classification of main job and sex, Australia (excluding the Australian Capital Territory), 1994

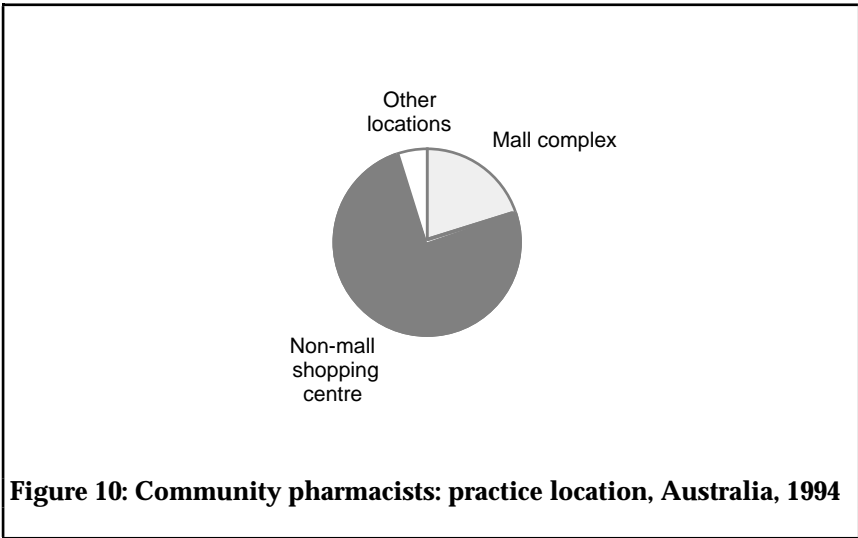
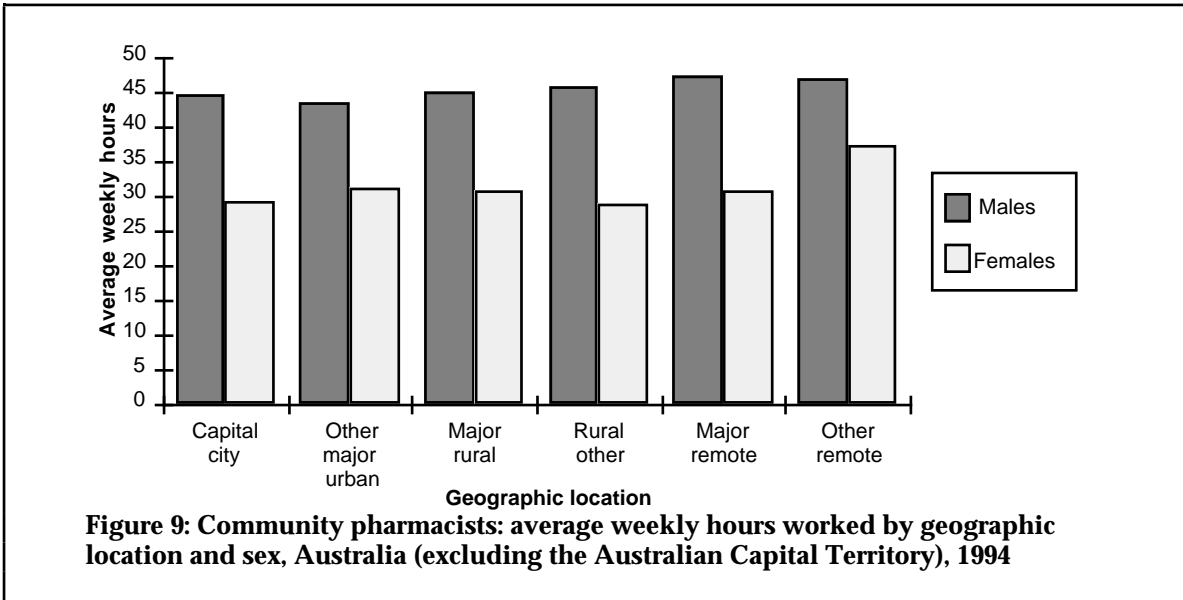
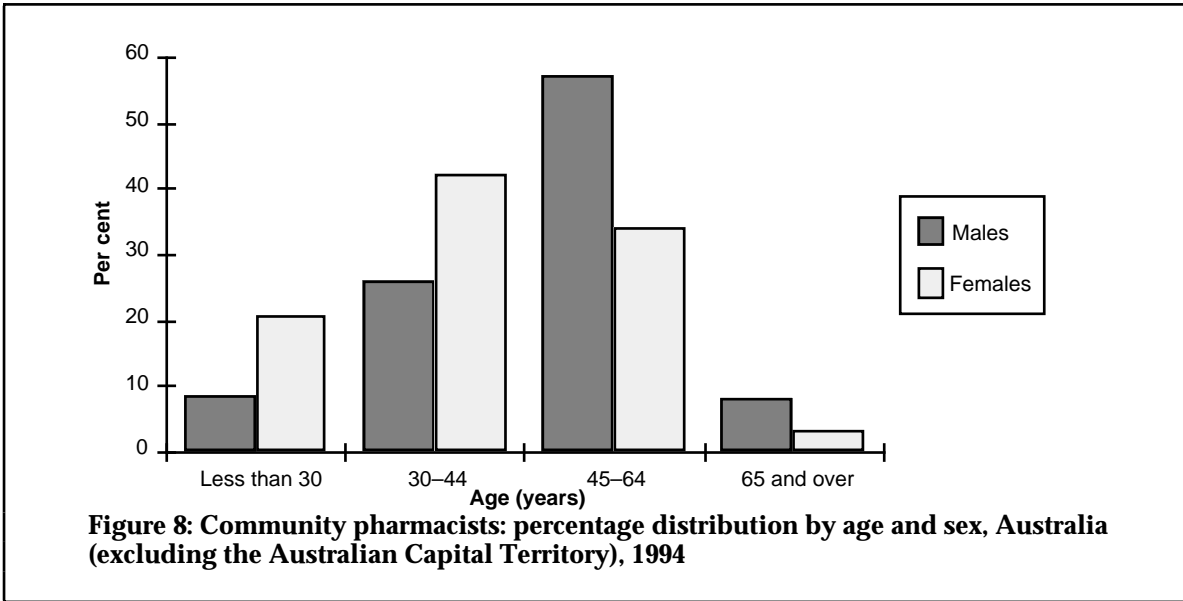


Table 9: Community pharmacists: classification of main job, sex and States and Territories, 1994

Classification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Sole proprietor	930	682	500	304	143	84	n.a.	7	2,650
Partner-proprietor	566	432	253	135	134	39	n.a.	3	1,563
Pharmacist-in-charge	400	221	205	102	110	9	n.a.	10	1,058
Permanent assistant	87	100	57	12	15	6	n.a.	5	283
Reliever, regular location	177	89	54	26	43	12	n.a.	0	400
Reliever, various locations	189	88	104	40	58	13	n.a.	2	493
Total	2,349	1,612	1,173	619	503	163	n.a.	27	6,446
Females									
Sole proprietor	187	93	83	40	21	13	n.a.	5	443
Partner-proprietor	235	140	85	25	25	16	n.a.	2	529
Pharmacist-in-charge	387	226	194	99	95	25	n.a.	4	1,030
Permanent assistant	158	210	102	33	24	7	n.a.	0	535
Reliever, regular location	405	309	157	109	66	27	n.a.	2	1,074
Reliever, various locations	157	87	90	37	43	25	n.a.	4	443
Total	1,530	1,065	712	343	275	113	n.a.	16	4,054
Persons									
Sole proprietor	1,117	775	583	343	165	97	32	12	3,124
Partner-proprietor	801	573	339	160	159	55	27	5	2,118
Pharmacist-in-charge	787	447	399	201	206	35	24	14	2,112
Permanent assistant	246	311	160	45	39	13	18	5	836
Reliever, regular location	582	398	211	135	109	38	27	2	1,501
Reliever, various locations	346	174	194	77	101	38	11	5	948
Total	3,879	2,677	1,885	962	778	276	139	43	10,639
(per cent)									
Sole proprietor	28.8	29.0	30.9	35.7	21.2	35.2	22.9	28.1	29.4
Partner-proprietor	20.7	21.4	18.0	16.6	20.5	19.9	19.3	12.0	19.9
Pharmacist-in-charge	20.3	16.7	21.2	20.9	26.4	12.6	17.4	31.8	19.8
Permanent assistant	6.3	11.6	8.5	4.7	5.0	4.6	12.8	11.8	7.9
Reliever, regular location	15.0	14.8	11.2	14.0	14.0	13.9	19.3	4.1	14.1
Reliever, various locations	8.9	6.5	10.3	8.0	12.9	13.9	8.3	12.2	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(females as a percentage of persons)									
Sole proprietor	16.7	12.0	14.3	11.5	13.0	13.1	n.a.	44.1	14.3
Partner-proprietor	29.4	24.5	25.2	15.7	15.8	29.4	n.a.	34.5	25.3
Pharmacist-in-charge	49.2	50.5	48.6	49.2	46.4	73.0	n.a.	26.0	49.3
Permanent assistant	64.4	67.7	64.1	72.9	61.5	54.1	n.a.	0.0	65.4
Reliever, regular location	69.6	77.6	74.5	80.8	60.7	69.3	n.a.	100.0	72.9
Reliever, various locations	45.5	49.8	46.4	48.1	42.7	66.3	n.a.	67.8	47.4
Total	39.4	39.8	37.8	35.7	35.3	40.9	n.a.	37.2	38.6

Table 10: Community pharmacists: classification of main job, full-time and part-time status, age and sex, Australia^(a), 1994

Sex/classification	Age (years)				Total	% total
	Less than 30	30-44	45-64	65 and over		
Full time						
Males						
Sole proprietor	38	661	1,687	120	2,506	47.3
Partner-proprietor	77	473	745	62	1,357	25.6
Pharmacist-in-charge	270	300	340	29	939	17.7
Permanent assistant	79	57	89	5	230	4.3
Reliever, regular location	14	34	35	1	84	1.6
Reliever, various locations	14	39	111	22	186	3.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>1,564</i>	<i>3,007</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>5,302</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Sole proprietor	21	158	186	14	379	21.4
Partner-proprietor	17	73	98	7	195	11.0
Pharmacist-in-charge	385	213	104	3	705	39.8
Permanent assistant	188	64	36	3	289	16.3
Reliever, regular location	37	38	30	2	108	6.1
Reliever, various locations	22	35	35	3	95	5.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Part time						
Males						
Sole proprietor	0	20	106	18	143	12.5
Partner-proprietor	3	22	133	48	206	18.0
Pharmacist-in-charge	15	19	69	17	119	10.4
Permanent assistant	2	2	32	16	53	4.6
Reliever, regular location	13	29	172	103	316	27.7
Reliever, various locations	13	28	172	94	307	26.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>1,144</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Sole proprietor	0	34	29	1	64	2.8
Partner-proprietor	10	156	162	6	334	14.6
Pharmacist-in-charge	51	176	94	4	325	14.2
Permanent assistant	17	130	85	14	246	10.8
Reliever, regular location	65	497	357	47	967	42.3
Reliever, various locations	27	142	160	20	349	15.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>1,135</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>2,284</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total						
Males						
Sole proprietor	38	681	1,793	138	2,650	41.1
Partner-proprietor	80	495	878	110	1,563	24.2
Pharmacist-in-charge	284	319	409	45	1,058	16.4
Permanent assistant	81	59	122	21	283	4.4
Reliever, regular location	26	63	207	104	400	6.2
Reliever, various locations	27	67	283	115	493	7.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>1,684</i>	<i>3,692</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>6,446</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Sole proprietor	21	192	214	15	443	10.9
Partner-proprietor	27	229	260	13	529	13.1
Pharmacist-in-charge	436	389	198	6	1,030	25.4
Permanent assistant	205	194	120	16	535	13.2
Reliever, regular location	103	535	387	50	1,074	26.5
Reliever, various locations	49	177	195	23	443	10.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>1,716</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>4,054</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 11: Community pharmacists: age, sex and States and Territories, 1994

Age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Less than 30	187	138	101	59	32	15	n.a.	4	537
30–44	486	472	282	226	149	58	n.a.	10	1,684
45–64	1,432	892	687	315	278	76	n.a.	11	3,692
65 and over	245	109	103	18	44	13	n.a.	2	534
Total	2,350	1,611	1,173	618	503	162	n.a.	27	6,446
Females									
Less than 30	289	194	155	115	58	27	n.a.	2	839
30–44	581	451	324	163	136	52	n.a.	9	1,716
45–64	612	384	205	58	76	35	n.a.	5	1,375
65 and over	49	36	28	6	5	0	n.a.	0	124
Total	1,531	1,065	712	342	275	114	n.a.	16	4,054
Persons									
Less than 30	476	332	256	174	90	42	n.a.	6	1,376
30–44	1,067	923	606	389	285	110	n.a.	19	3,400
45–64	2,044	1,276	892	373	354	111	n.a.	16	5,067
65 and over	294	145	131	24	49	13	n.a.	2	658
Total	3,879	2,677	1,885	962	778	276	n.a.	43	10,500
(per cent)									
Less than 30	12.3	12.4	13.6	18.1	11.6	15.2	n.a.	14.0	13.1
30–44	27.5	34.5	32.1	40.4	36.6	39.9	n.a.	44.2	32.4
45–64	52.7	47.7	47.3	38.8	45.5	40.2	n.a.	37.2	48.3
65 and over	7.6	5.4	6.9	2.5	6.3	4.7	n.a.	4.7	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0
(females as a percentage of persons)									
Less than 30	60.7	58.4	60.5	66.1	64.4	64.3	n.a.	33.3	61.0
30–44	54.5	48.9	53.5	41.9	47.7	47.3	n.a.	47.4	50.5
45–64	29.9	30.1	23.0	15.5	21.5	31.5	n.a.	31.3	27.1
65 and over	16.7	24.8	21.4	25.0	10.2	0.0	n.a.	0.0	18.8
Total	39.5	39.8	37.8	35.6	35.3	41.3	n.a.	37.2	38.6

Table 12: Community pharmacists: hours worked, geographic location and sex, Australia^(a), 1994

Hours worked per week	Geographic location						Total
	Capital city	Other major urban	Major rural	Rural other	Major remote	Other remote	
Males							
1-9	118	35	33	23	1	2	212
10-19	182	36	39	25	1	1	284
20-29	240	49	50	23	3	3	367
30-34	191	27	26	15	1	0	260
35-39	299	41	56	29	4	1	430
40-49	1,427	207	267	211	20	27	2,158
50-59	1,189	211	301	236	14	21	1,972
60 and over	511	74	90	66	11	8	761
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,157</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>6,446</i>
<i>Average weekly hours</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>44.6</i>
Females							
1-9	344	26	55	54	4	7	491
10-19	520	58	77	65	11	0	731
20-29	529	58	71	45	3	4	709
30-34	241	32	36	29	3	0	340
35-39	303	25	43	24	1	5	401
40-49	665	76	108	78	13	14	954
50-59	215	33	56	28	4	8	344
60 and over	55	6	12	8	1	1	83
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,873</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>4,054</i>
<i>Average weekly hours</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>29.7</i>
Persons							
1-9	462	61	88	77	5	9	702
10-19	702	94	116	90	13	1	1,016
20-29	769	107	121	68	5	7	1,077
30-34	432	59	62	44	4	0	600
35-39	602	66	98	54	5	6	831
40-49	2,092	283	374	289	33	41	3,112
50-59	1,404	244	357	265	18	29	2,316
60 and over	566	81	101	74	13	9	844
Total	7,030	994	1,317	960	96	102	10,500
Average weekly hours	38.3	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.5	43.1	38.8
(per cent)							
1-9	6.6	6.2	6.7	8.0	5.5	8.9	6.7
10-19	10.0	9.4	8.8	9.4	13.4	1.4	9.7
20-29	10.9	10.8	9.2	7.1	5.5	6.5	10.3
30-34	6.1	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.0	0.0	5.7
35-39	8.6	6.6	7.5	5.6	5.3	6.1	7.9
40-49	29.8	28.4	28.4	30.1	34.7	40.2	29.6
50-59	20.0	24.5	27.1	27.6	18.3	28.2	22.1
60 and over	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.7	13.2	8.7	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 13: Community pharmacists: year of initial qualification and States and Territories, 1994

Year of initial qualification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Pre 1940	27	n.a.	13	3	2	3	n.a.	n.a.	49
1940–49	76	n.a.	51	8	25	5	n.a.	n.a.	164
1950–59	829	n.a.	312	102	151	34	n.a.	n.a.	1,427
1960–69	1,074	n.a.	533	211	182	61	n.a.	n.a.	2,061
1970–79	772	n.a.	403	227	171	80	n.a.	n.a.	1,654
1980–89	836	n.a.	463	246	189	66	n.a.	n.a.	1,800
1990 and later	263	n.a.	94	87	35	12	n.a.	n.a.	490
Not stated	0	2,677	16	80	22	15	139	43	2,993
Total	3,879	2,677	1,885	962	778	276	139	43	10,639
(per cent)									
Pre 1940	0.7	n.a.	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	0.6
1940–49	2.0	n.a.	2.7	0.9	3.3	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	2.1
1950–59	21.4	n.a.	16.7	11.5	20.0	12.9	n.a.	n.a.	18.7
1960–69	27.7	n.a.	28.5	23.9	24.1	23.2	n.a.	n.a.	27.0
1970–79	19.9	n.a.	21.6	25.7	22.6	30.8	n.a.	n.a.	21.6
1980–89	21.6	n.a.	24.8	27.9	25.0	25.4	n.a.	n.a.	23.5
1990 and later	6.8	n.a.	5.0	9.8	4.6	4.5	n.a.	n.a.	6.4
Total	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	100.0

Note: Percentages have been calculated excluding 'not stated'.

Table 14: Community pharmacists: practice location and States and Territories, 1994

Practice location	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Mall complex	721	330	429	330	195	37	56	23	2,121
Non-mall shopping centre	3,026	2,267	1,271	525	554	232	82	20	7,976
Medical centre	128	74	173	101	28	7	0	0	512
Other	4	5	12	7	1	0	1	0	30
Total	3,879	2,677	1,885	962	778	276	139	43	10,639
(per cent)									
Mall complex	18.6	12.3	22.8	34.3	25.0	13.2	40.2	54.2	19.9
Non-mall shopping centre	78.0	84.7	67.4	54.5	71.2	84.1	58.9	45.8	75.0
Medical centre	3.3	2.8	9.2	10.5	3.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15: Community pharmacists: practice location, classification of main job and sex, Australia^(a), 1994

Classification	Practice location				Total
	Mall complex	Non-mall shopping centre	Medical centre	Other	
Males					
Sole proprietor	427	2,103	115	5	2,650
Proprietor-partner	341	1,152	64	5	1,563
Pharmacist-in-charge	264	705	84	4	1,058
Permanent assistant	58	214	9	3	283
Reliever, regular location	70	315	15	0	400
Reliever, various locations	80	400	13	0	493
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,241</i>	<i>4,889</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>6,446</i>
Females					
Sole proprietor	65	356	20	1	443
Proprietor-partner	91	416	21	1	529
Pharmacist-in-charge	273	662	91	4	1,030
Permanent assistant	129	382	21	4	535
Reliever, regular location	196	828	50	1	1,074
Reliever, various locations	65	371	6	1	443
<i>Total</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>3,014</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>4,054</i>
Persons					
Sole proprietor	492	2,459	135	6	3,092
Proprietor-partner	432	1,568	85	6	2,092
Pharmacist-in-charge	537	1,367	176	7	2,087
Permanent assistant	187	596	30	6	818
Reliever, regular location	266	1,142	65	1	1,474
Reliever, various locations	145	771	19	1	936
Total	2,059	7,903	509	29	10,500
(per cent)					
Sole proprietor	23.9	31.1	26.4	21.9	29.5
Proprietor-partner	21.0	19.8	16.7	21.8	19.9
Pharmacist-in-charge	26.1	17.3	34.5	25.8	19.9
Permanent assistant	9.1	7.5	5.8	21.6	7.8
Reliever, regular location	12.9	14.5	12.8	4.3	14.0
Reliever, various locations	7.0	9.8	3.7	4.5	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(females as a percentage of persons)					
Sole proprietor	13.3	14.5	14.9	19.9	14.3
Proprietor-partner	21.0	26.5	24.8	19.8	25.3
Pharmacist-in-charge	50.8	48.4	52.0	49.9	49.3
Permanent assistant	68.9	64.1	70.5	59.6	65.4
Reliever, regular location	73.6	72.5	76.5	100.0	72.9
Reliever, various locations	44.7	48.1	34.0	100.0	47.4
Total	39.7	38.1	41.2	43.3	38.6

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 16: Community pharmacists: practice location, full-time and part-time status, age and sex, Australia^(a), 1994

Sex/practice location	Age (years)				Total	% total
	Less than 30	30-44	45-64	65 and over		
Full time						
Males						
Mall complex	132	368	515	28	1,043	24.5
Non-mall shopping centre	315	1,097	2,372	205	3,989	93.7
Medical centre	41	96	112	5	254	6.0
Other	4	2	7	1	15	0.3
Total	492	1,195	2,492	211	4,258	100.0
Females						
Mall complex	214	120	90	0	424	31.5
Non-mall shopping centre	404	419	368	32	1,222	90.8
Medical centre	46	39	30	0	115	8.6
Other	6	2	0	0	9	0.6
Total	670	461	398	32	1,346	100.0
Part time						
Males						
Mall complex	8	20	124	58	209	22.4
Non-mall shopping centre	32	91	530	235	888	94.9
Medical centre	6	8	31	2	46	4.9
Other	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Total	45	120	685	295	935	100.0
Females						
Mall complex	36	226	123	10	395	20.9
Non-mall shopping centre	125	854	729	82	1,791	94.8
Medical centre	9	52	34	0	95	5.0
Other	0	2	1	0	4	0.2
Total	170	1,135	887	92	1,889	100.0
Total						
Males						
Mall complex	140	388	639	86	1,253	19.4
Non-mall shopping centre	347	1,188	2,902	441	4,877	75.7
Medical centre	47	104	143	6	300	4.7
Other	4	4	7	1	16	0.2
Total	537	1,684	3,692	534	6,446	100.0
Females						
Mall complex	250	346	213	10	819	20.2
Non-mall shopping centre	529	1,273	1,097	114	3,013	74.3
Medical centre	55	91	64	0	210	5.2
Other	6	5	1	0	12	0.3
Total	839	1,716	1,375	124	4,054	100.0
(females as a percentage of persons)						
Full time						
Mall complex	61.9	24.6	14.9	0.0	28.9	56.2
Non-mall shopping centre	56.2	27.6	13.4	13.5	23.5	49.2
Medical centre	52.8	29.1	21.1	0.0	31.2	58.9
Other	62.4	49.7	0.0	0.0	36.9	64.9
Total	57.7	27.8	13.8	13.1	24.0	50.0
Part time						
Mall complex	81.6	92.0	49.9	14.8	65.4	48.3
Non-mall shopping centre	79.8	90.4	57.9	25.9	66.8	50.0
Medical centre	62.1	86.5	52.2	0.0	67.3	50.4
Other	..	66.3	100.0	..	75.0	59.7
Total	79.0	90.4	56.4	23.8	66.9	50.0

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

6 Hospital and clinic pharmacists

This section presents data for pharmacists employed as hospital (and clinic) pharmacists in their main job. The features of hospital pharmacists include:

- There were an estimated 1,973 hospital pharmacists working in Australia in 1994, 14.8% of all employed pharmacists. Over two-thirds (67.3%) of these were female (excluding the Australian Capital Territory). This proportion varied across States and Territories from 54.8% in Western Australia to 74.0% in New South Wales.
- Most male hospital pharmacists were employed as directors (32.6%) and staff pharmacists (21.7%) and senior pharmacists (20.8%), and most females were staff pharmacists (33.3%) and specialist pharmacists (31.3%). An estimated 80.8% and 75.9% of all specialist and staff pharmacists respectively were female, but only 40.0% of all directors were female.
- 45.9% of female hospital pharmacists were aged between 30 and 44 years whereas 47.7% of males were aged between 45 and 64 years.
- 31.3% of female hospital pharmacists worked part-time, compared with 6.3% of males. Females were more likely to work part-time between the ages of 30 and 44 years, with 40.6% of females in this age group working part-time hours.
- Females working as staff pharmacists were more likely to work part-time with 43.0% of female staff pharmacists working part-time compared with 9.4% of female directors and 9.5% of female deputy directors.
- Hospital pharmacists worked an average of 36.8 hours per week (40.7 hours for males and 34.8 hours for females). Hours worked were similar across all geographic locations with the exception of other remote areas where males and females averaged shorter hours (23.5 and 28.5 hours respectively).
- Almost all (89.6%) hospital pharmacists were working in the public sector and, of those, 89.5% were working in a public hospital (excluding psychiatric hospitals).
- 76.4% of hospital pharmacists worked in a capital city and 3.9% worked in other rural and remote areas. In comparison, 63.2% of the population lived in capital cities and 16.1% lived in other rural and remote areas.

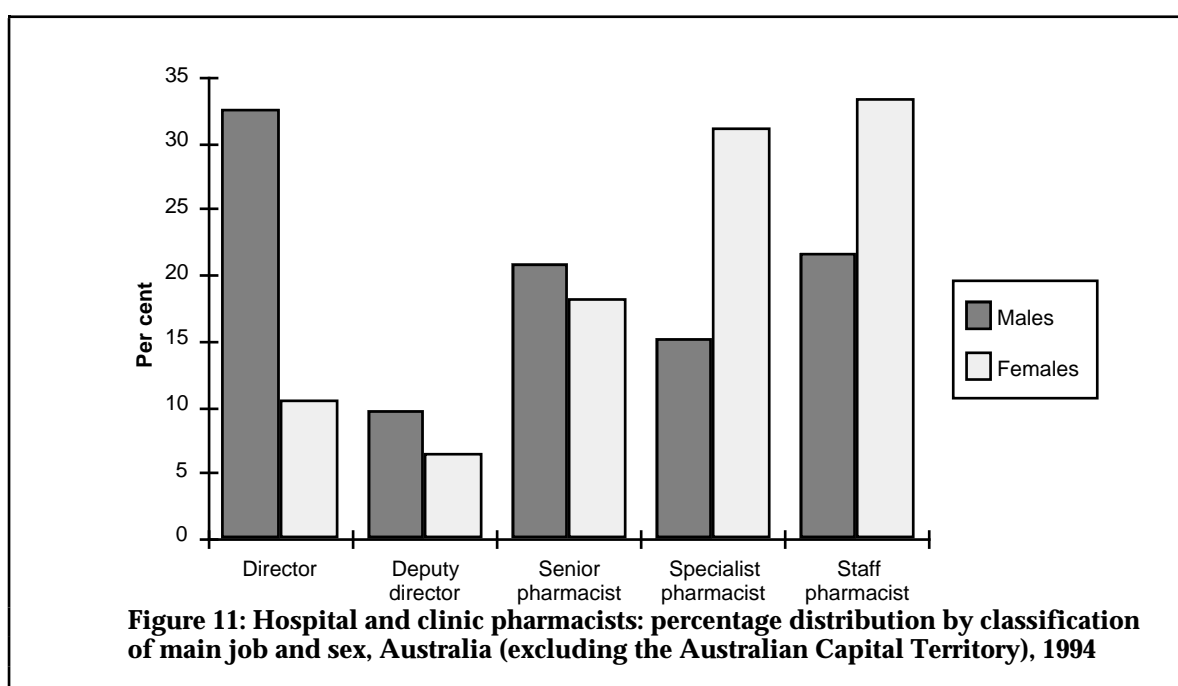


Table 17: Hospital and clinic pharmacists: classification of main job, sex and States and Territories, 1994

Classification	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Director	47	81	29	27	15	5	n.a.	3	207
Deputy director	10	35	5	4	5	2	n.a.	0	61
Senior pharmacist	18	32	16	30	26	4	n.a.	6	132
Specialist pharmacist	31	31	17	18	..	0	n.a.	..	97
Staff pharmacist	36	14	54	8	20	6	n.a.	0	138
Total	143	192	121	87	66	16	n.a.	9	635
Females									
Director	68	37	13	9	4	1	n.a.	6	138
Deputy director	15	53	4	4	6	1	n.a.	2	84
Senior pharmacist	53	112	21	23	24	3	n.a.	2	239
Specialist pharmacist	105	240	27	32	..	3	n.a.	..	408
Staff pharmacist	166	19	132	38	48	28	n.a.	4	435
Total	408	460	197	106	82	37	n.a.	13	1,304
Persons									
Director	116	118	42	36	19	6	3	9	347
Deputy director	25	87	9	8	11	3	3	2	148
Senior pharmacist	72	144	36	54	50	7	4	8	374
Specialist pharmacist	137	271	44	50	..	3	17	..	521
Staff pharmacist	202	33	187	46	68	33	9	4	582
Total	551	652	318	194	149	53	35	22	1,973
(per cent)									
Director	21.0	18.1	13.2	18.6	12.6	11.0	7.4	38.9	17.6
Deputy director	4.6	13.4	2.8	3.9	7.6	6.6	7.4	8.3	7.5
Senior pharmacist	13.0	22.0	11.4	27.6	33.9	13.1	11.1	36.1	19.0
Specialist pharmacist	24.8	41.5	13.8	26.0	..	6.5	48.1	..	26.4
Staff pharmacist	36.6	5.1	58.8	23.8	45.9	62.9	25.9	16.7	29.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(females as a percentage of persons)									
Director	59.1	31.6	32.1	24.0	20.3	19.7	n.a.	64.3	40.1
Deputy director	59.2	60.4	41.5	48.6	56.0	33.0	n.a.	100.0	57.9
Senior pharmacist	74.3	77.7	57.2	43.9	47.9	49.6	n.a.	23.1	64.4
Specialist pharmacist	77.2	88.7	61.5	63.7	..	100.0	n.a.	..	80.8
Staff pharmacist	82.2	57.8	70.8	83.0	70.7	82.5	n.a.	100.0	75.9
Total	74.0	70.6	62.1	54.8	55.5	69.2	n.a.	58.3	67.3

Note: The questionnaires for South Australia and the Northern Territory did not include 'Specialist pharmacist' as an option for classification of main job.

Table 18: Hospital and clinic pharmacists: classification of main job, full-time and part-time status, age and sex, Australia^(a), 1994

Sex/classification	Age (years)				Total	% total
	Less than 30	30-44	45-64	65 and over		
Full time						
Males						
Director	2	72	125	4	203	34.1
Deputy director	2	35	20	0	57	9.6
Senior pharmacist	11	60	51	0	123	20.6
Specialist pharmacist	27	27	33	3	89	15.0
Staff pharmacist	30	36	52	4	123	20.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Director	7	58	57	2	125	13.9
Deputy director	13	45	19	0	76	8.5
Senior pharmacist	46	99	42	0	187	20.8
Specialist pharmacist	143	71	46	0	260	29.0
Staff pharmacist	111	83	54	0	248	27.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Part time						
Males						
Director	0	0	2	2	4	9.7
Deputy director	0	0	4	0	4	9.6
Senior pharmacist	0	1	5	3	9	23.2
Specialist pharmacist	0	0	6	1	8	19.4
Staff pharmacist	2	4	5	4	15	38.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Director	1	7	5	0	13	3.3
Deputy director	0	2	5	0	8	1.9
Senior pharmacist	4	35	14	0	52	12.8
Specialist pharmacist	7	86	53	1	148	36.3
Staff pharmacist	10	112	65	0	187	45.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total						
Males						
Director	2	72	127	6	207	32.6
Deputy director	2	35	24	0	61	9.6
Senior pharmacist	11	62	56	3	132	20.8
Specialist pharmacist	27	27	39	4	97	15.3
Staff pharmacist	33	40	57	8	138	21.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Director	9	65	62	2	138	10.6
Deputy director	13	47	24	0	84	6.4
Senior pharmacist	50	133	56	0	239	18.3
Specialist pharmacist	151	157	99	1	408	31.3
Staff pharmacist	121	195	119	0	435	33.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1,304</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons						
Director	11	137	189	8	344	17.8
Deputy director	15	82	48	0	145	7.5
Senior pharmacist	61	195	112	3	370	19.1
Specialist pharmacist	178	184	138	5	505	26.1
Staff pharmacist	154	235	176	8	573	29.6
Total	419	833	662	24	1,938	100.0

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 19: Hospital and clinic pharmacists: classification of main job, full-time and part-time status and industry, Australia^(a), 1994

Industry	Classification of main job					Total
	Director	Deputy director	Senior pharmacist	Specialist pharmacist	Staff pharmacist	
	Full time					
Community pharmacy	5	0	2	3	0	10
Public sector						
Hospital (excl. psych. hospital)	246	117	247	296	297	1,204
Psychiatric hospital	22	3	12	24	20	81
Nursing home	9	0	4	2	1	17
Government department	4	0	6	0	4	13
Defence forces	1	0	1	0	12	15
Other	4	0	3	0	3	9
Total public sector	286	120	274	323	337	1,339
Private sector						
Hospital (excl. psych. hospital)	33	14	31	23	31	132
Psychiatric hospital	1	0	1	0	1	4
Other	1	0	1	0	1	4
Total private sector	0	0	0	0	0	140
Not stated	35	14	34	23	34	0
Total	327	134	309	349	371	1,489
	Part time					
Community pharmacy	0	0	0	0	3	3
Public sector						
Hospital (excl. psych. hospital)	13	8	49	132	148	351
Psychiatric hospital	3	0	1	8	13	25
Nursing home	0	0	0	4	1	5
Government department	0	3	1	0	1	6
Defence forces	0	0	1	0	1	3
Other	0	0	0	2	7	8
Total public sector	16	11	52	146	171	397
Private sector						
Hospital (excl. psych. hospital)	0	0	7	10	20	37
Psychiatric hospital	0	0	0	0	4	4
Other	1	0	2	0	3	7
Total private sector	1	0	9	10	28	48
Total	17	11	61	156	202	448
	Total					
Community pharmacy	5	0	2	3	3	13
Public sector						
Hospital (excl. psych. hospital)	259	125	296	429	445	1,554
Psychiatric hospital	24	3	14	32	33	106
Nursing home	9	0	4	6	3	22
Government department	4	3	7	0	5	19
Defence forces	1	0	3	0	13	17
Other	4	0	3	2	9	17
Total public sector	302	131	326	469	508	1,736
Private sector						
Hospital (excl. psych. hospital)	33	14	38	33	52	169
Psychiatric hospital	1	0	1	0	5	8
Other	3	0	3	0	5	11
Total private sector	37	14	43	33	62	188
Total	344	145	370	505	573	1,938

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 20: Hospital and clinic pharmacists: hours worked, geographic location and sex, Australia^(a), 1994

Hours worked per week	Geographic location						Total
	Capital city	Other major urban	Major rural	Rural other	Major remote	Other remote	
Males							
1-9	6	0	0	0	0	2	8
10-19	6	0	4	1	0	0	11
20-29	9	1	1	0	0	0	11
30-34	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
35-39	135	22	37	8	2	1	205
40-49	217	29	50	9	8	0	313
50-59	47	5	4	1	0	0	57
60 and over	15	3	1	0	0	0	19
<i>Total</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>635</i>
<i>Average weekly hours</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>40.7</i>
Females							
1-9	30	5	3	0	0	0	38
10-19	98	9	14	3	0	1	125
20-29	138	12	24	7	1	0	182
30-34	46	14	0	1	1	0	62
35-39	252	28	29	8	3	0	320
40-49	415	35	45	9	5	3	512
50-59	46	5	1	0	0	0	52
60 and over	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,037</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1,304</i>
<i>Average weekly hours</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>34.8</i>
Persons							
1-9	36	5	3	0	0	2	46
10-19	104	9	18	4	0	1	136
20-29	146	13	25	7	1	0	193
30-34	57	14	0	1	1	0	73
35-39	387	50	66	16	5	1	525
40-49	631	64	95	19	13	3	825
50-59	93	10	5	1	0	0	109
60 and over	28	3	1	0	0	0	32
Total	1,482	168	213	48	21	7	1,939
Average weekly hours	37.0	36.6	36.0	34.9	38.8	26.0	36.8
(per cent)							
1-9	2.4	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	26.5	2.3
10-19	7.0	5.3	8.5	8.1	0.0	18.1	7.0
20-29	9.9	8.0	11.6	14.7	6.5	0.0	10.0
30-34	3.8	8.3	0.0	2.8	6.1	0.0	3.8
35-39	26.1	29.6	30.9	33.2	25.0	18.7	27.1
40-49	42.6	38.1	44.8	38.5	62.4	36.7	42.5
50-59	6.3	6.0	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.6
60 and over	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excluding the Australian Capital Territory.

7 Entrants to the pharmacy labour force

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare obtains data from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs on the number of pharmacists who arrive and leave Australia for the purpose of education and employment.

In 1994, 89 Australian citizen or permanent resident pharmacists left Australia for 12 months or more to take up employment overseas, and 6 left for the purpose of education. During the same period, 10 pharmacists who were citizens of foreign countries arrived in Australia for 12 months or more to take up employment and 10 arrived for education purposes.

Data on the number of students who enrolled in or completed courses in pharmacy were obtained from the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

The number of students completing Bachelor degree courses in pharmacy has remained relatively steady over the last six years, with a low of 383 completions in 1992 and a high of 422 completions in 1993. In 1994, 404 pharmacy students completed Bachelor degrees with 258 (63.9%) being female. This proportion increased 1.3 percentage points in 1994 after decreasing in each of the previous two years.

Overseas students who were not permanent residents of Australia accounted for 12.8% of students completing pharmacy courses.

In 1994, there were 1,901 students enrolled in pharmacy courses. Of these

- 60.8% were female;
- 14.1% were overseas students; and
- 81.9% were enrolled as full-time students.

Of the 1,633 Australian citizen or permanent resident pharmacy students, 58.8% were born in Australia. The largest overseas-born group was from Vietnam with 246 (15.1%) students, followed by Hong Kong with 79 (4.8%) students.

The number of Australian citizen or permanent resident pharmacy students per 100,000 population was 9.2 in 1994. The number by source of geographic area of residence ranged from 12.2 per 100,000 population in capital cities to only 1.1 in remote areas.

An estimated 85.0% of Australian citizen or permanent resident pharmacy students originated from a capital city whereas only 63.2% of the population lived in capital cities in 1994. In comparison, only 9.8% of pharmacy students were from rural areas which represented 24.5% of the population.

Male pharmacy students were more likely to have come from a capital city than female students (88.0% compared with 83.0%), and female students were more likely to have come from a rural area than male students (11.3% compared with 7.7%).

Table 21: Total long-term movement of pharmacists to and from Australia, 1992 to 1994

Purpose of visit	1992	1993	1994
Employment			
Arrivals of foreign residents	12	8	10
Departures of Australian residents	127	127	89
Education			
Arrivals of foreign residents	9	16	10
Departures of Australian residents	4	3	6

Note: Long-term means 12 months or longer.

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 22: Students completing pharmacy courses: type of course and year of completion, Australia, 1989 to 1994

Course type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Bachelor	404	389	388	383	422	404
Number of females	272	220	259	246	264	258
% female	67.3	56.6	66.8	64.2	62.6	63.9
Postgraduate						
Diploma/certificate	4	21	9	25	30	34
Masters qualifying	5	5	7	6	3	2
Masters	11	11	4	8	11	9
PhD	5	12	7	10	13	12
Total	429	438	415	432	479	461
Number of females	286	244	274	278	301	295
% female	66.7	55.7	66.0	64.4	62.8	64.0

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

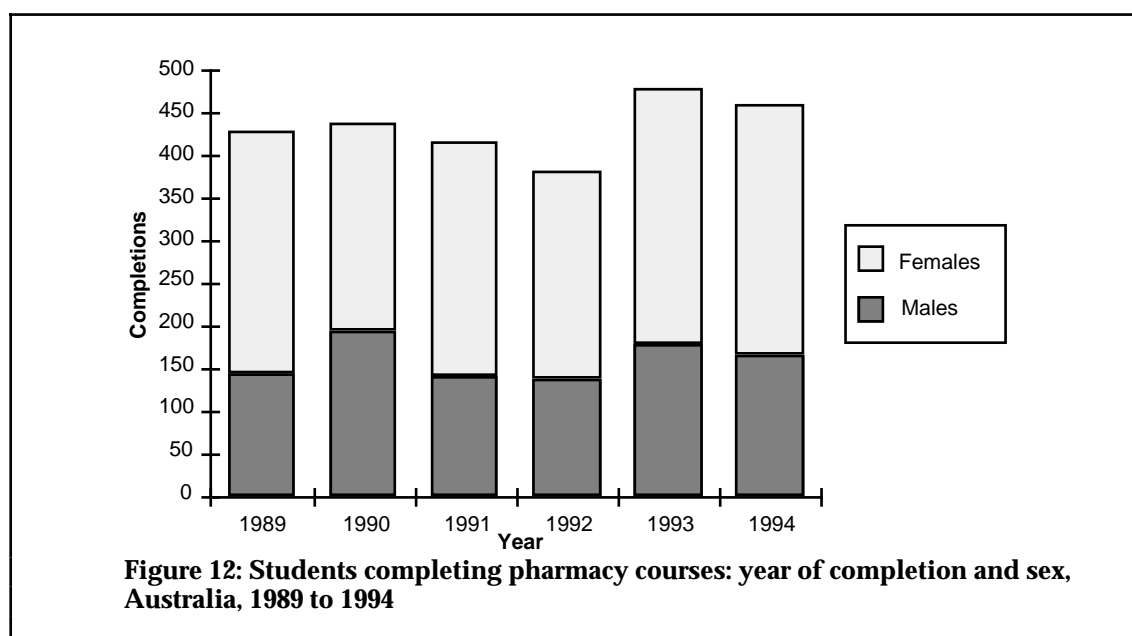


Table 23: Students completing pharmacy courses: type of course and sex, Australia, 1994

Course type	Males	Females	Total	% female
Bachelor	146	258	404	63.9
Postgraduate				
Diploma/certificate	8	26	34	76.5
Masters qualifying	1	1	2	50.0
Masters	4	5	9	55.6
PhD	7	5	12	41.7
Total	166	295	461	64.0

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 24: Students completing pharmacy courses: residency and sex, Australia, 1994

Residency	Males	Females	Total	% of total
Australian permanent resident students	148	254	402	87.2
Overseas students	18	41	59	12.8
Total	166	295	461	100.0

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 25: Students completing pharmacy courses: institution and sex, Australia, 1994

Institution	Males	Females	Total	% of total
University of Sydney	49	82	131	28.4
Victorian College of Pharmacy (Monash)	40	83	123	26.7
University of Queensland	35	59	94	20.4
Curtin University	33	27	60	13.0
University of South Australia	9	21	30	6.5
University of Tasmania	6	17	23	5.0
Total	172	289	461	100.0

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 26: Students enrolled in pharmacy courses: type of course and sex, Australia, 1994

Course type	Males	Females	Persons	% female
Bachelor	659	1,029	1,688	61.0
Postgraduate				
Diploma/certificate	15	38	53	71.7
Masters qualifying	5	15	20	75.0
Masters	18	31	49	63.3
PhD	48	43	91	47.3
Total	745	1,156	1,901	60.8

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 27: Students enrolled in pharmacy courses: residency and sex, Australia, 1994

Residency	Males	Females	Persons	% female
Australian permanent resident students	658	975	1,633	59.7
Overseas students	87	181	268	67.5
Total	745	1,156	1,901	60.8

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 28: Students enrolled in pharmacy courses: type of enrolment and sex, Australia, 1994

Type of enrolment	Males	Females	Persons	% of total
Part time	150	195	345	18.1
Full time	595	961	1,556	81.9
Total	745	1,156	1,901	100.0

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 29: Students enrolled in pharmacy courses: institution and sex, Australia, 1994

Institution	Males	Females	Persons	% of total
University of Sydney	223	344	567	29.8
Victorian College of Pharmacy (Monash)	177	293	470	24.7
Curtin University	136	190	326	17.1
University of Queensland	126	163	289	15.2
University of South Australia	62	93	155	8.2
University of Tasmania	21	73	94	4.9
Total	745	1,156	1,901	100.0

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 30: Australian citizen or permanent resident pharmacy students: country of birth and sex, Australia, 1994

Country of birth	Males	Females	Total	% of total
Australia	391	570	961	58.8
New Zealand	3	2	5	0.3
Other Oceania	6	8	14	0.9
Vietnam	92	154	246	15.1
Hong Kong	29	50	79	4.8
Malaysia	17	29	46	2.8
China/Taiwan	12	20	32	2.0
Kampuchea	7	11	18	1.1
South Korea	6	10	16	1.0
Other Asia	20	25	45	2.8
Lebanon	11	8	19	1.2
Iran	4	12	16	1.0
Other Middle East/Africa	24	19	43	2.6
UK/Ireland	10	19	29	1.8
Other Europe/Russian Federation	18	23	41	2.5
North/South America	3	6	9	0.6
Not stated	5	9	14	0.9
Total	658	975	1,633	100.0

Source: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data.

Table 31: Australian citizen or permanent resident pharmacy students: source geographic area of residence per 100,000 population, Australia, 1994

	Source geographic area of residence						Total
	Capital city	Other major urban	Major rural	Rural other	Remote	Not stated/overseas	
Male students							
Number	572	27	28	22	1	8	658
Per cent	88.0	4.2	4.3	3.4	0.2	..	100.0
Female students							
Number	803	51	47	62	5	7	975
Per cent	83.0	5.3	4.9	6.4	0.5	..	100.0
All students							
Number	1,375	78	75	84	6	15	1,633
Per cent	85.0	4.8	4.6	5.2	0.4	..	100.0
Population ('000)(a)	11,272.0	1,629.8	2,051.2	2,325.2	557.1	..	17,835.7
Per cent	63.2	9.1	11.5	13.0	3.1	..	100.0
Number of students per 100,000 population	12.2	4.8	3.7	3.6	1.1	..	9.2

(a) Estimated resident population as at 30 June 1994. Total population includes 458 people in 'other offshore areas'.

Note: Calculations of percentages exclude 'not stated/overseas'.

Sources: Department of Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, unpublished data; Department of Health and Family Services.

8 Restructuring of the community pharmacy industry

During the 1980s there were increasing concerns about an oversupply of pharmacists in urban areas. In 1990 the Pharmacy Guild entered into an agreement with the Commonwealth Government to encourage a target of 1,000 suburban pharmacies to exit the industry. This agreement included assistance in redundancies and by July 1995 there were 630 closures and 64 amalgamations at a cost of \$42 million and \$4 million respectively. During this time, 365 applications for approval of new pharmacies were received by the Pharmacy Restructuring Authority and only 72 were approved, 28 under the unmet public needs criteria.

Table 32: Restructuring of the community pharmacy industry: summary of restructuring to July 1995

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Applications:									
Closure packages	465	241	219	63	139	17	23	2	1,169
Amalgamation packages	43	16	14	10	6	7	5	0	101
Essential Pharmacy Allowance	169	133	126	68	81	31	2	5	615
Taken up:									
Closure packages	247	162	111	25	59	8	17	1	630
Amalgamation packages	24	12	11	6	4	3	4	0	64
Essential Pharmacy Allowance	137	108	112	62	58	23	0	5	505
Payments (\$'000):									
Closure packages	17,075	10,585	7,332	1,640	4,000	500	1,075	50	42,257
Amalgamation packages	1,575	725	705	370	275	130	220	0	4,000
Section 90(a):									
Applications	926	582	611	334	239	52	25	8	2,777
Approvals	809	544	472	253	219	42	20	5	2,364

(a) Section 90 of the *National Health Act 1953* approves persons and institutions to dispense pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions.

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

9 Utilisation of pharmacy services

Prescription drugs

Prescription drugs are dispensed under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS) programs, as private prescriptions, through hospitals, and through a group of smaller Commonwealth Government programs.

The Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) subsidises the cost of a wide range of drugs and medicinal preparations. Its aim is to ensure that individuals are not financially precluded from access to these items. The items that attract benefits are reviewed frequently, and the price of every item covered is negotiated with the supplier.

Patients are grouped into two classes. Concessional beneficiaries, that is, holders of Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and certain other entitlement cards issued by the Department of Social Security, pay a set contribution for each item. This contribution was \$2.60 in 1994. General beneficiaries, that is, all others, paid the first \$16 for each item. Both classes of beneficiary pay additional amounts where the brand dispensed costs more than the basic price for the item. The pharmacist then claims the remainder of the dispensed price of the item from the Health Insurance Commission.

The PBS also includes a safety net arrangement, which has been modified many times since its introduction in 1986. In 1994, after a family of general beneficiaries had spent \$400 on pharmaceutical benefits, they became entitled to benefits at the concessional rate of \$2.60 for the rest of the calendar year.

For concessional beneficiaries, the safety net operated differently. After a purchase of 52 items at the concessional rate, pensioners and other concessional beneficiaries became entitled to receive Pharmaceutical Benefits items free for the rest of the calendar year.

The Commonwealth also helps in provision and purchase of drugs through the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS), which provides assistance to specific groups of Australian war veterans and dependants. It is generally similar to the PBS for concessional beneficiaries.

The items that attract benefits are revised frequently. Unsubsidised prescribed items can also be bought at pharmacies, and many remedies can be purchased without prescription.

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, Commonwealth Government payments and patients' contributions on benefit prescriptions amounted to \$2,326 million in 1994–95, an increase of 11.8% since 1993–94 and 76.5% since 1990–91.

Just over 30% of prescriptions dispensed under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme were from three medicine groups—anti-hypertensives (11.1%), antacids and drugs for treatment of peptic ulcers (10.6%) and anti-asthmatics (8.9%).

Additional analyses of drug utilisation in Australia can be found in *Australia's health 1994* and *Australia's health 1996*.

Household expenditure on pharmaceuticals

In 1993–94, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a Household Expenditure Survey (HES) which collected detailed information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. Features of household expenditure on pharmaceutical products include:

- Australian households spent an average of \$6.20 per week on medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment. Queensland households spent the most money on these items with an average of \$6.67 per week and Tasmanian households recorded the lowest expenditure (\$5.29 per week).

- An average of \$2.17 of this was spent on prescriptions per week. Household expenditure on prescriptions varied from a high of \$2.44 per week in South Australia to a low of \$1.68 in the Northern Territory.
- As a proportion of total average weekly household expenditure, Australian households have increased their spending on medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment over the last 10 years from 0.59% in 1984 to 0.76% in 1993–94. This increase occurred across all States and Territories except in Tasmania and the Northern Territory.
- Queensland households spent the greatest proportion of household income on these items (0.88% of total average weekly expenditure in 1993–94), and households in the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (0.55%).

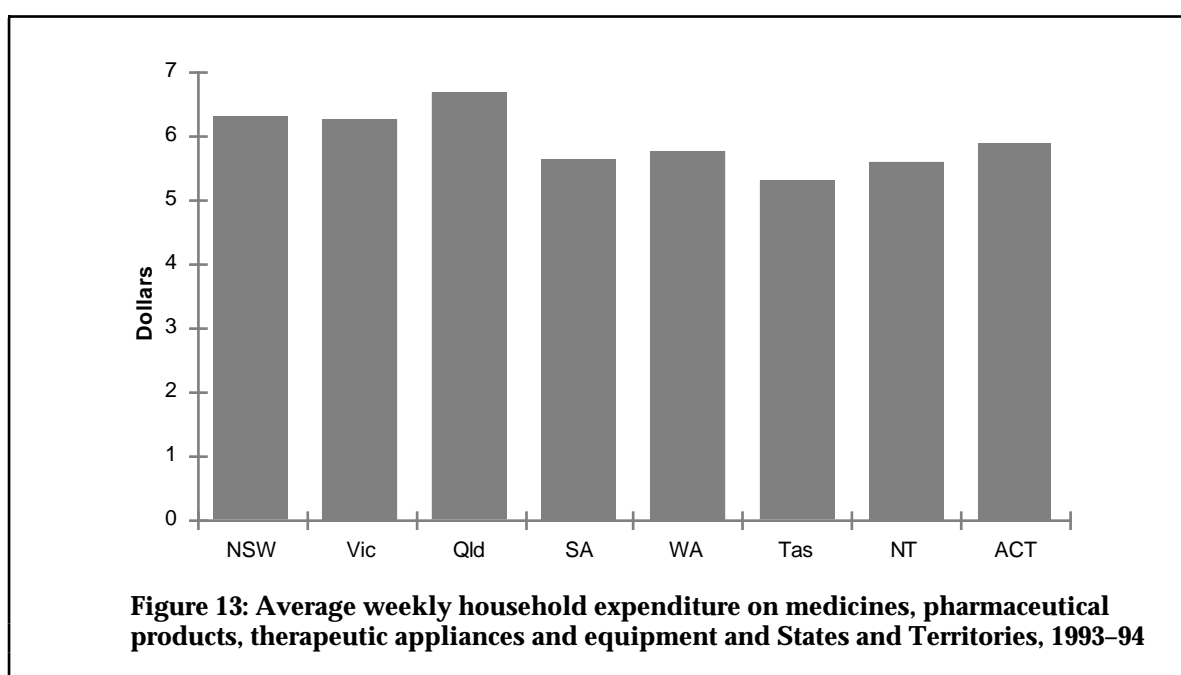


Table 33: Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme: cost of pharmaceutical benefits, 1990–91 to 1994–95

	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
	(\$'000)				
Commonwealth Government payments:					
General benefit prescriptions	157,783	221,341	312,825	367,362	384,204
Concessional benefit prescriptions	936,680	911,125	1,104,670	1,317,238	1,497,476
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,094,463</i>	<i>1,132,466</i>	<i>1,417,495</i>	<i>1,684,599</i>	<i>1,881,680</i>
Patients' contributions on:					
General benefit prescriptions	132,121	135,030	172,898	194,084	230,303
Concessional benefit prescriptions	91,672	173,196	186,629	201,592	214,240
<i>Total</i>	<i>223,793</i>	<i>308,226</i>	<i>359,527</i>	<i>395,676</i>	<i>444,542</i>
Total cost of benefit prescriptions (including patients' contributions)	1,318,256	1,440,692	1,777,022	2,080,279	2,326,222
Commonwealth Government payments through miscellaneous services	64,800	100,877	101,552	116,697	109,621
<i>Total cost of pharmaceutical benefits</i>	<i>1,383,056</i>	<i>1,541,569</i>	<i>1,878,575</i>	<i>2,196,976</i>	<i>2,435,843</i>
Total Commonwealth Government payments	1,159,263	1,233,343	1,519,047	1,801,296	1,991,301

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 34: Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme: summary of the thirty highest cost medicine groups, 1994–95

Medicine group	Prescription volume	Group cost (\$)	% of total cost	% increase over 1993–94
Anti-hypertensives	8,330,404	259,693,828	11.09	10.83
Antacids, drugs for treatment of peptic ulcers	6,696,941	248,492,748	10.61	24.30
Anti-asthmatics	8,964,540	207,987,638	8.88	-0.35
Anti-bacterials for systemic use	13,865,353	185,145,738	7.91	2.82
Calcium channel blockers	6,495,562	159,824,964	6.82	13.33
Serumlipid reducing agents	3,042,593	149,497,012	6.38	14.39
Psychoanaleptics	4,629,398	111,563,083	4.76	61.38
Sex hormones and modulators	4,965,714	97,791,753	4.18	6.95
Analgesics	8,546,672	77,381,674	3.30	13.95
Drugs used in diabetes	2,027,419	69,626,203	2.97	8.99
Cardiac therapy	3,281,071	63,690,146	2.72	2.71
Anti-inflammatory and anti-rheumatics	4,631,833	58,043,902	2.48	-3.84
Psycholeptics	8,044,619	55,303,888	2.36	8.71
Ophthalmologicals	4,809,841	51,851,380	2.21	7.86
Endocrine therapy	277,937	43,257,984	1.85	26.25
Anti-epileptics	1,196,420	40,944,971	1.75	19.12
Beta blocking agents	3,483,968	40,909,251	1.75	-0.49
Vaccines	1,935,922	37,206,829	1.59	9.35
Diuretics	2,930,264	32,518,701	1.39	4.45
Anti-virals for systemic use	141,114	30,209,597	1.29	13.07
Anti-Parkinson drugs	566,467	21,836,891	0.93	3.11
Anti-diarrhoeals, intestinal anti-inflammatory	873,259	20,071,911	0.86	9.66
Corticosteroids, dermatological	2,572,241	19,971,840	0.85	3.84
Anti-acne preparations	105,951	19,507,429	0.83	19.22
Anti-spasmodic and anti-cholinergics	1,143,274	16,216,154	0.69	22.96
Diagnostic agents	379,465	15,790,848	0.67	2.80
Anti-fungals for dermatological use	870,919	15,367,808	0.66	103.07
Extemporaneous and other	1,525,872	14,491,242	0.62	1.27
Nasal preparations	742,228	13,121,649	0.56	15.54
Mineral supplements	1,133,239	12,159,620	0.52	-0.82
Other groups	10,509,425	152,420,667	6.51	39.87
Total	118,719,925	2,341,897,349	100.00	11.68

Note: Includes patients' contributions and excludes expenditure on miscellaneous items other than Doctor's Bag (\$15,781).

Source: Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 35: Average weekly household expenditure on medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment, States and Territories, 1993–94

Expenditure item	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
	(dollars)								
Prescriptions	2.09	2.41	2.16	2.44	1.70	2.02	1.68	2.01	2.17
Proprietary pain relievers									
(powders, liquids & tablets)	0.44	0.48	0.59	0.49	0.47	0.40	0.48	0.49	0.49
Proprietary ointments & lotions	0.53	0.54	0.64	0.42	0.75	0.43	0.70	0.60	0.56
Proprietary medicines n.e.c.	1.66	1.61	1.91	1.66	1.53	1.53	1.39	1.60	1.67
Creams, tablets & medicines									
undefined	0.71	0.66	0.46	0.28	0.56	0.34	0.55	0.69	0.59
Surgical dressings	0.21	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.27	0.20	0.20
Therapeutic appliances & equipment,									
& pharmaceutical products, n.e.c.	0.33	0.25	0.52	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.30	0.13	0.29
Medicines & pharmaceutical									
products undefined	0.35	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.43	0.31	0.20	0.18	0.24
Total medicines, pharmaceutical									
 products, therapeutic									
 appliances & equipment	6.31	6.26	6.67	5.66	5.77	5.29	5.58	5.88	6.20

Source: HES: Detailed expenditure items, Australia, 1993–94 (ABS Catalogue No. 6535.0).

Table 36: Average weekly household expenditure on medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment, States and Territories, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94

States and Territories	1984	1988–89	1993–94
(dollars)			
New South Wales	2.76	4.69	6.31
Victoria	2.79	4.26	6.26
Queensland	3.23	4.75	6.67
South Australia	2.59	3.77	5.66
Western Australia	2.37	4.29	5.77
Tasmania	3.02	4.18	5.29
Northern Territory	4.49	3.87	5.58
Australian Capital Territory	3.22	4.45	5.88
Total	2.81	4.45	6.20

Source: HES: Detailed expenditure items, Australia, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94 (ABS Catalogue No. 6535.0).

Table 37: Total average weekly household expenditure, States and Territories, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94

States and Territories	1984	1988–89	1993–94
(dollars)			
New South Wales	497.55	718.47	851.92
Victoria	490.85	709.60	804.38
Queensland	438.23	575.52	758.24
South Australia	417.18	586.84	742.62
Western Australia	481.83	686.06	811.26
Tasmania	400.09	544.35	704.46
Northern Territory	620.67	723.76	970.57
Australian Capital Territory	659.91	831.33	1,071.02
Total	477.91	673.52	811.67

Source: HES: Detailed expenditure items, Australia, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94 (ABS Catalogue No. 6535.0).

Table 38: Proportion of average weekly household expenditure used on medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment, States and Territories, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94

States and Territories	1984	1988–89	1993–94
(per cent)			
New South Wales	0.55	0.65	0.74
Victoria	0.57	0.60	0.78
Queensland	0.74	0.83	0.88
South Australia	0.62	0.64	0.76
Western Australia	0.49	0.63	0.71
Tasmania	0.75	0.77	0.75
Northern Territory	0.72	0.53	0.57
Australian Capital Territory	0.49	0.54	0.55
Total	0.59	0.66	0.76

Source: HES: Detailed expenditure items, Australia, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94 (ABS Catalogue No. 6535.0).

10 International comparison

Summary data for Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries is shown in Table 39. Unfortunately, not all OECD countries use the same definition for practising community pharmacists. A footnote has been used to indicate where the definitions are known to differ from the standard OECD definition. These differences make comparisons with the OECD 'average' not meaningful.

Canada appears to be the only other OECD country for which community pharmacist figures are definitely comparable with the Australian data. Canada is also demographically similar to Australia in that the proportion of the population aged 65 or more is similar, 11.2% compared with 11.8%. Canada had 61.5 practising community pharmacists per 100,000 population in 1991 and Australia had 59.6 in 1994.

Table 39: Number of active (practising) community pharmacists, OECD countries, 1994

Country	Practising pharmacists(a)	Population ('000)	Per cent of population aged 65+	Pharmacists per 100,000 population
Australia	10,639	17,843	11.8	59.6
Austria	4,009	8,030	15.0	49.9
Belgium(b)	13,657	10,116	15.6('93)	135.0
Canada (1991)	17,296	28,118	11.2	61.5
Czech Republic(c)	3,334	10,336	13.1	32.3
Denmark (1993)	964	5,189	15.4	18.6
Finland(d)	7,113	5,038	14.2	141.2
France (1993)	52,879	57,530	14.5	91.9
Germany	43,822	81,338	15.2	53.9
Greece(e)	8,147	10,206	14.8('93)	79.8
Hungary	3,306	10,261	14.0	32.2
Iceland (1990)	223	255	10.6	87.5
Ireland(f)	1,135	3,571	11.5	31.8
Italy (1992)	54,693	56,757	14.5('89)	96.4
Japan	106,419	124,960	14.0	85.2
Luxembourg (1993)(b)	336	385	13.4('89)	87.3
Netherlands (1993)(g)	2,464	15,290	13.1	16.1
New Zealand	2,285	3,480	11.5	65.7
Norway (1989)	1,909	4,227	16.3	45.2
Portugal	12,273	9,912	14.4	123.8
Spain (1993)(b)	39,608	39,083	14.2	101.3
Sweden	5,786	8,816	17.4	65.6
Switzerland (1990)	3,342	6,712	15.0	49.8
Turkey	17,164	60,576	2.8	28.3
United Kingdom (1993)	34,418	58,191	15.6('90)	59.1
United States (1992)	198,000	265,100	12.3	74.7
Total	645,221	901,320	..	71.6

(a) The OECD definition of practising pharmacists is the number of pharmacists self-employed or employed by others including foreign pharmacists licensed to practise. It excludes full-time salaried pharmacists working in hospitals and in pharmaceutical manufacturing corporations as well as pharmacists working abroad.

(b) Refers to pharmacists entitled to practise.

(c) Refers to full-time equivalents.

(d) Refers to pharmacists entitled to practise aged up to 62 years.

(e) Refers to the number of pharmacies.

(f) Refers to pharmacists entitled to practise including those working in industry, administration and research.

(g) Refers to all registered established pharmacists, physicians with pharmacies, assistant pharmacists and pharmaceutical assistants.

Source: OECD Health Data File, 1996.

Definitions

Arrivals

Foreign citizens arriving in Australia. Excludes Australian citizens and permanent residents returning to Australia.

Departures

Australian citizens and permanent residents departing Australia. Excludes foreign citizens departing Australia.

Geographic region classification

The *Rural and remote areas classification*, January 1994, of the Department of Health and Family Services has been used to classify the geographic location of the main job of responding pharmacists in the following five categories:

1. *Capital city*: the cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart, Darwin and Canberra.
2. *Other major urban*: these have a population of 80,000 or more. Examples are: Newcastle, Wollongong, Queanbeyan (part of Canberra–Queanbeyan), Geelong, Gold Coast–Tweed (part), Townsville, Cairns, Sunshine Coast, Toowoomba and Launceston.
3. *Rural major*: these are
 - statistical local areas with a minimum population of 20,000 in New South Wales and Victoria, 18,000 in Queensland, or 14,000 in other States and Territories; or
 - urban areas with a population density of 30 or more per square kilometre and a population of at least 10,000 in New South Wales and Victoria, 9,000 in Queensland, or 7,000 in other States and Territories.

Examples are Albury, Armidale, Lismore (NSW); Ballarat, Shepparton (Vic); Gladstone, Mackay (Qld); Mt Gambier, Port Augusta (SA); Albany, Bunbury (WA); and Devonport, Wynyard (Tas).

4. *Rural other*: examples are Cowra Shire, Temora Shire (NSW); Ararat Shire, Cobram Shire (Vic); Cardwell Shire, Whitsunday Shire (Qld); Barossa, Pinnaroo (SA); Moora Shire, York Shire (WA); Bruny, Ross (Tas); and Vernon (NT).
5. *Remote*: these are generally less densely populated than rural statistical local areas and hundreds of kilometres from a major urban centre. Examples are Broken Hill, Bourke (NSW); Mildura, Omeo (Vic); Mt Isa, Quilpie (Qld); Port Lincoln, Coober Pedy (SA); Carnarvon, Exmouth (WA); King Island, Zeehan (Tas); and Alice Springs, Jabiru (NT).

Hours worked

The total number of hours per week worked in all pharmacy-related jobs. Hours exclude time spent on travel between work locations (except travel to call-outs) and unpaid professional and/or voluntary activities.

Full-time: 35 hours or more per week.

Part-time: less than 35 hours per week.

Pharmacy labour force

In each State and Territory the pharmacy labour force consists of:

- pharmacists employed in pharmacy, including the practice of pharmacy, or work that is principally concerned with the discipline of pharmacy, e.g. pharmacy research, administration, or the teaching of pharmacy; plus
- pharmacists not employed in pharmacy who were looking for work in pharmacy.

Pharmacists counted as being employed in pharmacy include those on maternity or other extended leave of more than three months.

Reference list

Australian Bureau of Statistics 1984. Household expenditure survey: detailed expenditure items, Australia. Catalogue No. 6535.0.

Australian Bureau of Statistics 1988–89. Household expenditure survey: detailed expenditure items, Australia. Catalogue No. 6535.0.

Australian Bureau of Statistics 1993–94. Household expenditure survey: detailed expenditure items, Australia. Catalogue No. 6535.0.

Department of Health and Family Services 1994–95. PBS Statistics.

Department of Health and Family Services 1994. Rural and remote areas classification. Canberra.

Related publications

The following publications relating to the health labour force have been issued by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

National health labour force series

No. 1: *Pharmacy labour force 1992*

No. 2: *Podiatry labour force 1992*

No. 3: *Medical labour force 1992–93*

No. 4: *Physiotherapy labour force 1993*

No. 5: *Pharmacy labour force 1993*

No. 6: *Medical labour force 1994*

No. 7: *Podiatry labour force 1994*

Other publications

Australia's health 1994

Australia's health 1996

This report by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare presents pharmacy labour force data for 1994. The statistics cover all pharmacists registered with the Pharmacy Board in each State and Territory of Australia.

The number and characteristics of all registered pharmacists are presented including statistics showing employment in pharmacy by age, sex, type of pharmacist, hours worked and geographic region of main job.

The report also includes statistics on community pharmacists employed in OECD countries, international migration, higher education in pharmacy, community pharmacy restructuring, utilisation of the Pharmaceutical Benefit Scheme, and household expenditure on pharmaceutical services.