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in conjunction with

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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 workforce, dental health status, dental practices and the use of dental services.

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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 the Australian Capital Territory and the Australian Capital Territory Department of Health and Community Care, and follows from the previous report *Dental Practitioner Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, June 1994*.

The data presented in this report were collected in June 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 the Australian Capital Territory can be examined.

The data collection covered all dentists registered with the Dental Board of the Australian Capital Territory. A copy of the questionnaire is included as Appendix A and a map of divisional boundaries is included as Appendix B.

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 country of birth and university/country of initial qualification and was provided by the Dental Board of the Australian Capital Territory. Date of birth and sex were included in the questionnaire.

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 the Australian Capital Territory will be presented, along with the same data set from other States and the Northern Territory, 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.

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Commentary

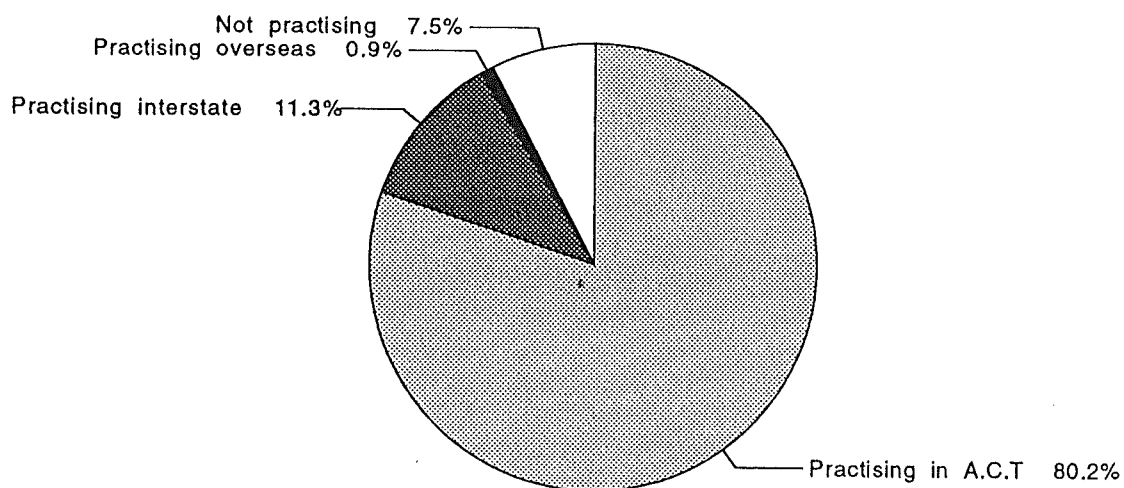
State of the Register

Table 1 and Figure 1 present the practice status of all dentists on the dental register. In June 1995, 80.2% of the registered dentists were practising in the A.C.T., with 11.3% practising interstate and 0.9% practising overseas. There were 16 registered dentists who reported that they were not practising in June 1995.

Table 1
Dentists registered in the A.C.T., practice status, June 1991 to June 1995

Practice status	June 1991		June 1992		June 1993		June 1994		June 1995	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Practising:										
In the A.C.T.	159	74.6	163	76.9	167	75.2	173	79.4	170	80.2
Interstate	32	15.0	26	12.3	29	13.1	28	12.8	24	11.3
Overseas	4	1.9	2	0.9	3	1.4	3	1.4	2	0.9
Total practising	195	91.5	191	90.1	199	89.6	204	93.6	196	92.5
Not practising	18	8.5	21	9.9	21	9.5	14	6.4	16	7.5
Not known	—	—	—	—	2	0.9	—	—	—	—
Total (on Register)	213	100.0	212	100.0	222	100.0	218	100.0	212	100.0

Figure 1
Dentists registered in the A.C.T., practice status, June 1995



Between 1994 and 1995 the number of dentists on the dental register decreased by six (from 218 to 212), including a decrease of three (from 173 to 170) dentists practising in the A.C.T.

Table 2 presents a cross-tabulation of practice status in June 1994 against practice status in June 1995. By matching practice status from year to year it can be seen that the dentist labourforce has a highly stable component which has remained unchanged, most notably the 151 dentists practising in the A.C.T. in both years.

It can be seen from Table 2 that this increase of six dentists practising in the A.C.T. (from 173 practising in June 1994 to 170 practising in June 1995) was in fact comprised of an 'inflow' of 19 dentists (four who previously were practising interstate, one not practising and 14 new to the register) and an 'outflow' of 22 dentists (two practising interstate, five not practising and fifteen no longer registered). ['Outflow' is determined from the first row where practising dentists in the A.C.T. in June 1994 were not practising in the A.C.T. in June 1995, while 'inflow' is determined from the first column where practising dentists in the A.C.T. in June 1995 were not practising in the A.C.T. in June 1994.]

Table 2
Dentists practising in the A.C.T., practice status, June 1994 by June 1995

<i>Practice status – June 1994</i>	<i>Practice status – June 1995</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Practising in the A.C.T.</i>	<i>Practising interstate</i>	<i>Practising overseas</i>	<i>Not practising</i>	<i>Not registered June 1995</i>	
Practising in the A.C.T.	151	2	—	5	15	173
Practising interstate	4	20	—	1	3	28
Practising overseas	—	—	2	—	1	3
Not practising	1	—	—	10	3	14
Not registered June 1994	14	2	—	—	—	16
Total	170	24	2	16	22	234

Note: Dentists practising in the A.C.T.:
 'outflow' = 22
 'inflow' = 19

Age and sex distribution of registered dentists

The age and sex distribution of all registered dentists for June 1995 are presented in Table 3.

There were 163 (76.9%) male and 49 (23.1%) female registered dentists. Nearly two thirds (65.0%) of the registered male dentists were aged 40 years and above. A contrasting phenomenon was evident for female dentists, where the distribution includes predominantly younger age ranges. Most notably, 69.4% of female dentists were aged less than 40 years.

For total dentists, the older age distribution of male dentists dominated the dental register and there appeared to be a relatively high percentage of dentists either near or at retirement age with 22.6% aged 55 years and over.

Table 3
Dentists registered in the A.C.T., age by sex, June 1995

Age (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20-24	1	0.6	3	6.1	4	1.9
25-29	7	4.3	12	24.5	19	9.0
30-34	18	11.0	8	16.3	26	12.3
35-39	31	19.0	11	22.4	42	19.8
40-44	36	22.1	11	22.4	47	22.2
45-49	17	10.4	1	2.0	18	8.5
50-54	8	4.9	—	—	8	3.8
55-59	22	13.5	—	—	22	10.4
60-64	7	4.3	—	—	7	3.3
65+	16	9.8	3	6.1	19	9.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>100.0</i>

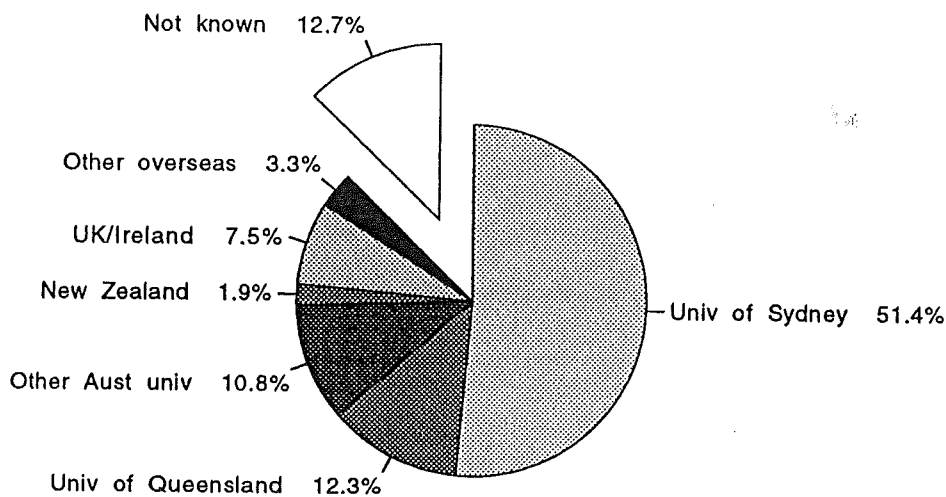
University/country of initial qualification

The place of initial qualifications of registered dentists in the A.C.T. can be seen from Table 4 to be predominantly Sydney University (51.4% in June 1995), followed by the University of Queensland (12.3%). Figure 2 provides a graphical presentation of the place of initial qualification for dentists registered at June 1995, and particularly shows the high proportion of registered dentists with an initial qualification from Sydney University. A total of 74.5% of registered dentists in June 1995 had obtained their initial qualification in Australia, with only a relatively small number (27 or 12.7%) of registered dentists having an initial qualification overseas. The place of initial qualification was not known for 27 (12.7%) of the registered dentists.

Table 4
Dentists registered in the A.C.T.,
university/country of initial qualification, June 1995

<i>Origin of qualification</i>	<i>June 1995</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
University of Sydney	109	51.4
University of Melbourne	11	5.2
University of Queensland	26	12.3
University of Western Australia	1	0.5
University of Adelaide	11	5.2
<i>Total Australian university qualification</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>74.5</i>
New Zealand	4	1.9
United Kingdom and Ireland	16	7.5
Other	7	3.3
<i>Total overseas university qualification</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>12.7</i>
Not known	27	12.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Figure 2
Dentists registered in the A.C.T.,
university/country of initial qualification, June 1995



In recent years only dentists from 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 (A.D.E.C.).

Age and sex distribution of dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T.

As presented earlier in Table 1, there were 170 (80.2% of the dental register) dentists practising in the A.C.T. in June 1995. The age and sex distribution of dentists practising in the A.C.T. (presented in Table 5) was similar to the age and sex distribution of all registered dentists. However, there would appear to be differences in the 25 to 39 age groups and in the 55–59 years and older groups. These latter differences would relate to retired dentists, while the younger age groups would reflect a more 'mobile' population of dentists maintaining A.C.T. registration but practising mainly interstate.

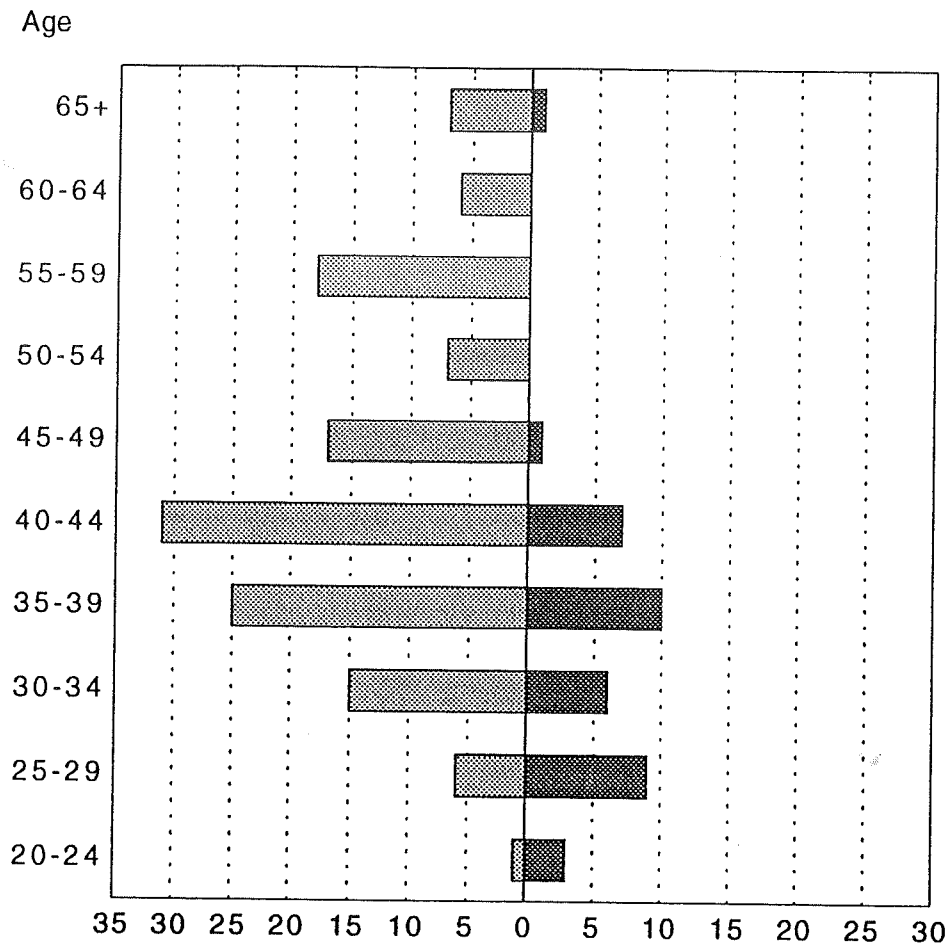
From Table 5 it can be seen that the percentage of female dentists for all ages in June 1995 was 21.8%, with this percentage highest in the younger age groups, diminishing to only two female practising dentists aged 45 years and older. For all dentists, the most notable feature in this age distribution is the higher number of practising dentists aged between 30 and 44 years (94 or 55.3%).

Table 5
Dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T., age by sex, June 1995

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>		<i>Per cent female</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	
20–24	1	0.8	3	8.1	4	2.4	75.0
25–29	6	4.5	9	24.3	15	8.8	60.0
30–34	15	11.3	6	16.2	21	12.4	28.6
35–39	25	18.8	10	27.0	35	20.6	28.6
40–44	31	23.3	7	18.9	38	22.4	18.4
45–49	17	12.8	1	2.7	18	10.6	5.6
50–54	7	5.3	—	—	7	4.1	—
55–59	18	13.5	—	—	18	10.6	—
60–64	6	4.5	—	—	6	3.5	—
65+	7	5.3	1	2.7	8	4.7	12.5
Total	133	100.0	37	100.0	170	100.0	21.8

Figure 3 presents an age/sex pyramid of practising dentists in the A.C.T. in June 1995. The concentration of dentists aged 30–44 years is particularly evident, plus the much 'younger' age distribution of female dentists compared to male dentists.

Figure 3
Dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T., age by sex, June 1995



Level of activity of dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T.

Not all dentists were working an equal number of hours per week in dental practice. Table 6 presents the level of activity of dentists practising in the A.C.T. measured by hours worked per week. In June 1995, 84.7% 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. A sex difference is also evident in the other categories of average hours worked per week. When the less than 10 hours, 10–19 hours and 20–29 hours per week categories were combined, there were 9.0% of male dentists compared to 29.7% of female dentists in these 'part-time' groups in June 1995.

It can also be seen that there is a substantial difference in the mean hours worked per week by male and female dentists (namely 39.8 *versus* 31.2 hours per week).

Table 6
Dentists practising in the A.C.T.,
average hours worked per week by sex, June 1995

<i>Average hours worked per week</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Less than 10 hours	1	0.8	2	8.1	3	1.8
10–19 hours	3	2.3	4	5.4	7	4.1
20–29 hours	8	6.0	5	27.0	13	7.6
30–39 hours	46	34.6	16	35.1	62	36.5
40–49 hours	52	39.1	9	18.9	61	35.9
50 hours or more	21	15.8	—	5.4	21	12.4
Not stated	2	1.5	1	—	3	1.8
Total	133	100.0	37	100.0	170	100.0
Mean hours	39.8		31.2		38.0	

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

Table 7 presents hours worked per week by age group. There were a number of dentists working less than full-time equivalent hours in the 30–39 and 40–49 age groups. However, it can also be seen that these two age groups contain the majority of dentists who reported working 50 or more hours per week.

Figure 4
Dentists practising in the A.C.T.,
average hours worked per week by sex, June 1995

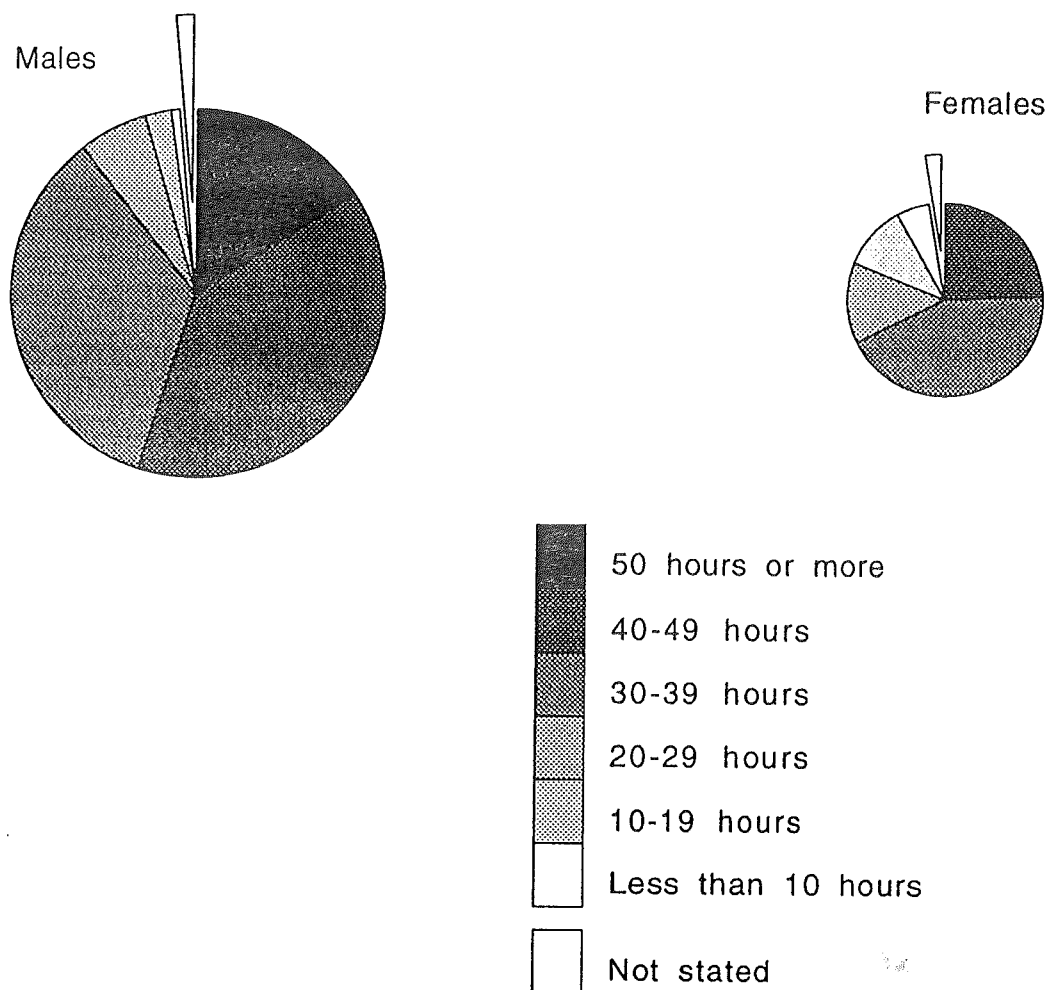


Table 7
Dentists practising in the A.C.T.,
average hours worked per week by age, June 1995

Average hours per week	20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-64 years		65 years and over		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<10 hours	—	—	1	1.8	1	1.8	—	—	—	—	1	12.5	3	1.8
10-19 hours	—	—	3	5.4	1	1.8	2	8.0	1	16.7	—	—	7	4.1
20-29 hours	—	—	6	10.7	4	7.1	3	12.0	—	—	—	—	13	7.6
30-39 hours	11	57.9	17	30.4	17	30.4	9	36.0	3	50.0	5	62.5	62	36.5
40-49 hours	7	36.8	20	35.7	22	39.3	8	32.0	2	33.3	2	25.0	61	35.9
50+ hours	1	5.3	7	12.5	11	19.6	2	8.0	—	—	—	—	21	12.4
Not stated	—	—	2	3.6	—	—	1	4.0	—	—	—	—	3	1.8
Total	19	100.0	56	100.0	56	100.0	25	100.0	6	100.0	8	100.0	170	100.0

Main area of work of dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T.

Dentists practising in the A.C.T. worked in a range of practice settings. The distribution according to their main area of work is presented in Table 8 and shows that most dentists (82.4% in June 1995) practised as general practitioners. A small percentage practised as specialists or in restricted practice (28 or 16.5%).

A higher percentage of female dentists than male dentists were in general practice, while in specialist practice, restricted practice and administration, male dentists dominated.

Table 8
Dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T.,
main area of practice by sex, June 1995

Area of main practice	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General practice	103	77.4	37	100.0	140	82.4
Specialist practice	23	17.3	—	—	23	13.5
Restricted practice	5	3.8	—	—	5	2.9
Administration	2	1.5	—	—	2	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The reported specialty areas are presented in Table 9. Half were orthodontists, while the next largest specialty areas were oral surgery (23.3%) and periodontics (13.3%).

Table 9
Dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T.,
specialist practice by sex, June 1995

Specialty	June 1995	
	No.	%
Orthodontics	15	50.0
Oral surgery	7	23.3
Periodontics	4	13.3
Endodontics	2	6.7
Prosthodontics	1	3.3
Pædiatric dentistry	1	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Main type of practice of dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T.

Dentists practise in the A.C.T. 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, assistance or locum).

Table 10 presents the main types of practice of dentists practising in the A.C.T. Dentists were predominantly practising in the private sector (85.3% in June 1995). Solo practice (32.9%) and associateship (24.1%) were the major types of practice with assistants (21.2%) comprising the next most substantial practice type. In the public sector the predominant type of practice was mainly general dental services with 7.1%.

Quite marked differences existed between male and female dentists practising in the A.C.T. according to their main types of practice. A lower percentage of female dentists worked in the private sector types of practice (75.7%) than male dentists (88.0%). This difference is reflected in solo, associateship and assistant practice. In June 1995, 10.8% of female dentists practised in solo practice, while 39.1% of male dentists were in solo practice. The same relativity exists for associateships, where there were 5.4% of female dentists and 29.3% of male dentists. For assistant types of practice, the percentage differences were reversed, with 56.8% of female dentists compared to 11.3% of male dentists being in assistant types of practice.

There was a higher percentage of female dentists in the public sector in June 1995, 24.3% compared with only 12.0% of male dentists who worked in the public sector.

As most assistants and locums (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 (81.1%) than male dentists (24.1%).

Table 10
Dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T., main type of practice by sex, June 1995,

Main type of practice	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Private sector:						
Solo	52	39.1	4	10.8	56	32.9
Partnership	10	7.5	1	2.7	11	6.5
Associateship	39	29.3	2	5.4	41	24.1
Assistant	15	11.3	21	56.8	36	21.2
Locum	1	0.8	—	—	1	0.6
<i>Total private sector</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>85.3</i>
Public sector:						
Mainly school dental service	2	1.5	—	—	2	1.2
Mainly general dental services	7	5.3	5	13.5	12	7.1
Defence forces	6	4.5	3	8.1	9	5.3
Other public	1	0.8	1	2.7	2	1.2
<i>Total public sector</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>14.7</i>
Total	133	100.0	37	100.0	170	100.0

Geographic distribution of dentists practising in the A.C.T.

The geographic distribution of dentists practising in the A.C.T. by regions is presented in Tables 11 and 12. The regions are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Statistical Subdivisions which represent groupings of statistical local areas. A map outlining these statistical local areas and statistical divisions is included in Appendix B. The population estimates have been drawn from the ABS publication *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, A.C.T.: 1995* (catalogue no. 3205.8).

Over the whole Territory there was a rate of 55.9 dentists per 100,000 population in June 1995. There are clear differences in the rate of population to dentists between regions with a notable focus on Central Canberra, where a rate of 135.7 dentists per 100,000 population were located at their main dental practice. Woden Valley (with a rate of 99.6 dentists per 100,000 population) was the next highest area.

Table 11
Dentists practising mainly in the A.C.T.,
geographic regions of main practice location by sex, June 1995

Geographic regions	Males		Females		Persons		Population* (30 June 1995)	Rate: dentists per 100,000 population (by main practice)
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Central Canberra	65	48.9	15	40.5	80	47.1	58,954	135.7
Belconnen	24	18.0	8	21.6	34	20.0	87,008	39.1
Woden Valley	26	19.0	19	24.3	33	19.4	33,126	99.6
Weston Creek	4	3.0	1	2.7	5	2.9	25,058	20.0
Tuggeranong	13	9.8	4	10.8	17	10.0	88,675	19.2
Other Canberra	1	0.8	—	—	1	0.6	11,304	8.8
Total	133	100.0	37	100.0	170	100.0	304,125	55.9

*Source — *Estimated Resident Population in SLAs, A.C.T.: June 1995*
 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue no. 3205.8)
 Excluding Jervis Bay

Some dentists practise at more than one location. By incorporating the estimated hours worked at all practice locations and dividing the total hours in each geographic region by 37.5 hours (the equivalent of a full-time week on the basis of 5 days per week, 7.5 hours per day), full-time equivalent (FTE) dentist figures are derived and presented in Table 12.

The level of 172.1 FTE dentists is only marginally above the total number of 170 practising dentists whose main practice location is in the A.C.T. It can also be seen that the geographic regions have FTE rates similar to the rates of practising dentists. However, the difference for male and female dentists remains where the FTE male dentists are above the number of male practising dentists while the FTE female dentists are substantially below the number of female practising dentists.

Table 12
Dentists practising in the A.C.T.,
geographic regions of full-time equivalent dentists, June 1995

Geographic regions	FTE dentists			Population* (30 June 1995)	Rate: FTE dentists per 100,000 population
	Male	Female	Persons		
Central Canberra	67.8	13.3	81.1	58,954	137.6
Belconnen	27.5	5.6	33.1	87,008	38.0
Woden Valley	25.4	7.4	32.8	33,126	99.0
Weston Creek	4.2	1.0	5.2	25,058	20.8
Tuggeranong	15.5	3.5	19.0	88,675	21.4
Other Canberra	0.9	—	0.9	11,304	8.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>141.3</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>172.1</i>	<i>304,125</i>	<i>56.6</i>

*Source — *Estimated Resident Population in SLAs, A.C.T.: June 1995*
(Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue no. 3205.8)
Excluding Jervis Bay

**The three dentists who did not report hours worked have been included with the mean hours worked.

These regional rates of dentists per 100,000 population include all practising dentists for each region. An examination of the rate for general practice dentists per 100,000 population in Table 13 shows there were 46.0 general practising dentists per 100,000 population in 1995. From 1991 to 1995 it can be seen that there have been fluctuations in these rates with the 1995 rates showing steady levels compared to the previous four years.

Table 13
Dentists practising in the A.C.T.,
rate: dentists per 100,000 population, June 1991 to June 1995*

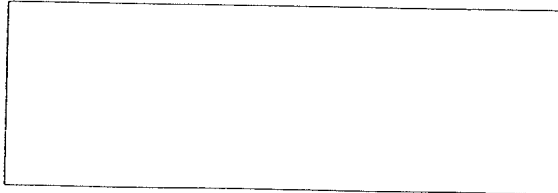
Area of main practice	Rate: dentists per 100,000 population				
	June 1991	June 1992	June 1993	June 1994	June 1995
General practising dentists	46.6	46.2	48.7	47.3	46.0
Total practising dentists	54.9	53.3	56.9	58.0	55.9
FTE dentists	52.4	53.6	56.5	59.6	56.6

*Source — *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in SLAs, A.C.T.: June 1990 to June 1995*
(Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Nos. 3205.8 and 3207.8)
Excluding Jervis Bay

**APPENDIX A
Questionnaire**

**Dental Board of the Australian Capital Territory
Labourforce Questionnaire**

The information you provide is collected by the Dental Board of the Australian Capital Territory and forwarded to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Dental Statistics and Research Unit. These data are part of a data set agreed by the National Working Group on Health Labour Force for the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council to enable appropriate health planning and administration.



Confidentiality of your responses is preserved by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act (Section 29), which imposes strict restraints on the form and circumstances of data release, particularly protecting the release of information which could identify an individual.

Please tick the boxes and write responses, where appropriate, in the spaces provided.

1 Please indicate your:

- date of birth:
day month year
- sex: male 1 female 2

2 Is your name on the latest dental register in another State or Territory? Yes 1 No 2

If Yes, please specify the States of registration by ticking all appropriate boxes:

NSW Vic Qld WA
SA Tas NT

3 Are you an Australian citizen? Yes 1 No

If No, do you have permanent resident status in Australia? Yes 2 No 3

4 Which of the following best describes your current work status? (Tick one box, then go to the question indicated.)

- Working in dentistry*
- Only in the ACT 1 → Go to **6**
 - Mainly in the ACT but also in other State(s)/Territory 2 → Go to **6**
 - Mainly in other State(s)/Territory but also in the ACT 3 → Go to **6**
 - Only in State(s)/Territory other than the ACT 4 → Go to **8**
 - In the ACT but currently on leave for three months or longer (e.g. maternity, study, long service leave) 5 → Go to **6**
 - Overseas 6 → Go to **8**
- Not working in dentistry*
- Currently not working 7 → Go to **5**
 - Currently working, but not in dentistry 8 → Go to **5**

Working in dentistry includes the practice of dentistry or work that is principally concerned with the discipline of dentistry, whether in the ACT, interstate or overseas. This includes dental research, administration, and the teaching of dentistry.

5 Are you looking for work in dentistry? Yes No 4

Either full- or part-time 1 Full-time 2 Part-time 3 → Go to **8**

Full-time = 35 hours or more per week.
Part-time = less than 35 hours per week.

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6 Please indicate the practice activity you currently perform as a dental practitioner. If you work in more than one job or location, please provide all in descending order of paid hours worked per week. Estimate usual hours worked per week as best you can. (Exclude travel time between work locations, unpaid professional and/or voluntary activities.)

Main location		
Postcode: <input type="text"/>	Area of practice	Type of practice
Suburb/town: <input type="text"/>	General practice <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Private Solo <input type="checkbox"/> 1
<input type="text"/>	Specialist practice <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="text"/>	Restricted practice <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Associateship <input type="checkbox"/> 3
<input type="text"/>	Administration <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Assistant <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Total hours worked per week: <input type="text"/>	Teaching/Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Locum <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Direct patient care hours per week: <input type="text"/>	Research <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Industry <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Public Dental hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 7
	Mainly school dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 8
		Mainly general dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 9
		Defence forces <input type="checkbox"/> 10
		Other public <input type="checkbox"/> 11
		Tertiary education Institution <input type="checkbox"/> 12
		Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 13
	

2nd location		
Postcode: <input type="text"/>	Area of practice	Type of practice
Suburb/town: <input type="text"/>	General practice <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Private Solo <input type="checkbox"/> 1
<input type="text"/>	Specialist practice <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="text"/>	Restricted practice <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Associateship <input type="checkbox"/> 3
<input type="text"/>	Administration <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Assistant <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Total hours worked per week: <input type="text"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Locum <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Direct patient care hours per week: <input type="text"/>	Research <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Industry <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Public Dental hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 7
	Mainly school dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 8
		Mainly general dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 9
		Defence forces <input type="checkbox"/> 10
		Other public <input type="checkbox"/> 11
		Tertiary education Institution <input type="checkbox"/> 12
		Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 13
	

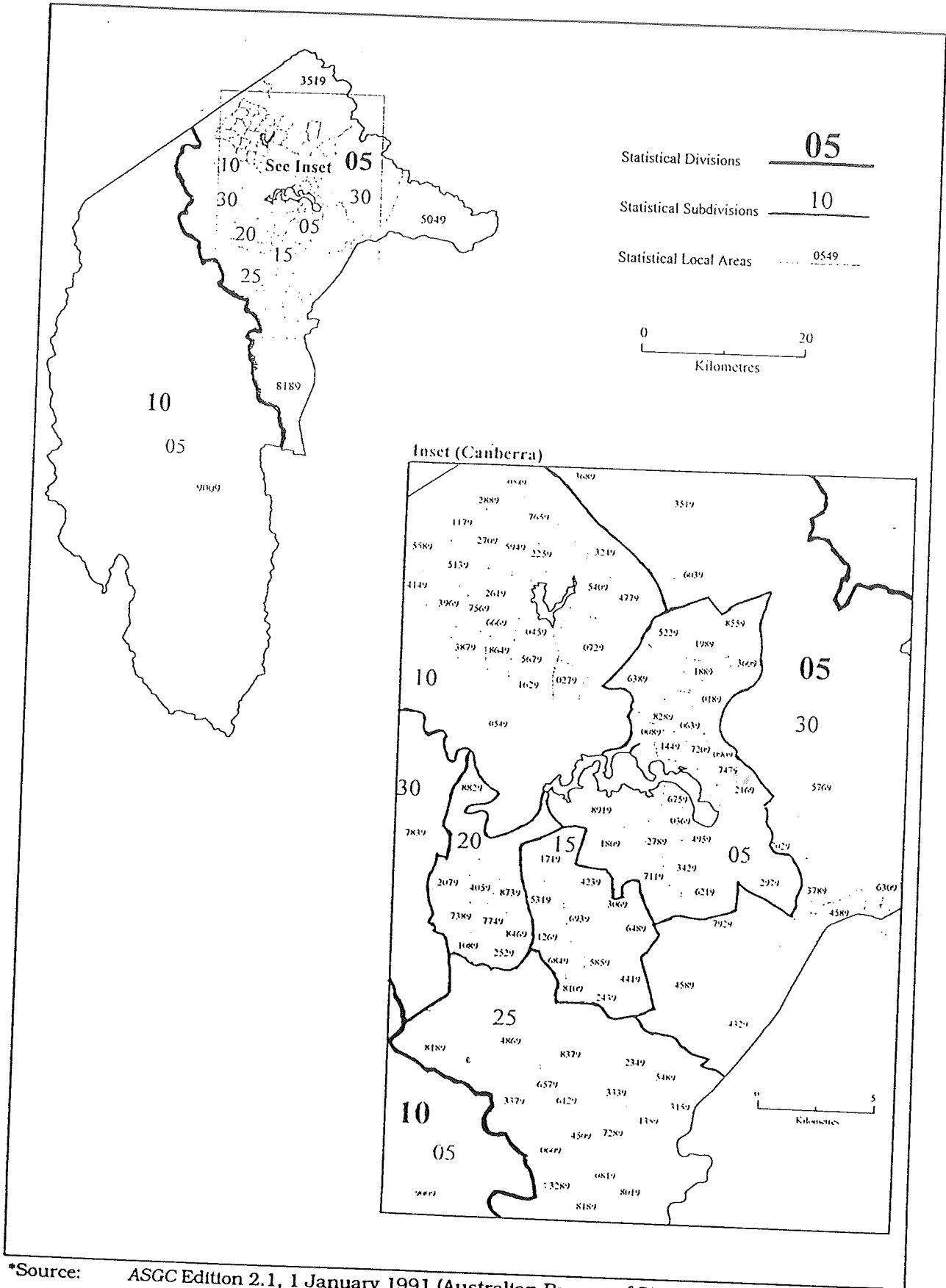
3rd location		
Postcode: <input type="text"/>	Area of practice	Type of practice
Suburb/town: <input type="text"/>	General practice <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Private Solo <input type="checkbox"/> 1
<input type="text"/>	Specialist practice <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="text"/>	Restricted practice <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Associateship <input type="checkbox"/> 3
<input type="text"/>	Administration <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Assistant <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Total hours worked per week: <input type="text"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Locum <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Direct patient care hours per week: <input type="text"/>	Research <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Industry <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Public Dental hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 7
	Mainly school dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 8
		Mainly general dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 9
		Defence forces <input type="checkbox"/> 10
		Other public <input type="checkbox"/> 11
		Tertiary education Institution <input type="checkbox"/> 12
		Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 13
	

7 If you are in specialist or restricted practice, please indicate your speciality.

Orthodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Periodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Prosthodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Oral surgery <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Endodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Paedodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 6

8 Return completed form to: Dental Board of the ACT, PO Box 1309, TUGGERANONG, ACT 2900

APPENDIX B
Map of A.C.T. divisional boundaries*



*Source: ASGC Edition 2.1, 1 January 1991 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1994)

SD	SD Name
05	Canberra
10	Aust Capital Territory - Bal

SSD	SSD Name
0505	Central Canberra
0510	Belconnen
0515	Woden Valley
0520	Weston Creek
0525	Tuggeranong
0530	Outer Canberra
1005	Aust Capital Territory - Bal

SLA	SLA Name
0089	Acton
0189	Ainslie
0279	Aranda
0369	Barton
0459	Belconnen Town Centre
0549	Belconnen - SSD Bal
0609	Bonthon
0639	Braddon
0729	Bruce
0819	Calwell
0909	Campbell
1089	Chapman
1179	Charwood
1269	Chifley
1359	Chisholm
1449	City
1629	Cook
1719	Curtin
1809	Deakin
1889	Dickson
1989	Downer
2079	Duffy
2169	Duntroon
2259	Evatt
2349	Fadden
2439	Farrer
2529	Fisher
2619	Florey
2709	Flynn
2789	Forrest
2889	Fraser
2979	Fyshwick
3069	Garran
3159	Gilmore
3249	Giralang
3289	Gordon
3339	Gowrie
3379	Greenway
3429	Griffith
3519	Gungahlin
3609	Hackett
3689	Hall
3789	Harman
3879	Hawker
3969	Higgins
4059	Holder
4149	Holt
4239	Hughes
4329	Hume
4419	Isaacs
4509	Isabella Plains
4589	Jerrabomberra
4689	Jervis Bay Territory
4779	Kaleen
4869	Kambah
4959	Kingston
5049	Kowen
5139	Latham
5229	Lynham
5319	Lyons
5409	McKellar
5489	Macarthur
5589	Macgregor
5679	Macquarie
5769	Majura
5859	Mawson
5949	Melba

SLA	SLA Name
6039	Mitchell
6129	Monash
6219	Narrabundah
6309	Oaks Estate
6389	O'Connor
6489	O'Malley
6579	Oxley
6669	Page
6759	Parkes
6849	Pearce
6939	Phillip
7029	Pialligo
7119	Red Hill
7209	Reid
7289	Richardson
7389	Rivett
7479	Russell
7569	Scullin
7659	Spence
7749	Stirling
7839	Stromlo
7929	Symonston
8019	Theodore
8109	Torrens
8189	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal
8289	Turner
8379	Wanniassa
8469	Waramanga
8559	Watson
8649	Westangera
8739	Weston
8829	Weston Creek - SSD Bal
8919	Yarralumla
9009	Remainder of ACT