

1 Overview

Registrations

- There were 17,120 registrations of pharmacists with State and Territory pharmacy registration boards in 1995, compared with 17,292 in the previous year and 16,454 in 1993.
- These represented 16,140 registered pharmacists, after adjusting for pharmacists registered in more than one State or Territory.
- 13,798 were in the pharmacy labour force in Australia and 2,342 were out of the national pharmacy labour force, including 383 working overseas.

Employed pharmacists

- There were 13,479 pharmacists employed in pharmacy in 1995, of whom 7,475 were male (55.4%) and 6,005 were female (44.6%).
- The average age was 48.6 years for males and 40.4 years for females. Male pharmacists comprised 34.0% of the 2,044 pharmacists aged less than 30 years and 80.8% of the 760 aged 65 years or more.
- There were 10,722 community pharmacists and 1,950 hospital or clinic pharmacists, with the remaining 755 pharmacists employed in industrial pharmacy, pharmacy administration, research and education, or other fields of pharmacy practice.
- Australia's 59.4 community pharmacists per 100,000 population in 1995 was similar to the 61.5 per 100,000 population in Canada (for 1991), 65.3 in New Zealand, 59.1 in the United Kingdom (for 1993) and 61.9 in the United States (for 1994).

Pharmacists not employed in pharmacy and looking for work in pharmacy

- There were 318 pharmacists in 1995 who were not employed in pharmacy and who were looking for work in pharmacy. This proportion of the labour force, at 2.3%, was low compared with other occupations. Seventy-three of this group were employed in job fields outside of pharmacy.

Geographic distribution

- Only four States—New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania—had close to the national average of 59.9 full-time equivalent (FTE) pharmacists per 100,000 population in 1995. Victoria, with 68.2, and the Australian Capital Territory, with 69.3, were well above this provision, while South Australia, with 51.9, and the Northern Territory, with 45.2, were well below.
- The number of pharmacy registrations in New South Wales fell from 6,452 in 1994 to 6,144 in 1995 and the number of employed pharmacists per 100,000 population from 77.9 to 73.8. In 1995, 8.2% of community pharmacists in that State were aged 65 years or more, a higher proportion than in any other State or Territory.
- 67.8% of community pharmacists were employed in capital cities, with a further 7.4% in other metropolitan centres, 23.3% in rural areas and the remaining 1.5% in remote areas. This was similar to the distribution of the overall population—63.2% living in capital cities, 9.1% in other major urban areas, 24.5% in rural areas and 3.1% in remote areas.

Sex

- 61.0% of basic pharmacy degree graduates were female in 1996, similar to the proportions of the previous three years.
- Consequently, the proportion of female pharmacists in the workforce has been steadily rising—up from 37.6% in 1992 to 39.9% in 1995 for community pharmacists, and up from 64.0% to 66.9% for hospital and clinic pharmacists during the same period.
- 16.2% of female registered pharmacists were not in the labour force, compared with 13.1% of males.
- Male community pharmacists averaged 42.9 work hours per week, compared with 30.3 hours for female pharmacists in the area. Male hospital and clinic pharmacists averaged 40.4 hours per week, compared with 35.0 hours for their female counterparts.
- 77.7% and 73.6% of female and male community pharmacists respectively were employed in metropolitan areas.

Community pharmacists

- 1,556 of the 10,722 community pharmacists in 1995 were aged less than 30 years, representing 14.5% of the workforce. 61.5% of this group were female pharmacists and 13.6% worked part time.
- There were 686 community pharmacists aged 65 years or more, representing 6.4% of the workforce—an increase on 6.3% in 1994 and 6.1% in 1993. Of these, 80.1% were male pharmacists and 61.7% worked part time.
- Community pharmacists comprised 2,981 (27.8%) sole proprietors, 2,079 (19.4%) partner proprietors, 2,568 (24.0%) pharmacists-in-charge, 921 (8.6%) permanent assistants and 2,173 (20.3%) relievers at regular or various locations.
- The main job of 72.5% of community pharmacists was located in a shopping complex other than a mall, with 21.3% in a mall shopping centre and 5.8% in a medical centre.

Hospital and clinic pharmacists

- 66.9% of hospital and clinic pharmacists in 1995 were female, compared with 39.9% of community pharmacists.
- 32.2% and 6.3% of female and male hospital and clinic pharmacists respectively worked part time, compared with 52.8% and 19.4% of female and male community pharmacists respectively. The difference occurs partly because few hospital and clinic pharmacists are employed in this role after reaching 65 years of age; those wishing to continue to work boost the numbers of mainly part-time community pharmacists in this age group.
- Hospital and clinic pharmacists comprised 295 (15.2%) directors, 89 (4.6%) deputy directors, 336 (17.2%) senior pharmacists, 439 (22.5%) specialist pharmacists and 791 (40.6%) staff pharmacists.

Migration

- There were 383 Australian-registered pharmacists working overseas in 1995.
- From 1992–93 to 1995–96, 71–125 Australian pharmacists per year temporarily migrated overseas for employment. Twenty-one overseas pharmacists temporarily migrated to Australia for employment in 1995–96.
- Thirty-one Australian pharmacists permanently migrated from Australia in 1995–96, and 119 overseas pharmacists permanently migrated to Australia. The latter

comprised 39 from Asia, 23 from the Middle East and Africa, 20 from the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 12 from New Zealand.

- Pharmacists with qualifications gained in countries other than New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Ireland must have their skills successfully assessed by the Australian Pharmacy Examining Council before gaining approval by State and Territory registering authorities for practice. Twenty-two of 44 passed the preliminary examination in 1996–97, and 10 of 20 passed the final examination.

Education

- There were 441 Australian permanent resident pharmacy students who completed a bachelor degree in 1996—a significant increase on the 392 in 1995 and 355 in 1994. There were also 95 postgraduate completions, almost double those of previous years.
- The proportion of female graduates appears to have stabilised at around 61.0%, after reaching a high of 66.7% in 1991.
- The percentage of Australian permanent resident new graduates born in Australia declined from 73.4% in 1991 to 56.7% in 1996. The proportion of graduates born in Asian countries increased from 10.6% in 1991 to 32.9% in 1996.
- There were 12.1 pharmacy students per 100,000 population with home residences in metropolitan centres in 1995, compared with 5.2 per 100,000 population for large rural centres, 4.3 for small rural centres, 3.7 for other rural areas and 1.6 for remote areas.

Pharmacies

- The number of approved pharmacies declined from 5,569 in 1989 to 4,958 in 1995 and stabilised around that level in 1996 and 1997. The greatest declines occurred in New South Wales, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

Use of pharmaceuticals

- An estimated \$4.0 billion of the total health system costs for diseases and injury of \$31.4 billion in 1993–94 may be attributed to the cost of pharmaceuticals. Respiratory illnesses had the highest disease cost attributed to the use of pharmaceuticals—\$784 million of a total cost of \$2,510 million (*Australia's Health 1998*, pp. 192–96).
- General practitioners in the 1995 Morbidity and Treatment Survey reported managing an average 151.2 problems per 100 encounters and prescribing drugs at an overall rate of 103.4 per 100 encounters (*Australia's Health 1998*, pp. 211–14).
- Based on the results of the 1995 National Health Survey, an estimated 12.4 million Australians (68.8% of the population) used some form of medication (including vitamins, minerals and herbal or natural medicines) in the two weeks before interview. The estimated 10.7 million people who used medications other than vitamins or minerals comprised approximately 62% who did so on medical advice and 51% who required a prescription to obtain the medication (*Australia's Health 1998*, pp. 222–24).
- Approximately 75% of prescriptions dispensed through community pharmacies qualify for benefits under the Commonwealth Government's Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). The remainder are those priced under the general patient co-payment threshold and those not listed on the PBS schedule (that is, private prescriptions). The total cost of pharmaceuticals under the PBS was \$3.1 billion in 1996–97, up from \$1.5 billion in 1991–92. The most significant drug groups in terms of PBS cost were antacids and drugs for treatment of peptic ulcers (accounting for 11.5% of expenditure), anti-asthmatics

(accounting for 9.0% and serum lipid reducing agents (accounting for 7.3%) (*Australia's Health 1998*, pp. 223–26).

- The top three drugs dispensed in community pharmacies in 1996 were amoxycillin, paracetamol and salbutamol (*Australia's Health 1998*, p. 226).

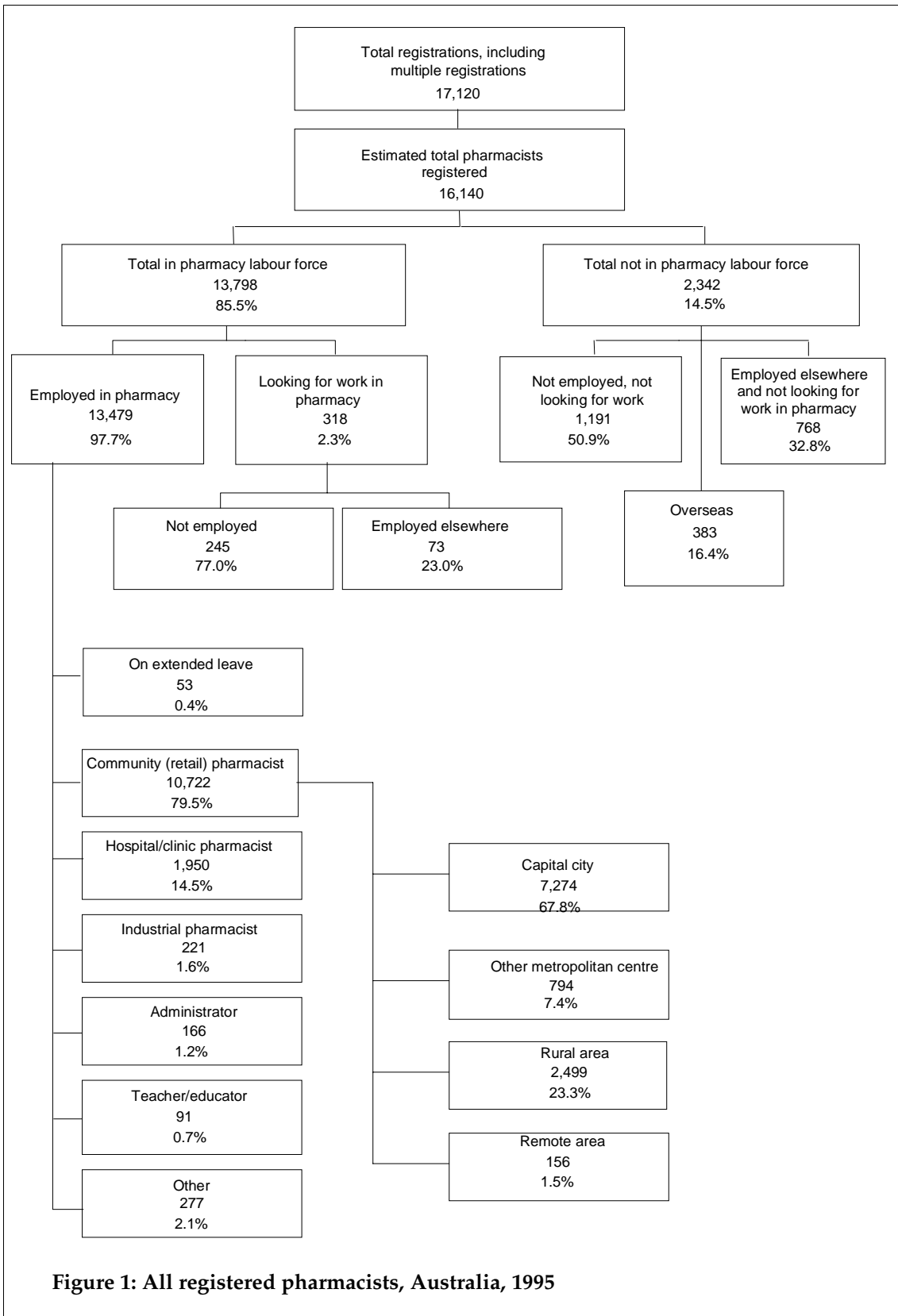


Figure 1: All registered pharmacists, Australia, 1995

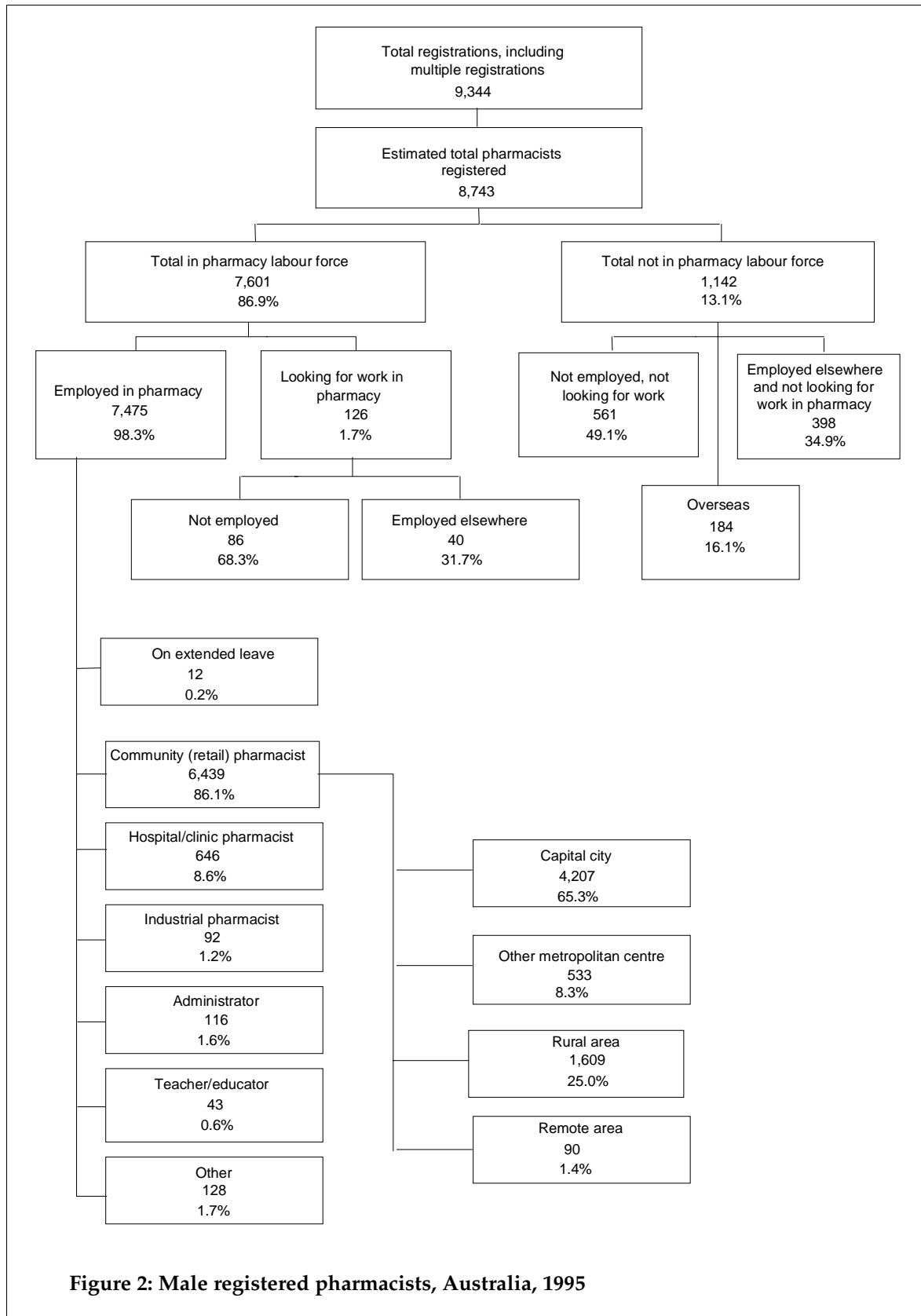


Figure 2: Male registered pharmacists, Australia, 1995

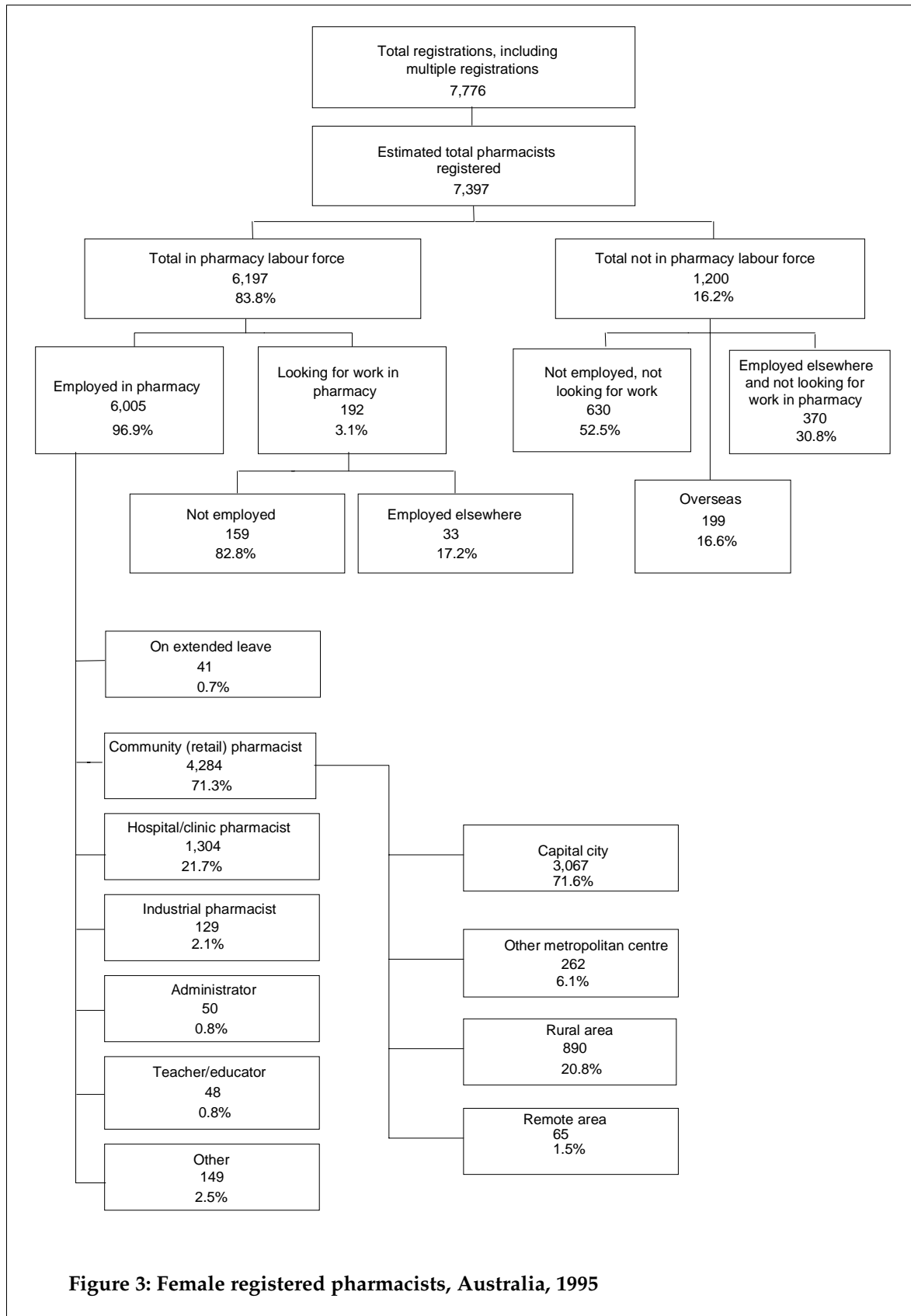


Figure 3: Female registered pharmacists, Australia, 1995

Table 1: All registered pharmacists: employment status and sex, States and Territories, 1995

Employment status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Males									
Employed in pharmacy, only or mainly in State/Territory	2,470	1,985	1,349	740	567	188	121	43	7,463
On extended leave ^(a)	n.a.	3	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Looking for work in pharmacy:									
Employed elsewhere	15	12	3	4	3	0	0	3	40
Not employed	40	19	14	3	5	1	3	1	86
<i>Pharmacy labour force</i>	<i>2,524</i>	<i>2,019</i>	<i>1,366</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>7,601</i>
Overseas	85	22	52	9	7	6	3	0	184
Not looking for work in pharmacy:									
Employed elsewhere	193	79	56	21	15	14	7	14	398
Not employed	283	75	136	27	17	9	7	7	561
<i>Not in pharmacy labour force</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>1,142</i>
<i>Total registered pharmacists</i>	<i>3,084</i>	<i>2,195</i>	<i>1,610</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>8,743</i>
Multiple registrations	224	70	158	15	18	16	29	70	602
<i>Total registrations</i>	<i>3,308</i>	<i>2,266</i>	<i>1,768</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>9,344</i>
Females									
Employed in pharmacy, only or mainly in State/Territory	2,042	1,771	962	471	391	163	133	30	5,964
On extended leave ^(a)	n.a.	26	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Looking for work in pharmacy:									
Employed elsewhere	14	8	1	1	1	2	0	5	33
Not employed	59	39	29	14	6	5	4	2	159
<i>Pharmacy labour force</i>	<i>2,115</i>	<i>1,844</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>6,197</i>
Overseas	74	52	35	20	8	2	1	7	199
Not looking for work in pharmacy:									
Employed elsewhere	196	80	53	10	8	6	12	5	370
Not employed	307	110	118	48	18	17	8	5	630
<i>Not in pharmacy labour force</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Total registered pharmacists</i>	<i>2,691</i>	<i>2,086</i>	<i>1,199</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>7,397</i>
Multiple registrations	145	60	59	18	5	15	22	55	379
<i>Total registrations</i>	<i>2,836</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>1,258</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>7,776</i>
All pharmacists									
Employed in pharmacy, only or mainly in State/Territory	4,511	3,757	2,311	1,211	958	352	254	73	13,426
On extended leave ^(a)	n.a.	29	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Looking for work in pharmacy:									
Employed elsewhere	29	20	5	5	4	2	0	8	73
Not employed	99	58	43	17	11	6	7	4	245
<i>Pharmacy labour force</i>	<i>4,639</i>	<i>3,863</i>	<i>2,359</i>	<i>1,258</i>	<i>974</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>13,798</i>
Overseas	159	74	88	28	15	8	4	7	383
Not looking for work in pharmacy:									
Employed elsewhere	389	159	109	31	22	19	19	19	768
Not employed	589	185	254	74	35	26	15	12	1,191
<i>Not in pharmacy labour force</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>2,342</i>
<i>Total registered pharmacists</i>	<i>5,775</i>	<i>4,282</i>	<i>2,809</i>	<i>1,392</i>	<i>1,046</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>16,140</i>
Multiple registrations	369	130	217	34	24	30	51	125	980
Total registrations	6,144	4,412	3,026	1,426	1,070	443	351	248	17,120

(a) Leave for three months or more. Only collected for Victoria and Western Australia in 1995.

Table 2: Pharmacy labour force: occupation of main job and sex, States and Territories, 1995

Occupation of main job	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Males									
Community (retail)	2,212	1,676	1,181	620	485	162	75	28	6,439
Hospital/clinic	138	199	127	92	59	16	4	10	646
Industrial	48	33	5	0	5	0	1	0	92
Administrator	18	28	13	15	6	3	27	5	116
Teacher/educator	12	14	2	7	2	5	1	0	43
Other	42	36	21	7	9	2	12	0	128
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,470</i>	<i>1,985</i>	<i>1,349</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>7,463</i>
On extended leave ^(a)	n.a.	3	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Looking for work in pharmacy	55	31	17	7	8	1	3	4	126
Pharmacy labour force	2,524	2,019	1,366	756	575	189	124	47	7,601
Females									
Community (retail)	1,482	1,209	735	364	284	112	83	16	4,284
Hospital/clinic	399	452	199	84	90	36	30	13	1,304
Industrial	69	51	3	0	4	2	0	0	129
Administrator	14	8	8	4	4	5	8	0	50
Teacher/educator	16	12	6	6	5	2	0	0	48
Other	62	40	11	13	5	6	11	2	149
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,042</i>	<i>1,771</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>5,964</i>
On extended leave ^(a)	n.a.	26	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Looking for work in pharmacy	73	47	31	16	8	7	4	8	192
Pharmacy labour force	2,115	1,844	993	502	399	170	137	38	6,197
All pharmacists									
Community (retail)	3,693	2,885	1,916	984	769	275	158	44	10,722
Hospital/clinic	538	651	326	176	149	52	35	22	1,950
Industrial	117	84	8	0	9	2	1	0	221
Administrator	32	36	21	19	10	8	36	5	166
Teacher/educator	28	26	8	13	8	7	1	0	91
Other	104	75	32	19	14	8	23	2	277
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,511</i>	<i>3,757</i>	<i>2,311</i>	<i>1,211</i>	<i>958</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>13,427</i>
On extended leave ^(a)	n.a.	29	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Looking for work in pharmacy	128	78	48	23	15	8	7	12	318
Pharmacy labour force	4,639	3,863	2,359	1,258	974	360	261	85	13,798
(per cent)									
Community (retail)	79.6	74.7	81.2	78.2	79.0	76.3	60.6	51.4	77.7
Hospital/clinic	11.6	16.9	13.8	14.0	15.3	14.5	13.3	26.4	14.1
Industrial	2.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.6
Administrator	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.0	2.2	13.7	6.3	1.2
Teacher/educator	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.7
Other	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.2	8.7	2.0	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>97.3</i>
On extended leave ^(a)	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Looking for work in pharmacy	2.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.7	13.9	2.3
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 all pharmacists)									
Community (retail)	40.1	41.9	38.3	37.0	36.9	40.9	52.7	36.1	39.9
Hospital/clinic	74.3	69.4	61.0	47.9	60.2	69.6	87.6	56.8	66.9
Industrial	59.3	60.5	42.6	..	43.7	100.0	0.0	..	58.6
Administrator	42.6	23.0	38.7	20.5	38.3	57.2	23.3	0.0	30.3
Teacher/educator	57.0	47.2	71.3	48.7	67.4	33.4	0.0	..	52.4
Other	59.5	52.6	35.5	65.5	37.2	71.4	49.1	100.0	53.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>44.4</i>
On extended leave ^(a)	n.a.	90.4	n.a.	61.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Looking for work in pharmacy	57.2	60.0	64.1	68.4	50.4	85.7	59.4	65.5	60.5
Pharmacy labour force	45.6	47.7	42.1	39.9	41.0	47.3	52.6	44.6	44.9

(a) Leave for three months or more. Only collected for Victoria and Western Australia in 1995.

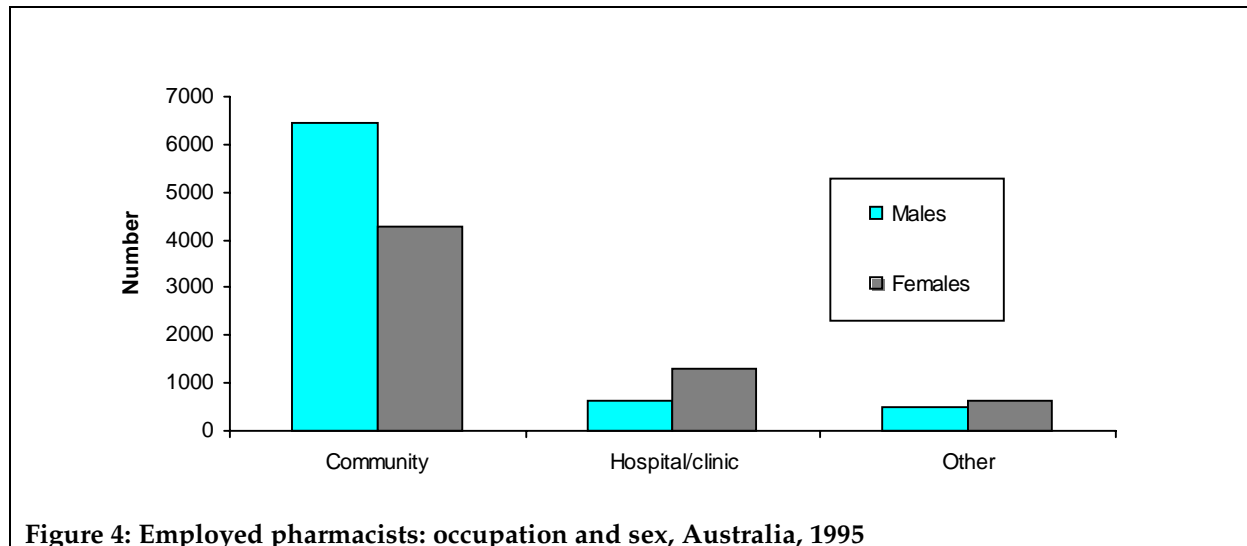


Figure 4: Employed pharmacists: occupation and sex, Australia, 1995

Table 3: Employed pharmacists^(a) and full-time equivalent pharmacists, States and Territories 1995

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Population ('000) ^(b)	6,115.1	4,502.0	3,277.4	1,731.7	1,474.0	473.0	304.1	173.9	18,051.2
Employed pharmacists	4,511	3,757	2,311	1,211	958	352	254	73	13,427
FTE pharmacists ^(c)	3,549.0	3,071.3	1,858.7	1,002.3	765.5	273.9	210.8	78.6	10,810
FTE pharmacists ^(d)	4,504.8	3,916.7	2,444.8	1,314.1	963.8	348.8	267.6	99.2	13,860
	(number per 100,000 population)								
Employed pharmacists	73.8	83.4	70.5	69.9	65.0	74.4	83.5	42.0	74.4
FTE pharmacists ^(c)	58.0	68.2	56.7	57.9	51.9	57.9	69.3	45.2	59.9
FTE pharmacists ^(d)	73.7	87.0	74.6	75.9	65.4	73.7	88.0	57.0	76.8

(a) Persons employed as pharmacists, excluding those on extended leave.

(b) Estimated resident population as at 30 June 1995.

(c) Calculated on the basis that all pharmacists working 35 or more hours per week are counted as one FTE and all those working less than 35 hours per week are a portion of an FTE. This is the formula traditionally used to measure FTEs.

(d) Calculated on the basis that hours worked are divided by 35 for all pharmacists—that is, a pharmacist working 70 hours per week equals two FTEs; one working 21 hours equals 0.6 FTEs. This formula converts head counts to a more reliable measure of labour provision than formula (c) because there is variation among States and Territories in the proportions of pharmacists working more than 35 hours per week. For example, the Northern Territory is below the national average by 43.5% in employed pharmacists, by 41.2% in FTEs using formula (c) but by 31.0% in FTEs using formula (d) because pharmacists in the Territory work longer hours on average.

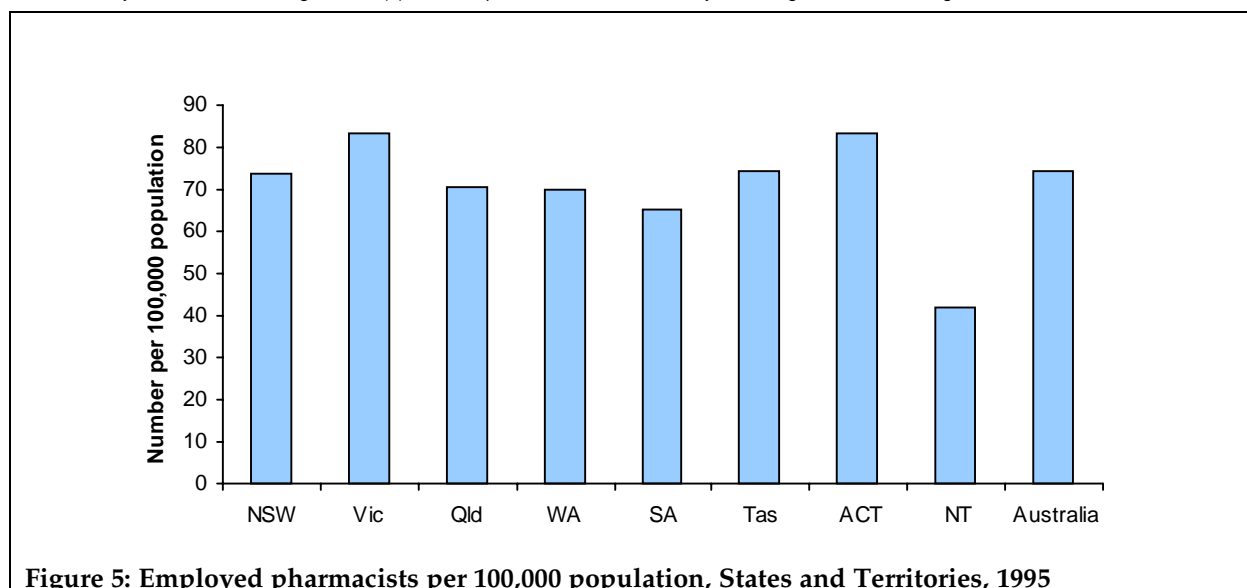


Figure 5: Employed pharmacists per 100,000 population, States and Territories, 1995

Table 4: Registered pharmacists not practising pharmacy in Australia: professional employment status, sex and age, 1995

Professional employment status	Age (years)						Total
	<30	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70+	
	Males						
Practising in pharmacy overseas	36	55	43	39	9	1	184
Looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	3	5	12	12	7	0	40
Looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	7	6	10	24	35	5	86
Not looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	9	61	86	161	73	8	398
Not looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	5	21	40	110	238	147	561
<i>Total not working in pharmacy in Australia</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1,268</i>
	Females						
Practising in pharmacy overseas	88	76	24	8	3	0	199
Looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	7	4	18	4	0	0	33
Looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	14	56	42	34	10	4	159
Not looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	33	85	144	88	18	2	370
Not looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	32	156	107	154	139	43	630
<i>Total not working in pharmacy in Australia</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1,392</i>
	All pharmacists						
Practising in pharmacy overseas	125	132	66	47	11	1	383
Looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	10	10	30	16	7	0	73
Looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	21	62	51	58	45	9	245
Not looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	41	146	230	250	91	10	768
Not looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	36	177	147	264	377	190	1,191
Total not working in pharmacy in Australia	233	526	526	635	530	210	2,660
	(per cent—males)						
Practising in pharmacy overseas	19.9	30.1	23.3	21.2	4.8	0.7	100.0
Looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	6.9	13.8	31.0	31.0	17.2	0.0	100.0
Looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	8.3	6.9	11.1	27.8	40.3	5.6	100.0
Not looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	2.2	15.4	21.7	40.6	18.2	1.9	100.0
Not looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	0.8	3.7	7.2	19.6	42.5	26.2	100.0
<i>Total not working in pharmacy in Australia</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	(per cent—females)						
Practising in pharmacy overseas	44.4	38.4	11.9	4.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
Looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	20.8	12.5	54.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	8.7	34.9	26.2	21.4	6.3	2.4	100.0
Not looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	8.8	22.9	38.9	23.9	4.9	0.7	100.0
Not looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	5.0	24.8	16.9	24.4	22.0	6.9	100.0
<i>Total not working in pharmacy in Australia</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	(per cent—all pharmacists)						
Practising in pharmacy overseas	32.6	34.4	17.4	12.3	3.0	0.3	100.0
Looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	13.3	13.2	41.6	22.6	9.4	0.0	100.0
Looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	8.6	25.1	20.9	23.7	18.3	3.5	100.0
Not looking for work in pharmacy, employed elsewhere	5.4	19.0	30.0	32.5	11.8	1.3	100.0
Not looking for work in pharmacy, not employed	3.0	14.9	12.4	22.1	31.6	16.0	100.0
Total not working in pharmacy in Australia	8.8	19.8	19.8	23.9	19.9	7.9	100.0

Table 5: Pharmacy registration and employment trends, States and Territories, 1992–95

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Employed pharmacists									
1992	4,520	3,454	1,951	1,117	795	362	253	73	12,525
1993	4,758	3,490	2,253	1,185	897	358	240	67	13,248
1994	4,714	3,527	2,269	1,206	962	354	227	72	13,331
1995	4,511	3,757	2,311	1,211	958	352	254	73	13,427
% change 1992–95	-0.2	8.8	18.5	8.4	20.5	-2.8	0.4	0.0	7.2
Population ('000s)									
1992	5,962.6	4,455.0	3,030.0	1,658.0	1,456.5	469.8	294.7	168.1	17,494.7
1993	6,004.9	4,472.4	3,109.8	1,677.7	1,460.7	471.7	299.3	170.7	17,667.1
1994	6,060.2	4,487.6	3,187.1	1,703.0	1,466.1	472.9	301.5	173.4	17,854.7
1995	6,127.0	4,517.4	3,265.1	1,733.8	1,469.4	473.7	304.8	177.6	18,071.8
% change 1992–95	2.8	1.4	7.8	4.6	0.9	0.8	3.4	5.7	3.3
Employed pharmacists per 100,000 population									
1992	75.8	77.5	64.4	67.4	54.6	77.1	85.9	43.4	71.6
1993	79.2	78.0	72.4	70.6	61.4	75.9	80.2	39.3	75.0
1994	77.8	78.6	71.2	70.8	65.6	74.9	75.4	41.4	74.7
1995	73.6	83.2	70.8	69.8	65.2	74.3	83.3	41.1	74.3
% change 1992–95	-2.9	7.3	9.9	3.7	19.4	-3.6	-2.9	-5.3	3.8
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
1995	6,144	4,412	3,026	1,426	1,070	443	351	248	17,120
% change 1992–95	-0.5	1.4	6.4	7.1	20.8	-2.9	-4.6	-9.2	2.6

Table 6: Changes in the community and hospital and clinic pharmacy workforce: selected characteristics, Australia, 1992–95

Characteristic	1992	1993	1994	1995
(per cent—community pharmacists)				
Sex				
Female	37.6	38.2	38.7	39.9
Age				
Under 30 years	11.5	13.2	13.0	14.5
30–44 years	32.8	32.4	32.3	31.8
45–64 years	49.6	48.2	48.4	47.3
65 and over	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4
Classification				
Sole proprietor	30.4	30.3	30.3	27.8
Partner proprietor	20.4	19.6	20.5	19.4
Pharmacist-in-charge	17.4	18.1	20.5	24.0
Permanent assistant	6.8	7.8	8.1	8.6
Reliever, regular location	15.3	15.1	14.4	11.9
Reliever, various locations	9.7	9.1	6.5	8.4
Practice location				
Mall complex	20.5	19.4	19.9	20.0
Non-mall shopping centre	74.5	75.1	75.0	74.3
Medical centre	4.0	5.2	4.8	5.4
Other	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Full-time/part-time status				
Working part time	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.7
(per cent—hospital/clinical pharmacists)				
Sex				
Female	64.0	66.0	67.5	66.9
Age				
Under 30 years	19.8	20.9	21.5	19.7
30–44 years	46.0	44.2	43.0	43.6
45–64 years	33.0	33.7	34.3	35.1
65 and over	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
Classification				
Director	19.7	17.3	17.5	15.2
Deputy director	8.1	7.6	7.4	4.6
Senior pharmacist	16.3	18.8	18.7	17.2
Specialist pharmacist	33.3	30.9	26.4	22.5
Staff pharmacist	22.6	25.3	29.9	40.6
Full-time/part-time status				
Working part time	22.1	23.9	23.2	23.6