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**Dental Practitioner Statistics
South Australia
December 1995**

by

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and Research Unit**

in conjunction with

**The Dental Board
of South Australia**

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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 labourforce, 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 South Australia and follows from the previous report *Dental Practitioner Statistics, South Australia, December 1994*.

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

The data collection covers all dentists registered with the Dental Board of South Australia. A copy of the annual data collection instrument is included as Appendix A. A map of the South Australian divisional boundaries is included as Appendix B and a map of Adelaide sub-division boundaries is included as Appendix C.

The instrument aims to:

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

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

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 South Australia will be presented, along with the same data set from other States and Territories, in an annual report, to enable a national picture of dental practitioner statistics to be presented.

Note: The symbol '—' appears in tables to mean nil or rounded to zero.

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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 December 1995, 86.3% of the dentists registered with the Dental Board of South Australia were practising in South Australia, with low levels of dentists practising interstate (6.6%) and overseas (3.1%).

Table 1:
Dentists registered in South Australia, practice status,
December 1991 to December 1995

Practice status	Dec '91		Dec '92		Dec '93		Dec '94		Dec '95	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Practising:										
Mainly in SA	715	83.0	722	84.5	728	86.4	731	86.3	733	86.3
Mainly interstate	66	7.7	61	7.1	55	6.5	50	5.9	56	6.6
Overseas	35	4.1	27	3.2	27	3.2	24	2.8	26	3.1
<i>Total practising</i>	<i>816</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>810</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>810</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>96.0</i>
Not practising	41	4.8	41	4.8	33	3.9	40	4.7	34	4.0
Not stated	4	0.5	3	0.4	—	—	2	0.2	—	—
Total (on Register)	861	100.0	854	100.0	843	100.0	847	100.0	849	100.0

Figure 1:
Dentists registered in South Australia, practice status, December 1995

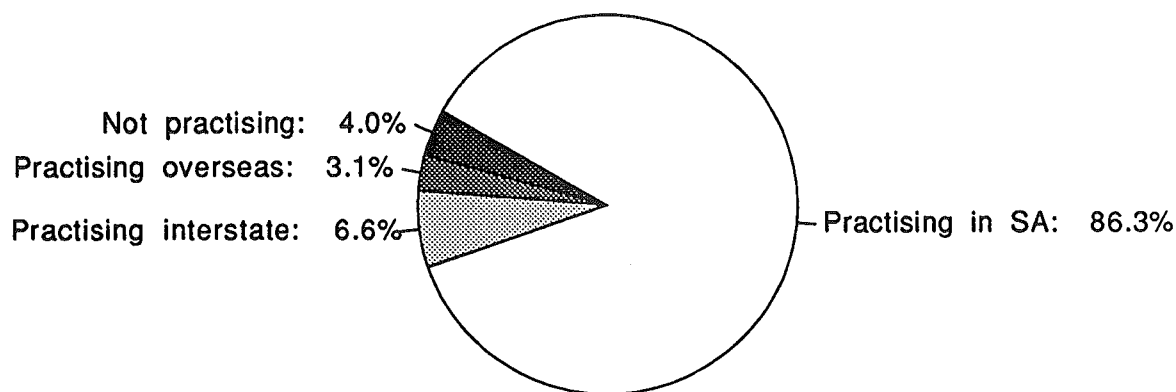


Table 2 presents a cross-tabulation of practice status in December 1994 against practice status in December 1995. By matching practice status from year to year it can be seen that the dentist labourforce has a highly stable component which has remained unchanged, most notably the 687 dentists practising in South Australia in both years.

Between 1994 and 1995 the number of dentists on the dental register increased by two (from 847 to 849), which incorporated an increase of two (from 731 to 733) in the number of dentists practising in South Australia.

It can be seen from Table 2 that this increase of two dentists practising in South Australia was in fact comprised of an 'outflow' of 44 dentists (22 practising interstate, five practising overseas, 10 not practising and seven no longer registered) and an 'inflow' of 45 dentists (three previously practising interstate, one practising overseas, four not practising, and 37 new to the register). There was one non-respondent in December 1994 who was practising in South Australia in December 1995. [From Table 2 'outflow' is determined from the first row where practising dentists in South Australia in December 1994 were not practising in South Australia in December 1995, while 'inflow' is determined from the first column where practising dentists in South Australia in December 1995 were not practising in South Australia in December 1994.]

Table 2:
Dentists registered in South Australia, practice status,
December 1994 by December 1995

Practice status - December 1994	Practice status - December 1995					Total
	Practising in SA	Practising interstate	Practising overseas	Not practising	Not registered Dec 1995	
Practising in SA	687	22	5	10	7	731
Practising interstate	3	25	2	—	20	50
Practising overseas	1	1	14	—	8	24
Not practising	4	1	1	22	12	40
Not stated	1	1	—	—	—	2
Not registered December 1994	37	6	4	2	—	49
Total	733	56	26	34	47	896

Note: Dentists practising in SA: 'out flow' = 44
'in flow' = 45

Age and sex distribution of registered dentists

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

There were 679 (80.0%) male and 170 (20.0%) female registered dentists. The percentage of male dentists aged 40 years and above was 71.0%. Nearly a third (32.4%) of the male dentists were aged 50 years and over. A contrasting phenomenon was evident for female dentists, where the distribution includes predominantly younger age ranges. Most notably, 42.9% of female dentists were aged less than 35 years and only 9.4% were aged 50 years and over.

There appears to be a relatively low percentage of dentists either near or at retirement age with 11.5% aged 60 years and over.

Table 3:
Dentists registered in South Australia, December 1995, age by sex

<i>Age (years)</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>
20-24	7	1.0	5	2.9	12	1.4
25-29	41	6.0	28	16.5	69	8.1
30-34	49	7.2	40	23.5	89	10.5
35-39	100	14.7	29	17.1	129	15.2
40-44	132	19.4	34	20.0	166	19.6
45-49	130	19.1	18	10.6	148	17.4
50-54	92	13.5	7	4.1	99	11.7
55-59	35	5.2	4	2.4	39	4.6
60-64	33	4.9	1	0.6	34	4.0
65+	60	8.8	4	2.4	64	7.5
Total	679	100.0	170	100.0	849	100.0

University/country of initial qualification

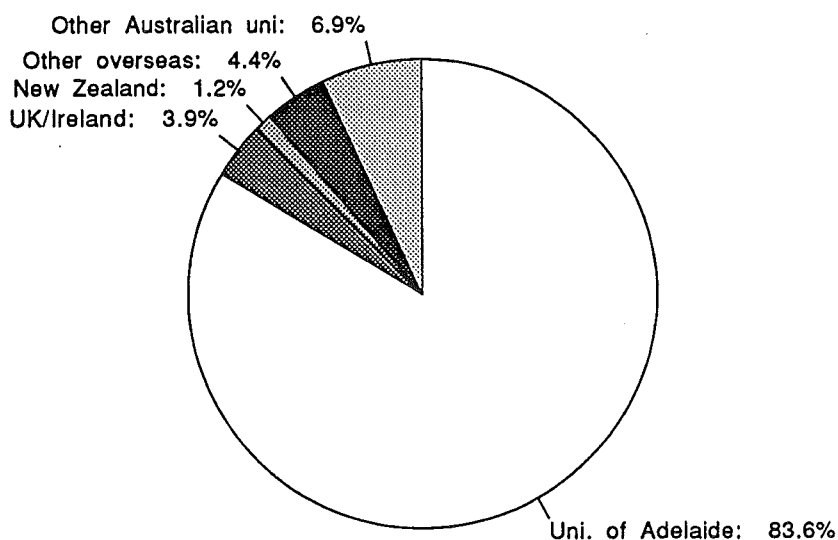
The place of initial qualification of registered dentists in South Australia can be seen from Table 4. The University of Adelaide is the dominating origin of initial qualification with 710 (83.6%) in December 1995. Of the remaining registered dentists, the United Kingdom and Ireland (3.9%), Asia (3.5%), University of Sydney (2.4%), University of Queensland (2.2%) and University of Melbourne (2.0%) comprise the main origins of initial qualification.

Table 4:
Dentists registered in South Australia, December 1995,
university/country of initial qualification

Origin of qualification	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
University of Adelaide	577	85.0	133	78.2	710	83.6
University of Sydney	17	2.5	3	1.8	20	2.4
University of Melbourne	15	2.2	2	1.2	17	2.0
University of Queensland	16	2.4	3	1.8	19	2.2
University of Western Australia	3	0.4	—	—	3	0.4
<i>Total Australian university qualification</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>769</i>	<i>90.6</i>
New Zealand	10	1.5	—	—	10	1.2
United Kingdom and Ireland	23	3.4	10	5.9	33	3.9
Asia	15	2.2	15	8.8	30	3.5
Other	3	0.4	4	2.4	7	0.8
<i>Total overseas university qualification</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>9.4</i>
Total	679	100.0	170	100.0	849	100.0

Figure 2 provides a graphical presentation of the place of initial qualification for dentists registered at December 1995. A total of 90.6% of registered dentists in December 1995 had obtained their initial qualifications in the five Australian dental faculties, with the University of Adelaide representing the largest source (710 or 83.6%).

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



In recent years only overseas 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 (ADEC).

Age and sex distribution of dentists practising mainly in South Australia

As presented in Table 1, there were 733 (86.3% of dental register) dentists practising mainly in South Australia in December 1995. The age and sex distribution of dentists practising in South Australia (presented in Table 5) was similar to the age and sex distribution of all registered dentists.

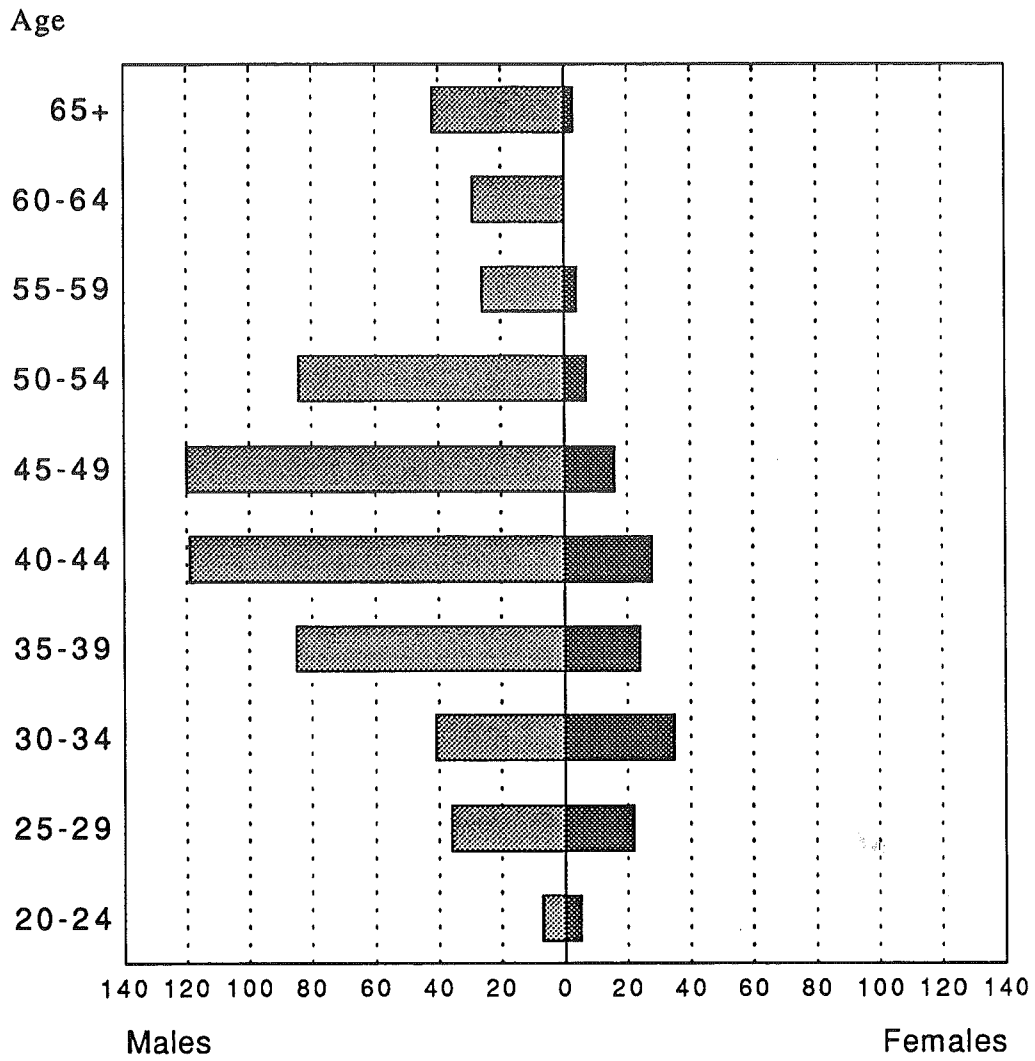
From Table 5 the percentage of female dentists practising mainly in South Australia in December 1995 was 19.6% with the highest percentage in the younger age groups. It can be seen from Table 5 and Figure 3 that for all dentists, the most notable difference shown in the age distribution is the higher number in the 40–44 and 45–49 year age groups.

Table 5:
Dentists practising mainly in South Australia, December 1995, age by sex

<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	7	1.2	5	3.5	12	1.6	41.7
25–29	36	6.1	22	15.3	58	7.9	37.9
30–34	41	7.0	35	24.3	76	10.4	46.1
35–39	85	14.4	24	16.7	109	14.9	22.0
40–44	119	20.2	28	19.4	147	20.1	19.0
45–49	120	20.4	16	11.1	136	18.6	11.8
50–54	84	14.3	7	4.9	91	12.4	7.7
55–59	26	4.4	4	2.8	30	4.1	13.3
60–64	29	4.9	—	—	29	4.0	—
65+	42	7.1	3	2.1	45	6.1	6.7
Total	589	100.0	144	100.0	733	100.0	19.6

It can also be seen from Figure 3 that the majority of female practising dentists are in the 25–29, 30–34, 35–39 and 40–44 year age groups, then diminishing to few female practising dentists in the age groups over 45 years. For male practising dentists there is a gradual increase to the 45–49 year age group before also decreasing toward the older age groups.

Figure 3:
Dentists practising mainly in South Australia, December 1995, age by sex



Level of activity of dentists practising mainly in South Australia

Not all dentists participated equally in dental practice. Table 6 presents the level of activity of dentists practising mainly in South Australia measured by hours worked per week. In December 1995, 85.1% of dentists worked 30 hours or more per week.

The most notable feature of these data was the sex difference in the categories of average hours worked per week. For those dentists practising for less than 30 hours per week, there were 8.5% of male dentists compared to 31.2% of female dentists in these 'part-time' groups in December 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 39.6 *versus* 33.1 hours per week).

Table 6:
Dentists practising mainly in South Australia, December 1995,
average hours worked per week by sex

Average hours worked per week	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 10 hours	5	0.8	2	1.4	7	1.0
10-19 hours	16	2.7	11	7.6	27	3.7
20-29 hours	29	4.9	32	22.2	61	8.3
30-39 hours	225	38.2	58	40.3	283	38.6
40-49 hours	223	37.9	34	23.6	257	35.1
50 hours or more	79	13.4	5	3.5	84	11.5
Not stated	12	2.0	2	1.4	14	1.9
Total	589	100.0	144	100.0	733	100.0
Mean hours	33.1		39.6		38.3	

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

Table 7 presents hours worked per week by age group. The distribution of hours worked per week is similar for the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups. There were a number of dentists working less than full-time equivalent hours (14.1% working less than 30 hours per week) in the 30-39 age group. However, there was a shift to more full-time equivalent hours worked for the 40-49 years and 50-59 years age groups before the reduced hours in the oldest age group.

For those practising dentists in the 60 years and over age groups, there continues to be two distinct sub-groups: those moving to retirement through 'part-time' work (as reflected by the 33.8% working less than 30 hours per week) and those in 'full-time equivalent' work (66.2% working 30 hours per week or more).

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

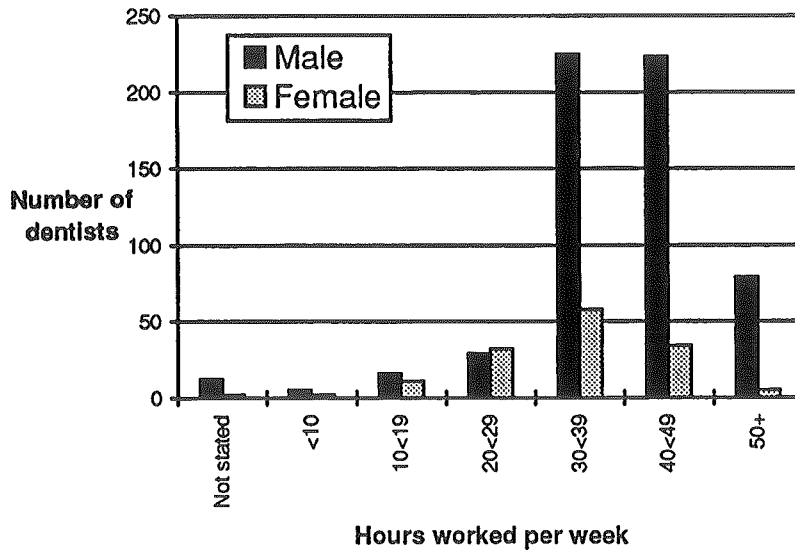


Table 7:
Dentists practising mainly in South Australia, December 1995,
average hours worked per week by age

Average hours per week	20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		65 years and over		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<10 hours	—	—	2	1.1	2	0.7	—	—	3	4.1	7	1.0
10-19 hours	2	2.9	6	3.2	8	2.8	2	1.7	9	12.2	27	3.7
20-29 hours	5	7.1	18	9.7	21	7.4	4	3.3	13	17.6	61	8.3
30-39 hours	30	42.9	54	29.2	110	38.9	57	47.1	32	43.2	283	38.6
40-49 hours	21	30.0	74	40.0	104	36.7	45	37.2	13	17.6	257	35.1
50+ hours	5	7.1	25	13.5	37	13.1	13	10.7	4	5.4	84	11.5
Not stated	7	10.0	6	3.2	1	0.4	—	—	—	—	14	1.9
Total	70	100.0	185	100.0	283	100.0	121	100.0	74	100.0	733	100.0

Main area of work of dentists practising mainly in South Australia

Dentists practising mainly in South Australia worked in a range of practice settings. The distribution according to their main area of work is presented in Table 6 and showed that most dentists (78.4%) practised as general practitioners. A small percentage practised as specialists (10.9%), in restricted practice (1.8%), teaching/education and research (6.5%), in administration (1.4%) and other areas (0.5%). Similar percentages of male dentists and female dentists were in general practice. In specialist and restricted practice, the percentage of male dentists is larger than female dentists, while for teaching/education and research (combined), the situation is reversed.

Table 8:
Dentists practising mainly in South Australia, December 1995,
main area of practice by sex

<i>Area of main practice</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>
General practice	461	78.3	114	79.2	575	78.4
Specialist practice	69	11.7	11	7.6	80	10.9
Restricted practice	11	1.9	2	1.4	13	1.8
Administration	10	1.7	—	—	10	1.4
Teaching/education	25	4.2	14	9.7	39	5.3
Research	7	1.2	2	1.4	9	1.2
Other	4	0.7	—	—	4	0.5
Not stated	2	0.3	1	0.7	2	0.3
Total	589	100.0	144	100.0	733	100.0

The reported specialty areas are presented in Table 9. The main specialty reported was orthodontics (41.7%), followed by oral and maxillofacial surgery (18.4%) and prosthodontics (17.5%).

Table 9:
Dentists practising mainly in South Australia, December 1995,
specialist practice by sex

<i>Specialty</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>
Orthodontics	36	41.4	7	43.8	43	41.7
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	18	20.7	1	6.3	19	18.4
Periodontics	3	3.4	2	12.5	5	4.9
Endodontics	8	9.2	—	—	8	7.8
Prosthodontics	17	19.5	1	6.3	18	17.5
Paediatric dentistry	3	3.4	4	25.0	7	6.8
Other	2	2.3	1	6.3	3	2.9
Total	87	100.0	16	100.0	103	100.0

Main type of practice of dentists practising mainly in South Australia

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

Table 10 presents the main types of practice of dentists practising mainly in South Australia. Dentists were predominantly practising in the private sector (73.8%). Solo practice was the major type of practice (31.0%), followed by associateship (20.3%), partnership (11.7%) and assistant (8.3%).

In the public and education sector the type of practice was spread between tertiary education institution (6.8%), dental hospital (4.9%), mainly general dental scheme (8.3%), mainly school dental service (2.7%) and other public (1.8%).

Quite marked differences existed between male and female dentists practising mainly in South Australia according to their main types of practice. A lower percentage of female dentists worked in the private sector types of practice (56.2% in December 1995) than male dentists (78.1%). This difference was most dramatic in the areas of solo and associateship practice. In December 1995, 14.6% of female dentists practised in solo practice and 9.0% were in associateship practice, while 35.0% of male dentists were in solo practice and 23.1% in associateship practice. For assistant types of practice there were 18.8% of female dentists compared to 5.8% of male dentists.

There was a higher percentage of female dentists in the public and education sector in December 1995, 43.1% compared with only 20.4% of male dentists.

As most assistant, locum and industry types of practice (in the private sector) and public and education 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 (68.1%) than male dentists (27.7%).

Table 10:
Dentists practising mainly in South Australia, December 1995,
main type of practice by sex

<i>Main type of practice</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>
Private sector:						
Solo	206	35.0	21	14.6	227	31.0
Partnership	75	12.7	11	7.6	86	11.7
Associateship	136	23.1	13	9.0	149	20.3
Assistant	34	5.8	27	18.8	61	8.3
Industry	6	1.0	8	5.6	14	1.9
Locum	3	0.5	1	0.7	4	0.5
<i>Total private sector</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>73.8</i>
Public sector:						
Dental hospital	23	3.9	13	9.0	36	4.9
Mainly school dental service	16	2.7	4	2.8	20	2.7
Mainly general dental service	36	6.1	25	17.4	61	8.3
Defence forces	2	0.3	—	—	2	0.3
Other public	8	1.4	5	3.5	13	1.8
<i>Total public sector</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Tertiary education institution	35	5.9	15	10.4	50	6.8
Other	5	0.8	—	—	5	0.7
Not stated	4	0.7	1	0.7	5	0.7
Total	589	100.0	144	100.0	733	100.0

Geographic distribution of dentists practising in South Australia

The geographic distribution of dentists practising in South Australia by regions is presented in Tables 11 and 12. The regions are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Statistical Divisions which represent groupings of statistical local areas. Maps outlining these statistical local areas and statistical divisions are included as Appendices B and C. The population estimates have been drawn from the ABS publication *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 30 June 1996* (catalogue no. 3201.4).

Over the whole State there was a rate of 49.7 dentists per 100,000 population (in December 1995). There are clear differences in the rate between regions with a notable bias towards City, where nearly a third (31.7%) of dentists practising at their main dental practices were located.

There is a clear difference in the rate of dentists per 100,000 population between the metropolitan area of Adelaide (59.5) compared to the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia (23.0). In addition it can be seen from Table 11 that there is a lower percentage of female dentists (compared to male dentists) in the non-metropolitan areas.

Table 11:
Dentists practising mainly in South Australia, December 1995,
geographic regions of main practice location by sex

Geographic regions	Males		Females		Persons		Population* (30 June 1995)	Rate†: dentists per 100,000 population
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
East Metro & City	276	46.9	69	47.9	345	47.1	217,018	159.6
City (including Nth Adelaide)	185	31.4	47	32.6	232	31.7		
East Metro	91	15.4	22	15.3	113	15.4	205,178	55.3
North Metro	70	11.9	24	16.7	94	12.8	339,133	27.8
West Metro	58	9.8	17	11.8	75	10.2	210,073	35.8
South Metro	105	17.8	21	14.6	126	17.2	316,884	39.9
Total Metro	509	86.4	131	91.0	640	87.3	1,080,723	59.5
Outer Adelaide	22	3.7	5	3.5	27	3.7	104,629	25.9
Yorke/Lower North	7	1.2	1	0.7	8	1.1	44,351	18.1
Murray Lands	15	2.5	3	2.1	18	2.5	66,486	27.2
South East	12	2.0	2	1.4	14	1.9	61,536	22.8
Eyre	8	1.4	1	0.7	9	1.2	32,269	28.0
Northern	14	2.4	—	—	14	1.9	83,633	16.8
Total Non-Metro	78	13.2	12	8.3	90	12.3	392,904	23.0
Not stated	2	0.3	1	0.7	3	0.4		
Total State	589	100.0	144	100.0	733	100.0	1,473,627	49.7

*Source - *Estimated Resident Population in SLAs, SA: 30 June 1996*, (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3201.4)

† rate adjusted for not stated practice location.

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.

Overall the level of 738.0 FTE dentists is slightly above the total number of 733 practising dentists, thus reflecting that on average dentists are working only fractionally longer than 37.5 hours per week. It can be seen (by comparing the figures in Tables 11 and 12) that the small difference is mainly in the non-metropolitan regions where there were 90 practising dentists, but 100.7 FTE.

For the metropolitan regions, Eastern shows the greatest difference (113 compared to 116.9 FTE). However, the most noticeable aspect of comparing these figures from Tables 11 and 12 is that the FTE rate per 100,000 in the non-metropolitan regions is higher (from 23.0 to 25.6). It can therefore be concluded that with dentists practising at more than one location there is an increase in the supply of services to the non-metropolitan regions from dentists whose main practice location is in Adelaide.

Table 12:
Dentists practising in South Australia, December 1995,
geographic regions of full-time equivalent dentists

<i>Geographic regions</i>	<i>FTE dentists</i>	<i>Population* (30 June 1995)</i>	<i>Rate: FTE dentists per 100,000 population</i>
East Metro and City	343.9	217,018	158.5
City (including Nth Adelaide)	227.0		
East Metro	116.9	205,178	57.0
North Metro	94.5	339,133	27.9
West Metro	73.8	210,073	35.1
South Metro	125.1	316,884	39.5
<i>Total Metro</i>	<i>637.3</i>	<i>1,080,723</i>	<i>59.0</i>
Outer Adelaide	26.2	104,629	25.0
Yorke/Lower North	9.3	44,351	21.0
Murray Lands	18.3	66,486	27.5
South East	17.1	61,536	27.8
Eyre	10.7	32,269	33.2
Northern	19.0	83,633	22.7
<i>Total Non-Metro</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>392,904</i>	<i>25.6</i>
Total State	738.0	1,473,627	50.1

*Source - *Estimated Resident Population in SLAs, SA: 30 June 1996*
(Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3201.4)

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 in Table 13 shows there were 39.0 general practice dentists per 100,000 population in South Australia. It can be seen that this rate of general practice dentists and the rates of practising dentists and FTE dentists have all shown a slight increase from 1990 to 1992, followed by relative stability from 1993 to 1995.

Table 13:
Dentists practising in South Australia, December 1991 to December 1995,
rate: dentists per 100,000 population*

<i>Area of main practice</i>	<i>Rate: dentists per 100,000 population</i>					
	<i>Dec 1990</i>	<i>Dec 1991</i>	<i>Dec 1992</i>	<i>Dec 1993</i>	<i>Dec 1994</i>	<i>Dec 1995</i>
General practice	38.3	38.4	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.0
Total practising dentists	49.2	49.0	49.5	49.8	49.7	49.7
FTE dentists	n.a.	51.1	51.0	50.5	49.9	50.1

*Source - *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in SLAs, SA: 30 June 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995* (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3204.4)

APPENDIX A: Annual questionnaire

Dental Board of South Australia

Application for Renewal of Registration as a Dentist, 1996

The information you provide is collected by the Dental Board of SA and forwarded to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Dental Statistics and Research Unit. The data collection is part of a national data set agreed by the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council to enable appropriate health planning and administration.

Registration number

I hereby apply for renewal of my registration as a dentist for the year ending: 31/12/96

and enclose the prescribed fee: \$230

Signature of applicant
Date

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 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

Tas

NT

ACT

2 Are you an Australian citizen? Yes 1 No 2

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

Yes 2

No 3

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

Working in dentistry

Only in SA 1 → Go to 5

Mainly in SA but also in other State(s)/Territory 2 → Go to 5

Mainly in other State(s)/Territory but also in SA 3 → Go to 5

Only in State(s)/Territory other than SA 4 → Go to 7

In SA but currently on leave for three months or longer (e.g. maternity, study, long service leave) 5 → Go to 5

Overseas 6 → Go to 7

Not working in dentistry

Currently not working, but looking for work 7 → Go to 4

Currently working, but not in dentistry 8 → Go to 4

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

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

Either full- or part-time 1 Full-time 2 Part-time 3

→ Go to 7

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

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16 • Dental Practitioner Statistics

5 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	Public Dental hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 7
	Registered specialist <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Mainly school dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 8
	Restricted practice <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Associateship <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Mainly general dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 9
	Administration <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Assistant <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Defence forces <input type="checkbox"/> 10
	Teaching/Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Locum <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other public <input type="checkbox"/> 11
	Research <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Industry <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Tertiary education institution <input type="checkbox"/> 12
Total hours worked per week: <input type="text"/>	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 7		Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 13
Direct patient care hours per week: <input type="text"/>			

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	Public Dental hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 7
	Registered specialist <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Mainly school dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 8
	Restricted practice <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Associateship <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Mainly general dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 9
	Administration <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Assistant <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Defence forces <input type="checkbox"/> 10
	Teaching/Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Locum <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other public <input type="checkbox"/> 11
	Research <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Industry <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Tertiary education institution <input type="checkbox"/> 12
Total hours worked per week: <input type="text"/>	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 7		Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 13
Direct patient care hours per week: <input type="text"/>			

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	Public Dental hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 7
	Registered specialist <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Mainly school dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 8
	Restricted practice <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Associateship <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Mainly general dental service <input type="checkbox"/> 9
	Administration <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Assistant <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Defence forces <input type="checkbox"/> 10
	Teaching/Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Locum <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other public <input type="checkbox"/> 11
	Research <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Industry <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Tertiary education institution <input type="checkbox"/> 12
Total hours worked per week: <input type="text"/>	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 7		Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 13
Direct patient care hours per week: <input type="text"/>			

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

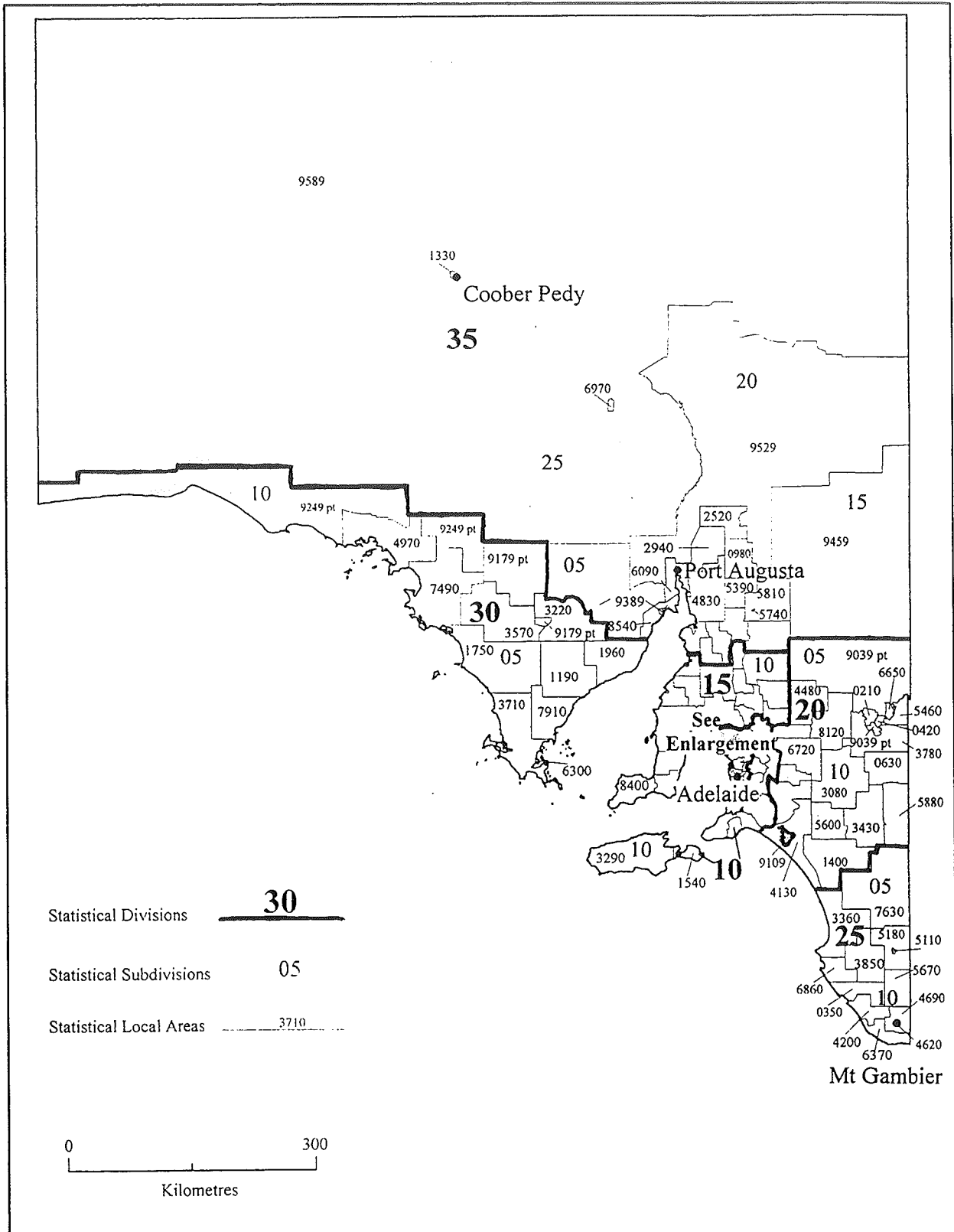
Orthodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Periodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Prosthodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Oral pathology <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Oral and maxillofacial surgery <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Endodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Paedodontics <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Dento-maxillofacial radiology <input type="checkbox"/> 8

7 Change of address for correspondence (if applicable):

 Postcode

Return completed form no later than 31/12/95 to:
 The Dental Board of South Australia
 PO Box 473,
 KENT TOWN SA 5071

APPENDIX B: Map of South Australia



Source - ASGC Edition 2.1, 1 January 1992,
(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1995)

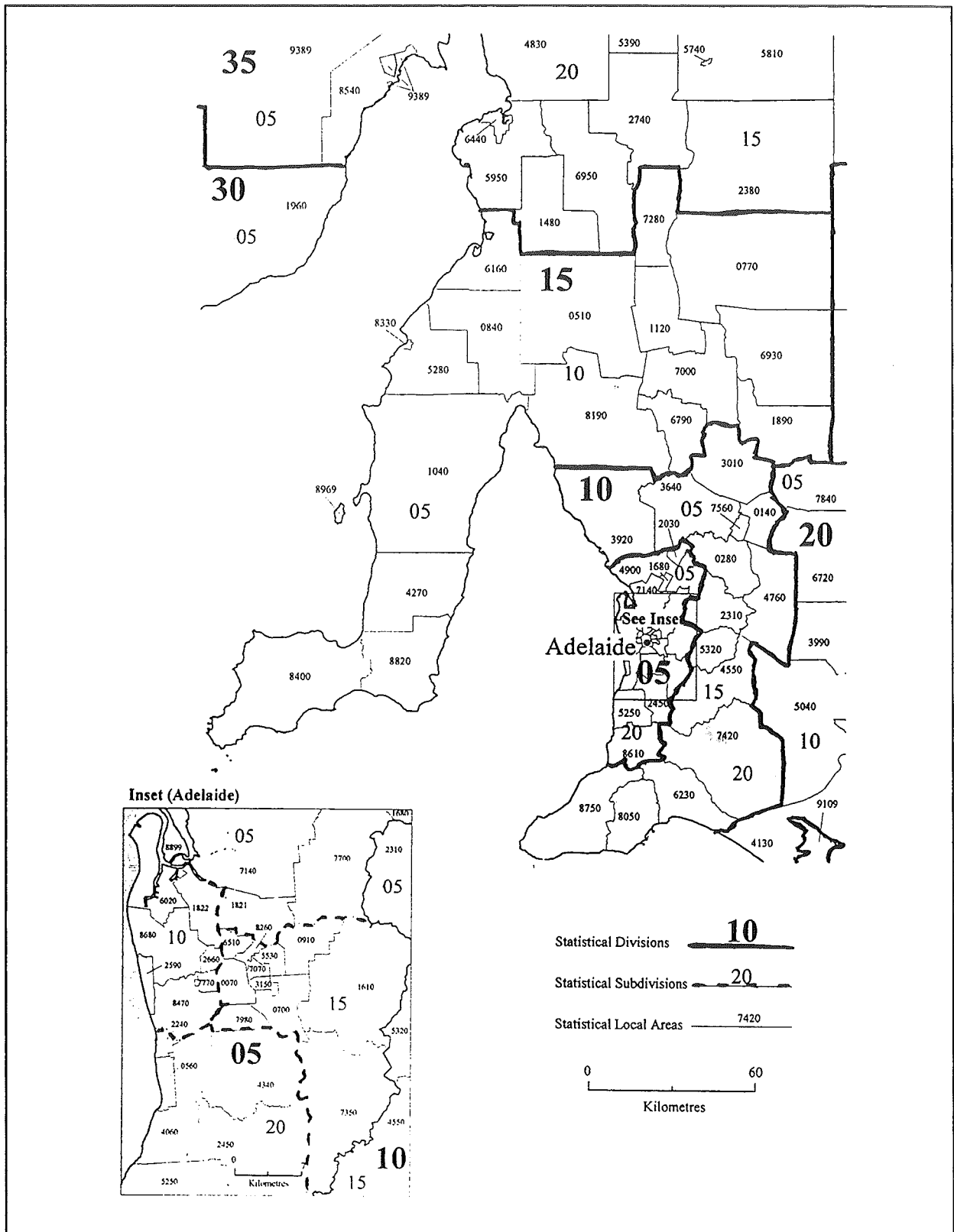
SD	SD Name
05	Adelaide
10	Outer Adelaide
15	Yorke and Lower North
20	Murray Lands
25	South East
30	Eyre
35	Northern

SSD	SSD Name
0505	Northern
0510	Western
0515	Eastern
0520	Southern
1005	Barossa
1010	Kangaroo Island
1015	Onkaparinga
1020	Fleurieu
1505	Yorke
1510	Lower North
2005	Riverland
2010	Murray Mallee
2505	Upper South East
2510	Lower South East
3005	Lincoln
3010	West Coast
3505	Whyalla
3515	Pirie
3520	Flinders Ranges
3525	Far North

SLA	SLA Name
0070	Adelaide (C)
0140	Angaston (DC)
0210	Barmers (DC)
0280	Barossa (DC)
0350	Beachport (DC)
0420	Berri (DC)
0510	Blyth-Snowtown (DC)
0560	Brighton (C)
0630	Browns Well (DC)
0700	Burnside (C)
0770	Burra Burra (DC)
0840	Bute (DC)
0910	Campbelltown (C)
0980	Carrieton (DC)
1040	Central Yorke Peninsula (DC)
1120	Clare (DC)
1190	Cleve (DC)
1330	Coober Pedy (DC)
1400	Coonalpyn Downs (DC)
1480	Crystal Brook-Redhill (DC)
1540	Dudley (DC)
1610	East Torrens (DC)
1680	Elizabeth (C)
1750	Elliston (DC)
1821	Enfield (C)- Pt A
1822	Enfield (C)- Pt B
1890	Eudunda (DC)
1960	Franklin Harbor (DC)
2030	Gawler (M)
2240	Glencle (C)
2310	Gumeracha (DC)
2380	Hallett (DC)
2450	Happy Valley (C)
2520	Hawker (DC)
2590	Henley & Grange (C)
2660	Hindmarsh (M)
2740	Jamestown (DC)
2940	Kanyaka-Quorn (DC)
3010	Kapunda (DC)
3080	Karoonda-East Murray (DC)
3150	Kensington & Norwood (C)
3220	Kimba (DC)
3290	Kingscote (DC)
3360	Lacepede (DC)
3430	Lameroo (DC)
3570	Le Hunte (DC)
3640	Light (DC)
3710	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)
3780	Loxton (DC)

SLA	SLA Name
3850	Lucindale (DC)
3920	Mallala (DC)
3990	Mamum (DC)
4060	Marion (C)
4130	Meningie (DC)
4200	Millicent (DC)
4270	Minlaton (DC)
4340	Mitcham (C)
4480	Morgan (DC)
4550	Mount Barker (DC)
4620	Mount Gambier (C)
4690	Mount Gambier (DC)
4760	Mount Pleasant (DC)
4830	Mount Remarkable (DC)
4900	Munno Para (C)
4970	Murat Bay (DC)
5040	Murray Bridge (DC)
5110	Naracoorte (M)
5180	Naracoorte (DC)
5250	Noarlunga (C)
5280	Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)
5320	Onkaparinga (DC)
5390	Orroroo (DC)
5460	Paringa (DC)
5530	Payneham (C)
5600	Peake (DC)
5670	Penola (DC)
5740	Peterborough (M)
5810	Peterborough (DC)
5880	Pinnaroo (DC)
5950	Pirie (DC)
6020	Port Adelaide (C)
6090	Port Augusta (C)
6160	Port Broughton (DC)
6230	Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)
6300	Port Lincoln (C)
6370	Port MacDermott (DC)
6440	Port Pirie (C)
6510	Prospect (C)
6650	Renmark (M)
6720	Ridley (DC)
6790	Riverton (DC)
6860	Robe (DC)
6930	Robertstown (DC)
6950	Rocky River (DC)
6970	Roxby Downs (M)
7000	Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)
7070	St Peters (M)
7140	Salisbury (C)
7280	Spalding (DC)
7350	Stirling (DC)
7420	Strathalbyn (DC)
7490	Streaky Bay (DC)
7560	Tamunda (DC)
7630	Tatiara (DC)
7700	Tea Tree Gully (C)
7770	Thebarton (M)
7840	Turoo (DC)
7910	Tumby Bay (DC)
7980	Unley (C)
8050	Victor Harbor (DC)
8120	Waikerie (DC)
8190	Wakefield Plains (DC)
8260	Walkerville (M)
8330	Walleroo (M)
8400	Warooka (DC)
8470	West Torrens (C)
8540	Whyalla (C)
8610	Willunga (DC)
8680	Woodville (C)
8750	Yankalilla (DC)
8820	Yorketown (DC)
8899	Unincorp. Western
8969	Unincorp. Yorke
9039	Unincorp. Riverland
9109	Unincorp. Murray Mallee
9179	Unincorp. Lincoln
9249	Unincorp. West Coast
9389	Unincorp. Whyalla
9459	Unincorp. Pirie
9529	Unincorp. Flinders Ranges
9589	Unincorp. Far North

APPENDIX C: Map of South Australia - enlargement



Source - ASGC Edition 2.1, 1 January 1992,
(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1995)