

Definitions

Arrivals

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

Departures

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

Geographic region classification

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

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

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

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

Hours worked

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

Full-time: 35 hours or more per week.

Part-time: less than 35 hours per week.

Pharmacy labour force

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

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

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

Reference list

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

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

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

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

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

Related publications

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

National health labour force series

No. 1: *Pharmacy labour force 1992*

No. 2: *Podiatry labour force 1992*

No. 3: *Medical labour force 1992–93*

No. 4: *Physiotherapy labour force 1993*

No. 5: *Pharmacy labour force 1993*

No. 6: *Medical labour force 1994*

No. 7: *Podiatry labour force 1994*

Other publications

Australia's health 1994

Australia's health 1996

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

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

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