

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF
HEALTH & WELFARE



THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

Dental Practitioner Statistics New South Wales October 1994

AIHW Dental Statistics
and Research Unit

in conjunction with
The Dental Board of New South Wales

and
New South Wales Health Department

AIHW CATALOGUE NO. DEN 24

AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit
The University of Adelaide
AUSTRALIA 5005

Phone: (08) 8303 4051
(08) 8303 5027
Fax: (08) 8303 4858

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The AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit (DSRU) is a collaborative unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare established in 1988 at The University of Adelaide. The DSRU aims to improve the oral health of Australians through the collection, analysis and reporting of dental statistics and research on the dental workforce, dental health status, dental practices and use of dental services.

DSRU Staff

Director: Professor John Spencer

Research Officers: Mr Fearnley Szuster
Mr Michael Davies
Mr David Brennan
Mr Knute Carter
Mrs Judy Stewart
Dr Jane Chalmers

Research Associates: Dr Anna Puzio
Dr Danae Kent

Consultants: Dr Gary Slade
Dr Kaye Roberts-Thomson

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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 New South Wales and the New South Wales Department of Health, and follows from the previous report, *Dental practitioner statistics, New South Wales, October 1993*.

The data presented in this report were collected in October 1994 and made available to the AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit in 1997. 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 New South Wales can be examined.

The data collection covered all dentists registered with the Dental Board of New South Wales. Maps showing divisional and local government area boundaries within New South Wales and Sydney are included as Appendices A and B, while the definitions of regions (in terms of Local Government Areas) are provided in Appendices C and D.

The instrument collected data on:

- (i) dentists' practising status;
- (ii) the pattern of hours worked by practising dentists;
- (iii) the main area, kind and type of practice;
- (iv) specialist practice; and
- (vi) the geographic distribution of dentists.

Additional immutable data collected on all registered dentists includes year of birth and sex was provided by the Dental Board of New South Wales.

The data from New South Wales are presented, along with similar data 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 zero. Where figures have been rounded (e.g. percentages), discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Telephone enquiries about these statistics – contact Mr Fearnley Szuster on (08) 8303 4051.

Mail enquiries – write to: AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit
The University of Adelaide
AUSTRALIA 5005

Fax (08) 8303 4858

Commentary

State of the Register

Table 1 presents the practice status of all dentists on the New South Wales dental register. In October 1994, 70.7% of the dentists registered with the Dental Board of New South Wales were practising in New South Wales. Of the 249 dentists who reported that they were not practising, 184 reported that they were not working outside of dentistry and they were not seeking employment in dentistry. There were 397 dentists who did not provide the data on their practice status.

Table 1: Dentists registered in New South Wales, practice status, October 1994

Practice status	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Practising:						
Mainly in New South Wales	2,089	70.9	446	69.6	2,535	70.7
Mainly interstate	157	5.3	38	5.9	195	5.4
Overseas	171	5.8	40	6.2	211	5.9
<i>Total practising</i>	<i>2,417</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>2,941</i>	<i>82.0</i>
Not practising:						
Seeking work in dentistry	19	0.6	12	1.9	31	0.9
Working outside of dentistry	29	1.0	5	0.8	34	0.9
Not working	146	5.0	38	5.9	184	5.1
<i>Total not practising</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Not stated:	335	11.4	62	9.7	397	11.1
Total	2,946	100.0	641	100.0	3,587	100.0

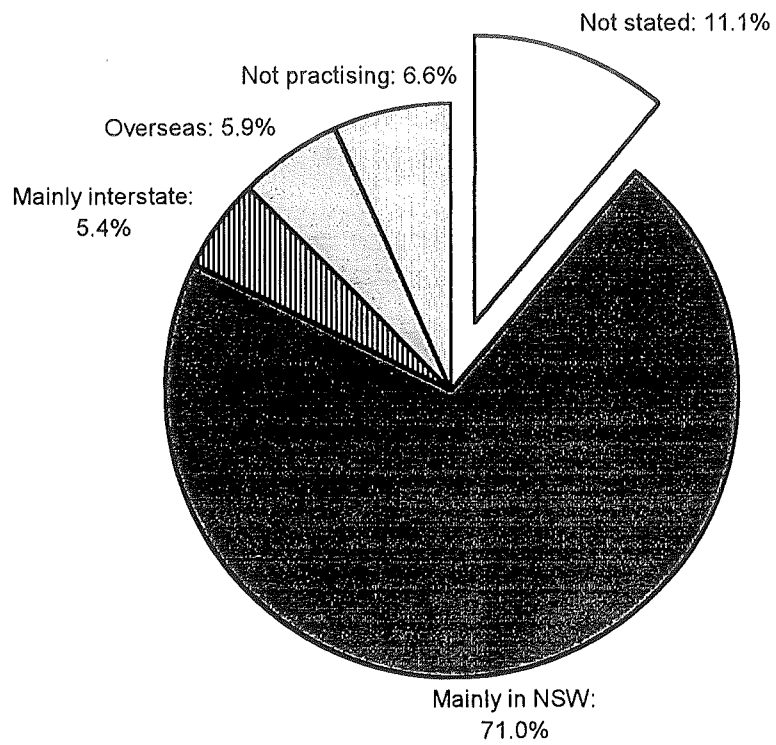


Figure 1: Dentists registered in New South Wales, practice status, October 1994

Age and sex distribution of dentists practising mainly in New South Wales

As presented in Table 1, there were 2,535 (70.7% of dental register) dentists who reported that they were practising mainly in New South Wales in October 1994. From Table 2 it can be seen that the percentage of female dentists practising in New South Wales was 17.6% with the highest percentage in the younger age groups (34.6% in the 20-24 year age group and 37.7% in the 25-29 year age group), diminishing to 2.6% of practising dentists in the 65+ age group. There was a high percentage of male dentists aged 40 years and over, namely 60.8%. A contrasting phenomenon was evident for female dentists, where the distribution included predominantly younger age ranges. This difference in the age distribution between male and female practising dentists can also be seen in Figure 2. For all dentists, the most notable feature of the age distribution was the high numbers of practising dentists in five year age groups from 25 to 49 (namely 257, 412, 411, 385, 273 respectively), followed by a lower level of approximately equal numbers of practising dentists in the older age groups from age 50 years (namely 202, 155, 159, 229 respectively).

Table 2: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, age by sex

Age (years)	Males		Females		Persons		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% female
20-24	34	1.6	18	4.0	52	2.1	34.6
25-29	160	7.7	97	21.7	257	10.1	37.7
30-34	302	14.5	110	24.7	412	16.3	26.7
35-39	322	15.4	89	20.0	411	16.2	21.7
40-44	324	15.5	61	13.7	385	15.2	15.8
45-49	242	11.6	31	7.0	273	10.8	11.4
50-54	185	8.9	17	3.8	202	8.0	8.4
55-59	145	6.9	10	2.2	155	6.1	6.5
60-64	152	7.3	7	1.6	159	6.3	4.4
65+	223	10.7	6	1.3	229	9.0	2.6
Total	2,089	100.0	446	100.0	2,535	100.0	17.6

Age group (years)

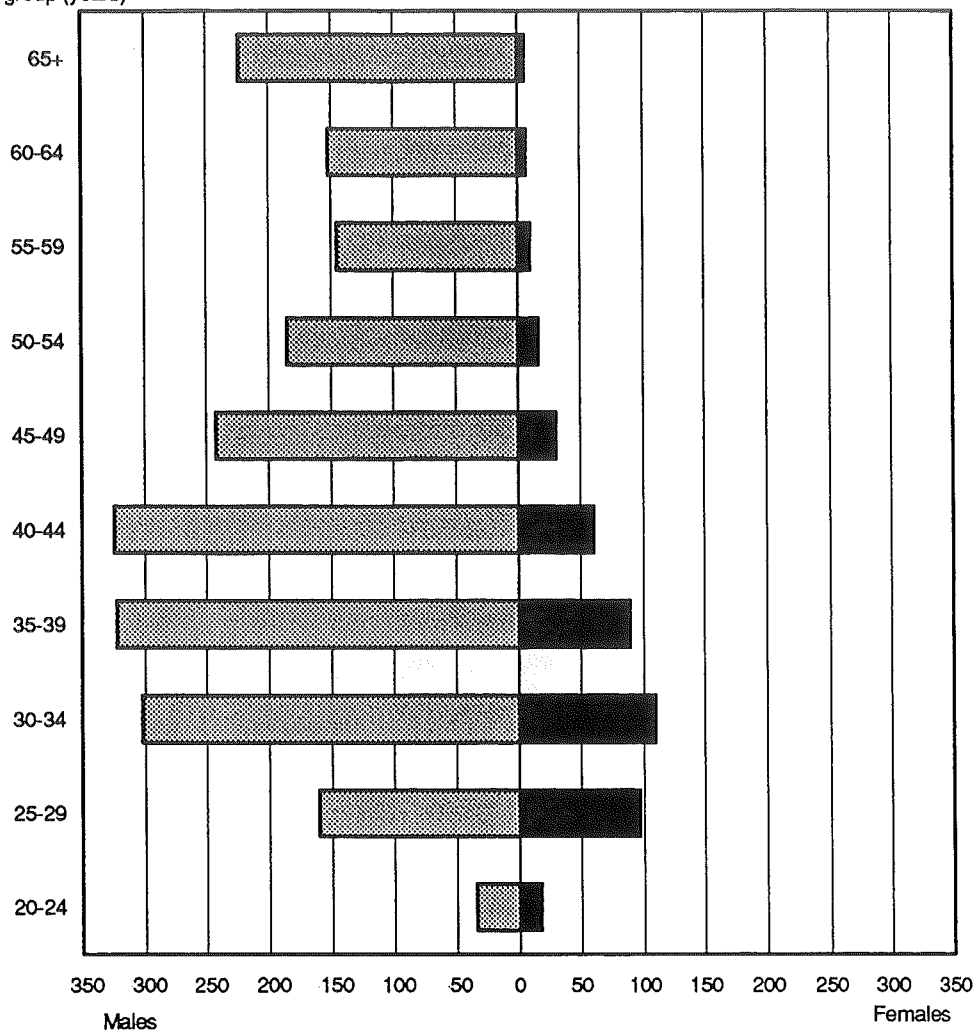


Figure 2: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, age by sex

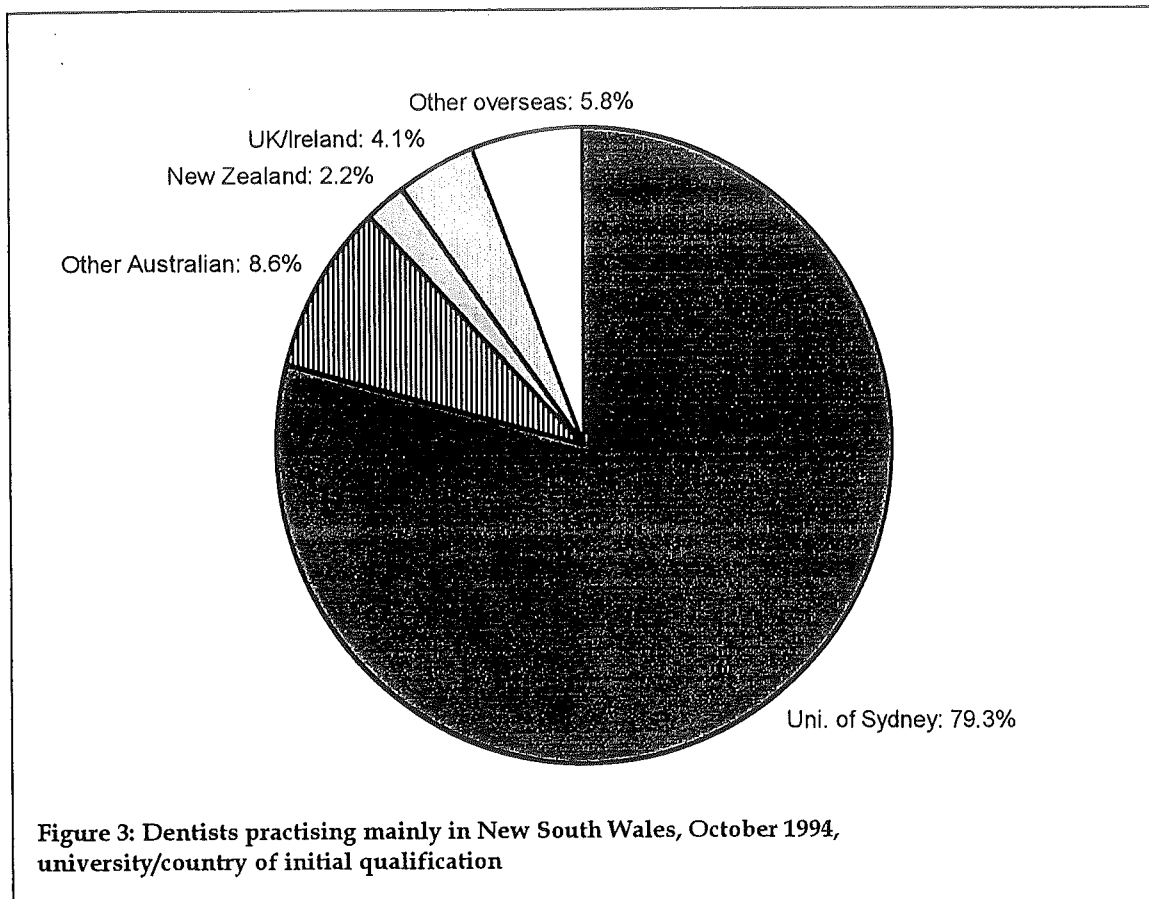
University/country of initial qualification of dentists practising in New South Wales

The place of initial qualification of dentists practising mainly in New South Wales can be seen from Table 3. The University of Sydney is the dominating origin of initial qualification with 2,011 (79.3%) in October 1994. Of the remaining dentists, the United Kingdom and Ireland (4.1%) and the University of Queensland (3.9%) comprise the main origins of initial qualifications.

Table 3: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, university/country of initial qualification by sex

Origin of qualification	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
University of Sydney	1,668	79.8	343	76.9	2,011	79.3
University of Melbourne	40	1.9	8	1.8	48	1.9
University of Queensland	80	3.8	19	4.3	99	3.9
University of Adelaide	48	2.3	14	3.1	62	2.4
University of Western Australia	10	0.5	—	—	10	0.4
<i>Total Australian university qualification</i>	<i>1,846</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>2,230</i>	<i>88.0</i>
New Zealand	51	2.4	4	0.9	55	2.2
United Kingdom & Ireland	70	3.4	33	7.4	103	4.1
Other European	12	0.6	3	0.7	15	0.6
Asia	41	2.0	17	3.8	58	2.3
Other	69	3.3	5	1.1	74	2.9
<i>Total overseas university qualification</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>12.0</i>
Total	2,089	100.0	446	100.0	2,535	100.0

Figure 3 provides a graphical presentation of the place of initial qualification for dentists practising mainly in New South Wales. A total of 88.0% had obtained their initial qualifications in the five Australian dental faculties, with the University of Sydney the largest source (2,011 or 78.3%).



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 after being granted a certificate from the Australian Dental Examining Council (ADEC).

Main area of work of dentists practising mainly in New South Wales

Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales worked in a range of practice settings. The distribution according to their main area of work for their main practice location is presented in Table 4 and shows that most dentists (83.0%) were in general practice.

A higher percentage of male dentists were in specialist practice (9.0%) compared to female dentists (3.6%). For the other areas of practice there was a relatively higher percentage of female practising dentists in Education and Research (2.9% compared to 1.5%).

Table 4: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, main area of practice by sex

Area of main practice	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General practice	1,728	82.7	377	84.5	2,105	83.0
Registered specialist	187	9.0	16	3.6	203	8.0
Administration	23	1.1	8	1.8	31	1.2
Education and research	32	1.5	13	2.9	45	1.8
Other	29	1.4	11	2.5	40	1.6
Not stated	90	4.3	21	4.7	111	4.4
Total	2,089	100.0	446	100.0	2,535	100.0

The reported specialty areas are presented in Table 5. This totals 234 and includes not only the 203 registered specialists reported in Table 3 but also 31 additional specialists predominantly in Administration and Education and Research. Over half (52.1%) were Orthodontists, while the next largest specialty areas were Oral surgery (17.1%) and Prosthodontics (10.3%).

Table 5: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, specialist practice by sex

Speciality	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Orthodontics	113	53.1	9	42.9	122	52.1
Oral surgery	38	17.8	2	9.5	40	17.1
Periodontics	20	9.4	1	4.8	21	9.0
Endodontics	11	5.2	4	19.0	15	6.4
Prosthodontics	21	9.9	3	14.3	24	10.3
Paedodontics	2	0.9	—	—	2	0.9
Other	6	2.8	1	4.8	7	3.0
Not stated	2	0.9	1	4.8	3	1.3
Total	213	100.0	21	100.0	234	100.0

Level of activity of dentists practising mainly in New South Wales

Not all dentists participated equally in dental practice. Table 6 presents the level of activity of dentists practising mainly in New South Wales measured by hours worked per week. In October 1994, 77.9% of dentists worked 30 hours or more per week.

A notable feature of these data relating to average hours worked per week was the lower percentage of female practising dentists reporting 40 hours or more. There were 9.3% of male dentists compared to 24.0% of female dentists who reported less than 30 hours per week (or "part-time" practice).

It can also be seen that there is a substantial difference in the mean hours worked per week by male and female dentists (namely 41.4 *versus* 34.9 hours per week).

Table 6: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, average hours worked per week by sex

Average hours worked per week	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 10	35	1.7	15	3.4	50	2.0
10-19	58	2.8	34	7.6	92	3.6
20-29	101	4.8	58	13.0	159	6.3
30-39	433	20.7	138	30.9	571	22.5
40-49	827	39.6	125	28.0	952	37.6
50 +	422	20.2	39	8.7	461	18.2
Not stated	213	10.2	37	8.3	250	9.9
Total	2,089	100.0	446	100.0	2,535	100.0
Mean hours	41.4		34.9		40.2	

Figure 4 graphically illustrates the different average hours worked per week by sex in 1994. The difference in area between the bar charts demonstrates the ratio of male to female practising dentists.

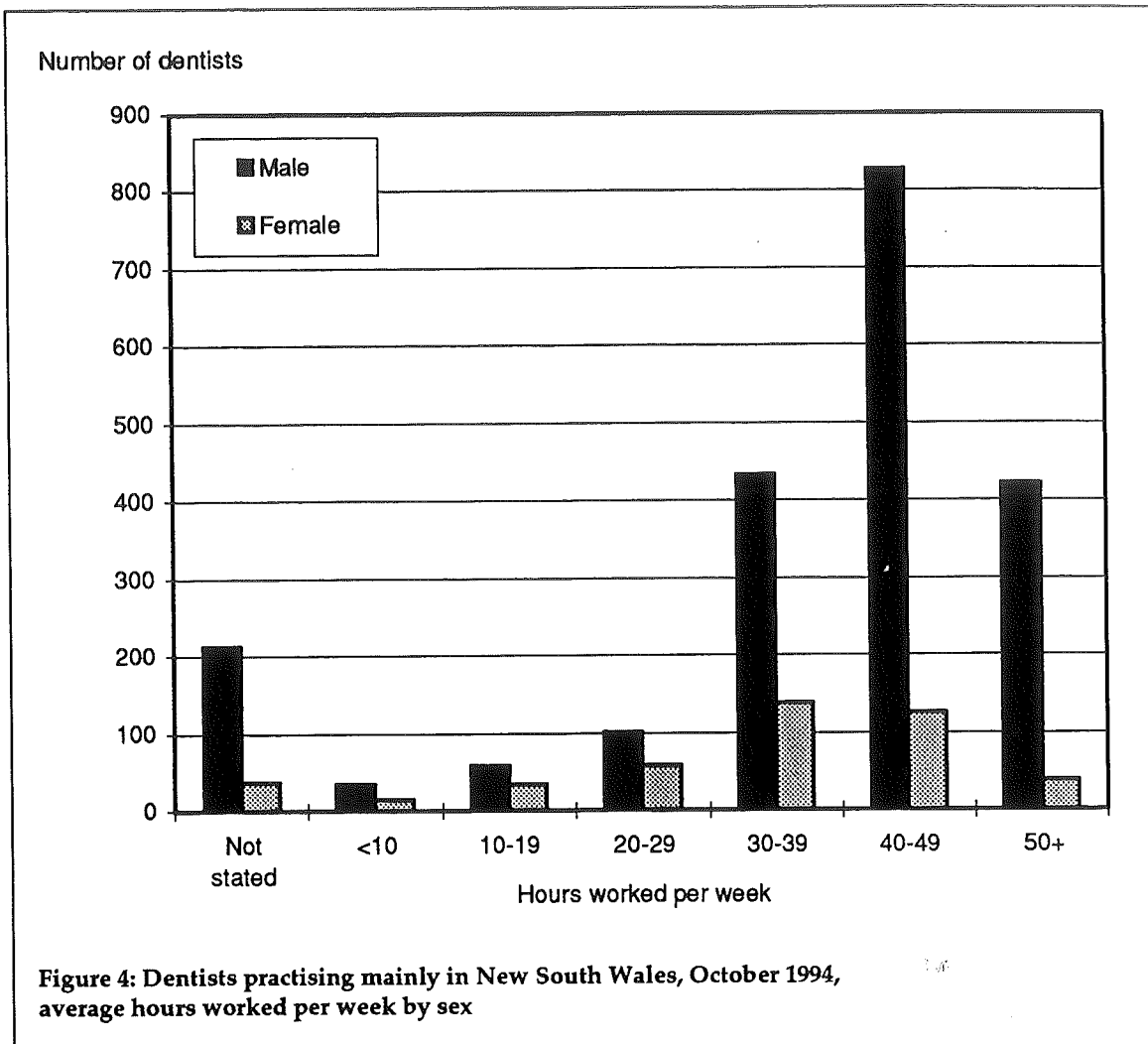


Table 7 presents hours worked per week by age group. When combining the numbers of dentists in October 1994 who reported that they worked 30–39, 40–49 and 50+ hours per week to derive a 'full-time' component of the labourforce, the percentage in New South Wales showed similar levels for the ten year age groups from 20 to 59 (namely 87.1%, 81.3%, 79.9%, 81.5% respectively). This percentage working 'full-time' for those aged 60 years and over was 59.0%

For those dentists who continue to practise in the 60 years and over group, there would appear to be two distinct sub-groups: those moving to retirement through part-time work (as reflected by the 16.2% working less than 20 hours per week) and those in full-time equivalent work (59.0% working 30 hours per week or more).

Table 7: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, average hours worked per week by age

Average hours per week	20–29 yrs		30–39 yrs		40–49 yrs		50–59 yrs		60+ yrs		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<10	—	—	13	1.6	8	1.2	5	1.4	24	6.2	50	2.0
10–19	5	1.6	27	3.3	18	2.7	3	0.8	39	10.1	92	3.6
20–29	12	3.9	42	5.1	28	4.3	29	8.1	48	12.4	159	6.3
30–39	66	21.4	163	19.8	126	19.1	104	29.1	112	28.9	571	22.5
40–49	145	46.9	324	39.4	260	39.5	126	35.3	97	25.0	952	37.6
50+	58	18.8	182	22.1	140	21.3	61	17.1	20	5.2	461	18.2
Not stated	23	7.4	72	8.7	78	11.9	29	8.1	48	12.4	250	9.9
Total	309	100.0	823	100.0	658	100.0	357	100.0	388	100.0	2,535	100.0

Main type of practice of dentists practising mainly in New South Wales

Dentists practise in New South Wales 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, assistant or locum).

Table 8 presents the main types of practice of dentists practising mainly in New South Wales. Dentists were predominantly practising in the private sector (80.2% in October 1994). Solo practice was by far the major type of practice (49.7%), followed by associateship (12.7%), partnership (9.7%) and assistant (7.6%). There were 14 (0.6%) dentists reporting as practising in locum positions. In the public sector the predominant types of practice were dental hospital (6.0%) and other hospital (3.6%).

Quite marked differences existed between male and female dentists practising mainly in New South Wales according to their main type of practice. A lower percentage of female dentists worked in the private sector types of practice (69.5%) than male dentists (82.5%). This difference was most dramatic in the areas of solo, associateship and assistant practice. In October 1994, 29.8% of female dentists practised in solo practice and 8.7% were in associateship practice, while 53.9% of male dentists were in solo practice and 13.5% in associateship practice. For assistant types of practice there were 18.2% of female dentists compared to 5.3% of male dentists.

There was a high percentage of female dentists in the public sector in October 1994, 23.1% compared to 11.4% of male dentists.

Table 8: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, main type of practice by sex

Main type of practice	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Private sector:						
Solo	1,126	53.9	133	29.8	1,259	49.7
Partnership	196	9.4	51	11.4	247	9.7
Associateship	283	13.5	39	8.7	322	12.7
Assistant	111	5.3	81	18.2	192	7.6
Locum	8	0.4	6	1.3	14	0.6
<i>Total private sector</i>	<i>1,724</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>2,034</i>	<i>80.2</i>
Public sector:						
Dental hospital	95	4.5	56	12.6	151	6.0
Other hospital	67	3.2	25	5.6	92	3.6
School dental service	7	0.3	4	0.9	11	0.4
Health centre	37	1.8	11	2.5	48	1.9
Defence forces	19	0.9	4	0.9	23	0.9
Other public	14	0.7	3	0.7	17	0.7
<i>Total public sector</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>13.5</i>
Tertiary education institution	17	0.8	8	1.8	25	1.0
Industry	3	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.2
Other	15	0.7	6	1.3	21	0.8
Not stated	91	4.4	17	3.8	108	4.3
Total	2,089	100.0	446	100.0	2,535	100.0

In Table 9 it can be seen that well over two-thirds (71.7%) reported that they were self-employed. There is a higher percentage of male dentists who are self-employed (76.9%) compared to female dentists (47.3%).

Table 9: Dentists practising mainly in New South Wales, October 1994, work pattern by sex

Work pattern	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self employed	1,607	76.9	211	47.3	1,818	71.7
Salaried, private	135	6.5	101	22.6	236	9.3
Salaried, public	236	11.3	105	23.5	341	13.5
Other	19	0.9	9	2.0	28	1.1
Not stated	92	4.4	20	4.5	112	4.4
Total	2,089	100.0	446	100.0	2,535	100.0

Geographic distribution of dentists practising in New South Wales

The geographic distribution of dentists practising in New South Wales by regions is presented in Table 10 and Table 11. The regions used in Table 10 are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Statistical Divisions and subdivisions which represent groupings of statistical local areas. Maps outlining these statistical local areas and statistical divisions are included as Appendices A and B. The definitions of these regions in terms of Local Government Areas are provided in Appendix C. The regions used in Table 11 are based on the sixteen Area Health Services and Health Regions. The Local Government Areas within each Area Health Service and Health Region are included as Appendix D.

Over the whole State there was a rate of 45.2 dentists per 100,000 estimated resident population (in October 1994). There were clear differences in the rate between regions within both the Metropolitan (54.8) and Country (29.6) regions. There was a notable bias toward Inner Sydney where 16.6% of dentists practising at their main dental practices were located. In addition there were noticeable differences in the rate of dentists between the metropolitan regions close to Inner Sydney and those on the urban fringes. For example the rates were higher for Eastern Suburbs (76.6) and Lower Northern Sydney (81.7) compared to Blacktown and Baulkham Hills (30.9), Outer Western Sydney (30.6), Gosford-Wyong (28.0) and Outer South Western Sydney (15.5).

**Table 10: Dentists practising in New South Wales, October 1994,
geographic regions of main practice location by sex
(Australian Bureau of Statistics Statistical Divisions/Subdivisions)***

Geographic Regions	Males		Females		Persons		Population**	Rate***
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	(30/06/1994)	dentists/100,000 population
Inner Sydney (including City)	328	15.7	94	21.1	422	16.6	250,050	182.6
Eastern Suburbs	133	6.4	29	6.5	162	6.4	228,850	76.6
St George-Sutherland	128	6.1	21	4.7	149	5.9	402,450	40.1
Canterbury-Bankstown	84	4.0	14	3.1	98	3.9	296,950	35.7
Fairfield-Liverpool	72	3.4	19	4.3	91	3.6	292,650	33.6
Outer Sth Western Sydney	25	1.2	5	1.1	30	1.2	209,050	15.5
Inner Western Sydney	77	3.7	15	3.4	92	3.6	151,650	65.6
Central Western Sydney	129	6.2	46	10.3	175	6.9	269,250	70.3
Outer Western Sydney	65	3.1	18	4.0	83	3.3	293,650	30.6
Blacktown-Baulkham Hills	79	3.8	22	4.9	101	4.0	353,750	30.9
Lower Northern Sydney	158	7.6	46	10.3	204	8.0	270,250	81.7
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai	107	5.1	16	3.6	123	4.9	245,500	54.2
Northern Beaches	81	3.9	16	3.6	97	3.8	217,350	48.3
Gosford-Wyong	60	2.9	6	1.3	66	2.6	255,300	28.0
<i>Total Metro</i>	<i>1,526</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>1,893</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>3,736,700</i>	<i>54.8</i>
Hunter	120	5.7	24	5.4	144	5.7	551,450	28.3
Illawarra	93	4.5	8	1.8	101	4.0	363,800	30.0
Richmond-Tweed	68	3.3	7	1.6	75	3.0	194,300	41.8
Mid-North Coast	59	2.8	11	2.5	70	2.8	257,100	29.5
Northern	44	2.1	3	0.7	47	1.9	187,350	27.1
North Western	25	1.2	2	0.4	27	1.1	118,650	24.6
Central West	35	1.7	6	1.3	41	1.6	173,500	25.6
South Eastern	43	2.1	9	2.0	52	2.1	177,800	31.6
Murrumbidgee	35	1.7	4	0.9	39	1.5	150,250	28.1
Murray	27	1.3	3	0.7	30	1.2	110,600	29.3
Far West	6	0.3	1	0.2	7	0.3	27,700	27.3
<i>Total Non-Metro</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>2,312,500</i>	<i>29.6</i>
Not stated	8	0.4	1	0.2	9	0.4		
Total State***	2,089	100.0	446	100.0	2,535	100.0	6,049,200	45.2

* See Appendix A and B for maps of Statistical Local Areas and Statistical Divisions/Subdivisions, and Appendix C for Local Government Areas within each region.

** Source - *Estimated Resident Population in SLAs, New South Wales, 30 June 1994 Final and 1995 Preliminary* (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3210.1).

*** Rate adjusted for not stated main practice location and non-response.

**Table 11: Dentists practising in New South Wales, October 1994,
geographic regions of main practice location by sex
(Area Health Services and Health Regions)***

Geographic Regions	Males		Females		Persons		Population**	Rate***
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	(30/06/1994)	dentists/100,000 population
Area Health Services								
Central Sydney	132	6.3	28	6.3	160	6.3	308,800	56.1
Eastern Sydney	405	19.4	110	24.7	515	20.3	321,750	173.2
South Western Sydney	149	7.1	30	6.7	179	7.1	664,250	29.2
Southern Sydney	160	7.7	29	6.5	189	7.5	536,850	38.1
Northern Sydney	347	16.6	78	17.5	425	16.8	733,100	62.7
Western Sydney	208	10.0	68	15.2	276	10.9	623,000	47.9
Wentworth	65	3.1	18	4.0	83	3.3	293,650	30.6
Hunter	113	5.4	23	5.2	136	5.4	519,280	28.3
Central Coast	60	2.9	6	1.3	66	2.6	255,300	28.0
Illawarra	84	4.0	6	1.3	90	3.6	327,480	29.7
Health Regions								
Central Western	35	1.7	6	1.3	41	1.6	173,500	25.6
New England	63	3.0	5	1.1	68	2.7	263,180	28.0
North Coast	115	5.5	17	3.8	132	5.2	407,740	35.0
Orana and Far West	31	1.5	3	0.7	34	1.3	146,350	25.1
South Eastern	52	2.5	11	2.5	63	2.5	214,120	31.8
South Western	62	3.0	7	1.6	69	2.7	260,850	28.6
Not stated	8	0.4	1	0.2	9	0.4		
Total State***	2,089	100.0	446	100.0	2,535	100.0	6,049,200	45.2

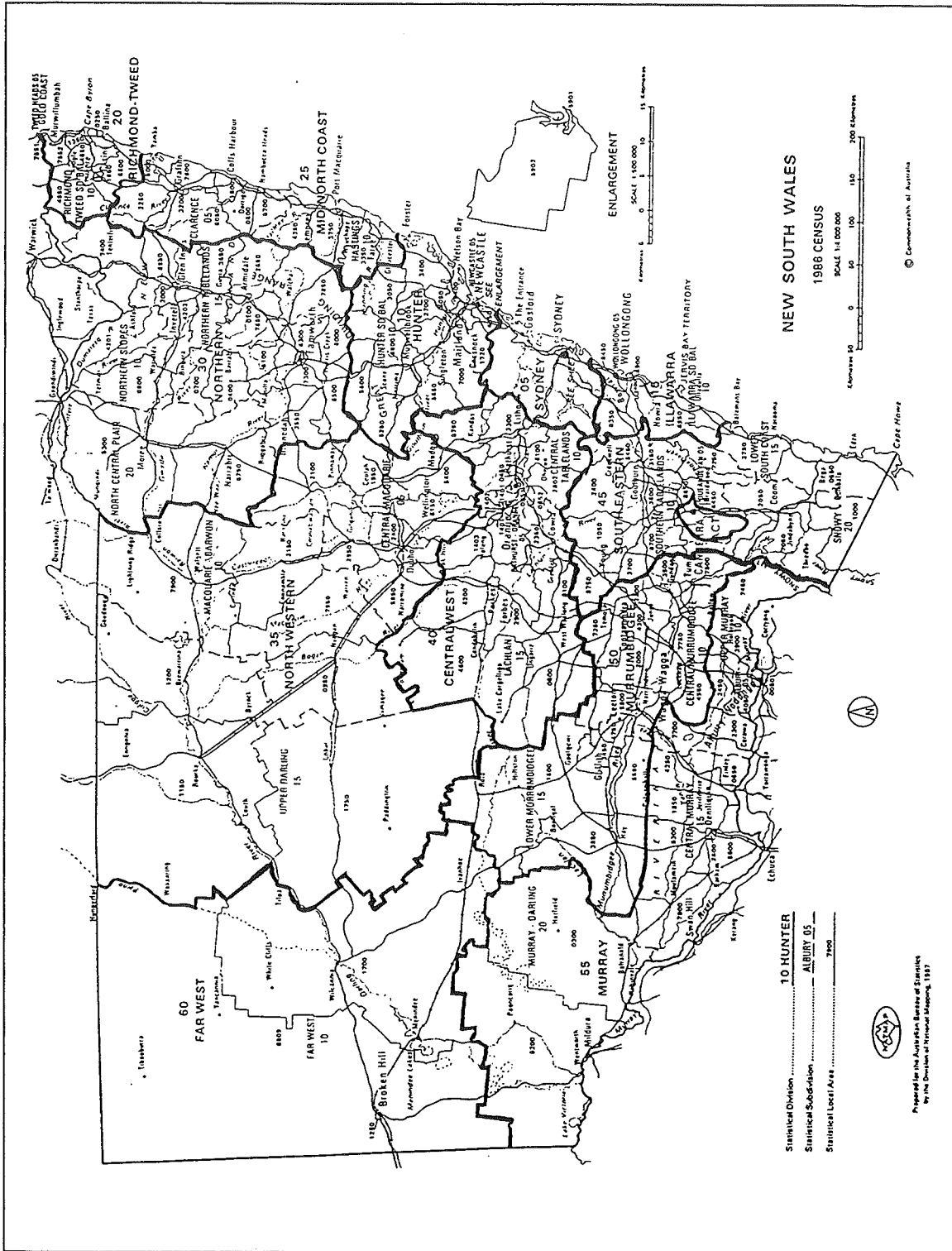
* See Appendix D for Local Government Areas within each Area Health Service and Health Region.

** Source – *Estimated Resident Population in SLAs, New South Wales, 30 June 1994 Final and 1995 Preliminary* (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3210.1).

*** Rate adjusted for not stated main practice location and half non-response.

APPENDIX A

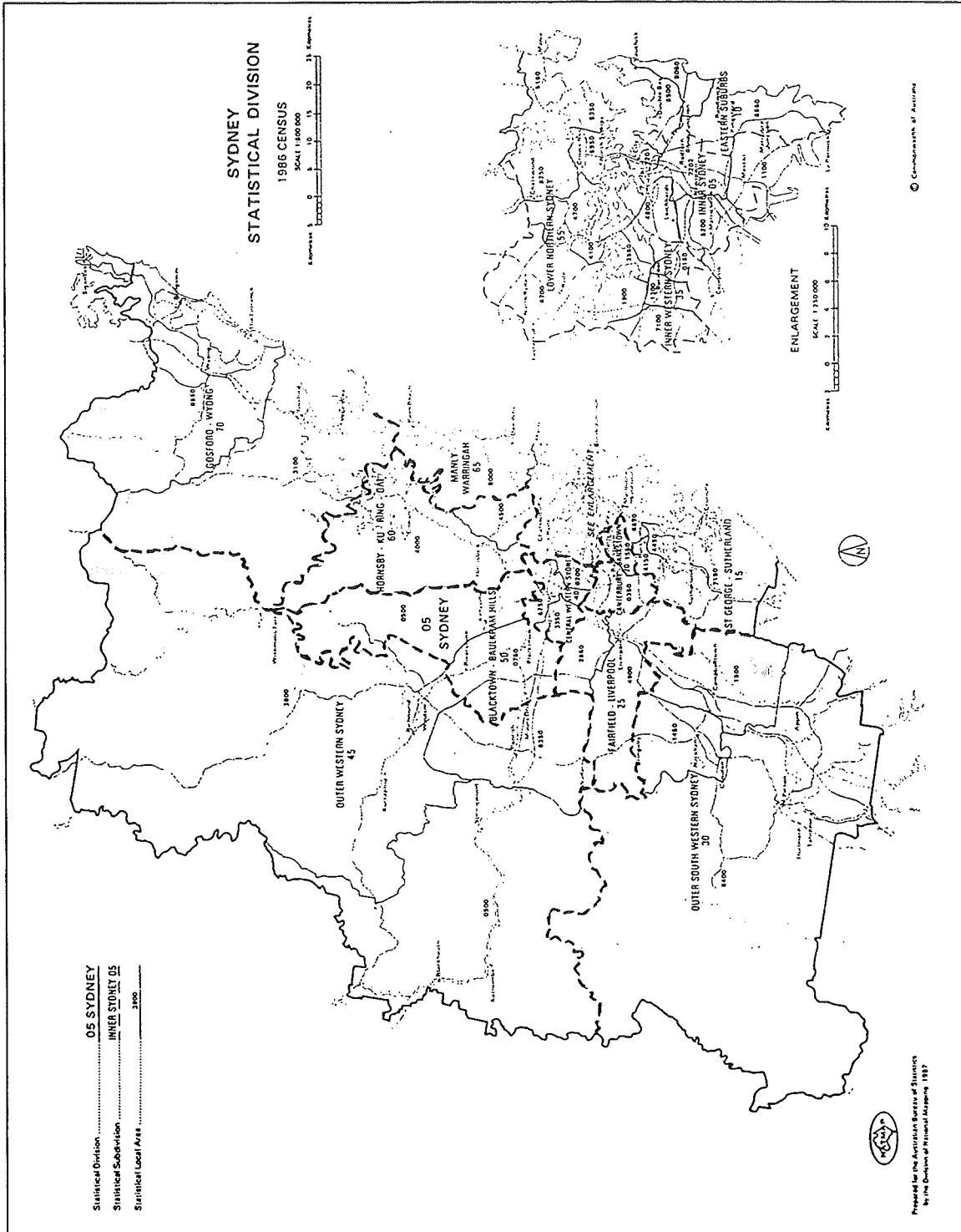
Map of New South Wales divisional boundaries



*Source - Estimated Resident Population by SLAs, New South Wales, 30 June 1987 Final and 1988 Preliminary (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3210.1)

APPENDIX B

Map of Sydney Statistical Division



*Source - Estimated Resident Population of SLAs, New South Wales, 30 June 1987 Final and 1988 Preliminary (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 3210.1)

APPENDIX C

Statistical Local Areas by Regions – Statistical Divisions/Subdivisions

Inner Sydney

(including City)

Botany (M)

Leichhardt (M)

Marrickville (M)

South Sydney (C)

Sydney (C)

Eastern Suburbs

Randwick (M)

Waverley (M)

Woollahra (M)

St George–Sutherland

Hurstville (M)

Kogarah (M)

Rockdale (M)

Sutherland (S)

Canterbury–Bankstown

Bankstown (C)

Canterbury (M)

Fairfield–Liverpool

Fairfield (C)

Liverpool (C)

Outer South Western Sydney

Sydney

Camden (M)

Campbelltown (C)

Wollondilly (S)

Inner Western Sydney

Ashfield (M)

Burwood (M)

Concord (M)

Drummoyne (M)

Strathfield (M)

Central Western Sydney

Auburn (M)

Holroyd (M)

Parramatta (C)

Outer Western Sydney

Blue Mountains (C)

Hawkesbury (S)

Penrith (C)

Blacktown–Baulkham Hills

Baulkham Hills (S)

Blacktown (C)

Lower Northern Sydney

Hunter's Hill (M)

Lane Cove (M)

Mosman (M)

North Sydney (M)

Ryde (M)

Willoughby (M)

Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai

Hornsby (S)

Ku-ring-gai (M)

Northern Beaches

Manly (M)

Pittwater (M)

Warringah (S)

Gosford–Wyong

Gosford (C)

Wyong (S)

Hunter

Cessnock (C)

Dungog (S)

Gloucester (S)

Great Lakes (S)

Lake Macquarie (C)

Maitland (C)

Merriwa (S)

Murrurundi (S)

Muswellbrook (S)

Newcastle (C)

Port Stephens (S)

Scone (S)

Singleton (S)

Illawarra

Kiama (M)

Shellharbour (M)

Shoalhaven (C)

Wingecarribee (S)

Wollongong (C)

Richmond–Tweed

Ballina (S)

Byron (S)

Casino (M)

Kyogle (S)

Lismore (C)

Richmond River (S)

Tweed (S)

Mid–North Coast

Bellingen (S)

Coffs Harbour (C)

Copmanhurst (S)

Grafton (C)

Greater Taree (C)

Hastings (M)

Kempsey (S)

Lord Howe Island

Macleay (S)

Nambucca (S)

Nymboida (S)

Ulmarra (S)

Northern

Armidale (C)
Barraba (S)
Bingara (S)
Dumaresq (S)
Glen Innes (M)
Gunnedah (S)
Guyra (S)
Inverell (S)
Manilla (S)
Moree Plains (S)
Narrabri (S)
Nundle (S)
Parry (S)
Quirindi (S)
Severn (S)
Tamworth (C)
Tenterfield (S)
Uralla (S)
Walcha (S)
Yallaroi (S)

North Western

Bogan (S)
Bourke (S)
Brewarrina (S)
Cobar (S)
Coolah (S)
Coonabarabran (S)
Connamble (S)
Dubbo (C)
Gilgandra (S)
Mudgee (S)
Narromine (S)
Walgett (S)
Warren (S)
Wellington (S)

Central West

Bathurst (C)
Bland (S)
Blayney (S)
Cabonne (S)
Cowra (S)
Evans (S)
Forbes (S)
Greater Lithgow (C)
Lachlan (C)
Oberon (S)
Orange (C)
Parkes (S)
Rylstone (S)
Weddin (S)

South Eastern

Bega Valley (S)
Bombala (S)
Boorowa (S)
Cooma Monaro (S)
Crookwell (S)
Eurobodalla (S)
Goulburn (C)
Gunning (S)
Harden (S)
Mulwaree (S)
Queanbeyan (C)
Snowy River (S)
Tallaganda (S)
Yarrowlumla (S)
Yass (S)
Young (S)

Murrumbidgee

Carrathool (S)
Coolamon (S)
Cootamundra (S)
Griffith (C)
Gundagai (S)
Hay (S)
Junee (S)
Leeton (S)
Lockhart (S)
Murrumbidgee (S)
Narrandera (S)
Temora (S)
Tumut (S)
Wagga Wagga (C)

Murray

Albury (C)
Balranald (S)
Berrigan (S)
Conargo (S)
Corowa (S)
Culcairn (S)
Deniliquin (M)
Holbrook (S)
Hume (S)
Jerilderie (S)
Murray (S)
Tumbarumba (S)
Urana (S)
Wakool (S)
Wentworth (S)
Windouran (S)

Far West

Broken Hill (C)
Central Darling (S)
Unincorporated Far West

APPENDIX D

Local Government Areas by Area Health Services and Health Regions

Central Sydney AHS

Ashfield (M)
Burwood (M)
Concord (M)
Drummoyne (M)
Leichhardt (M)
Marrickville (M)
South Sydney (C) – West
Strathfield (M)
Sydney (C) – West

Eastern Sydney AHS

Botany (M)
Randwick (M)
South Sydney (C) – Remainder
Sydney (C) – North
Waverley (M)
Woollahra (M)

South Western Sydney AHS

Bankstown (C)
Camden (M)
Campbelltown (C)
Fairfield (C)
Liverpool (C)
Wollondilly (S)

Southern Sydney AHS

Canterbury (M)
Hurstville (C)
Kogarah (M)
Rockdale (M)
Sutherland (S)

Illawarra AHS

Kiama (M)
Shellharbour (M)
Shoalhaven (C)
Wollongong (C)

Northern Sydney AHS

Hornsby (S)
Hunters Hill (M)
Ku-ring-gai (M)
Lane Cove (M)
Manly (M)
Mosman (M)
North Sydney (M)
Pittwater (M)
Ryde (M)
Warringah (S)
Willoughby (C)

Western Sydney AHS

Auburn (M)
Baulkham Hills (S)
Blacktown (C)
Holroyd (M)
Parramatta (C)

Wentworth AHS

Blue Mountains (C)
Hawkesbury (C)
Penrith (C)

Hunter AHS

Cessnock (C)
Dungog (S)
Lake Macquarie (C)
Maitland (C)
Merriwa (S)
Murrurundi (S)
Muswellbrook (S)
Newcastle (C)
Port Stephens (S)
Scone (S)
Singleton (S)

Central Coast AHS

Gosford (C)
Wyong (S)

Central Western Health Region

Bathurst (C)
Bland (S)
Blayney (S)
Cabonne (S)
Cowra (S)
Evans (S)
Forbes (S)
Greater Lithgow (C)
Lachlan (S)
Oberon (S)
Orange (C)
Parkes (S)
Rylstone (S)
Weddin (S)

New England Health Region

Armidale (C)
Barraba (S)
Bingara (S)
Dumaresq (S)
Glen Innes (M)
Gloucester (S)
Great Lakes (S)
Greater Taree (C)
Gunnedah (S)
Guyra (S)
Inverell (S)
Manilla (S)
Moree Plains (S)
Narrabri (S)
Nundle (S)
Parry (S)
Quirindi (S)
Severn (S)
Tamworth (C)
Tenterfield (S)
Uralla (S)
Walcha (S)
Yallaroi (S)

North Coast Health**Region**

Ballina (S)
Bellingen (S)
Byron (S)
Casino (M)
Coffs Harbour (C)
Copmanhurst (S)
Grafton (C)
Hastings (M)
Kempsey (S)
Kyogle (S)
Lismore (C)
Lord Howe Island
Maclean (S)
Nambucca (S)
Nymboida (S)
Richmond River (S)
Tweed (S)
Ulmarra (S)

**Orana and Far West
Health Region**

Bogan (S)
Bourke (S)
Brewarrina (S)
Broken Hill (C)
Central Darling (S)
Cobar (S)
Coolah (S)
Coonabarabran (S)
Coonamble (S)
Dubbo (C)
Gilgandra (S)
Mudgee (S)
Narromine (S)
Unincorporated Area
Walgett (S)
Warren (S)
Wellington (S)

South Eastern Health**Region**

Bega Valley (S)
Bombala (S)
Boorowa (S)
Cooma-Monaro (S)
Crookwell (S)
Eurobodalla (S)
Goulburn (C)
Gunning (S)
Harden (S)
Mulwaree (S)
Queanbeyan (C)
Snowy River (S)
Tallaganda (S)
Wingecarribee (S)
Yarrowlumla (S)
Yass (S)
Young (S)

South Western Health**Region**

Albury (C)
Balranald (S)
Berrigan (S)
Carrathool (S)
Conargo (S)
Coolamon (S)
Cootamundra (S)
Corowa (S)
Culcairn (S)
Deniliquin (M)
Griffith (C)
Gundagai (S)
Hay (S)
Holbrook (S)
Hume (S)
Jerilderie (S)
Junee (S)
Leeton (S)
Lockhart (S)
Murray (S)
Murrumbidgee (S)
Narrandera (S)
Temora (S)
Tumbarumba (S)
Tumut (S)
Urana (S)
Wagga Wagga (C)
Wakool (S)
Wentworth (S)
Windouran (S)