

Survey of registered pharmacy professionals 2019

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Report

**General
Pharmaceutical
Council**

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How to read the report

Figures

This report contains tables and charts. In some instances, the responses may not add up to 100%. There are several reasons why this might happen:

- The question may have allowed each respondent to give more than one answer
- Only the most common responses may be shown in the table or chart
- Individual percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number so the total may come to 99% or 101%, apart from where response rates which are shown to one decimal place
- A response of between 0% and 0.4% will be shown as <0.5%; where ‘-’ is shown this signifies that no respondents fell into a category.

Sampling tolerances

As the online survey was completed by a sample of registrants, all results are subject to sampling tolerances. Based on a total population of 79,770 registrants on the GPhC register, and a response of 18,394, when interpreting the results to a survey question which all registrant respondents answered, if 50% responded with a particular answer then there is a 95% chance that this result would not vary by more than +/- 0.6 percentage points (49.4% to 50.6%) had the result been obtained from the entire registrant population.

Weighting

As the survey was sent out to all GPhC registrants, and only a sample responded to the survey, rim weights have been applied to the returned data to ensure that certain subgroups are not over or under represented and that the data is as close to the demographic profile of GPhC registrants as possible in terms of sex, age and race/ethnicity. Rim-weighting uses a mathematical algorithm to provide an even distribution of results across the dataset while balancing age, sex and race/ethnicity categories to pre-determined totals, based on population statistics provided by the GPhC. It weights the specified characteristics simultaneously and disturbs each variable in the dataset as little as possible. All survey results presented within this report are based on the weighted data (unless otherwise stated).

Subgroup analysis

Subgroup analysis has been undertaken to explore results provided at an overall level and within registrant types (pharmacists and pharmacy technicians). This analysis has only been carried out where the sample size is seen to be sufficient for comment. Where sample sizes were not large enough, subgroups have been combined to create a larger group. For example, Arab is included within the Other race/ethnicity category. Where base sizes are less than 30 the figures are replaced by ***.

It should be noted that the percentages shown in the subgroup analysis reflect the proportion of the subgroup who answered the question and gave a particular response. In figures showing subgroup analysis, the percentages shown are calculated from the base size at the bottom of each column. Please note that the base sizes for subgroups may not add up to the overall base size within a table. This is because the table may be displaying only certain subgroups for analysis or may be excluding response categories such as ‘other’ or ‘prefer not to say’.

Statistical testing of differences

Differences that have been commented upon are statistically significant according to the z-test at the 95% confidence level. The z-test is a commonly used statistical test used to highlight whether differences in results are 'significant'. By this we mean that we can say with 95% confidence that we would see a difference if all registrants in a group took part in the survey.

Response scales

Some survey questions allowed respondents to answer questions using Likert scales, such as satisfaction rating scales. As differences between responses within these scales are often subjective, for example, the difference between those who answered 'very satisfied' and 'quite satisfied', these response options have been combined to create net responses.

Terms in the report

Various terms are commonly found in the report. These are defined in the Glossary at the end of the main report.

1. About the research

1.1 Introduction

This report contains analysis of results from the survey about pharmacy professionals' roles and responsibilities by registrants' equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) information and accompanies the main report. The survey was conducted by Enventure Research on behalf of the General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC) in summer 2019. The research aimed to gain valuable insights into the pharmacy professions to improve the GPhC's understanding of pharmacy professionals' work, training, job satisfaction, professional practice and future plans.

A number of EDI questions were asked in the survey relating to the following protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010:

- Sex
- Age group
- Race/ethnicity
- Disability
- Gender identity
- Sexual orientation
- Religion
- Maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave taken in the last 12 months

Survey results have been analysed by respondents' answers to these EDI questions for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians. Please note, however, that due to the small number of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians whose gender did not match their sex as registered at birth, this analysis has not been carried out in many cases.

1.2 Methodology summary

The survey involved a census of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians registered with the GPhC. The questionnaire was based on the 2013 questionnaire, which had been updated to reflect current pharmacy practice by the GPhC. Enventure Research reviewed the updated questionnaire, conducted the pilot and provided advice on the design of new questions. The survey was undertaken using an online data collection methodology. An initial invitation email was sent to every GPhC registrant, followed by four reminders for those that had not responded to the survey. An open access online survey was also available for registrants to complete if they did not respond to the mailings. This survey was promoted using the GPhC website and social media accounts, media articles, newsletters and using stakeholder networks across England, Scotland and Wales. Fieldwork started on 11 June and finished on 22 July 2019. More information about the methodology can be found in the main report.

1.3 GPhC register profile

Overall

The GPhC regulates pharmacists and pharmacy technicians working in Great Britain. At the time of the survey there were 79,770 pharmacy professionals on the GPhC register. This comprised 56,264 pharmacists (71%) and 23,506 pharmacy technicians (29%).

Pharmacists

The EDI profile of pharmacists on the GPhC register in terms of age, sex and race/ethnicity is shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 – Profile of pharmacists on the GPhC register

Base: All pharmacists on the GPhC register (56,264)

Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Sex		
Male	21,531	38%
Female	34,732	62%
Not known	1	<0.5%
Age group		
16 - 24	1,968	4%
25 - 34	21,663	39%
35 - 44	15,019	27%
45 - 54	9,938	18%
55 - 64	6,256	11%
65+	1,420	3%
Race/ethnicity		
White British	20,383	36%
White Other	3,873	7%
Mixed	702	1%
Asian or Asian British	20,993	37%
Black or Black British	3,607	6%
Arab	109	<0.5%
Other	1,352	2%
Not known	5,354	10%

Pharmacy technicians

The EDI profile of pharmacy technicians on the GPhC register in terms of age, sex and race/ethnicity is shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2 – Profile of pharmacy technicians on the GPhC register

Base: All pharmacy technicians on the GPhC register (23,506)

Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Sex		
Male	2,874	12%
Female	20,601	88%
Other	5	<0.5%
Not known	26	<0.5%
Age group		
16 - 24	544	2%
25 - 34	5,791	25%
35 - 44	6,520	28%
45 - 54	6,500	28%
55 - 64	3,897	17%
65+	254	1%
Race/ethnicity		
White British	19,028	81%
White Other	692	3%

Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Mixed	174	1%
Asian or Asian British	2,306	10%
Black or Black British	486	2%
Arab	3	<0.5%
Other	103	<0.5%
Not known	714	3%

1.4 Response rates

In total, 79,770 GPhC registrants were eligible to take part in the survey. Between 11 June and 22 July 2019, 18,394 registrants completed the survey, an overall response rate of 23.1%. As shown in **Figure 3**, the response rate varied by registrant type. Amongst pharmacists the response rate was 22.0%, whilst this was slightly higher for pharmacy technicians at 25.6%. The achieved response rate amongst pharmacist prescribers was 26.9%.

The numbers and percentages in the figures below are based on the raw numbers of registrants responding to the survey (unweighted data).

Figure 3 – Response rate by registrant type and prescribing status

Item	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians	Prescribers ¹
Issued sample size	56,264	23,506	8,390
Completed responses	12,368	6,026	2,260
Response rate	22.0%	25.6%	26.9%

Figure 4 shows the issued sample sizes, number of completed responses and the response rates overall and amongst pharmacists and pharmacy technicians by sex and age.

Figure 4 – Response rate by sex and age

Item	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Overall								
Issued sample size	24,405	55,333	2,512	27,454	21,539	16,438	10,153	1,674
Completed responses	4,715	13,117	334	4,632	4,937	4,507	3,016	439
Response rate	19.3%	23.7%	13.3%	16.9%	22.9%	27.4%	29.7%	26.2%
Pharmacists								
Issued sample size	21,531	34,732	1,968	21,663	15,019	9,938	6,256	1,420
Completed responses	4,163	7,809	233	3,486	3,396	2,642	1,880	373
Response rate	19.3%	22.5%	11.8%	16.1%	22.6%	26.6%	30.1%	26.3%
Pharmacy technicians								
Issued sample size	2,874	20,601	544	5,791	6,520	6,500	3,897	254
Completed responses	552	5,308	101	1,146	1,541	1,865	1,136	66
Response rate	19.2%	25.8%	18.6%	19.8%	23.6%	28.7%	29.2%	26.0%

¹ Prescribers are also included within the figures for pharmacists in this table as well as throughout the report.

1.5 Weighted respondent EDI profile

Weights have been applied to the variables of age, sex and race/ethnicity to ensure that the returned sample is representative of the GPhC register in terms of these characteristics. For more information about weighting see the How to read the report chapter.

This section of the report details the EDI profile of the overall sample of respondents and by pharmacists and pharmacy technicians. The figures in this section are based on weighted data.

Sex and age

Figure 5 summarises the breakdown by sex and age of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians who took part in the survey. This was self-reported by registrants and the figures are based on the weighted survey data. As shown, the majority of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians were female (62% and 88% respectively). The largest age group amongst pharmacists was 25-34 (38%), whereas pharmacy technicians were more likely to be older, with the most common age group being 45-54 (28%), closely followed by 35-44 (27%).

Figure 5 – Sex and age by registrant type

Base: All respondents (18,394)

Characteristic	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
Sex			
Male	31%	38%	12%
Female	69%	62%	88%
Other	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Prefer not to say	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	18,394	13,136	5,258
Age group			
16-24	3%	3%	3%
25-34	34%	38%	25%
35-44	27%	27%	27%
45-54	21%	18%	28%
55-64	13%	12%	16%
65+	2%	3%	1%
Prefer not to say	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	18,394	13,136	5,258

Disability

Registrants were asked if they considered themselves to be disabled. Those who did were then asked to identify whether this was a physical impairment, a mental impairment or something else. Responses to these questions are summarised in

Figure 6. As can be seen, only small proportions considered themselves to be disabled (1% of pharmacists and 2% of pharmacy technicians). The most common type of impairment across both registrant groups was physical impairment (54% and 59% of those with a disability).

Figure 6 – Disability by registrant type

Base: All respondents (18,394); Those who were disabled (299)

Characteristic	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
Whether disabled or not			
Yes	2%	1%	2%
No	97%	97%	96%
Prefer not to say	2%	2%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	18,394	13,136	5,258
Type of disability			
Physical impairment	56%	54%	59%
Mental impairment	17%	20%	12%
Other	25%	22%	31%
Prefer not to say	7%	8%	6%
Base	299	189	109

Religion

Registrants were asked to identify their religion, if any, from a list. **Figure 7** summarises the responses. A third of pharmacists (34%) considered themselves to be Christian, which was the largest group. A larger proportion of pharmacy technicians reported they were Christian (44%) than pharmacists (34%). Muslim was the second most common religion (13% overall), with a larger proportion of pharmacists identifying as Muslim (16%) than pharmacy technicians (6%).

Figure 7 – Religion by registrant type

Base: All respondents (18,394)

Religion	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
None	27%	23%	37%
Buddhist	1%	2%	1%
Christian	37%	34%	44%
Hindu	9%	11%	5%
Jewish	1%	1%	0%
Muslim	13%	16%	6%
Sikh	3%	4%	1%
Other religion	1%	1%	1%
Prefer not to say	7%	9%	5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	18,394	13,136	5,258

Race/ethnicity

Registrants were asked to indicate their race/ethnicity, choosing from a list.

Figure 8 shows the responses from the question. Four in ten pharmacists identified as White British (39%), as did 76% of pharmacy technicians. The next largest group was Asian or Asian British – Indian (16%); this was higher amongst pharmacists (19%) than pharmacy technicians (8%).

Figure 8 – Race/ethnicity by registrant type

Base: All respondents (18,394)

Race/ethnicity	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
White - British	49%	39%	76%
White - Irish	1%	1%	1%
White - Gypsy or Irish Traveller	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
White - Other White background	5%	6%	2%
Black or Black British - Black Caribbean	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%
Black or Black British - Black African	5%	6%	2%
Black or Black British - Other Black background	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Mixed - White and Black African	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Mixed - White and Asian	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Mixed - Other mixed background	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	16%	19%	8%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	6%	8%	3%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	1%	1%	1%
Asian or Asian British - Chinese	4%	5%	0%
Asian or Asian British - Other Asian background	2%	3%	2%
Arab	1%	1%	<0.5%
Other	1%	1%	<0.5%
Prefer not to say	8%	9%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>18,394</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>5,258</i>

Gender identity

The questionnaire asked registrants if their gender identity matched their sex at birth. As shown in **Figure 9**, 99% of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians said it did.

Figure 9 – Gender identity by registrant type

Base: All respondents (18,394)

Gender identity matches sex at birth	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
Yes	99%	99%	99%
No	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Prefer not to say	1%	1%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>18,394</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>5,258</i>

Sexual orientation

Registrants were asked to identify their sexual orientation, choosing from a list. As indicated in

Figure 10, nine in ten pharmacists and pharmacy technicians indicated they were heterosexual or straight (91% and 92% respectively).

Figure 10 – Sexual orientation by registrant type

Base: All respondents (18,394)

Sexual orientation	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
Heterosexual / straight	91%	91%	92%
Gay woman / lesbian	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%
Gay man	2%	2%	1%
Bisexual	1%	1%	1%
Other	0%	0%	<0.5%
Prefer not to say	6%	6%	5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	18,394	13,136	5,258

Maternity, paternity, adoption and shared parental leave

Finally, registrants were shown a list that included maternity leave, paternity leave, shared parental leave and adoption leave and asked if they had taken any of them in the last 12 months. The majority of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians had not taken any of these types of leave (88% and 92% respectively), as shown in **Figure 11**. Statutory maternity leave was the most common type of leave taken by both pharmacists and pharmacy technicians (both 5%).

Figure 11 – Leave in the last 12 months by registrant type

Base: All respondents (18,394); Pharmacists (13,136)

Leave in the last 12 months	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
Maternity leave – statutory	5%	5%	5%
Maternity leave – extended	2%	2%	1%
Paternity leave	2%	2%	1%
Shared parental leave	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Adoption leave	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
None	89%	88%	92%
Prefer not to say	3%	3%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	18,394	13,136	5,258

2. Registration with the GPhC

2.1 Year of registration

Overall

Registrants were asked to identify their year of registration with the GPhC or the RPSGB (Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) as it was formerly known. The question was slightly different for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians as it only became a mandatory requirement for pharmacy technicians to register with the GPhC in order to practice in 2011. Therefore all pharmacy technicians had registered after this date.

Pharmacists

Two-thirds of pharmacists had registered with the GPhC since 2000 (68%). **Figure 12** summarises differences in the year of registration by sex and age for pharmacists. As shown, there was little difference by sex. Almost all those aged 16-24 had registered in 2016 or after (99%), whilst the majority of those aged 65 and above registered either before 1970 or between 1970 and 1979 (88%). Three quarters of those aged 55-64 registered between 1980 and 1989 (73%) and a further 15% in the 1970s.

Figure 12 – Pharmacists' year of registration by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Year	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Before 1970	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	-	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	15%
1970-1979	4%	6%	2%	-	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	15%	73%
1980-1989	12%	13%	12%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	21%	73%	5%
1990-1999	15%	14%	16%	-	<0.5%	15%	60%	5%	4%
2000-2009	26%	27%	26%	-	13%	67%	14%	5%	3%
2010-2015	27%	26%	28%	1%	59%	15%	4%	1%	-
2016 or after	15%	13%	16%	99%	27%	3%	1%	<0.5%	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

As shown in **Figure 13**, between 1980 and 1999 44% of pharmacists from a White British background registered. This was a larger proportion than those from other races/ethnicities. However, since 2000 races/ethnicities other than White British have seen larger proportions register. In particular, seven in ten pharmacists from a White other background registered between 2000 and 2015 (71%). Six in ten pharmacists from a Mixed background had registered since 2010 (58%), as had 53% of pharmacists from an Asian background and 54% of those from a Black background.

Figure 13 – Pharmacists' year of registration by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Year	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Before 1970	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
1970-1979	4%	6%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
1980-1989	12%	22%	4%	5%	8%	2%	5%
1990-1999	15%	22%	7%	11%	12%	10%	5%
2000-2009	26%	24%	34%	24%	25%	34%	24%

Year	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
2010-2015	27%	16%	37%	34%	33%	38%	38%
2016 or after	15%	9%	17%	24%	20%	16%	25%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

Pharmacy technicians

Amongst pharmacy technicians, eight in ten registered with the GPhC between 2010 and 2015 (79%) and 21% had registered since 2016. As shown in **Figure 14**, a larger proportion of females registered between 2010 and 2015 than males (81% compared with 69%), whereas a larger proportion of males had registered since 2016 (31% compared with 19%). Large proportions of pharmacy technicians from the older age groups had registered between 2010 and 2015. All pharmacy technicians aged 65 and above registered in this time period. By contrast, the vast majority of 16-24 year olds had registered since 2016 (93%).

Figure 14 – Pharmacy technicians' year of registration by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Year	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
2010-2015	79%	69%	81%	7%	59%	85%	91%	95%	100%
2016 or after	21%	31%	19%	93%	41%	15%	9%	5%	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

Figure 15 summarises the differences in year of registration by race/ethnicity. Pharmacy technicians from a White British background more commonly registered between 2010 and 2015 (82%) than in 2016 and after (18%). A smaller proportion of pharmacy technicians from a White British background had registered since 2016 (18%) in comparison to those from other races/ethnicities.

Figure 15 – Pharmacy technicians' year of registration by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Year	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
2010-2015	79%	82%	65%	61%	69%	65%	67%
2016 or after	21%	18%	35%	39%	31%	35%	33%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

2.2 Route to register with the GPhC

Overall

Registrants were asked to identify their route to registration with the GPhC, which included qualifying in the UK, in the European Economic Area (EEA) and outside of the EEA.

In 2011 it became a mandatory requirement for pharmacy technicians to register with the GPhC in order to practice. Pharmacy technicians who had already qualified in the UK or overseas (non-EEA countries) before mandatory registration was introduced were transitionally grandparented on to the register. This enabled them to register with the GPhC

without needing to complete further qualifications or work experience. Grandparenting did not apply to EEA pharmacy technicians who could apply through the EEA route to the register.

As grandparenting only applied to pharmacy technicians and not pharmacists, the two different types of registrants were asked different questions about their route to register.

Pharmacists

Females were more likely than males to have qualified in the UK (90% compared with 87%). One hundred per cent of pharmacists aged 16-24 qualified in the UK. The figure below summarises the differences in the route to register by sex and age group. There was little difference by sex, as shown in **Figure 16**. Differences by age were more pronounced. Pharmacists aged 35-44 and 45-54 more commonly came through non-UK routes than other older and younger age groups.

Figure 16 – Route to register for pharmacists by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Route	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
UK	89%	87%	90%	100%	93%	82%	86%	93%	89%
EEA	5%	5%	5%	<0.5%	5%	8%	5%	2%	1%
Overseas	6%	9%	5%	-	3%	10%	9%	5%	10%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

Figure 17 summarises the differences in the route to register amongst pharmacists by race/ethnicity. As shown, almost all pharmacists from a White British background were registered via the UK (99%). Those from a White other background were more commonly registered via the EEA (58%), whilst a larger proportion of those from a Black background were registered via the overseas route compared with those from other races/ethnicities (ranging from 1% to 12%).

Figure 17 – Route to register for pharmacists by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Route	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
UK	89%	99%	35%	81%	93%	70%	80%
EEA	1%	<0.5%	58%	9%	<0.5%	2%	8%
Overseas	10%	1%	7%	10%	7%	28%	12%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

As shown in **Figure 18**, pharmacists who had a disability were more likely to have registered via the UK route (96%) than those who did not have a disability (88%). Those who had not have a disability, however, were more likely to have registered via the EEA route (5%) compared with those who have a disability (<0.5%).

Figure 18 – Route to register for pharmacists by disability*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Route	Overall	Disability	No disability
UK	89%	96%	88%
EEA	1%	<0.5%	5%
Overseas	10%	4%	6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>12,732</i>

No significant differences were seen between those whose gender identity matches their sex as registered at birth and those whose it does not, due to the small base size of the latter group. Figures are shown in **Figure 19**.

Figure 19 – Route to register for pharmacists by gender identity*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Route	Overall	Gender matches birth	Gender does not match birth
UK	89%	89%	80%
EEA	1%	5%	12%
Overseas	10%	6%	8%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>13,002</i>	<i>32</i>

As shown in **Figure 20**, gay men were less likely than heterosexual / straight pharmacists to have registered via the UK (84% compared with 89%). Instead they were more likely to have registered via the EEA than those who were heterosexual / straight (9% compared with 5%). Other differences are not significant given the small base sizes of groups.

Figure 20 – Route to register for pharmacists by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Route	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
UK	89%	89%	90%	84%	91%	***
EEA	1%	5%	9%	9%	5%	***
Overseas	10%	6%	1%	7%	4%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>11,976</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>24</i>

As shown in **Figure 21**, Hindus, Christians and Muslims were more likely to have registered via overseas (11%, 8% and 7% respectively) than any other religion, particularly those who did not have a religion and Sikhs (both 2%). Christians were more likely than those from any other religion to have registered via the EEA (9%) and less likely to have registered via the UK (83%).

Figure 21 – Route to register for pharmacists by religion*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Route	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
UK	89%	93%	92%	83%	89%	92%	92%	98%	93%
EEA	1%	5%	2%	9%	<0.5%	5%	1%	-	3%
Overseas	10%	2%	6%	8%	11%	3%	7%	2%	4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>4,512</i>	<i>1,408</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>2,086</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>146</i>

There was little difference in route to register between those who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not, as shown in **Figure 22**.

Figure 22 - Route to register for pharmacists by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Route	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
UK	89%	88%	89%
EEA	1%	5%	5%
Overseas	10%	7%	6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>1,234</i>	<i>11,512</i>

Pharmacy technicians

When comparing results of the route to register survey question to data held on the GPhC register, it became apparent that the definition of grandparenting was unclear to some respondents, which resulted in erroneous answers. Therefore for analytical purposes, pharmacy technicians' route to register was taken from the GPhC register, rather than survey responses.

Figure 23 shows route to register for pharmacy technicians by sex and age. Six in ten female pharmacy technicians had grandparented to the register via the UK (62%) compared with 38% of males. A larger proportion of males registered via the UK (51% compared with 36%). As with pharmacists, all pharmacy technicians aged 16-24 qualified in the UK, as grandparenting was not an option for that age group. Unsurprisingly pharmacy technicians from older age groups more commonly grandparented to the register than younger age groups.

Figure 23 – Route to register for pharmacy technicians by sex and age*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Route	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Grandparented UK	59%	38%	62%	-	20%	65%	79%	88%	94%
UK	38%	51%	36%	100%	77%	30%	19%	11%	4%
Grandparented overseas	2%	11%	1%	-	1%	4%	1%	<0.5%	2%
Overseas plus UK	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	-	-	-

Route	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
EEA	1%	<0.5%	1%	-	1%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

Figure 24 summarises the differences in the route to register by race/ethnicity. Pharmacy technicians from a White British background more commonly grandparented via the UK (65%) than those from other races/ethnicities (25% to 48%). A quarter of pharmacy technicians from a White other background registered via the EEA (24%). Whilst substantial proportions of pharmacy technicians from Mixed (48%), Asian (40%) and Black (43%) backgrounds had grandparented via the UK, more than half of those from these groups had registered via the UK (52%, 51% and 51% respectively).

Figure 24 – Route to register for pharmacy technicians by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Route	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Grandparented UK	59%	65%	25%	48%	40%	43%	43%
UK	38%	35%	47%	52%	51%	51%	49%
Grandparented overseas	2%	<0.5%	3%	-	10%	7%	6%
Overseas plus UK	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	-
EEA	1%	<0.5%	24%	-	-	-	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

As shown in **Figure 25**, a larger proportion of those who had a disability grandparented via the UK (65%) than those who did not have a disability (59%) and a larger proportion of those who did not have a disability registered via the UK (38%) than those who did have one (33%). However, these differences were not significant.

Figure 25 – Route to register for pharmacy technicians by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Route	Overall	Disability	No disability
Grandparented UK	59%	65%	59%
UK	38%	33%	38%
Grandparented overseas	2%	2%	2%
Overseas plus UK	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
EEA	1%	-	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	109	5,042

Pharmacy technicians who were heterosexual or straight were more likely to have grandparented via the UK (60%) than those of other sexual orientations (38% to 41%), whereas they were less likely to have registered via the UK (37%), as shown in **Figure 26**.

Figure 26 – Route to register for pharmacy technicians by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Route	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Grandparented UK	59%	60%	38%	38%	41%	***
UK	38%	37%	62%	61%	54%	***
Grandparented overseas	2%	2%	-	-	5%	***
Overseas plus UK	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
EEA	1%	1%	-	2%	-	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>4,839</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>11</i>

As shown in **Figure 27**, Christian pharmacy technicians were more likely to have grandparented via the UK (69%) than those from any other religion (32% to 55%). Hindu pharmacy technicians were more likely to have grandparented overseas (15%) than any other religion (<0.5% to 7%), whereas Buddhists, Muslims and Sikhs were most likely to have registered via the UK (61%, 61% and 60% respectively).

Figure 27 – Route to register for pharmacy technicians by religion*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Route	Overall	None	Budd- hist	Christ- ian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Grand- parented UK	59%	55%	35%	69%	48%	***	32%	39%	69%
UK	38%	44%	61%	29%	36%	***	61%	60%	31%
Grand- parented overseas	2%	<0.5%	3%	1%	15%	***	7%	2%	-
Overseas plus UK	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	1%	***	-	-	-
EEA	1%	<0.5%	-	1%	-	-	<0.5%	-	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>1,928</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>2,332</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>47</i>

Those who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months were more likely to have registered via the UK (60%) than those who had not taken leave (36%). This is shown in **Figure 28**.

Figure 28 – Route to register for pharmacy technicians by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Route	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Grandparented UK	59%	38%	61%
UK	38%	60%	36%
Grandparented overseas	2%	1%	2%
Overseas plus UK	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
EEA	1%	1%	1%

Route	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>4,813</i>

3. Working status

3.1 Working in pharmacy in last 12 months

Overall

The survey asked registrants to identify which types of settings they had worked in during the last 12 months and they were able to choose more than one. They were also given options to say that they had not worked in a pharmacy related role or had only worked in a pharmacy related role outside of Great Britain in the last 12 months.

Ninety-seven per cent of registrants had worked in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months, with similar proportions found across pharmacists (96%) and pharmacy technicians (98%), as shown in **Figure 29**.

Figure 29 – Working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by registrant type

Base: All respondents (18,394)

Worked in pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Pharmacist	Pharmacy technician
Yes	97%	96%	98%
No	3%	4%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	18,394	13,136	5,258

Pharmacists

A high percentage of pharmacists had worked in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months (96%). As shown in **Figure 30**, there was little difference by sex and by age group.

Figure 30 – Pharmacists working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	96%	96%	96%	98%	96%	96%	98%	96%	94%
No	4%	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	2%	4%	6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

As shown in **Figure 31** there was little difference by race/ethnicity in relation to working in pharmacy roles in the last 12 months.

Figure 31 – Pharmacists working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes	96%	98%	94%	97%	95%	95%	92%
No	4%	2%	6%	3%	5%	5%	8%

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

There was little difference in working in a pharmacy related role between pharmacists who had a disability and those who did not, as shown in [Figure 32](#).

Figure 32 – Pharmacists working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by disability

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes	96%	95%	96%
No	4%	5%	4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	13,136	189	12,732

There was little difference between pharmacists whose gender identity matched their sex as registered at birth and for those whose gender identity did not match in relation to working in a pharmacy role in the last 12 months, as shown in [Figure 33](#).

Figure 33 – Pharmacists working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by gender identity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Gender matches birth	Gender does not match birth
Yes	96%	96%	93%
No	4%	4%	7%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	13,136	13,002	32

As shown in [Figure 34](#), pharmacists who were bisexual were more likely to not have worked in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months (11%) than those of other sexual orientations (4% to 5%).

Figure 34 – Pharmacists working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes	96%	96%	95%	96%	89%	***
No	4%	4%	5%	4%	11%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	13,136	11,976	48	223	94	24

Pharmacists who were Buddhist were more likely to not have worked in pharmacy in the last 12 months (18%) than those from any other religion (3% to 4%), as shown in **Figure 35**.

Figure 35 – Pharmacists working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by religion

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes	96%	97%	82%	97%	97%	96%	96%	97%	94%
No	4%	3%	18%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	3,056	206	4,512	1,408	85	2,086	505	146

Similar proportions of pharmacists who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months and those who had not, had worked in a pharmacy role in the last 12 months (95% and 97% respectively), as shown in **Figure 36**.

Figure 36 – Pharmacists working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes	96%	95%	97%
No	4%	5%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	1,234	11,512

Pharmacy technicians

Most pharmacy technicians had worked in pharmacy during the last 12 months (98%). There was little difference by sex and by age group, as shown in **Figure 37**.

Figure 37 – Pharmacy technicians working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	98%	97%	98%	99%	98%	97%	97%	98%	96%
No	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

As shown in **Figure 38**, the proportions of pharmacy technicians who had worked in pharmacy related roles in the last 12 months were similar across races/ethnicities.

Figure 38 – Pharmacy technicians working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes	98%	98%	95%	96%	94%	96%	91%
No	2%	2%	5%	4%	6%	4%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

Similar proportions of those who had a disability and those who did not had worked in a pharmacy role in the last 12 months (95% and 98% respectively), as shown in **Figure 39**.

Figure 39 – Pharmacy technicians working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by disability*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes	98%	95%	98%
No	2%	5%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	109	5,042

There was little difference seen in having worked in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by sexual orientation, as shown in **Figure 40**.

Figure 40 – Pharmacy technicians working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes	98%	98%	100%	96%	96%	***
No	2%	2%	-	4%	4%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	5,258	4,839	35	58	57	11

Hindu pharmacy technicians were more likely to not have worked in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months (7%) than those from any other religion, particularly compared with Christians (2%) and those with no religion (1%), as shown in **Figure 41**.

Figure 41 – Pharmacy technicians working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by religion*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes	98%	99%	100%	98%	93%	***	95%	94%	99%
No	2%	1%	-	2%	7%	***	5%	6%	1%

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	1,928	37	2,332	277	8	310	73	47

The proportions of pharmacy technicians that had worked in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months were similar for those who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months and those who had not (95% and 98%), as shown in **Figure 42**.

Figure 42 – Pharmacy technicians working in a pharmacy related role in the last 12 months by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Pharmacy role in last 12 months	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes	98%	95%	98%
No	2%	5%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	348	4,813

3.2 Current working status

Overall

Registrants were asked their current working status and were able to select all that applied from a list of options. Overall, 90% of registrants said that they were working in a paid pharmacy role. As can be seen in **Figure 43**, a larger proportion of pharmacy technicians currently worked in a pharmacy role (94%) than pharmacists (88%). Overall, small proportions were temporarily away from work (3%) and working in a paid non-pharmacy role (3%). A higher percentage of pharmacists said they were working abroad/outside of Great Britain (3%) compared with pharmacy technicians (<0.5%).

Figure 43 – Current working status by registrant type

Base: All (18,394)

Working status	Overall	Pharmacist	Pharmacy technician
In pharmacy role	90%	88%	94%
In non-pharmacy role	3%	3%	2%
Temporarily away from work ²	3%	3%	3%
In full-time education ³	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Not employed but looking for work	1%	1%	<0.5%
Not employed and not looking for work	1%	1%	<0.5%
Working abroad ⁴	2%	3%	<0.5%
Other	2%	2%	1%
<i>Base</i>	18,394	13,136	5,258

² Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

³ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

⁴ Included working outside of Great Britain.

Pharmacists

As shown in **Figure 44**, there was little difference in working status by sex. A smaller proportion of pharmacists aged 65 and above were working in a paid pharmacy role (82%) than other age groups. By contrast, other age groups ranged from 90% to 92% in a paid pharmacy role, except for those aged 25-34 (85%). This was largely driven by 5% of this age group being temporarily away from work and 4% working abroad.

Figure 44 – Pharmacists' current working status by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Working status	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
In pharmacy role	88%	90%	87%	92%	85%	90%	92%	90%	82%
In non-pharmacy role	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Temporarily away from work ⁵	3%	1%	5%	1%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%
In full-time education ⁶	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Not employed but looking for work	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Not employed and not looking for work	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Working abroad ⁷	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Other	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	8%
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

A higher percentage of pharmacists from a White British background were in a paid pharmacy role (92%) than pharmacists from other races/ethnicities (84% to 89%). This is shown in **Figure 45**.

Figure 45 – Pharmacists' current working status by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Working status	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
In pharmacy role	88%	92%	85%	86%	86%	89%	84%
In non-pharmacy role	3%	3%	4%	7%	3%	2%	2%
Temporarily away from work ⁸	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%
In full-time education ⁹	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	2%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%
Not employed but looking for work	1%	<0.5%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Not employed and not looking for work	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%
Working abroad ¹⁰	3%	1%	5%	4%	4%	3%	5%

⁵ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

⁶ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

⁷ Included working outside of Great Britain.

⁸ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

⁹ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

¹⁰ Included working outside of Great Britain.

Working status	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Other	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Base	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

In relation to working status, there was little difference between the responses from pharmacists who had a disability and those who did not, as shown in [Figure 46](#).

Figure 46 – Pharmacists' current working status by disability

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Working status	Overall	Disability	No disability
In pharmacy role	88%	90%	88%
In non-pharmacy role	3%	3%	3%
Temporarily away from work ¹¹	3%	5%	3%
In full-time education ¹²	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Not employed but looking for work	1%	2%	1%
Not employed and not looking for work	1%	2%	1%
Working abroad ¹³	3%	-	3%
Other	2%	2%	2%
Base	13,136	189	12,732

A larger proportion of pharmacists whose gender identity matched their sex at birth worked in a pharmacy role (88%) than those for whom it did not (76%), as shown in [Figure 47](#). The latter group, however, were more likely to work abroad or outside of Great Britain (14% compared with 3%). However, these differences are not significant due to the low base size of those whose gender did not match their sex as registered at birth.

Figure 47 – Pharmacists' current working status by gender identity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Working status	Overall	Gender matches birth	Gender does not match birth
In pharmacy role	88%	88%	76%
In non-pharmacy role	3%	3%	2%
Temporarily away from work ¹⁴	3%	3%	8%
In full-time education ¹⁵	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Not employed but looking for work	1%	1%	-
Not employed and not looking for work	1%	1%	-
Working abroad ¹⁶	3%	3%	14%
Other	2%	2%	-
Base	13,136	13,002	32

¹¹ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

¹² In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

¹³ Included working outside of Great Britain.

¹⁴ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

¹⁵ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

¹⁶ Included working outside of Great Britain.

There was little difference in pharmacists' working status by sexual orientation, as shown in **Figure 48**.

Figure 48 – Pharmacists' current working status by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Working status	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
In pharmacy role	88%	88%	88%	88%	90%	***
In non-pharmacy role	3%	3%	4%	5%	2%	***
Temporarily away from work ¹⁷	3%	4%	3%	1%	-	***
In full-time education ¹⁸	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	2%	***
Not employed but looking for work	1%	1%	-	2%	1%	***
Not employed and not looking for work	1%	1%	-	1%	-	***
Working abroad ¹⁹	3%	3%	7%	4%	3%	***
Other	2%	2%	-	2%	4%	***
Base	13,136	11,976	48	223	94	24

Working status amongst pharmacists was broadly similar by religion, however, Buddhist pharmacists were more likely to be working abroad / outside of Great Britain (22%) than those from any other religion (1% to 4%), as shown in **Figure 49**.

Figure 49 – Pharmacists' current working status by religion

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Working status	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
In pharmacy role	88%	90%	68%	90%	90%	85%	86%	89%	87%
In non-pharmacy role	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%
Temporarily away from work ²⁰	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	6%	3%	1%
In full-time education ²¹	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	1%
Not employed but looking for work	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	<0.5%

¹⁷ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

¹⁸ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

¹⁹ Included working outside of Great Britain.

²⁰ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

²¹ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

Working status	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Not employed and not looking for work	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	<0.5%	1%
Working abroad ²²	3%	3%	22%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%
Other	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	6%	2%	2%	3%
Base	13,136	3,056	206	4,512	1,408	85	2,086	505	146

Pharmacists who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months were more likely to be temporarily away from work (26%) than those who had not taken leave (1%), whereas those who had not taken leave were more likely to be working in a pharmacy role (91% compared with 69%). This is summarised in **Figure 50**.

Figure 50 – Pharmacists' current working status by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Working status	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
In pharmacy role	88%	69%	91%
In non-pharmacy role	3%	2%	3%
Temporarily away from work ²³	3%	26%	1%
In full-time education ²⁴	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Not employed but looking for work	1%	1%	1%
Not employed and not looking for work	1%	1%	1%
Working abroad ²⁵	3%	1%	3%
Other	2%	<0.5%	2%
Base	13,136	1,234	11,512

Pharmacy technicians

As shown in **Figure 51**, a smaller proportion of pharmacy technicians who were aged 65 and above worked in a pharmacy role (82%) than those from other age groups (89% to 97%). Pharmacy technicians aged 25-34 were more commonly temporarily away from work (8%) than other age groups (1% to 3%), with the exception of those aged 65 and above, 6% of whom were temporarily away from work.

Figure 51 – Pharmacy technicians' current working status by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Working status	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
In pharmacy role	94%	94%	94%	93%	89%	95%	97%	95%	82%

²² Included working outside of Great Britain.

²³ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

²⁴ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

²⁵ Included working outside of Great Britain.

Working status	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
In non-pharmacy role	2%	3%	2%	-	3%	2%	2%	2%	-
Temporarily away from work ²⁶	3%	1%	3%	3%	8%	3%	1%	1%	6%
In full-time education ²⁷	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-
Not employed but looking for work	<0.5%	-	1%	3%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Not employed and not looking for work	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	3%
Working abroad ²⁸	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	1%	8%
Base	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

Pharmacy technicians from an Asian background and an 'other' race/ethnicity background were less commonly in a pharmacy role (both 90%) than those from other races/ethnicities (93% to 95%), as shown in **Figure 52**.

Figure 52 – Pharmacy technicians' current working status by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Working status	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
In pharmacy role	94%	94%	93%	95%	90%	93%	90%
In non-pharmacy role	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Temporarily away from work ²⁹	3%	3%	4%	2%	5%	3%	3%
In full-time education ³⁰	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	-	-
Not employed but looking for work	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	-	1%	-	4%
Not employed and not looking for work	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	1%	-	-
Working abroad ³¹	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	-	<0.5%	1%	-
Other	1%	<0.5%	-	2%	1%	1%	-
Base	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

²⁶ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

²⁷ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

²⁸ Included working outside of Great Britain.

²⁹ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

³⁰ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

³¹ Included working outside of Great Britain.

Pharmacy technicians' working status by disability status was broadly similar, except those with a disability were slightly more commonly temporarily away from work (7%) than those without a disability (3%), as shown in **Figure 53**.

Figure 53 – Pharmacy technicians' current working status by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Working status	Overall	Disability	No disability
In pharmacy role	94%	90%	94%
In non-pharmacy role	2%	3%	2%
Temporarily away from work ³²	3%	7%	3%
In full-time education ³³	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Not employed but looking for work	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Not employed and not looking for work	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%
Working abroad ³⁴	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Other	1%	1%	1%
Base	5,258	109	5,042

Working status by sexual orientation was broadly similar for pharmacists, although a larger proportion of gay women / lesbians worked in a pharmacy role (100%) than those from other sexual orientations (91% to 95%), as shown in **Figure 54**. However, this difference was not significant.

Figure 54 – Pharmacy technicians' current working status by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Working status	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
In pharmacy role	94%	93%	100%	91%	95%	***
In non-pharmacy role	2%	2%	-	-	4%	***
Temporarily away from work ³⁵	3%	3%	-	7%	3%	***
In full-time education ³⁶	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	2%	-	***
Not employed but looking for work	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Not employed and not looking for work	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Working abroad ³⁷	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Other	1%	1%	-	-	-	***
Base	5,258	4,839	35	58	57	11

³² Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

³³ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

³⁴ Included working outside of Great Britain.

³⁵ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

³⁶ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

³⁷ Included working outside of Great Britain.

Working status amongst pharmacists by religion was broadly similar, but Hindu pharmacy technicians were less likely to be working in a paid pharmacy role (89%) than pharmacy technicians of any other religion (92% to 97%), as shown in **Figure 55**.

Figure 55 – Pharmacy technicians' current working status by religion

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Working status	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
In pharmacy role	94%	94%	93%	94%	89%	***	92%	95%	97%
In non-pharmacy role	2%	2%	-	2%	4%	***	1%	-	2%
Temporarily away from work ³⁸	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%	***	3%	4%	-
In full-time education ³⁹	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	***	1%	-	-
Not employed but looking for work	<0.5%	<0.5%	4%	<0.5%	1%	***	2%	-	1%
Not employed and not looking for work	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	***	1%	1%	-
Working abroad ⁴⁰	<0.5%	<0.5%	4%	<0.5%	-	***	-	-	-
Other	1%	<0.5%	-	1%	2%	***	1%	-	-
Base	5,258	1,928	37	2,332	277	8	310	73	47

Pharmacy technicians who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months were more likely to be temporarily away from work (36%) than those who had not (1%), as shown in **Figure 56**.

Figure 56 – Pharmacy technicians' current working status by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Working status	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
In pharmacy role	94%	60%	96%
In non-pharmacy role	2%	2%	2%
Temporarily away from work ⁴¹	3%	36%	1%
In full-time education ⁴²	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Not employed but looking for work	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Not employed and not looking for work	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%
Working abroad ⁴³	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%

³⁸ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

³⁹ In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

⁴⁰ Included working outside of Great Britain.

⁴¹ Included examples such as maternity or paternity leave, sick leave or other approved leave.

⁴² In the questionnaire it included the phrase 'and intending to return to pharmacy practice in Great Britain'.

⁴³ Included working outside of Great Britain.

Working status	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Other	1%	-	1%
Base	5,258	348	4,813

3.3 Caring responsibilities

Overall

Registrants were asked if they currently had any caring responsibilities for children, family members or other individuals. Around half of registrants said they had caring responsibilities (49%), and this was the same proportion for both pharmacists and pharmacy technicians (49%).

Pharmacists

Figure 57 summarises the differences between sex and age group regarding whether pharmacists had caring responsibilities. As shown, females more commonly had caring responsibilities than males (50% compared with 46%), and out of all the age groups, those aged 35-44 were most likely to have caring responsibilities (72%). By comparison, only 8% of those aged 16-24 had caring responsibilities.

Figure 57 – Pharmacists' caring responsibilities by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	49%	46%	50%	8%	34%	72%	63%	38%	23%
No	51%	54%	50%	92%	66%	28%	37%	62%	77%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

As shown in **Figure 58**, pharmacists from a Black background more commonly had caring responsibilities (59%) than those from other races/ethnicities (42% to 56%). By comparison, those who were from a White British or White other background less commonly had caring responsibilities (46% and 42% respectively).

Figure 58 – Pharmacists' caring responsibilities by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes	49%	46%	42%	49%	49%	59%	56%
No	51%	54%	58%	51%	51%	41%	44%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

As shown in **Figure 59**, there was little difference in caring responsibilities between those who had a disability and those who did not.

Figure 59 – Pharmacists' caring responsibilities by disability

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes	49%	51%	49%
No	51%	49%	51%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	189	12,732

As shown in **Figure 60**, there was little difference in caring responsibilities between those whose gender did not match their sex as registered at birth and those whose it did.

Figure 60 – Pharmacists' caring responsibilities by gender identity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Gender matches birth	Gender does not match birth
Yes	49%	48%	47%
No	51%	52%	53%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	13,002	32

Pharmacists who were heterosexual / straight were more likely to have caring responsibilities (49%) than those of other sexual orientations (11% to 26%), as shown in **Figure 61**.

Figure 61 – Pharmacists' caring responsibilities by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes	49%	49%	21%	11%	26%	***
No	51%	51%	79%	89%	74%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	13,136	11,976	48	223	94	24

As shown in **Figure 62**, Muslim, Sikh, Christian and Hindu pharmacists were more likely to have caring responsibilities (50% to 58%) than those who did not have a religion (39%), Buddhist pharmacists (27%) and Jewish pharmacists (45%).

Figure 62 – Pharmacists' caring responsibilities by religion

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christ-ian	Hindu	Jewish	Mus-lim	Sikh	Other
Yes	49%	39%	27%	51%	50%	45%	58%	51%	49%
No	51%	61%	73%	49%	50%	55%	42%	49%	51%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	3,056	206	4,512	1,408	85	2,086	505	146

Pharmacists who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months were much more likely to caring responsibilities (91%) than those who had not (44%), as shown in **Figure 63**.

Figure 63 – Pharmacists' caring responsibilities by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes	49%	91%	44%
No	51%	9%	56%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	1,234	11,512

Pharmacy technicians

Figure 64 summarises the differences by sex and age amongst pharmacy technicians. As shown, those aged 35-44 more commonly had caring responsibilities (67%) than those from other age groups (12% to 47%). By contrast, only 12% of those aged 16-24 had caring responsibilities. There were no differences by sex however.

Figure 64 – Pharmacy technicians' caring responsibilities by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	49%	50%	48%	12%	45%	67%	47%	32%	24%
No	51%	50%	52%	88%	55%	33%	53%	68%	76%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

As shown in **Figure 65**, pharmacy technicians from an Asian background more commonly had caring responsibilities (63%) than those from other races/ethnicities (45% to 53%). By contrast, 45% of those from a White British background had caring responsibilities, the lowest of any race/ethnicity.

Figure 65 – Pharmacy technicians' caring responsibilities by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Caring responsibilities	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes	49%	45%	53%	53%	63%	49%	53%
No	51%	55%	47%	47%	37%	51%	47%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

There was little difference in caring responsibilities between those who had a disability and those who did not, as shown in **Figure 66**.

Figure 66 – Pharmacy technicians' caring responsibilities by disability*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes	49%	45%	48%
No	51%	55%	52%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	109	5,042

Pharmacy technicians who were heterosexual / straight were more likely to have caring responsibilities (50%) than those of other sexual orientations (9% to 31%), as shown in **Figure 67**.

Figure 67 – Pharmacy technicians' caring responsibilities by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes	49%	50%	25%	9%	31%	***
No	51%	50%	75%	91%	69%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	5,258	4,839	35	58	57	11

Muslim, Sikh and Hindu pharmacy technicians were more likely to have caring responsibilities (64%, 63% and 60% respectively) than those from any other religion (43% to 52%), as shown in **Figure 68**.

Figure 68 – Pharmacy technicians' caring responsibilities by religion*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Caring responsibilities	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes	49%	43%	50%	48%	60%	***	64%	63%	52%
No	51%	57%	50%	52%	40%	***	36%	37%	48%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	1,928	37	2,332	277	8	310	73	47

Pharmacy technicians who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months were more likely to caring responsibilities (87%) than those who had not (46%), as shown below.

Figure 69 – Pharmacy technicians' caring responsibilities by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Caring responsibilities	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes	49%	87%	46%
No	51%	13%	54%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	348	4,813

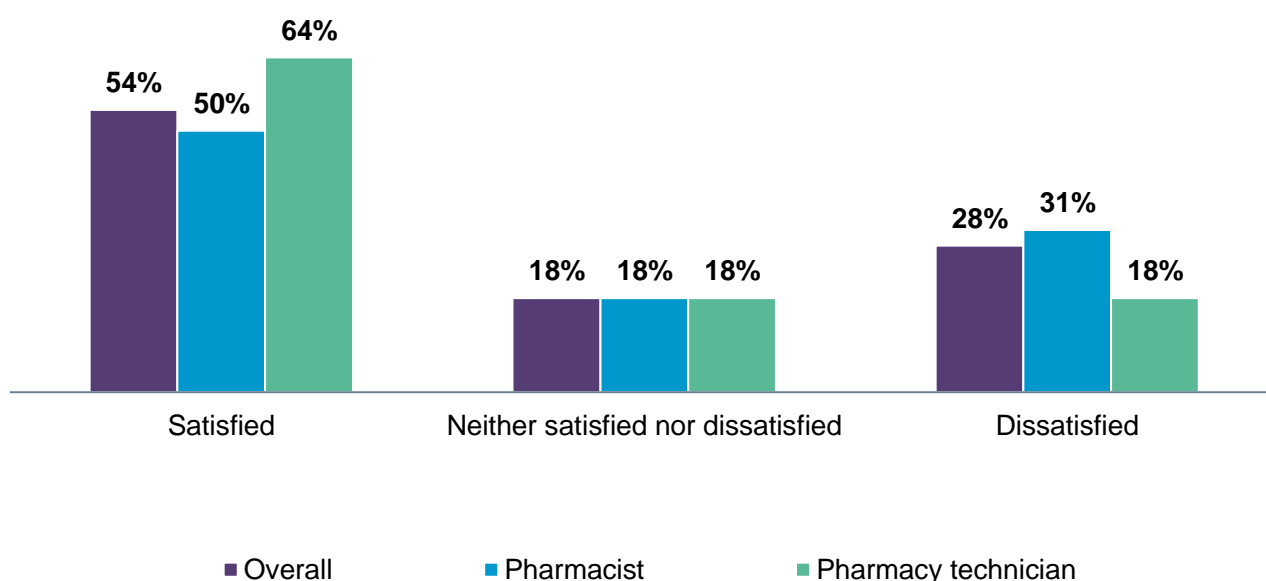
3.4 Work-life balance

Overall

Registrants who were in paid pharmacy work in Great Britain (including those who were temporarily away from work) were asked to rate how satisfied they were with their work-life balance, choosing from a scale of 'very satisfied' to 'very dissatisfied'. As shown in **Figure 70**, 54% were satisfied (combining 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied'), but more than a quarter were not (28%) (combining very 'dissatisfied' and 'dissatisfied'). Levels of dissatisfaction with work-life balance were higher amongst pharmacists (31%) than amongst pharmacy technicians (18%).

Figure 70 – Satisfaction with work-life balance by registrant type

Base: Those who were in work (17,697)



Pharmacists

As shown in **Figure 71**, male pharmacists were more commonly dissatisfied with their work-life balance than females (36% compared with 29%). Satisfaction increased by age, with those aged 16-24 and 25-34 being less likely to be satisfied (48% and 47% respectively) and those aged 55-64 and 65 and above being more likely to be satisfied (54% and 69% respectively).

Figure 71 – Pharmacists' satisfaction with work-life balance by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists who were in work (12,501)

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Satisfied	50%	44%	54%	48%	47%	50%	52%	54%	69%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	20%	17%	23%	20%	17%	18%	18%	15%
Dissatisfied	31%	36%	29%	29%	33%	33%	31%	29%	16%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,501	4,737	7,758	399	4,707	3,397	2,242	1,448	307

By race/ethnicity, pharmacists from a White British background were more satisfied with their work-life balance (61%) and less dissatisfied (26%) than those from other races/ethnicities, as shown in **Figure 72**.

Figure 72 – Pharmacists' satisfaction with work-life balance by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists who were in work (12,501)

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Satisfied	50%	61%	48%	51%	44%	43%	47%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	13%	21%	14%	21%	26%	22%
Dissatisfied	31%	26%	32%	34%	35%	31%	31%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,501	4,954	843	142	4,347	781	283

Figure 73 summarises the difference in work-life balance satisfaction between pharmacists who had a disability and those who did not. As shown, pharmacists who had a disability were more likely to be dissatisfied (46%) than those who did not (31%).

Figure 73 – Pharmacists' satisfaction with work-life balance by disability

Base: Pharmacists who were in work (12,501)

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	Disability	No disability
Satisfied	50%	41%	51%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	13%	18%
Dissatisfied	31%	46%	31%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,501	182	12,120

Pharmacists who were bisexual were more likely to be dissatisfied with their work-life balance (45%) than those of other sexual orientations (31% to 32%), as shown in **Figure 74**.

Figure 74 – Pharmacists' satisfaction with work-life balance by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists who were in work (12,501)

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Satisfied	50%	50%	50%	54%	40%	***
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	18%	19%	14%	15%	***
Dissatisfied	31%	31%	31%	32%	45%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	12,501	11,410	45	208	88	22

Jewish pharmacists were more likely to be satisfied with their work-life balance (74%) than those from any other religion. Those from other religions and Sikh pharmacists were more likely to be dissatisfied (46% and 40% respectively) than others, as shown in **Figure 75**.

Figure 75 – Pharmacists' satisfaction with work-life balance by religion*Base: Pharmacists who were in work (12,501)*

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Satisfied	50%	55%	40%	56%	42%	74%	45%	41%	35%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	16%	23%	17%	22%	8%	22%	19%	19%
Dissatisfied	31%	29%	37%	27%	37%	18%	33%	40%	46%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>12,501</i>	<i>2,926</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>4,325</i>	<i>1,353</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>1,982</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>135</i>

Pharmacists who had not taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months were slightly more likely to be dissatisfied (32%) than those who had (29%), as shown in **Figure 76**.

Figure 76 – Pharmacists' satisfaction with work-life balance by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacists who were in work (12,501)*

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Satisfied	50%	50%	51%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	22%	18%
Dissatisfied	31%	29%	32%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>12,501</i>	<i>1,196</i>	<i>10,954</i>

Pharmacy technicians

Amongst pharmacy technicians, females were more satisfied with their work-life balance (65%) than males (55%). Satisfaction with work-life balance was similar for all age groups, with the exception of those aged 65 and above who reported much higher satisfaction than other age groups (76%), although it is worth noting that the base size for the age group is much lower than other age groups. **Figure 77** summarises the differences by sex and age.

Figure 77 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction with work-life balance by sex and age*Base: Pharmacy technicians who were in work (5,196)*

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Satisfied	64%	55%	65%	65%	62%	63%	65%	66%	76%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	23%	17%	16%	19%	18%	18%	18%	15%
Dissatisfied	18%	22%	18%	19%	19%	20%	18%	16%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,196</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>4,553</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>1,403</i>	<i>1,461</i>	<i>808</i>	<i>48</i>

By race/ethnicity, those from White British, Asian and Black backgrounds were more satisfied with their work-life balance (65%, 63% and 62% respectively) than those from White

other and Mixed backgrounds (60% and 53% respectively). This is summarised in **Figure 78**.

Figure 78 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction with work-life balance by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians who were in work (5,196)

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Satisfied	64%	65%	60%	53%	63%	62%	***
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	16%	21%	26%	23%	23%	***
Dissatisfied	18%	19%	19%	21%	14%	15%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	5,196	3,983	142	51	690	126	28

Pharmacy technicians who had a disability were less likely to be satisfied with their work-life balance (56%) than those who did not have a disability (64%), as shown in **Figure 79**.

Figure 79 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction with work-life balance by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians who were in work (5,196)

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	Disability	No disability
Satisfied	64%	56%	64%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	26%	18%
Dissatisfied	18%	18%	18%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,196	108	4,984

Pharmacy technicians who were bisexual were more likely to be dissatisfied with their work-life balance (32%) than those of other sexual orientations (18% to 23%), as shown in **Figure 80**.

Figure 80 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction with work-life balance by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacy technicians who were in work (5,196)

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Satisfied	64%	64%	58%	55%	51%	***
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	18%	19%	24%	18%	***
Dissatisfied	18%	18%	23%	21%	32%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	5,196	4,779	35	57	57	11

Pharmacy technicians who did not have any religion and those from other religions were more likely to be dissatisfied with their work-life balance (20% and 24% respectively) than those from any other religion (12% to 17%), as shown in **Figure 81**.

Figure 81 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction with work-life balance by religion*Base: Pharmacy technicians who were in work (5,196)*

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Satisfied	64%	63%	75%	66%	56%	***	68%	68%	60%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	17%	13%	16%	29%	***	20%	20%	16%
Dissatisfied	18%	20%	12%	17%	15%	***	13%	12%	24%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,196</i>	<i>1,913</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>2,307</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>46</i>

There was little difference in work-life balance satisfaction between those who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not, as shown in **Figure 82**.

Figure 82 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction with work-life balance by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacy technicians who were in work (5,196)*

Satisfaction with work-life balance	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Satisfied	64%	64%	64%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	20%	18%
Dissatisfied	18%	17%	18%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,196</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>4,760</i>

4. Current pharmacy related jobs

4.1 Number of jobs held

Overall

Registrants were asked how many paid pharmacy related jobs they currently held in Great Britain and were able to provide details of up to three jobs. Registrants who had previously said they were not employed, in full-time education, working abroad or only had a paid non-pharmacy related job were not asked this question and instead were categorised as having no current paid pharmacy related jobs in Great Britain and are included in the '0' rows of the figures in this section.

Overall, 82% of registrants indicated that they currently held one job and a further 9% held two, whilst 7% did not hold any pharmacy related jobs. **Figure 83** below summarises the responses at an overall level and by registrant type. As can be seen, a larger proportion of pharmacy technicians had one job (93%) than pharmacists (77%), whereas a larger proportion of pharmacists had two (11% compared with 4%).

Figure 83 – Number of current pharmacy related jobs in Great Britain by registrant type

Base: All (18,394)

Number of jobs	Overall	Pharmacist	Pharmacy technician
0	7%	9%	3%
1	82%	77%	93%
2	9%	11%	4%
3	1%	2%	<0.5%
4	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
5 or more	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	18,394	13,136	5,258

Pharmacists

Figure 84 summarises the number of jobs amongst pharmacists by sex and age. As can be seen, the number of jobs held was similar between males and females. By age group, those aged 16-24 more commonly had one pharmacy related job (85%) than other age groups (68% to 79%), and less commonly had two (7% compared with 11% to 13%).

Figure 84 – Pharmacists' number of current pharmacy related jobs in Great Britain by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Number of jobs	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
0	9%	9%	8%	6%	10%	7%	6%	9%	15%
1	77%	75%	79%	85%	76%	79%	78%	76%	68%
2	11%	13%	11%	7%	12%	11%	13%	12%	12%
3	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%
4	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
5 or more	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	1%	1%

Number of jobs	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

As can be seen in **Figure 85**, pharmacists from a Black background more commonly had two jobs (15%) than other races/ethnicities (8% to 12%), whilst those from a White British background were more likely to have one (82%) compared to other races/ethnicities (72% to 76%).

Figure 85 – Pharmacists' number of current pharmacy related jobs by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Number of jobs	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
0	9%	5%	12%	12%	11%	8%	12%
1	77%	82%	76%	76%	74%	74%	72%
2	11%	11%	10%	8%	12%	15%	11%
3	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%	3%
4	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
5 or more	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	-	<0.5%	1%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

Pharmacy technicians

Figure 86 summarises the differences by sex and age group. As can be seen, a larger proportion of females had one job than males (93% compared with 88%). There was little difference by age group, but those aged 65 and above were more likely to not have a paid pharmacy job (11%) compared with other age groups (2% to 4%).

Figure 86 – Pharmacy technicians' number of current pharmacy related jobs by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Number of jobs	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
0	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	11%
1	93%	88%	93%	95%	92%	92%	94%	93%	87%
2	4%	7%	3%	1%	4%	5%	4%	2%	1%
3	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
4	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	<0.5%	-	-	-
5 or more	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

As can be seen in **Figure 87**, pharmacy technicians from a Black background were less likely to have one pharmacy related job (85%) than those from a White British background (94%), White other background (92%) and a Mixed background (90%). This was largely because one in ten (11%) of those from a Black background held two pharmacy related jobs, which was higher than those from other races/ethnicities (3% to 7%).

Figure 87 – Pharmacy technicians’ number of current pharmacy related jobs by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Number of jobs	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
0	3%	3%	4%	3%	6%	3%	7%
1	93%	94%	92%	90%	88%	85%	82%
2	4%	3%	4%	7%	5%	11%	6%
3	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	1%	1%	2%
4	<0.5%	-	-	-	<0.5%	-	-
5 or more	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	1%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>4,016</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>30</i>

4.2 Location of main job

Overall

Registrants were asked the location of their main job, choosing from a list of countries in Great Britain. **Figure 88** shows the responses at an overall registrant level and by registrant type.

As shown in **Figure 88**, the most common location where main jobs were located at an overall registrant level were England (84%), followed by London (13%). Pharmacists were more likely to work in their main job in London than pharmacy technicians (14% compared with 9%). Prescribers were more common in Scotland (17%) than in other locations.

Figure 88 – Location of main job by registrant type*Base: Respondents currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (17,100)*

Location	Overall	Pharmacist	Pharmacy technician	Prescriber
England (inc. London)	84%	85%	82%	78%
Scotland	10%	10%	11%	17%
Wales	5%	5%	6%	5%
London only	13%	14%	9%	12%
No fixed place	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%
<i>Base</i>	<i>17,100</i>	<i>12,016</i>	<i>5,084</i>	<i>2,158</i>

Pharmacists

Figure 89 summarises the locations of pharmacists’ main jobs by age and sex. As shown, those aged 16-24 more commonly worked in Scotland (18%) in comparison to other age groups (4% to 11%). A fifth (19%) of those aged 65 and above worked in London, which was a larger proportion than any other age group (10% to 16%). As shown, there was little difference between males and females.

Figure 89 – Location of main job amongst pharmacists by sex and age*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Location	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
England (inc. London)	85%	87%	83%	79%	87%	84%	84%	83%	87%
Scotland	10%	7%	11%	18%	8%	11%	11%	10%	4%
Wales	5%	5%	5%	3%	4%	5%	5%	6%	7%
London only	14%	14%	14%	12%	16%	13%	10%	14%	19%
No fixed place	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Base	12,016	4,541	7,469	391	4,494	3,292	2,170	1,382	286

Figure 90 summarises the differences in location by race/ethnicity. As shown, pharmacists from a White British background less commonly worked in London (4%) than those from other races/ethnicities (14% to 30%). A fifth (19%) of pharmacists from a White British background worked in Scotland, which was a larger proportion than any other race/ethnicity (2% to 9%).

Figure 90 – Location of main job amongst pharmacists by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Location	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
England (inc. London)	85%	71%	88%	84%	96%	96%	92%
Scotland	10%	19%	8%	9%	2%	2%	3%
Wales	5%	9%	3%	7%	1%	1%	4%
London only	14%	4%	14%	15%	21%	23%	30%
No fixed place	1%	1%	1%	-	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%
Base	12,016	4,800	803	133	4,158	754	268

As shown in **Figure 91**, there was little difference in location between pharmacists who had a disability and those who did not, although those who did not have a disability were more likely to work in London (14%) than those who did have a disability (9%).

Figure 91 – Location of main job amongst pharmacists by disability*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Location	Overall	Disability	No disability
England (inc. London)	85%	83%	85%
Scotland	10%	8%	10%
Wales	5%	9%	5%
London only	14%	9%	14%
No fixed place	1%	1%	1%
Base	12,016	177	11,649

As shown in **Figure 92**, bisexual pharmacists were most likely to live in Scotland (19%) and in London (25%), along with gay men in the latter (also 25%). Gay women / lesbians, however, were less likely to work in London (8%) compared with those from other sexual orientations (14% to 25%).

Figure 92 – Location of main job amongst pharmacists by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Location	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
England (inc. London)	85%	85%	84%	81%	75%	***
Scotland	10%	10%	9%	12%	19%	***
Wales	5%	5%	7%	5%	4%	***
London only	14%	14%	8%	25%	25%	***
No fixed place	1%	1%	-	1%	2%	***
Base	12,016	10,960	44	198	83	20

Figure 93 shows the location of pharmacists by their religion. Christian pharmacists and those without religion were less likely to work in England (81% and 75% respectively) than those of any other religion (93% or more). A third of Hindu pharmacists (32%) and 39% of those from other religions worked in London, higher than pharmacists from any other religion.

Figure 93 – Location of main job amongst pharmacists by religion*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Location	Overall	None	Budd- hist	Christ- ian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
England (inc. London)	85%	75%	93%	81%	98%	93%	94%	97%	93%
Scotland	10%	17%	2%	12%	1%	6%	4%	2%	1%
Wales	5%	8%	4%	6%	1%	-	2%	1%	5%
London only	14%	9%	14%	9%	32%	22%	17%	12%	39%
No fixed place	1%	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%
Base	12,016	2,813	148	4,175	1,315	77	1,883	470	128

As shown in **Figure 94**, there was little in difference in pharmacists' location between those who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not.

Figure 94 – Location of main job amongst pharmacists by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Location	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
England (inc. London)	85%	83%	85%
Scotland	10%	12%	10%
Wales	5%	5%	5%
London only	14%	13%	14%
No fixed place	1%	<0.5%	1%
Base	12,016	1,108	10,572

Pharmacy technicians

Figure 95 shows the location responses by sex and age amongst pharmacy technicians. As shown, a larger proportion of female pharmacy technicians worked in Scotland (12%) than males (6%), whereas males more commonly worked in London (21% compared with 8%).

Figure 95 – Location of main job amongst pharmacy technicians by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Location	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
England (inc. London)	82%	89%	81%	96%	84%	82%	80%	81%	75%
Scotland	11%	6%	12%	3%	10%	11%	13%	12%	12%
Wales	6%	4%	6%	2%	5%	6%	7%	6%	11%
London only	9%	21%	8%	13%	9%	13%	8%	7%	7%
No fixed place	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	2%
Base	5,084	623	4,460	156	1,283	1,378	1,437	787	44

Figure 96 summarises the differences in location by race/ethnicity. As shown, pharmacy technicians from Black (57%), Mixed (34%), Asian (34%) and White other (19%) backgrounds more commonly worked in London than those from a White British background (2%). Pharmacy technicians from a White British background more commonly worked in Scotland (14%) than those from Mixed (6%), Asian (1%) and Black (1%) backgrounds.

Figure 96 – Location of main job amongst pharmacy technicians by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Location	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
England (inc. London)	82%	78%	82%	88%	97%	98%	***
Scotland	11%	14%	11%	6%	1%	1%	***
Wales	6%	7%	5%	4%	1%	1%	***
London only	9%	2%	19%	34%	34%	57%	***
No fixed place	1%	<0.5%	3%	2%	1%	-	***
Base	5,084	3,902	139	49	667	124	27

As shown in **Figure 97**, those who had a disability were more likely to work in England (89%) than those who did not have a disability (82%), while they were less likely to work in Scotland (7%) compared with those who did not have a disability (11%).

Figure 97 – Location of main job amongst pharmacy technicians by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Location	Overall	Disability	No disability
England (inc. London)	82%	89%	82%
Scotland	11%	7%	11%
Wales	6%	3%	6%
London only	9%	8%	9%
No fixed place	1%	1%	1%
Base	5,084	105	4,876

There was little difference in pharmacy technician's work locations by sexual orientation, although gay women / lesbians were less likely to work in England (75%) than pharmacy technicians of other sexual orientations (82% to 88%), and bisexual pharmacy technicians were most likely to work in London (19%) compared to other sexual orientations (7% to 9%), as shown in **Figure 98**.

Figure 98 – Location of main job amongst pharmacy technicians by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Location	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
England (inc. London)	82%	82%	75%	85%	88%	***
Scotland	11%	12%	20%	6%	8%	***
Wales	6%	6%	6%	7%	4%	***
London only	9%	9%	7%	7%	19%	***
No fixed place	1%	1%	-	2%	-	***
Base	5,084	4,674	35	57	56	10

Figure 99 shows the location of pharmacy technicians by their religion. Almost all Hindu and Muslim pharmacy technicians worked in England (both 99%), which was higher than any other religion (76% to 95%). Pharmacy technicians with no religion and Christian pharmacy technicians were less likely to work in London (3% and 6% respectively) than those of any other religion (11% to 46%).

Figure 99 – Location of main job amongst pharmacy technicians by religion

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Location	Overall	None	Budd- hist	Christ- ian	Hindu	Jewish	Mus- lim	Sikh	Other
England (inc. London)	82%	76%	89%	82%	99%	***	99%	95%	90%
Scotland	11%	15%	-	11%	<0.5%	***	1%	3%	2%
Wales	6%	8%	7%	6%	-	***	-	2%	9%
London only	9%	3%	24%	6%	46%	***	29%	29%	11%
No fixed place	1%	<0.5%	4%	1%	1%	***	-	-	-
Base	5,084	1,875	36	2,260	254	8	293	72	45

As shown in **Figure 100**, there was little difference in location between pharmacy technicians who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not.

Figure 100 – Location of main job amongst pharmacy technicians by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Location	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
England (inc. London)	82%	82%	82%

Location	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Scotland	11%	9%	11%
Wales	6%	7%	6%
London only	9%	10%	9%
No fixed place	1%	1%	1%
Base	5,084	326	4,667

4.3 Settings worked in main job

Overall

Registrants were asked to identify the settings in which they worked in their main job, choosing from a list of settings. They were able to choose more than one setting if applicable. Those working in community pharmacy, secondary care and primary care were asked follow-up questions to further identify where they worked in their main job.

Figure 101 summarises the differences between pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in the settings in which they had worked in their main job. As shown, a larger proportion of pharmacists worked in a community setting in their main job (61%) than pharmacy technicians (44%). On the other hand, a larger proportion of pharmacy technicians worked in a secondary care setting (41% compared with 22% of pharmacists).

Figure 101 – Settings of main job by registrant type

Base: Respondents currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (17,100)

Settings	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
Community – all	56%	61%	44%
Community pharmacy – independent	19%	22%	12%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	12%	14%	8%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	33%	36%	24%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	1%	2%	1%
Primary care – all	10%	11%	9%
Primary care – general practice	8%	9%	6%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	1%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Other primary care provider/organisation	1%	1%	1%
Secondary care – all	28%	22%	41%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	26%	20%	39%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	1%

Settings	Overall	Pharmacists	Pharmacy technicians
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	2%	2%	3%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	3%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	4%
Research, education or training	3%	3%	2%
Pharmaceutical industry	2%	2%	1%
Armed forces	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%
Other	2%	2%	1%
Base	17,100	12,016	5,084

Pharmacists

Pharmacists' main work setting varied by sex and age, as shown in **Figure 102**. A larger proportion of males worked in community pharmacy in their main job (72%) than females (55%). This was driven by a larger proportion of males working in independent pharmacy (33%) than females (15%) and in small to medium pharmacies (17% compared with 12%). A higher percentage of females worked in secondary care than males (26% compared with 15%), with a quarter (24%) of females working in a hospital setting compared with only 14% of males. Pharmacists aged 65 and above were more likely amongst the age groups to work in community pharmacy in their main job (80%). This was mostly in independent pharmacy, where half worked (51%), higher than other age groups. The proportion of pharmacists aged 65 and above that worked in large multiples was smaller (25%) than all other age groups (29% to 49%).

Those aged 65 and above less commonly worked in secondary care (6%) than other age groups (15% to 25%). In particular, those aged 16-24 and 25-34 most commonly worked in secondary care (both 25%) out of all of the age groups. Pharmacists aged 16-24 and 65 and above were less likely to work in primary care (4% and 3% respectively) than other age groups (7% to 13%).

Figure 102 – Settings of main job amongst pharmacists by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Settings	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Community – all	61%	72%	55%	73%	62%	58%	57%	67%	80%
Community pharmacy – independent	22%	33%	15%	25%	20%	19%	20%	33%	51%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	14%	17%	12%	26%	16%	11%	10%	14%	14%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	36%	36%	36%	49%	40%	34%	34%	29%	25%
Community pharmacy –	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%

Settings	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
online only pharmacy									
Primary care – all	11%	9%	12%	4%	10%	13%	12%	7%	3%
Primary care – general practice	9%	7%	10%	2%	9%	11%	10%	5%	3%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – care home	1%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-
Other primary care provider/organisation	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Secondary care – all	22%	15%	26%	25%	25%	22%	21%	15%	6%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	20%	14%	24%	25%	24%	20%	19%	13%	6%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	2%	2%	3%	<0.5%	2%	2%	3%	2%	<0.5%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	3%	4%	-	2%	5%	6%	4%	1%
Research, education or training	3%	3%	4%	1%	2%	4%	5%	5%	4%
Pharmaceutical industry	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Armed forces	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Other	2%	2%	2%	-	1%	2%	3%	5%	5%

Settings	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Base	12,016	4,541	7,469	391	4,494	3,292	2,170	1,382	286

Figure 103 summarises the settings pharmacists worked in, in their main job by race/ethnicity. As can be seen, a larger proportion of pharmacists from an Asian background worked in a community setting in their main job (72%) than those from any other race/ethnicity (49% to 68%). This was largely driven by a third of those from an Asian background working in independent pharmacy (34%). Pharmacists from White British and Mixed backgrounds were more likely to work in secondary care (28% and 30% respectively) than those from other races/ethnicities (17% to 21%). A larger proportion of pharmacists from a White British background worked in primary care (14%) than other races/ethnicities (8% to 10%).

Figure 103 – Settings of main job amongst pharmacists by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Settings	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Community – all	61%	49%	63%	54%	72%	68%	68%
Community pharmacy – independent	22%	15%	15%	16%	32%	21%	30%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	14%	11%	11%	13%	16%	19%	11%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	36%	28%	43%	34%	39%	49%	36%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Primary care – all	11%	14%	8%	10%	8%	9%	9%
Primary care – general practice	9%	12%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – care home	1%	2%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	-	-
Other primary care provider/ organisation	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	2%	1%
Secondary care – all	22%	28%	21%	30%	17%	21%	20%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	20%	26%	20%	28%	16%	18%	19%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	<0.5%

Settings	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	2%	3%	2%	4%	1%	4%	1%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	<0.5%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	5%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Research, education or training	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%
Pharmaceutical industry	2%	2%	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%
Armed forces	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	<0.5%	3%
Base	12,016	4,800	803	133	4,158	754	268

Figure 104 summarises the workplace settings amongst pharmacists who had a disability and those who did not. Pharmacists who did not have a disability were more likely to work in community pharmacy than those who did (62% compared with 44%), particularly in independent pharmacies (22% compared with 6%). However, those who had a disability were more likely to work in secondary care (33% compared with 22%) and in primary care (16% compared with 11%).

Figure 104 – Settings worked in by pharmacists in their main job by disability

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Settings	Overall	Disability	No disability
Community – all	61%	44%	62%
Community pharmacy – independent	22%	6%	22%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	14%	9%	14%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	36%	33%	36%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	2%	1%	2%
Primary care – all	11%	16%	11%
Primary care – general practice	9%	13%	9%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	2%	<0.5%
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%
Primary care – care home	1%	2%	1%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Other primary care provider/ organisation	1%	2%	1%
Secondary care – all	22%	33%	22%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	20%	29%	20%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	1%

Settings	Overall	Disability	No disability
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	2%	7%	2%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	1%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	5%	4%
Research, education or training	3%	4%	3%
Pharmaceutical industry	2%	1%	2%
Armed forces	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Other	2%	3%	2%
Base	12,016	177	11,649

Pharmacists who were heterosexual / straight were more likely to work in community pharmacy in their main job (62%) than those of other sexual orientations (37% to 56%), as shown in **Figure 105**. Gay women / lesbians and those who were bisexual were more likely to work in secondary care (40% and 35% respectively) than those of other sexual orientations (22% to 29%).

Figure 105 – Settings worked in by pharmacists in their main job by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Settings	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Community – all	61%	62%	37%	56%	45%	***
Community pharmacy – independent	22%	23%	6%	16%	22%	***
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	14%	14%	6%	10%	13%	***
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	36%	36%	25%	35%	22%	***
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	2%	2%	3%	<0.5%	3%	***
Primary care – all	11%	11%	11%	9%	16%	***
Primary care – general practice	9%	9%	6%	7%	10%	***
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	1%	6%	***
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	2%	-	-	***
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	4%	<0.5%	-	***
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Other primary care provider/ organisation	1%	1%	-	1%	-	***
Secondary care – all	22%	22%	40%	29%	35%	***
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	20%	20%	34%	26%	32%	***

Settings	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	-	1%	2%	***
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	2%	2%	6%	2%	9%	***
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	***
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	2%	1%	7%	***
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	-	3%	3%	***
Research, education or training	3%	3%	9%	6%	4%	***
Pharmaceutical industry	2%	2%	-	4%	2%	***
Armed forces	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	1%	***
Other	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	***
Base	12,016	10,960	44	198	83	20

Figure 106 summarises the differences in main job settings by religion. As shown, pharmacists who did not have a religion or faith and Christians were more likely to work in secondary care (28% and 25% respectively) than pharmacists of any other religion (15% to 23%).

Figure 106 – Settings worked in by pharmacists in their main job by religion

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Settings	Over- all	None	Budd- hist	Christ- ian	Hindu	Jew- ish	Mus- lim	Sikh	Other
Community – all	61%	52%	75%	55%	72%	50%	74%	72%	66%
Community pharmacy – independent	22%	16%	16%	16%	38%	29%	32%	30%	45%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	14%	12%	10%	12%	15%	9%	17%	16%	19%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	36%	31%	54%	36%	31%	30%	43%	41%	21%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	6%
Primary care – all	11%	13%	5%	12%	8%	12%	8%	10%	4%
Primary care – general practice	9%	11%	5%	9%	7%	11%	7%	8%	4%

Settings	Over-all	None	Buddhist	Christ-ian	Hindu	Jew-ish	Mus-lim	Sikh	Other
Primary care – urgent care provider/ service	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	1%	-
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	-
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	1%	1%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Other primary care provider/ organisation	1%	1%	-	2%	1%	-	1%	1%	-
Secondary care – all	22%	28%	17%	25%	15%	22%	16%	16%	23%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	20%	26%	17%	23%	14%	21%	15%	14%	18%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/ service	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	4%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	-
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	1%
Other secondary care provider/ organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	-	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	1%	1%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	1%	5%	3%	4%	2%	3%	6%
Research, education or training	3%	4%	4%	4%	2%	7%	1%	2%	2%
Pharmaceutical industry	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	6%	1%	1%	1%
Armed forces	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2%	2%	-	2%	1%	5%	1%	1%	2%
Base	12,016	2,813	148	4,175	1,315	77	1,883	470	128

As shown in **Figure 107**, pharmacists who had not taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months were more likely to work in a community setting (62%) than those who had (56%). Those who had taken leave were more likely to work in secondary care than those who had not (27% compared with 22%).

Figure 107 – Settings worked in by pharmacists in their main job by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Settings	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Community – all	61%	56%	62%
Community pharmacy – independent	22%	13%	23%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	14%	10%	14%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	36%	38%	36%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	2%	1%	2%
Primary care – all	11%	12%	10%
Primary care – general practice	9%	10%	9%
Primary care – urgent care provider/ service	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	1%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Other primary care provider/ organisation	1%	2%	1%
Secondary care – all	22%	27%	22%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	20%	24%	20%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/ service	1%	1%	1%
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	2%	3%	2%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Other secondary care provider/ organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	1%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	4%
Research, education or training	3%	3%	3%
Pharmaceutical industry	2%	3%	2%
Armed forces	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Other	2%	1%	2%
Base	12,016	1,108	10,572

Pharmacy technicians

There was some variation in the settings in which pharmacy technicians worked in their main jobs by sex and age group. These are summarised in **Figure 108**. A larger proportion of females worked in a community setting in their main job than males (46% compared with 32%), driven by a larger proportion working in large multiple chains than males (26% compared with 12%). A larger proportion of males worked in secondary care (52%) than females (39%), which was driven by 50% of males working in hospital pharmacy.

Those aged 65 and above were more likely to work in a community setting (60%) than other age groups (38% to 52%), with the exception of those aged 16-24, 57% of whom worked in community pharmacy. Those aged 16-24 more commonly worked in independent pharmacy (37%) than other age groups (10% to 12%). Those aged 65 and above, however, more commonly worked in large multiple pharmacies (40%) than other groups (14% to 30%). Those aged 25-34 and 35-44 were more likely to work in a secondary care setting (45% and 43% respectively) than other age groups (32% to 38%).

Figure 108 – Settings of main job amongst pharmacy technicians by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Settings	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Community – all	44%	32%	46%	57%	38%	41%	47%	52%	60%
Community pharmacy – independent	12%	15%	12%	37%	12%	11%	12%	12%	10%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	8%	6%	8%	10%	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	24%	12%	26%	14%	20%	24%	26%	30%	40%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	1%	1%	<0.5%	4%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – all	9%	9%	9%	3%	8%	9%	9%	9%	8%
Primary care – general practice	6%	6%	6%	2%	6%	6%	6%	6%	8%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	1%	-
Primary care – care home	1%	2%	1%	-	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	-	-	<0.5%	-	-
Other primary care provider/organisation	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	2%	2%	1%	-
Secondary care – all	41%	52%	39%	38%	45%	43%	38%	33%	32%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	39%	50%	37%	38%	44%	41%	36%	32%	30%

Settings	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	-
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/ Trust	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Other secondary care provider/ organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Prison pharmacy	3%	5%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	-
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	4%	-	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%
Research, education or training	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Pharmaceutical industry	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	-
Armed forces	1%	3%	<0.5%	-	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	-
Other	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	2%	-
Base	5,084	623	4,460	156	1,283	1,378	1,437	787	44

Figure 109 summarises the settings pharmacy technicians worked in, in their main job by race/ethnicity. As can be seen, larger proportions of pharmacy technicians from an Asian background and a White British background worked in a community setting in their main job (both 46%) than those from any other race/ethnicity (21% to 39%). More than a fifth of pharmacy technicians from an Asian background worked in independents (22%), higher than any other race/ethnicity (9% to 18%). More than a quarter of pharmacy technicians from a White British background worked in large multiple chains (27%), which was higher than any other race/ethnicity (12% to 18%). Two thirds of pharmacy technicians from a Black background worked in secondary care (67%), a significantly larger proportion than any other race/ethnicity (39% to 47%), largely driven by those working in hospital pharmacy (65%).

Figure 109 – Settings of main job amongst pharmacy technicians by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Settings	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Community – all	44%	46%	39%	31%	46%	21%	***
Community pharmacy – independent	12%	11%	18%	11%	22%	9%	***
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	8%	8%	5%	7%	8%	6%	***

Settings	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	24%	27%	18%	16%	17%	12%	***
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	2%	-	***
Primary care – all	9%	9%	6%	6%	6%	7%	***
Primary care – general practice	6%	7%	4%	2%	3%	5%	***
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	-	***
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	1%	***
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	3%	<0.5%	1%	***
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	-	***
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	-	***
Other primary care provider/organisation	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	***
Secondary care – all	41%	39%	45%	47%	44%	67%	***
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	39%	37%	43%	47%	43%	65%	***
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	-	***
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	3%	3%	3%	-	3%	2%	***
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	-	***
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	-	-	-	***
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	1%	***
Prison pharmacy	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	5%	***
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	2%	***
Research, education or training	2%	2%	<0.5%	6%	1%	-	***
Pharmaceutical industry	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	***
Armed forces	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	***
Other	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	4%	***
Base	5,084	3,902	139	49	667	124	27

As shown in **Figure 110**, a smaller proportion of pharmacy technicians who had a disability worked in community settings in their main job (38%) than those who did not have a

disability (44%) and a larger proportion worked in secondary care (46% compared with 41%), but these differences were not significant.

Figure 110 – Settings worked in by pharmacy technicians in their main job by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Settings	Overall	Disability	No disability
Community – all	44%	38%	44%
Community pharmacy – independent	12%	11%	12%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	8%	7%	8%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	24%	20%	24%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	1%	-	1%
Primary care – all	9%	10%	8%
Primary care – general practice	6%	5%	6%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	1%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Other primary care provider/organisation	1%	4%	1%
Secondary care – all	41%	46%	41%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	39%	43%	39%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	-	1%
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	3%	4%	3%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%
Prison pharmacy	3%	3%	3%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	5%	4%
Research, education or training	2%	3%	2%
Pharmaceutical industry	1%	-	1%
Armed forces	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	2%	1%
Base	5,084	105	4,876

Heterosexual / straight pharmacy technicians were more likely to work in a community setting (44%) than pharmacists of other sexual orientations (16% to 37%). However, they were less likely to work in secondary care (40%) than others (52% to 64%), as shown in **Figure 111**.

Figure 111 – Settings worked in by pharmacy technicians in their main job by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)*

Settings	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Community – all	44%	44%	37%	16%	30%	***
Community pharmacy – independent	12%	12%	3%	7%	7%	***
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	8%	8%	10%	2%	10%	***
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	24%	25%	24%	7%	15%	***
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	1%	<0.5%	-	-	4%	***
Primary care – all	9%	9%	14%	15%	3%	***
Primary care – general practice	6%	6%	12%	14%	1%	***
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	1%	-	***
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	-	4%	1%	***
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Other primary care provider/organisation	1%	1%	5%	1%	2%	***
Secondary care – all	41%	40%	52%	61%	64%	***
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	39%	39%	49%	60%	64%	***
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	2%	3%	-	***
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	***
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	2%	-	-	***
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Prison pharmacy	3%	3%	-	4%	5%	***
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	-	8%	4%	***
Research, education or training	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	***
Pharmaceutical industry	1%	1%	-	-	-	***
Armed forces	1%	1%	-	4%	3%	***
Other	1%	1%	3%	-	-	***

Settings	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Base	5,084	4,674	35	57	56	10

As shown in **Figure 112**, Muslim pharmacy technicians and those from other religions were more likely than those from any other religion to work in community pharmacy (both 50%). This is a lot higher than for Buddhists (21%) in particular, who were more likely than any other religion to work in hospital pharmacy (63%). The proportions working in primary care were broadly similar across all religions.

Figure 112 – Settings worked in by pharmacy technicians in their main job by religion

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Settings	Over- all	None	Budd- hist	Christ- ian	Hindu	Jew- ish	Mus- lim	Sikh	Other
Community – all	44%	44%	21%	44%	46%	***	50%	43%	50%
Community pharmacy – independent	12%	10%	5%	11%	22%	***	26%	19%	15%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	8%	9%	4%	8%	9%	***	6%	6%	13%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	24%	25%	13%	26%	15%	***	19%	17%	27%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	2%	***	3%	-	-
Primary care – all	9%	9%	7%	9%	6%	***	5%	5%	5%
Primary care – general practice	6%	6%	3%	6%	4%	***	2%	5%	2%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	1%	***	-	-	-
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	***	1%	-	-
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	***	1%	-	-
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	***	1%	-	-
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	-	***	-	-	-
Other primary care provider/organisation	1%	2%	4%	2%	-	***	-	-	3%
Secondary care – all	41%	40%	63%	40%	45%	***	39%	42%	43%

Settings	Over-all	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	39%	38%	63%	39%	44%	***	38%	41%	43%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	-	<0.5%	1%	***	1%	-	6%
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	3%	3%	-	3%	3%	***	2%	2%	3%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	***	<0.5%	-	-
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	***	-	-	-
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	***	-	-	-
Prison pharmacy	3%	3%	7%	2%	3%	***	3%	2%	2%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	***	3%	9%	4%
Research, education or training	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	***	1%	2%	4%
Pharmaceutical industry	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	***	<0.5%	2%	-
Armed forces	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	***	-	-	1%
Other	1%	1%	-	1%	2%	***	-	5%	-
Base	5,084	1,875	36	2,260	254	8	293	72	45

As shown in **Figure 113**, there was little difference in the settings pharmacy technicians worked in by whether or not they had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months.

Figure 113 – Settings worked in by pharmacy technicians in their main job by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Settings	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Community – all	44%	48%	44%
Community pharmacy – independent	12%	14%	12%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	8%	7%	8%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	24%	27%	24%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	1%	1%	1%
Primary care – all	9%	5%	9%
Primary care – general practice	6%	5%	6%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%

Settings	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Primary care – care home	1%	1%	1%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Other primary care provider/organisation	1%	-	2%
Secondary care – all	41%	41%	41%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	39%	39%	39%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	1%	1%	1%
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	3%	2%	3%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Other secondary care provider/ organisation	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Prison pharmacy	3%	3%	3%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	4%	4%	4%
Research, education or training	2%	1%	2%
Pharmaceutical industry	1%	1%	1%
Armed forces	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	1%	1%
Base	5,084	326	4,667

4.4 Hours worked per week in main job

Overall

Registrants were asked how many hours they typically work in a week in their main job and were able to give their answer to one decimal place. The mean number of hours that all pharmacists and pharmacy technicians worked in their main jobs in a typical week was then calculated.

Overall, the mean number of hours all registrants worked in their main jobs in a typical week was 35.1, including those working full-time and part-time. Pharmacists reported a mean of 35.8 hours (prescribers 34.8 hours) and pharmacy technicians worked an average of 33.3 hours in a typical week. **Figure 114** presents the differences by registrant type.

From those responses, registrants were classified as working full-time if they worked 30 hours or more and as part-time if they worked fewer than 30 hours. Three quarters of registrants who were working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain worked full-time in their main job (76%) and 24% worked part-time (see **Figure 114**). As shown, there was little difference between pharmacists, prescribers and pharmacy technicians.

Figure 114 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week by registrant type

Base: Respondents currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (17,100)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Pharmacist	Pharmacy technician	Prescriber
Full-time working	76%	77%	75%	78%
Part-time working	24%	23%	25%	22%
Mean no. of hours per week	35.1	35.8	33.3	34.8
Base	17,100	12,016	5,084	2,158

Pharmacists

The mean number of hours worked by pharmacists in their main job in a typical week varied by sex and age group, as shown in **Figure 115**. Males reported a larger mean number of hours worked (40.0) compared with females (33.3). By age group, a pattern emerged whereby younger pharmacists reported working longer hours in their main job than older pharmacists, ranging from 39.1 hours on average by those aged 24 and under, to 24.8 hours by those aged 65 and above. As also shown in **Figure 115**, a distinct larger proportion of males worked full-time in their main job (88%) than females (70%) and larger proportions of those in the younger age groups were more likely to be working full-time (16-24 92% and 25-34 86%) than their older peers (62% of 55-64 year olds and 38% of those aged 65 and above).

Figure 115 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacists by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Full-time working	77%	88%	70%	92%	86%	75%	73%	62%	38%
Part-time working	23%	12%	30%	8%	14%	25%	27%	38%	62%
Mean no. of hours per week	35.8	40.0	33.3	39.1	37.7	35.4	35.3	33.0	24.8
Base	12,016	4,541	7,469	391	4,494	3,292	2,170	1,382	286

By race/ethnicity, pharmacists from a White British background or other background more commonly worked part-time in their main job (29% and 28% respectively) compared with other races/ethnicities (16% to 20%). Consequently, pharmacists from races/ethnicities other than White British tended to work longer hours in their main jobs in a typical week (34.9 hours to 37.2 hours) than those from a White British background (33.9 hours). This is shown in **Figure 116**.

Figure 116 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacists by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Full-time	77%	71%	84%	81%	80%	84%	72%
Part-time	23%	29%	16%	19%	20%	16%	28%
Mean no. of hours per week	35.8	33.9	37.1	36.5	37.0	37.2	34.9
Base	12,016	4,800	803	133	4,158	754	268

Pharmacists who had a disability reported a lower mean number of hours (34.5) than those who did not have a disability (35.8) and were more likely to work part-time (30% compared with 23%), as shown in **Figure 117**.

Figure 117 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacists by disability

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Disability	No disability
Full-time	77%	70%	77%
Part-time	23%	30%	23%
Mean no. of hours per week	35.8	34.5	35.8
Base	12,016	177	11,649

As shown in **Figure 118**, gay men and those who were bisexual worked longer hours on average in a typical week (39.0 and 40.0 respectively) than those of other sexual orientations. Heterosexual / straight pharmacists were more likely to work part-time (23%) than those of other sexual orientations (10% to 13%).

Figure 118 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacists by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Full-time	77%	77%	88%	90%	87%	***
Part-time	23%	23%	12%	10%	13%	***
Mean no. of hours per week	35.8	35.7	36.7	39.0	40.0	***
Base	12,016	10,960	44	198	83	20

As shown in **Figure 119**, Buddhist pharmacists and Hindu pharmacists reported a higher mean of hours worked (39.6 and 38.2 respectively) than those of any other religion (31.3 to 37.4). Jewish and Christian pharmacists were more likely to work part-time (38% and 27% respectively) than those of any other religion (9% to 23%), with the exception of those who identified an other religion (26%).

Figure 119 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacists by religion

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Full-time	77%	80%	91%	73%	81%	62%	77%	82%	74%
Part-time	23%	20%	9%	27%	19%	38%	23%	18%	26%
Mean no. of hours per week	35.8	35.9	39.6	34.7	38.2	31.3	35.6	37.4	37.4
Base	12,016	2,813	148	4,175	1,315	77	1,883	470	128

Pharmacists who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months reported a lower mean number of hours worked (32.8) than those who had not (36.1). Those who had taken leave were also more likely to be working part-time (32% compared with 22%), as shown in

Figure 120.

Figure 120 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacists by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Full-time	77%	68%	78%
Part-time	23%	32%	22%
Mean no. of hours per week	35.8	32.8	36.1
Base	12,016	1,108	10,572

Pharmacy technicians

Figure 121 summarises the differences in the mean number of hours worked in a typical week and full and part-time working amongst pharmacy technicians by sex and age group. As with pharmacists, males worked longer hours on average in their main job than females (37.6 hours compared with 32.7). Those who were aged 16-24 reported the highest mean number of hours (37.6), whilst those aged 65 and above reported the least (26.6). Three quarters of pharmacy technicians (75%) worked full-time and 25% worked part-time. As seen with pharmacists, female pharmacy technicians more commonly worked part-time than males (27% compared with 6%) and those aged 16-24 were more likely to work full-time (97%) out of all the age groups. There is a trend of moving to part-time working amongst the older age groups. For example, 53% of those aged 65 and above worked part-time, as did a third (33%) of those aged 55-64, which were both higher than for other age groups.

Figure 121 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacy technicians by sex and age*Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)*

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Full-time	75%	94%	73%	97%	80%	72%	77%	67%	47%
Part-time	25%	6%	27%	3%	20%	28%	23%	33%	53%
Mean no. of hours per week	33.3	37.6	32.7	37.6	34.7	32.8	33.4	31.4	26.6
Base	5,084	623	4,460	156	1,283	1,378	1,437	787	44

By race/ethnicity, pharmacy technicians from a White British background or Mixed background more commonly worked part-time in their main job (26% and 28% respectively) compared with other races/ethnicities (16% to 22%). There was little variation in the mean number of hours worked in a typical week by race/ethnicity. This is shown in **Figure 122**.

Figure 122 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacy technicians by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)*

Hours worked in main job	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Full-time	75%	74%	78%	72%	81%	84%	***
Part-time	25%	26%	22%	28%	19%	16%	***

Hours worked in main job	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Mean no. of hours per week	33.3	33.0	33.8	33.8	34.4	34.4	***
Base	5,084	3,902	139	49	667	124	27

Pharmacy technicians who had a disability worked fewer hours on average (32.0) than those who did not have a disability (33.4) and were more likely to work part-time (32% compared with 24%), as shown in **Figure 123**.

Figure 123 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacy technicians by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Disability	No disability
Full-time	75%	68%	76%
Part-time	25%	32%	24%
Mean no. of hours per week	33.3	32.0	33.4
Base	5,084	105	4,876

Gay men on average worked longer hours in a typical week (37.9) than pharmacy technicians of other sexual orientations and heterosexual / straight pharmacy technicians more commonly worked part-time (25%) than those of other sexual orientations (7% to 15%), as shown in **Figure 124**.

Figure 124 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacy technicians by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Full-time	75%	75%	85%	93%	86%	***
Part-time	25%	25%	15%	7%	14%	***
Mean no. of hours per week	33.3	33.2	36.4	37.9	35.6	***
Base	5,084	4,674	35	57	56	10

As shown in **Figure 125**, Hindu pharmacy technicians worked more hours on average in a typical week (35.2) than those from any other religion (32.4 to 34.6). Christians and Muslims were more likely to work part-time (29% and 25% respectively) than those of any other religion (12% to 21%).

Figure 125 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacy technicians by religion

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christ-ian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Full-time	75%	79%	80%	71%	83%	***	75%	88%	84%

Hours worked in main job	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Part-time	25%	21%	20%	29%	17%	***	25%	12%	16%
Mean no. of hours per week	33.3	34.0	34.6	32.4	35.2	***	33.4	34.3	34.2
Base	5,084	1,875	36	2,260	254	8	293	72	45

Pharmacy technicians who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months reported a lower mean number of hours worked (30.1) in a typical week than those who had not (33.6). Those who had taken leave were more likely to work part-time (43%) than those who had not (23%), as shown in **Figure 126**.

Figure 126 – Full-time / part-time working in main job and mean number of hours worked per week amongst pharmacy technicians by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Hours worked in main job	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Full-time	75%	57%	77%
Part-time	25%	43%	23%
Mean no. of hours per week	33.3	30.1	33.6
Base	5,084	326	4,667

4.5 Employment status in main job

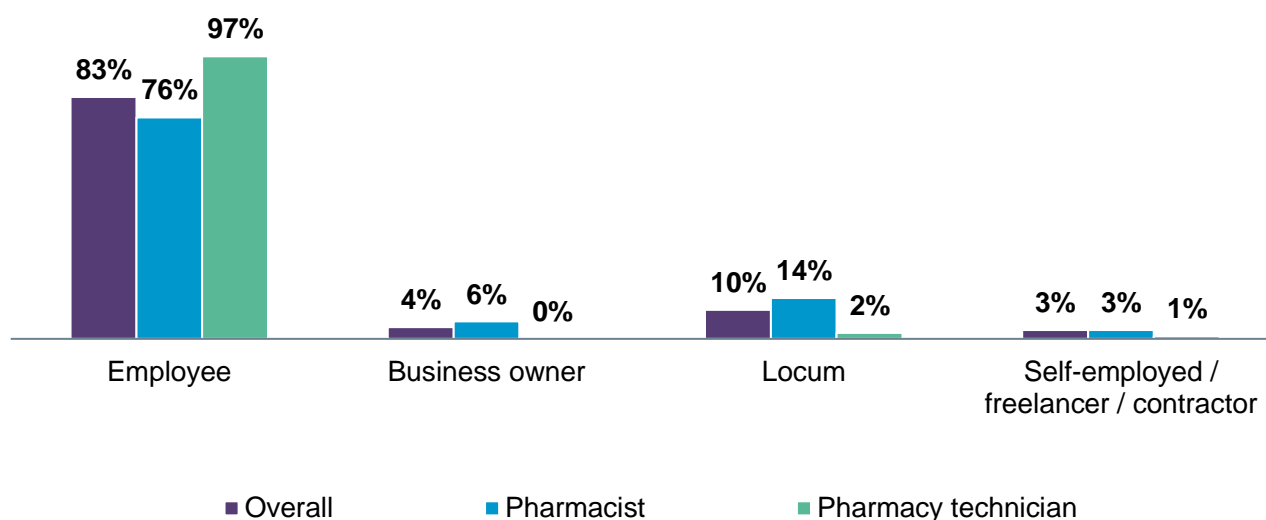
Overall

Registrants were asked to identify their employment status in their main job and were able to choose whether they were an employee, a business owner, a locum or a self-employed freelancer or contractor (excluding locum).

The majority (83%) said that they were an employee in their main job and one in ten stated they were a locum (10%). Relatively small proportions were business owners (4%) and self-employed freelancers or contractors (3%). As shown in **Figure 127**, pharmacists more commonly identified as locums than pharmacy technicians (14% compared with 2%) and business owners (6% compared with <0.5%). Pharmacy technicians on the other hand were more commonly employees than pharmacists (97% compared with 76%).

Figure 127 – Employment status in main job by registrant type

Base: Respondents currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (17,100)



Pharmacists

As shown in **Figure 128**, a larger proportion of male pharmacists were business owners in their main job than females (13% compared with 2%), a locum (17% compared with 12%) and self-employed (5% compared with 2%), whereas females were more commonly employees than males (84% compared with 65%). By age group, those aged 65 and above were more commonly locums (37%), business owners (21%) and self-employed freelancers or contractors (10%) than other age groups. More than a quarter of 16-24 year olds were locums, higher than other age groups (11% to 19%), with the exception of those aged 65 and above (37%).

Figure 128 – Employment status amongst pharmacists in main job by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Employment status	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Employee	76%	65%	84%	71%	82%	79%	78%	61%	31%
Business owner	6%	13%	2%	-	1%	7%	8%	15%	21%
Locum	14%	17%	12%	27%	14%	11%	12%	19%	37%
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	3%	5%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	5%	10%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,016	4,541	7,469	391	4,494	3,292	2,170	1,382	286

Pharmacists who were from Black and Asian backgrounds were more commonly locums than other races/ethnicities (23% and 19% respectively). Those from a White British background were more commonly employees (86%) than those from other races/ethnicities (67% to 81%). This is summarised in **Figure 129**.

Figure 129 – Employment status amongst pharmacists in main job by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Employment status	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Employee	76%	86%	81%	79%	67%	71%	68%
Business owner	6%	4%	2%	5%	9%	4%	4%
Locum	14%	8%	14%	10%	19%	23%	23%
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	3%	2%	2%	6%	5%	3%	4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>12,016</i>	<i>4,800</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>4,158</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>268</i>

As shown in **Figure 130**, pharmacists who had a disability were more likely to be employees in their main job (90%) than those who did not have a disability (76%). However, they were less likely to be locums (6% compared with 14%).

Figure 130 – Employment status amongst pharmacists in main job by disability

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Employment status	Overall	Disability	No disability
Employee	76%	90%	76%
Business owner	6%	3%	6%
Locum	14%	6%	14%
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	3%	<0.5%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>12,016</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>11,649</i>

Gay women / lesbians were more likely to say they were employees (92%) than pharmacists of other sexual orientations (76% to 87%). Heterosexual / straight and bisexual pharmacists were more commonly business owners (6% and 7% respectively) than gay women / lesbians (1%) and gay men (<0.5%). Heterosexual / straight and gay male pharmacists were more likely to be locums (14% and 11% respectively) than those who were gay women / lesbian (4%) and bisexual (6%). Bisexual pharmacists were more commonly self-employed / freelancers / contractors (10%) than pharmacists of other sexual orientations (1% to 3%).

Figure 131 summarises the differences in employment status by sexual orientation.

Figure 131 – Employment status amongst pharmacists in main job by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Employment status	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Employee	76%	76%	92%	87%	77%	***
Business owner	6%	6%	1%	<0.5%	7%	***
Locum	14%	14%	4%	11%	6%	***
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	3%	3%	3%	1%	10%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	<i>12,016</i>	<i>10,960</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>20</i>

Figure 132 summarises pharmacists' employment status by religion. As shown, Muslim and Hindu pharmacists were more likely to be locums (23% and 19% respectively) than those from any other religion. Hindu, Jewish and Sikh pharmacists and those of other religions

were more likely to be business owners (14%, 12% and 10% respectively) than those from any other religion. Christians, Buddhists and those without a religion were more likely to be employees (82%, 89% and 85% respectively) than those from any other religion.

Figure 132 – Employment status amongst pharmacists in main job by religion

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Employment status	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Employee	76%	85%	89%	82%	61%	66%	65%	70%	67%
Business owner	6%	4%	3%	4%	14%	12%	7%	10%	13%
Locum	14%	9%	6%	12%	19%	14%	23%	16%	16%
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	3%	2%	2%	2%	6%	8%	5%	4%	4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,016	2,813	148	4,175	1,315	77	1,883	470	128

Pharmacists who had not taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months were more likely to be locums and business owners (15% and 6% respectively) than those who had (8% and 2% respectively), as shown in Figure 133.

Figure 133 – Employment status amongst pharmacists in main job by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Employment status	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Employee	76%	88%	76%
Business owner	6%	2%	6%
Locum	14%	8%	15%
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	3%	2%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,016	1,108	10,572

Pharmacy technicians

Female pharmacy technicians were more likely to be employees than males (98% compared with 93%). By age there was little difference in employment status, as shown in Figure 134.

Figure 134 – Employment status amongst pharmacy technicians in main job by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Employment status	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Employee	97%	93%	98%	99%	97%	98%	98%	98%	95%
Business owner	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Locum	2%	5%	1%	-	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%

Employment status	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,084	623	4,460	156	1,283	1,378	1,437	787	44

There was little variation by race/ethnicity, although pharmacy technicians from a Black background were less commonly employees (90%) than those from a White British background (99%) and more commonly locums (8% compared with 1%). This is shown in **Figure 135**.

Figure 135 – Employment status amongst pharmacy technicians in main job by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Employment status	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Employee	97%	99%	98%	96%	92%	90%	***
Business owner	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	1%	1%	***
Locum	2%	1%	1%	4%	6%	8%	***
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	1%	<0.5%	1%	-	2%	2%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	5,084	3,902	139	49	667	124	27

There was little difference in pharmacy technicians' employment status between those who had a disability and those who did not, as shown in **Figure 136**.

Figure 136 – Employment status amongst pharmacy technicians in main job by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Employment status	Overall	Disability	No disability
Employee	97%	98%	98%
Business owner	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Locum	2%	-	2%
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	1%	2%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,084	105	4,876

There was little difference in pharmacy technicians' employment status by sexual orientation, as shown in **Figure 137**.

Figure 137 – Employment status amongst pharmacy technicians in main job by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Employment status	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
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Employee	97%	98%	100%	98%	95%	***
Business owner	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Locum	2%	1%	-	-	5%	***
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	1%	1%	-	2%	-	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,084</i>	<i>4,674</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>10</i>

Muslim and Buddhist pharmacy technicians were more likely to be locums (9% and 8% respectively) than those from any other religion (2% to 4%). Pharmacy technicians who were Muslim, Buddhist and Hindu were less likely to be employees (89%, 92% and 92% respectively) than those of any other religion (98% to 99%), as shown in

Figure 138.

Figure 138 – Employment status amongst pharmacy technicians in main job by religion

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Employment status	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Employee	97%	99%	92%	98%	92%	***	89%	98%	99%
Business owner	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	2%	***	1%	-	-
Locum	2%	1%	8%	1%	4%	***	9%	2%	-
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	1%	<0.5%	-	1%	2%	-	2%	-	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,084</i>	<i>1,875</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>2,260</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>45</i>

There were no significant differences between those who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months and those who had not.

Figure 139 – Employment status amongst pharmacy technicians in main job by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Employment status	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Employee	97%	97%	98%
Business owner	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%

Employment status	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Locum	2%	2%	2%
Self-employed / freelancer / contractor	1%	1%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,084</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>4,667</i>

4.6 Patient facing in main job

Overall

Registrants were asked if their main job was a patient facing role. Two-thirds said it was all or most of the time (65%) and a further 16% said it was some of the time. One in eight said it was rarely or never patient facing (12%) and 7% said it was occasionally.

As shown in **Figure 140**, a larger proportion of pharmacists said their role was patient facing all or most of the time than pharmacy technicians (70% compared with 53%). Pharmacy technicians more commonly said that their role was not or rarely was patient facing than pharmacists (15% compared with 11%).

Figure 140 – Patient facing in main job by registrant type

Base: Respondents currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (17,100)

Patient facing	Overall	Pharmacist	Pharmacy technician
All or most of the time	65%	70%	53%
Some of the time	16%	14%	21%
Occasionally	7%	5%	11%
Rarely or never	12%	11%	15%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>17,100</i>	<i>12,016</i>	<i>5,084</i>

Pharmacists

Figure 141 summarises the differences amongst pharmacists by sex and age group. As shown, males were more commonly in a role that was patient facing all or most of the time than females (73% compared with 68%). By age, younger pharmacists (16-24 and 25-34) were more commonly in roles that were patient facing all or most of the time (84% and 77% respectively) than those in other age groups (61% to 66%).

Figure 141 – Patient facing in main job amongst pharmacists by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Patient facing	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
All or most of the time	70%	73%	68%	84%	77%	66%	61%	66%	65%
Some of the time	14%	12%	15%	11%	12%	15%	15%	13%	15%
Occasionally	5%	5%	6%	2%	4%	7%	7%	5%	7%
Rarely or never	11%	10%	12%	2%	7%	12%	18%	16%	13%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>12,016</i>	<i>4,541</i>	<i>7,469</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>4,494</i>	<i>3,292</i>	<i>2,170</i>	<i>1,382</i>	<i>286</i>

Pharmacy technicians

As seen with pharmacists, younger pharmacy technicians (16-24) were more commonly patient facing all or most of the time in their role (63%) than older groups (52% to 59%). However, amongst pharmacy technicians, females were more commonly patient facing all or most of the time (54%) than males (45%), as shown in **Figure 142**.

Figure 142 – Patient facing in main job amongst pharmacy technicians by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Patient facing	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
All or most of the time	53%	45%	54%	63%	54%	52%	53%	52%	59%
Some of the time	21%	21%	21%	22%	20%	21%	20%	23%	16%
Occasionally	11%	13%	10%	5%	12%	10%	11%	11%	15%
Rarely or never	15%	20%	15%	10%	14%	17%	16%	14%	10%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,084	623	4,460	156	1,283	1,378	1,437	787	44

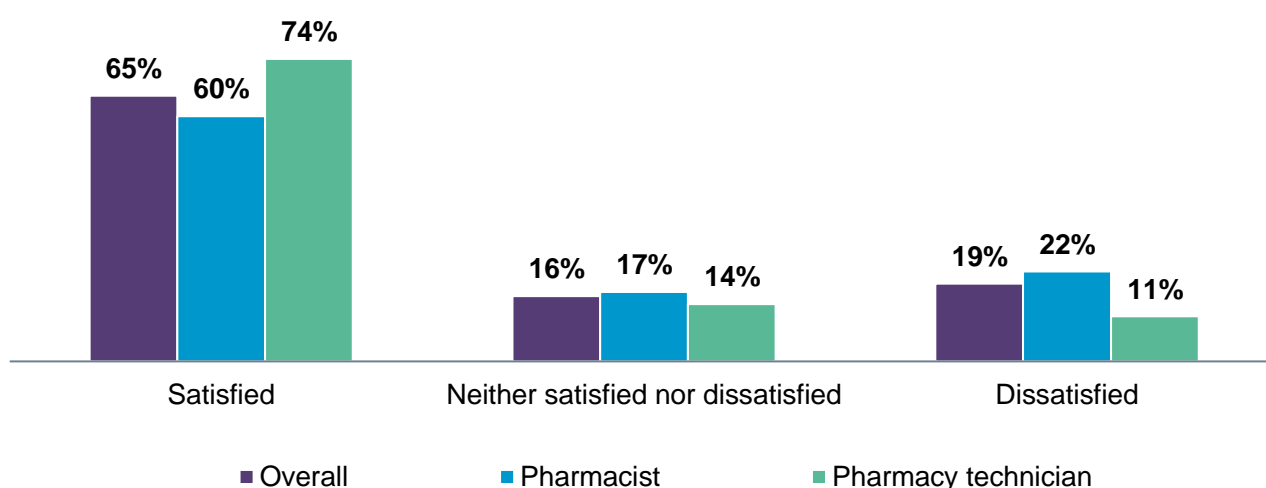
4.7 Satisfaction in main job

Overall

Registrants were asked how satisfied they were in their main job and were able to choose from a scale of 'very satisfied' to 'very dissatisfied'. Overall, 65% of registrants said they were satisfied in their job (combining 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied'). However, this was much higher amongst pharmacy technicians (74%) than pharmacists (60%), as shown in **Figure 143**. More than a fifth (22%) of pharmacists said they were not satisfied in their main job, compared with 11% of pharmacy technicians (combining 'very dissatisfied' and 'dissatisfied').

Figure 143 – Satisfaction in main job by registrant type

Base: Respondents currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (17,100)



Pharmacists

Figure 144 summarises the differences in main job satisfaction amongst pharmacists by sex and age. As can be seen, a larger proportion of females were satisfied in their job (63%) than males (56%). By age, the overall pattern was that satisfaction increased by age. A large majority of those aged 65 and above reported they were satisfied (75%), and only 10% were dissatisfied, whereas only 58% of 16-24 year olds reported satisfaction, with 21% reporting dissatisfaction.

Figure 144 – Pharmacists' satisfaction in main job by sex and age*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Job satisfaction	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Satisfied	60%	56%	63%	58%	57%	60%	64%	65%	75%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17%	18%	16%	22%	18%	18%	15%	14%	15%
Dissatisfied	22%	26%	20%	21%	25%	22%	21%	22%	10%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,016	4,541	7,469	391	4,494	3,292	2,170	1,382	286

As shown in

Figure 145, pharmacists from an Asian background were more likely to be dissatisfied in their role (25%) than those from other races/ethnicities, in particular those from White British (18%), White other (19%) and Black backgrounds (18%). Seven in ten of those from a White British background were satisfied (70%), higher than any other race/ethnicity (54% to 64%).

Figure 145 – Pharmacists' satisfaction in main job by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Job satisfaction	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Satisfied	60%	70%	62%	63%	54%	59%	64%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17%	12%	20%	16%	21%	22%	19%
Dissatisfied	22%	18%	19%	22%	25%	18%	17%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,016	4,800	803	133	4,158	754	268

Pharmacists who had a disability were more likely to be dissatisfied in their main job (29%) than those who did not have a disability (22%), as shown in **Figure 146**.

Figure 146 – Pharmacists' satisfaction in main job by disability*Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)*

Job satisfaction	Overall	Disability	No disability
Satisfied	60%	55%	61%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17%	16%	17%
Dissatisfied	22%	29%	22%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,016	177	11,649

As shown in **Figure 147**, gay women / lesbian pharmacists and bisexual pharmacists were more likely to be dissatisfied in their main job (both 27%) than those who were heterosexual / straight and gay men (both 22%).

Figure 147 – Pharmacists' satisfaction in main job by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Job satisfaction	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Satisfied	60%	61%	59%	65%	65%	***
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17%	17%	14%	13%	8%	***
Dissatisfied	22%	22%	27%	22%	27%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	12,016	10,960	44	198	83	20

By religion, Christian pharmacists and those who did not identify with a religion were more likely to be satisfied in their main job (67% and 64% respectively) than pharmacists from any other religion. Buddhist and Sikh pharmacists were more likely to be dissatisfied (33% and 32% respectively). This is summarised in

Figure 148.

Figure 148 – Pharmacists' satisfaction in main job by religion

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Job satisfaction	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Satisfied	60%	64%	47%	67%	54%	76%	55%	50%	55%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17%	14%	20%	15%	21%	10%	22%	18%	22%
Dissatisfied	22%	22%	33%	17%	25%	15%	23%	32%	23%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,016	2,813	148	4,175	1,315	77	1,883	470	128

Pharmacists who had not taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months were slightly more likely to be dissatisfied in their main job (22%) than those who had (20%), as shown in **Figure 149**.

Figure 149 – Pharmacists' satisfaction in main job by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Job satisfaction	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Satisfied	60%	63%	61%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17%	18%	17%
Dissatisfied	22%	20%	22%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	12,016	1,108	10,572

Pharmacy technicians

As shown in **Figure 150**, female pharmacy technicians were more commonly satisfied in their role than males (75% compared with 69%). As also seen with pharmacists, a larger proportion of pharmacy technicians aged 65 and above were satisfied in their main job (89%) than other age groups (73% to 76%). Only around one tenth of all age groups were dissatisfied (9% to 12%), except those aged 65 and above where this fell to 5%.

Figure 150 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction in main job by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Job satisfaction	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Satisfied	74%	69%	75%	76%	74%	73%	74%	75%	89%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14%	17%	14%	15%	15%	14%	14%	14%	7%
Dissatisfied	11%	14%	11%	9%	11%	12%	12%	10%	5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,084	623	4,460	156	1,283	1,378	1,437	787	44

As shown in

Figure 151 there was little variation by race/ethnicity, although those from a Mixed background reported a higher level of satisfaction (81%) than other races/ethnicities (74% to 78%), but the small base size of that group should be noted.

Figure 151 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction in main job by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Job satisfaction	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Satisfied	74%	74%	78%	81%	75%	75%	***
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14%	13%	14%	9%	19%	18%	***
Dissatisfied	11%	12%	8%	10%	6%	7%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	5,084	3,902	139	49	667	124	27

There was little difference in main job satisfaction between those who had a disability and those who did not, as shown in **Figure 152**.

Figure 152 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction in main job by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Job satisfaction	Overall	Disability	No disability
Satisfied	74%	75%	75%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14%	16%	14%
Dissatisfied	11%	9%	11%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,084	105	4,876

Main job satisfaction was similar amongst heterosexual / straight, gay women / lesbian and gay men pharmacy technicians, but for bisexual pharmacy technicians the level of dissatisfaction was much higher (26%), as shown in **Figure 153**.

Figure 153 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction in main job by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Job satisfaction	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Satisfied	74%	75%	76%	77%	63%	***
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14%	14%	10%	11%	11%	***
Dissatisfied	11%	11%	15%	12%	26%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	5,084	4,674	35	57	56	10

As shown below, Muslim pharmacy technicians were more likely to be satisfied in their main job (83%) than those from any other religion. By comparison, 70% of Buddhist pharmacy technicians, 71% of Hindu pharmacy technicians and 70% of those with other religions were satisfied, as shown in

Figure 154.

Figure 154 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction in main job by religion

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Job satisfaction	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Satisfied	74%	72%	70%	77%	71%	***	83%	78%	70%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14%	14%	22%	13%	22%	***	14%	15%	15%
Dissatisfied	11%	14%	9%	10%	7%	***	4%	7%	15%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,084	1,875	36	2,260	254	8	293	72	45

There was little difference between those who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not, as shown in **Figure 155**.

Figure 155 – Pharmacy technicians' satisfaction in main job by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)

Job satisfaction	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Satisfied	74%	78%	74%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14%	13%	15%
Dissatisfied	11%	9%	12%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,084</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>4,667</i>

4.8 Hours per week across all pharmacy jobs

Overall

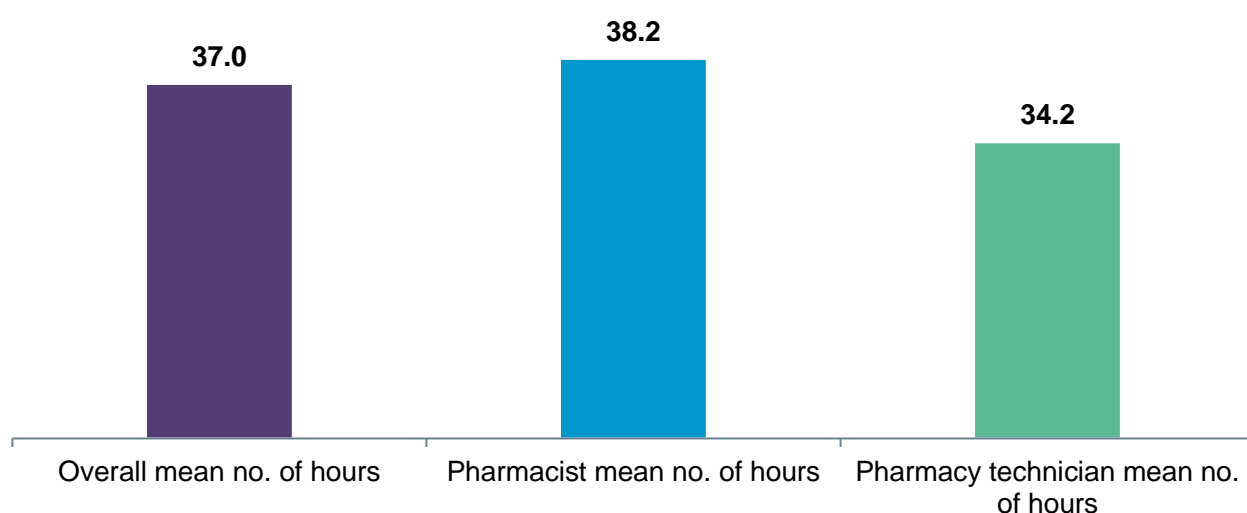
Registrants were asked how many hours they worked in a typical week across all of their pharmacy jobs and were able to provide figures to one decimal place.

Overall, the mean number of hours registrants worked across all pharmacy jobs was 37.0, which was slightly higher than the figure for main jobs only (35.1). Pharmacists reported a mean of 38.2 hours across all jobs and pharmacy technicians worked an average of 34.2 hours across all jobs, as shown in

Figure 156.

Figure 156 – Mean number of hours worked in a typical week across all pharmacy jobs by registrant type

Base: Respondents currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (17,100)



Pharmacists

Male pharmacists reported working a higher number of mean hours in a typical week across all jobs than females (43.3 compared with 35.2). By age group, those aged 16-24 worked the most hours on average (41.5), with mean hours reducing with increasing age, down to 27.6 hours on average for those aged 65 and above. This is summarised in [Figure 157](#).

Figure 157 – Mean number of hours worked in a typical week across all pharmacy jobs amongst pharmacists by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Hours	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Mean no. of hours per week	38.2	43.3	35.2	41.5	40.1	37.8	37.6	35.5	27.6
Base	12,016	4,541	7,469	391	4,494	3,292	2,170	1,382	286

By race/ethnicity, pharmacists from a White British background worked fewer hours on average in a typical week (35.5 hours) than pharmacists from other races/ethnicities (38.4 to 40.8 hours), as shown in [Figure 158](#).

Figure 158 – Mean number of hours worked in a typical week across all pharmacy jobs amongst pharmacists by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (12,016)

Hours	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Mean no. of hours per week	38.2	35.5	39.6	38.4	39.8	40.8	38.4
Base	12,016	4,800	803	133	4,158	754	268

Pharmacy technicians

As seen with pharmacists, male pharmacy technicians on average worked more hours in a typical week across all pharmacy jobs than females (39.5 compared with 33.5). Again, younger pharmacy technicians were most likely to work longer hours across all of their jobs on average (38.9), as shown in [Figure 159](#).

Figure 159 – Mean number of hours worked in a typical week across all pharmacy jobs amongst pharmacy technicians by sex and age*Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)*

Hours	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Mean no. of hours per week	34.2	39.5	33.5	38.9	35.5	34.0	34.1	32.1	26.9
Base	5,084	623	4,460	156	1,283	1,378	1,437	787	44

By race/ethnicity, like pharmacists, pharmacy technicians from a White British background worked fewer hours on average in a typical week (33.6 hours) than those from other races/ethnicities (34.7 to 38.0 hours), as shown in **Figure 160**.

Figure 160 – Mean number of hours worked in a typical week across all pharmacy jobs amongst pharmacy technicians by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacy technicians currently working in a paid pharmacy role in Great Britain (5,084)*

Hours	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Mean no. of hours per week	34.2	33.6	34.8	34.7	36.4	38.0	***
Base	5,084	3,902	139	49	667	124	27

5. Non-pharmacy related jobs

5.1 Working in a non-pharmacy role

Overall

When asked their working status earlier in the survey, registrants were able to select if they worked outside of pharmacy. However, as this was a multiple-choice question about working status and this option could have been missed, registrants were explicitly asked if they worked in a paid non-pharmacy role later in the survey.

Overall, 6% of registrants said they had paid work in a non-pharmacy role. This was slightly higher amongst pharmacists (7%) than pharmacy technicians (5%).

Pharmacists

Figure 161 summarises the differences by sex and between age groups. In relation to having non-pharmacy roles, there was little difference between males and females and by age. As also seen with questions about working hours, males worked more hours on average in a typical week in a non-pharmacy role than females (25.3 compared with 23.8) and younger pharmacists on average worked longer hours (28.8 hours for 16-24 year olds and 29.8 hours for 25-34 year olds) than other age groups (14.4 to 23.5).

Figure 161 – Pharmacists' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	7%	8%	6%	7%	5%	7%	8%	8%	7%
No	93%	92%	94%	93%	95%	93%	92%	92%	93%
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	24.5	25.3	23.8	28.8	29.8	23.5	21.3	20.9	14.4
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

As shown in **Figure 162**, the proportion of pharmacists who had a non-pharmacy role was fairly consistent across all races/ethnicities. Pharmacists from a White British background on average worked fewer hours in non-pharmacy roles (21.4) in a typical week than those from other races/ethnicities (22.1 to 35.8).

Figure 162 – Pharmacists work in paid non-pharmacy roles by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes	7%	6%	8%	10%	6%	7%	5%
No	93%	94%	92%	90%	94%	93%	95%
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	24.5	21.4	28.2	29.7	25.3	22.1	35.8
Base	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

There was no difference in the proportion who had a non-pharmacy role between those who had a disability and those who did not. Those who did not have a disability worked longer hours in a typical week on average in this role (24.6) than those who had a disability (21.2), as shown in **Figure 163**.

Figure 163 – Pharmacists' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by disability

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes	7%	7%	7%
No	93%	93%	93%
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	24.5	21.2	24.6
Base	13,136	189	12,732

Pharmacists whose gender matched their sex as registered at birth worked longer hours on average in a typical week in non-pharmacy roles (24.4) than those whose gender did not (11.3), as shown in **Figure 164**.

Figure 164 – Pharmacists' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by gender identity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Gender matches birth	Gender does not match birth
Yes	7%	7%	11%
No	93%	93%	89%
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	24.5	24.4	11.3
Base	13,136	13,002	32

Pharmacists who were gay women / lesbian and those who were bisexual worked longer hours in non-pharmacy roles in a typical week on average (38.2 and 37.7 respectively) than those of other sexual orientations (24.3 to 32.0), as shown in **Figure 165**. Gay men and heterosexual / straight pharmacists were more likely to have a non-pharmacy role (8% and 7% respectively) than gay women (3%) and bisexual pharmacists (2%).

Figure 165 – Pharmacists' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes	7%	7%	3%	8%	2%	***
No	93%	93%	97%	92%	98%	***
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	24.5	24.3	38.2	32.0	37.7	***
Base	13,136	11,976	48	223	94	24

The proportions of pharmacists who had non-pharmacy roles were broadly similar across all religions. Pharmacists who were Buddhist worked longer hours on average in a typical week in non-pharmacy jobs (29.3) than those from any other religion (19.9 to 27.8), as shown in **Figure 166**.

Figure 166 – Pharmacists' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by religion

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes	7%	7%	4%	7%	8%	7%	5%	7%	8%
No	93%	93%	96%	93%	92%	93%	95%	93%	92%
Mean no. of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	24.5	24.0	29.3	23.0	23.5	19.9	24.8	25.6	27.8
Base	13,136	3,056	206	4,512	1,408	85	2,086	505	146

Pharmacists who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months worked more hours in a typical week on average (30.4) in non-pharmacy roles than those who had not (24.2).

Figure 167 – Pharmacists' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes	7%	5%	7%
No	93%	95%	93%
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	24.5	30.4	24.2
Base	13,136	1,234	11,512

Pharmacy technicians

As shown in **Figure 168**, in relation to having a non-pharmacy job there was little difference between males and females. However, males typically worked more hours in paid non-pharmacy roles (30.4) than females (24.6) in a week. By age, those aged 65 and above more commonly worked a non-pharmacy role (9%) than those from other age groups (2% to 6%) but worked fewer hours in them on average (16.7) than other groups (20.8 to 28.1 hours).

Figure 168 – Pharmacy technicians' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by sex and age*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	5%	7%	5%	2%	6%	5%	6%	3%	9%
No	95%	93%	95%	98%	94%	95%	94%	97%	91%
Mean no. of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	25.5	30.4	24.6	20.8	28.1	25.7	23.1	26.5	16.7
Base	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

As shown in **Figure 169**, as with pharmacists, the proportion of pharmacy technicians who had a non-paid pharmacy role was fairly consistent by race/ethnicity. Pharmacy technicians from an Asian background worked more hours on average in non-pharmacy roles in a typical week (31.8) than other races/ethnicities (19.7 to 26.8).

Figure 169 – Pharmacy technicians' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes	5%	5%	6%	9%	5%	6%	15%
No	95%	95%	94%	91%	95%	94%	85%
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	25.5	25.3	21.2	19.7	31.8	26.8	22.3
Base	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

As shown in **Figure 170**, there was little difference in relation to having a non-pharmacy role between those who had a disability and those who did not. Those who did not have a disability worked longer hours in a typical week on average in this role (26.0) than those who had a disability (22.9).

Figure 170 – Pharmacy technicians' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by disability*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes	5%	6%	5%
No	95%	94%	95%
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	25.5	22.9	26.0
Base	5,258	109	5,042

Pharmacists who were gay women / lesbian worked longer hours in non-pharmacy roles in a typical week on average (39.5) than those of other sexual orientations (13.0 to 25.6), as shown in **Figure 171**.

Figure 171 – Pharmacy technicians' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes	5%	5%	7%	3%	9%	***
No	95%	95%	93%	97%	91%	***
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	25.5	25.6	39.5	13.0	23.9	***
Base	5,258	4,839	35	58	57	11

No Buddhist or Sikh pharmacy technicians held non-pharmacy jobs, as shown in **Figure 172**. Hindu pharmacy technicians worked longer hours on average in a typical week in non-pharmacy roles (33.8) than those of any other religion.

Figure 172 – Pharmacy technicians' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by religion*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes	5%	5%	-	5%	6%	***	7%	-	5%
No	95%	95%	100%	95%	94%	***	93%	100%	95%
Mean no. of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	25.5	26.8	-	24.2	33.8	***	24.2	-	16.5
Base	5,258	1,928	37	2,332	277	8	310	73	47

There was little difference in working in non-pharmacy roles between those who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not, as shown in **Figure 173**.

Figure 173 – Pharmacy technicians' work in paid non-pharmacy roles by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Non-pharmacy role	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes	5%	6%	5%
No	95%	94%	95%
Mean number of hours per week in non-pharmacy job	25.5	25.6	26.0
Base	5,258	348	4,813

6. Prescribers

6.1 Prescribing annotation

Overall, 17% of pharmacists had a prescribing annotation. As shown in **Figure 174**, ‘independent’ was the most common type of prescribing annotation, held by 16% of pharmacists (15% independent prescriber only and 1% both supplementary and independent prescriber). Pharmacists who said they had a prescribing annotation are referred to in this chapter of the report as ‘prescribers’.

Figure 174 – Prescribing annotations amongst pharmacists

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Annotation	Percentage
Independent prescriber only	15%
Supplementary prescriber only	1%
Both independent and supplementary prescriber	1%
None	83%
TOTAL	100%
Base	13,136

The proportion of female pharmacists and male pharmacists that held an independent annotation only was similar (16% and 13% respectively). By age group, those aged 35-44 more commonly had an independent prescriber annotation (21%) than other age groups (5% to 16%). By contrast those in the older age groups less commonly had this type of annotation (8% of 55-64 year olds and 5% of those aged 65 and above). This is shown in **Figure 175**.

Figure 175 – Prescribing annotations by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Annotation	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Independent prescriber only	15%	13%	16%	-	15%	21%	16%	8%	5%
Supplementary prescriber only	1%	<0.5%	1%	-	-	1%	1%	2%	1%
Both independent and supplementary prescriber	1%	1%	1%	-	<0.5%	2%	3%	2%	1%
None	83%	85%	82%	100%	85%	77%	80%	88%	93%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

Pharmacists from a White British background were more commonly independent prescribers (20%) than those from other races/ethnicities (12% to 14%), as shown in **Figure 176**.

Figure 176 – Prescribing annotations by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Annotation	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Independent prescriber only	15%	20%	12%	14%	12%	12%	12%
Supplementary prescriber only	1%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Both independent and supplementary prescriber	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%
None	83%	76%	87%	86%	87%	87%	88%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>5,071</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>4,663</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>306</i>

Pharmacists who did not have a disability were slightly more likely to not have a prescribing annotation than those who did have a disability (83% compared with 78%), as shown in **Figure 177**.

Figure 177 – Prescribing annotations by disability*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Annotation	Overall	Disability	No disability
Independent prescriber	15%	17%	15%
Supplementary prescriber	1%	2%	1%
Independent and supplementary prescriber	1%	4%	1%
None	83%	78%	83%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>12,732</i>

Figure 178 shows the differences between pharmacists whose gender matched their sex as registered at birth and those whose gender did not. As shown, a larger proportion of those whose gender matched at birth were independent prescribers only (15%) than those whose gender did not match (4%), although the difference is not significant due the small base size of the latter.

Figure 178 – Prescribing annotations by gender identity*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Annotation	Overall	Gender matches birth	Gender does not match birth
Independent prescriber	15%	15%	4%
Supplementary prescriber	1%	1%	-
Independent and supplementary prescriber	1%	1%	-
None	83%	83%	96%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>13,002</i>	<i>32</i>

Pharmacists who were gay women / lesbian were more likely to have an independent prescribing only annotation (26%) than other sexual orientations (15% to 19%), as shown in **Figure 179**.

Figure 179 – Prescribing annotations by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Annotation	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Independent prescriber	15%	15%	26%	16%	19%	***
Supplementary prescriber	1%	1%	3%	-	-	***
Independent and supplementary prescriber	1%	1%	5%	1%	-	***
None	83%	83%	65%	83%	81%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	13,136	11,976	48	223	94	24

Similar proportions of pharmacists held independent prescribing only annotations across all religions (12% to 19%), with the exception of Buddhists (6%), as shown in **Figure 180**.

Figure 180 – Prescribing annotations by religion

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Annot-ation	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christ-ian	Hindu	Jewish	Mus-lim	Sikh	Other
Indepen-ent prescriber	15%	19%	6%	16%	12%	15%	13%	13%	14%
Supple-mentary prescriber	1%	1%	1%	1%	<0.5%	2%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%
Indepen-ent and supple-mentary prescriber	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	<0.5%	1%	1%
None	83%	78%	93%	81%	87%	82%	86%	86%	84%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	3,056	206	4,512	1,408	85	2,086	505	146

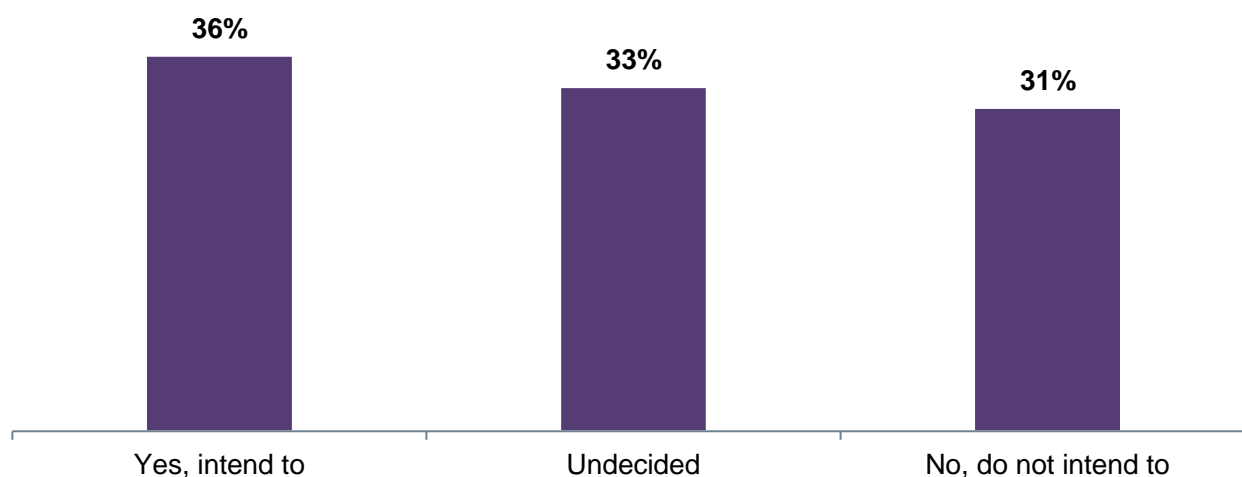
Those who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months were more likely to be independent prescribers only (20%) than those who had not taken leave (15%), as shown in **Figure 181**.

Figure 181 – Prescribing annotations by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacists (13,136)*

Annotation	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Independent prescriber	15%	20%	15%
Supplementary prescriber	1%	<0.5%	1%
Independent and supplementary prescriber	1%	<0.5%	1%
None	83%	80%	83%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,136</i>	<i>1,234</i>	<i>11,512</i>

6.2 Intentions to gain prescribing qualifications

Pharmacists who did not have a prescribing annotation were asked if they intended to gain a prescribing qualification and annotation in the next five years. Just over a third (36%) said they did intend to, whilst 31% said they did not and 33% were undecided, as shown in **Figure 182**.

Figure 182 – Pharmacists' intention to gain prescribing qualification and annotation in the next five years overall*Base: Pharmacists who did not have a prescribing annotation (10,901)*

Female pharmacists more commonly indicated they intended to gain prescribing qualifications and annotations in the next five years than males (38% compared with 33%). Intention to gain qualifications and annotations fell with age, with those aged 16-24 most commonly saying they intended to (57%) and those aged 65+ least commonly saying they intended to (3%). The differences by sex and age are shown in **Figure 183**.

Figure 183 – Pharmacists' intention to gain prescribing qualification and annotation in the next five years by sex and age*Base: Pharmacists who did not have a prescribing annotation (10,901)*

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes, intend to	36%	33%	38%	57%	51%	38%	21%	6%	3%
Undecided	33%	33%	33%	34%	35%	38%	33%	22%	16%

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
No, do not intend to	31%	34%	29%	8%	14%	24%	46%	71%	81%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	10,901	4,239	6,657	418	4,248	2,728	1,851	1,340	314

6.3 Prescribing since annotation

Pharmacist prescribers were asked if they had ever practised as an independent or a supplementary prescriber in Great Britain since their annotation on the register. Eight in ten overall said they had (80%). As shown in **Figure 184**, male prescribers were more likely to have prescribed (84%) than female prescribers (79%). There were no significant differences by age group.

Figure 184 – Ever prescribed or not since annotation by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists who had a prescribing annotation (2,235)

Ever prescribed	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes, have prescribed	80%	84%	79%	-	79%	82%	82%	78%	***
No, have not prescribed	20%	16%	21%	-	21%	18%	18%	22%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	2,235	738	1,497	0	747	817	466	183	22

6.4 Prescribing in last 12 months

Overall, 88% of prescribers who had prescribed since annotation had done so in the last 12 months and 12% had not. As shown in **Figure 185**, younger prescribers aged 25-34 had more commonly prescribed in the last 12 months (94%), compared to older prescribers aged 55-64 years (81%). The proportions who had prescribed were similar for males and females.

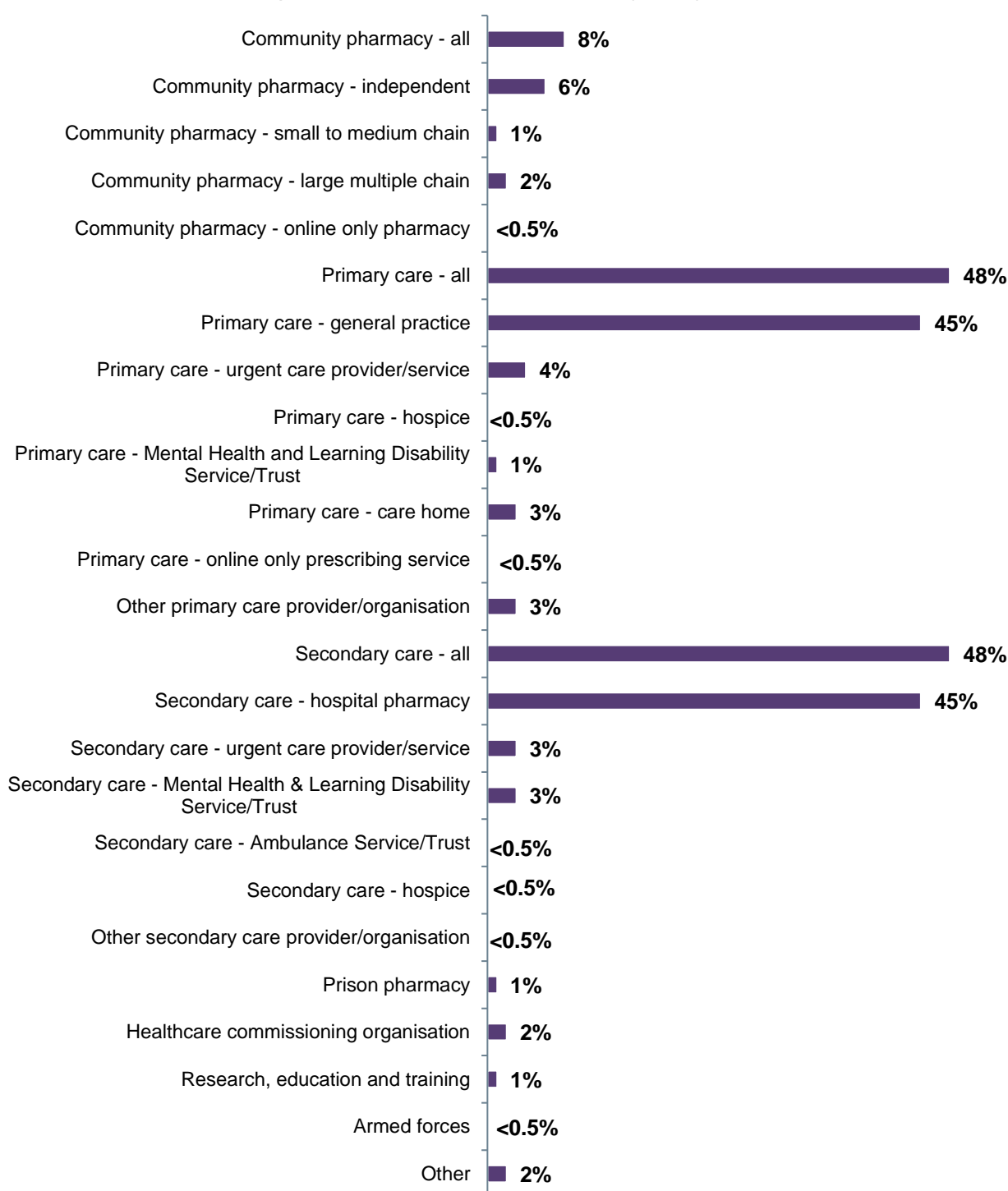
Figure 185 – Prescribed in the last 12 months by sex and age

Base: Prescribers who had prescribed since annotation (1,799)

Prescribed in last 12 months	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes, have prescribed	88%	90%	88%	-	94%	87%	86%	81%	***
No, have not prescribed	12%	10%	12%	-	6%	13%	14%	19%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	1,799	617	1,181	0	591	667	383	142	16

6.5 Prescribing settings

Prescribers were asked the settings in which they had prescribed in the last 12 months and these are summarised in **Figure 186**. The most commonly mentioned settings were secondary care (48%), in particular hospital pharmacy (45%), and primary care (48%), in general practice in particular (45%). By comparison, only 8% had prescribed in a community setting.

Figure 186 – Prescribing settings overall*Base: Prescribers who had prescribed in the last 12 months (1,590)*

As shown in **Figure 187**, male prescribers had more commonly prescribed in a community pharmacy setting (16%) than females (5%) and in primary care (53% compared with 46%). Females had more frequently prescribed in a secondary care setting than males (53% compared with 38%). By age, those aged 25-34 had most commonly prescribed in a secondary care setting (53%). Those aged 65 and above have been removed from the analysis as the base size is too small.

Figure 187 – Prescribing settings by sex and age*Base: Prescribers who had prescribed in the last 12 months (1,590)*

Settings	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Community – all	8%	16%	5%	-	9%	7%	8%	11%	***
Community pharmacy – independent	6%	12%	2%	-	6%	6%	5%	8%	***
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	<0.5%	2%	1%	***
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	2%	3%	1%	-	3%	1%	2%	2%	***
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	-	<0.5%	-	***
Primary care – all	48%	53%	46%	-	44%	51%	52%	50%	***
Primary care – general practice	45%	49%	42%	-	40%	46%	48%	47%	***
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	4%	7%	2%	-	3%	4%	2%	5%	***
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	-	***
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	1%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	-	***
Primary care – care home	3%	2%	3%	-	2%	3%	3%	2%	***
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	***
Other primary care provider/organisation	3%	2%	3%	-	2%	3%	3%	1%	***
Secondary care – all	48%	38%	53%	-	53%	47%	43%	41%	***
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	45%	35%	50%	-	50%	43%	41%	38%	***
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	3%	3%	3%	-	4%	3%	2%	1%	***
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	3%	3%	3%	-	3%	4%	2%	4%	***
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	1%	<0.5%	-	-	***
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	1%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	***
Other secondary care provider/organisation	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	***

Settings	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	1%	***
Healthcare commissioning organisation	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	2%	1%	2%	***
Research, education or training	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	<0.5%	1%	***
Armed forces	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	<0.5%	-	-	-	***
Other	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	2%	3%	2%	***
Base	1,590	552	1,038	0	554	582	330	115	10

Figure 188 summarises the differences by race/ethnicity. Those from a Mixed background have been removed due to the low base size. As shown, those from a White British background had more commonly prescribed in a secondary care setting (56%) than those from other races/ethnicities (25% to 51%). Those from Asian and Black backgrounds had more commonly prescribed in a primary care setting (58% and 59%) than those from White British and White other backgrounds (43% and 42% respectively).

Figure 188 – Prescribing settings by race/ethnicity

Base: Prescribers who had prescribed in the last 12 months (1,590)

Settings	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Community – all	8%	6%	5%	***	11%	17%	13%
Community pharmacy – independent	6%	3%	2%	***	9%	14%	13%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	1%	2%	-	***	-	-	2%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	2%	1%	2%	***	2%	3%	2%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	<0.5%	-	1%	***	-	1%	-
Primary care – all	48%	43%	42%	***	58%	59%	62%
Primary care – general practice	45%	40%	41%	***	54%	51%	57%
Primary care – urgent care provider/service	4%	2%	-	***	6%	11%	7%
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	***	<0.5%	-	-
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	1%	1%	-	***	1%	3%	-
Primary care – care home	3%	3%	2%	***	2%	4%	-
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	***	1%	-	4%
Other primary care provider/ organisation	3%	2%	2%	***	2%	5%	2%
Secondary care – all	48%	56%	51%	***	35%	35%	25%

Settings	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	45%	53%	48%	***	32%	27%	25%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/service	3%	3%	6%	***	3%	5%	8%
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/Trust	3%	3%	2%	***	3%	4%	-
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	***	<0.5%	3%	-
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	1%	-	***	-	-	-
Other secondary care provider/ organisation	<0.5%	1%	-	***	-	-	-
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	2%	***	2%	3%	-
Healthcare commissioning organisation	2%	1%	2%	***	2%	9%	-
Research, education or training	1%	1%	3%	***	1%	-	-
Armed forces	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	***	-	-	-
Other	2%	2%	2%	***	2%	-	14%
Base	1,590	877	83	14	414	74	31

Due to the small base sizes of prescribers who had a disability, those whose gender did not match their sex as registered at birth and those who identified with sexual orientations other than heterosexual / straight, further analysis has not been undertaken.

Pharmacist prescribers who were Hindu and Muslim were more likely to have prescribed in a community setting (17% and 15% respectively) than those from any other religion (6% to 10%). Hindus and Muslims, along with Sikhs were also more likely to have prescribed in a primary care setting (62%, 56% and 56% respectively) than those from any other religion (44% to 48%). Those who were Christian (53%) and had no religion (55%) were more likely than any other religion to have prescribed in a secondary care setting (24% to 38%), as shown in **Figure 189**.

Figure 189 – Prescribing settings by religion

Base: Prescribers who had prescribed in the last 12 months (1,590)

Settings	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Community – all	8%	6%	***	7%	17%	***	15%	10%	***
Community pharmacy – independent	6%	4%	***	4%	13%	***	13%	10%	***
Community pharmacy – small to	1%	1%	***	1%	-	***	1%	-	***

Settings	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
medium chain									
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	2%	1%	***	2%	5%	***	3%	-	***
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	<0.5%	<0.5%	***	<0.5%	-	***	-	-	***
Primary care – all	48%	45%	***	44%	62%	***	56%	56%	***
Primary care – general practice	45%	42%	***	40%	58%	***	52%	52%	***
Primary care – urgent care provider/ service	4%	1%	***	3%	4%	***	7%	13%	***
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	***	1%	1%	***	-	-	***
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/ Trust	1%	<0.5%	***	1%	-	***	1%	-	***
Primary care – care home	3%	3%	***	3%	3%	***	1%	-	***
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	***	<0.5%	-	***	2%	-	***
Other primary care provider/ organisation	3%	3%	***	3%	2%	***	1%	3%	***
Secondary care – all	48%	55%	***	53%	24%	***	33%	38%	***
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	45%	51%	***	51%	23%	***	29%	35%	***
Secondary care –	3%	4%	***	3%	1%	***	4%	-	***

Settings	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
urgent care provider/ service									
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/ Trust	3%	3%	***	3%	-	***	4%	3%	***
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/ Trust	<0.5%	<0.5%	***	<0.5%	-	***	1%	-	***
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	<0.5%	***	1%	-	***	-	-	***
Other secondary care provider/ organisation	<0.5%	1%	***	<0.5%	-	***	-	-	***
Prison pharmacy	1%	1%	***	1%	3%	***	3%	-	***
Healthcare commissioning organisation	2%	1%	***	2%	3%	***	2%	-	***
Research, education or training	1%	1%	***	1%	-	***	1%	3%	***
Armed forces	<0.5%	<0.5%	***	-	-	***	-	-	***
Other	2%	1%	***	2%	2%	***	4%	-	***
Base	1,590	489	8	608	122	10	204	44	16

As shown in **Figure 190**, pharmacists who had taken maternity, paternity, adoption or shared parental leave in the last 12 months were more likely to have prescribed in a secondary care setting (58%) than those who had not (47%). Those who had not taken leave in the last 12 months were more likely to have prescribed in a primary care setting (50% compared with 38%).

Figure 190 – Prescribing settings by leave in last 12 months*Base: Prescribers who had prescribed in the last 12 months (1,590)*

Settings	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Community – all	8%	4%	8%
Community pharmacy – independent	6%	2%	6%
Community pharmacy – small to medium chain	1%	1%	1%
Community pharmacy – large multiple chain	2%	1%	2%
Community pharmacy – online only pharmacy	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Primary care – all	48%	38%	50%
Primary care – general practice	45%	34%	46%
Primary care – urgent care provider/ service	4%	4%	10%
Primary care – hospice	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Primary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/ Trust	1%	<0.5%	-
Primary care – care home	3%	3%	5%
Primary care – online only prescribing service	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Other primary care provider/ organisation	3%	1%	3%
Secondary care – all	48%	58%	47%
Secondary care – hospital pharmacy	45%	57%	43%
Secondary care – urgent care provider/ service	3%	3%	3%
Secondary care – Mental Health & Learning Disability Service/ Trust	3%	5%	3%
Secondary care – Ambulance Service/ Trust	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%
Secondary care – hospice	<0.5%	1%	<0.5%
Other secondary care provider/ organisation	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Prison pharmacy	1%	2%	1%
Healthcare commissioning organisation	2%	3%	2%
Research, education or training	1%	-	1%
Armed forces	<0.5%	-	<0.5%
Other	2%	3%	2%
Base	1,590	181	1,370

7. Additional Qualifications

7.1 Additional qualifications

Overall

Registrants were asked if they had acquired any qualifications in addition to those they needed to register. They were presented with a list and asked to select all that applied and to only include those that related to pharmacy.

Pharmacists

Figure 191 shows Higher Education qualifications for pharmacists by sex and age group. A detailed breakdown of Further Education qualifications is not included, as only a small proportion of pharmacists selected Further Education qualifications (5%). As shown, females more commonly had a higher education qualification than males (59% compared with 54%). They also more commonly had a Postgraduate level qualification (44%) than males (34%). Those aged 16-24 and aged 25-34 were less likely to have Higher Education qualifications (21% and 51% respectively) than those from older age groups (61% to 67%). Those aged 35-44 and 45-54 were more likely to have a Postgraduate qualification (48% and 47% respectively) in comparison with other age groups (8% to 38%).

Figure 191 – Pharmacists' higher education qualifications by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Qualification	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Higher Education - all	57%	54%	59%	21%	51%	63%	67%	62%	61%
Graduate level	27%	28%	26%	14%	20%	26%	36%	40%	46%
Postgraduate level	40%	34%	44%	8%	38%	48%	47%	34%	19%
Doctoral	3%	5%	3%	-	2%	3%	6%	6%	10%
Other Higher Education qualifications	3%	3%	3%	<0.5%	3%	4%	4%	3%	1%
None	41%	43%	39%	78%	48%	35%	32%	35%	35%
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

Pharmacists from an Asian background were less likely to have Higher Education qualifications (53%) than those from other races/ethnicities (58% to 61%) and less likely to have Postgraduate level qualifications (34%). The proportions who had Graduate level qualifications and other Higher Education qualifications were similar by race/ethnicity, as shown in **Figure 192**.

Figure 192 – Pharmacists' higher education qualifications by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Qualification	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Higher Education - all	57%	61%	61%	61%	53%	59%	58%
Graduate level	27%	27%	27%	25%	27%	26%	24%
Postgraduate level	40%	47%	42%	44%	34%	42%	38%
Doctoral	3%	4%	5%	7%	2%	4%	6%

Qualification	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Other Higher Education qualifications	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%
None	41%	38%	37%	39%	45%	39%	40%
Base	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

Pharmacy technicians

Figure 193 summarises Further Education qualifications held by pharmacy technicians by sex and by age group. As pharmacy technicians were much more likely to hold Further Education qualifications (63%) than Higher Education qualifications (16%), the latter have not been included. As seen for pharmacists, female pharmacy technicians more commonly held a Further Education qualification than males (63% compared with 58%). They were also more likely to have an Accuracy Checking Pharmacy Technician qualification (53% compared with 48%). Pharmacy technicians from the two youngest age groups (16-24 and 25-34) less commonly had further education qualifications (47% and 57%) than those from the older age groups (63% to 67%).

Figure 193 – Pharmacy technicians' further education qualifications by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Qualification	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Further Education – all	63%	58%	63%	47%	57%	67%	65%	63%	65%
Accuracy Checking Pharmacy Technician	53%	48%	53%	27%	48%	58%	54%	51%	57%
Certificate in Medicines Management	15%	18%	15%	11%	16%	16%	14%	14%	11%
Certificate in Medicines Optimisation	5%	5%	5%	1%	7%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Consultation skills for pharmacy technicians (Level 4)	3%	3%	3%	6%	2%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Independent professional pharmacy practice (Level 4)	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	2%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Delivering pharmacy public health services (Level 4)	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%	-
Professional Development Award (PDA) final accuracy checking by Pharmacy Technicians	2%	3%	2%	-	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%
HNC Pharmacy Services Development and Management	3%	2%	3%	-	1%	3%	4%	3%	4%

Qualification	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
PDA assessment and supply of individual patients' medicines	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Procedures for Pharmacy Aseptic Checking Technicians	3%	4%	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	-
Other further education qualification	10%	8%	10%	9%	8%	10%	11%	13%	10%
None	30%	26%	31%	49%	32%	24%	31%	34%	35%
Base	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

Pharmacy technicians from a White British background were most likely to have Further Education qualifications (64%) in comparison with other ethnicities (49% to 58%) and were also more likely to have an Accuracy Checking Pharmacy Technician qualification (55% compared with 36% to 45%), as shown in **Figure 194**.

Figure 194 – Pharmacy technicians' further education qualifications by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Qualification	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Further Education – all	63%	64%	58%	54%	57%	54%	49%
Accuracy Checking Pharmacy Technician	53%	55%	44%	42%	45%	36%	37%
Certificate in Medicines Management	15%	15%	15%	13%	11%	18%	11%
Certificate in Medicines Optimisation	5%	4%	7%	3%	6%	6%	-
Consultation skills for pharmacy technicians (Level 4)	3%	3%	2%	2%	5%	6%	2%
Independent professional pharmacy practice (Level 4)	<0.5%	<0.5%	-	-	<0.5%	-	-
Delivering pharmacy public health services (Level 4)	1%	<0.5%	-	-	1%	3%	-
Professional Development Award (PDA) final accuracy checking by Pharmacy Technicians	2%	2%	3%	6%	2%	3%	-
HNC Pharmacy Services Development and Management	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	-
PDA assessment and supply of individual patients' medicines	1%	2%	1%	5%	1%	-	-
Procedures for Pharmacy Aseptic Checking Technicians	3%	3%	3%	5%	2%	4%	9%

Qualification	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Other further education qualification	10%	10%	9%	11%	12%	11%	5%
None	30%	32%	32%	36%	25%	29%	38%
Base	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

8. Future plans

8.1 Intentions to take additional qualifications in next three years

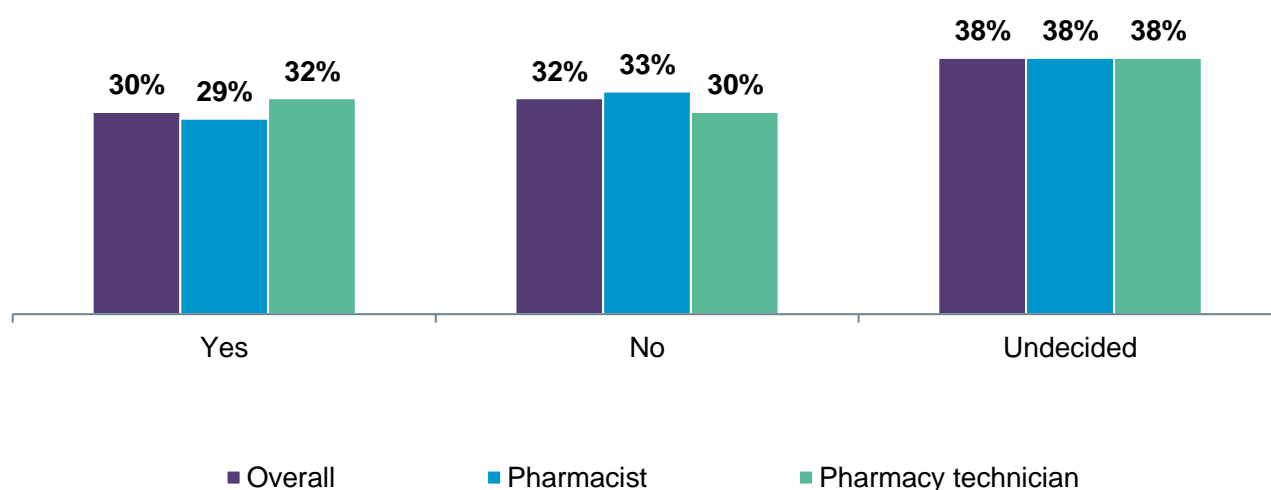
Overall

Registrants were asked if they were intending to undertake any further qualifications in the next three years, excluding prescribing qualifications. They were also given the option of saying they were undecided.

Across the whole sample, three in ten registrants said they were intending to gain further qualifications (30%), with a further 38% undecided. Pharmacy technicians were slightly more likely than pharmacists to intend to undertake further qualifications (32% compared with 29%), as shown in **Figure 195**.

Figure 195 – Intention to undertake further qualifications in next three years by registrant type

Base: All (18,394)



Pharmacists

The likelihood of intending to gain further qualifications decreased by age amongst pharmacists. Those aged 16-24 more commonly indicated that they intended to gain further qualifications in the next three years (47%) than any other age group (5% to 39%), whilst those aged 65 and above were most likely to say they were not going to (78%). This is shown in **Figure 196**.

Figure 196 – Pharmacists' intention to undertake further qualifications in next three years by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	29%	30%	29%	47%	39%	32%	19%	7%	5%
Undecided	38%	37%	39%	36%	41%	40%	39%	28%	18%
No	33%	33%	32%	17%	20%	28%	42%	65%	78%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

As shown in **Figure 197**, pharmacists from a White British background more commonly said that they did not intend to undertake further qualifications in the next three years (47%) than those from other races/ethnicities (16% to 27%). By contrast almost half of pharmacists from a Black background said they intended to (49%), higher than for any other race/ethnicity (20% to 46%).

Figure 197 – Pharmacists' intention to undertake further qualifications in next three years by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes	29%	20%	36%	30%	33%	49%	46%
Undecided	38%	33%	41%	43%	42%	35%	35%
No	33%	47%	22%	27%	25%	16%	20%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

Pharmacy technicians

Figure 198 summarises the differences by sex and age group amongst pharmacy technicians. As shown, males were more likely to say they intended to gain further qualifications in the next three years (50%) than females (30%). As seen with pharmacists, the likelihood of intending to gain further qualifications decreased with age. The youngest age group (16-24) most commonly intended to undertake further qualifications (65%) and only 2% of those aged 65 and above said the same.

Figure 198 – Pharmacy technicians' intention to undertake further qualifications in next three years by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	32%	50%	30%	65%	51%	36%	22%	9%	2%
Undecided	38%	34%	39%	27%	34%	43%	42%	32%	24%
No	30%	16%	32%	8%	15%	21%	37%	59%	74%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

Like pharmacists, pharmacy technicians from a White British background more commonly said that they did not intend to undertake further qualifications (33%) than those from other races/ethnicities (9% to 18%). Again, those from a Black background more commonly said that they intended to undertake further qualifications (56%) than those from other races/ethnicities (29% to 46%). This is shown in **Figure 199**.

Figure 199 – Pharmacy technicians' intention to undertake further qualifications in next three years by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Intention	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes	32%	29%	43%	42%	46%	56%	46%
Undecided	38%	38%	40%	40%	37%	35%	37%
No	30%	33%	17%	18%	17%	9%	17%

Intention	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

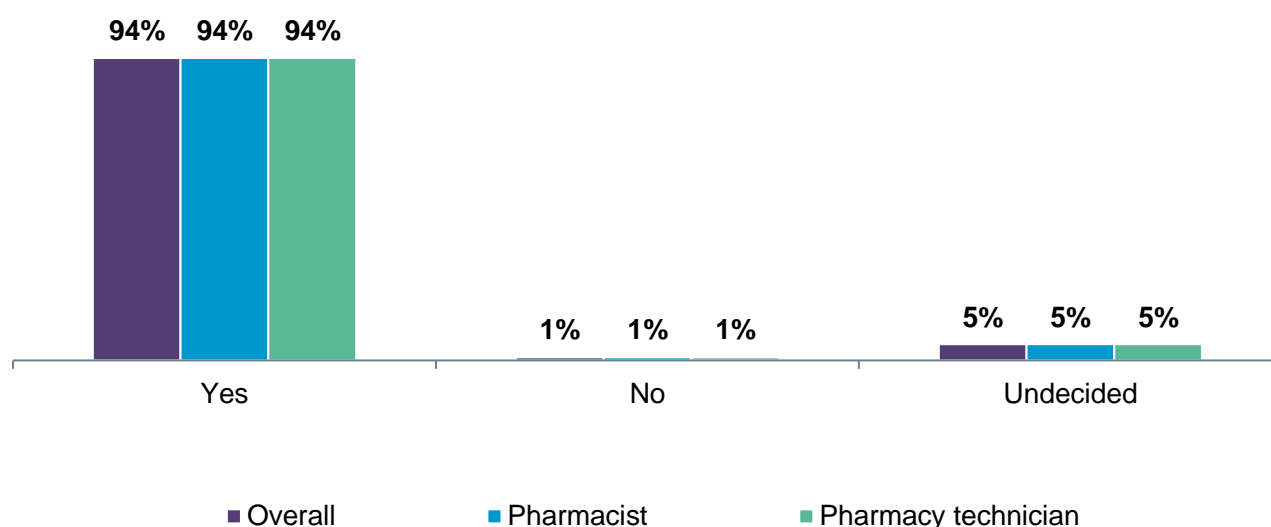
8.2 Future plans for registration

Overall

Registrants were asked if they intended to renew their registration with the GPhC next time it was due for renewal and were given the option of saying that they were undecided. Overall, 94% said they intended to renew their registration and there was no difference between pharmacists and pharmacy technicians (both 94%). This is shown in **Figure 200**.

Figure 200 – Intentions to renew registration by registrant type

Base: All (18,394)



Pharmacists

Amongst pharmacists, similar proportions of females and males intended to renew their registration with the GPhC (95% and 92% respectively). By age, those in the two oldest age groups (55-64 and 65+) less commonly intended to renew their registration (84% and 71% respectively) than those in younger age groups (95% to 96%). This is summarised in **Figure 201**.

Figure 201 – Pharmacists' intentions to renew registration by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes, intend to renew	94%	92%	95%	95%	96%	96%	96%	84%	71%
Undecided	5%	7%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	12%	19%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	1%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	4%	10%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	13,136	4,977	8,154	418	4,995	3,546	2,318	1,523	336

By race/ethnicity, intention to renew was again high for all groups (93% to 97%) and there was little difference between races/ethnicities, as shown in **Figure 202**.

Figure 202 – Pharmacists' intentions to renew registration by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes, intend to renew	94%	93%	94%	96%	95%	97%	96%
Undecided	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	<0.5%	<0.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	5,071	909	151	4,663	817	306

As shown in **Figure 203**, there was little difference in pharmacists' intentions to renew between those who had a disability and those who did not.

Figure 203 – Pharmacists' intentions to renew registration by disability

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes, intend to renew	94%	93%	94%
Undecided	5%	5%	5%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	2%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	189	12,732

A larger proportion of pharmacists whose gender matched their sex as registered at birth intended to renew their registration (94%) than those whose did not, but due to the small base size of the latter this difference was not significant. This is shown in **Figure 204**.

Figure 204 – Pharmacists' intentions to renew registration by gender identity

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	Gender matches birth	Gender does not match birth
Yes, intend to renew	94%	94%	89%
Undecided	5%	5%	9%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	13,002	32

By sexual orientation, there was little difference in pharmacists' intention to renew their registration, as shown in **Figure 205**.

Figure 205 – Pharmacists' intentions to renew registration by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes, intend to renew	94%	94%	92%	95%	97%	***
Undecided	5%	5%	7%	4%	2%	***
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	13,136	11,976	48	223	94	24

Pharmacists' intentions to renew registration was broadly similar by religion, although a smaller proportion of Jewish pharmacists intended to renew (86%) than those from any other religion (91% to 96%), as shown in **Figure 206**.

Figure 206 – Pharmacists' intentions to renew registration by religion

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	None	Budd- hist	Christ- ian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes, intend to renew	94%	95%	91%	94%	93%	86%	96%	95%	93%
Undecided	5%	4%	7%	5%	6%	12%	3%	4%	6%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	<0.5%	1%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	3,056	206	4,512	1,408	85	2,086	505	146

There was little difference in pharmacists' intentions to renew between those who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not, as shown in **Figure 207**.

Figure 207 – Pharmacists' intentions to renew registration by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacists (13,136)

Intention	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes, intend to renew	94%	97%	94%
Undecided	5%	3%	5%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	<0.5%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Base	13,136	1,234	11,512

Pharmacy technicians

Amongst pharmacy technicians, one in ten of those aged 65 and above said they did not intend to renew (10%), which was higher than for other age groups, as shown in **Figure 208**. This age group was also more commonly undecided (12%) than other age groups (4% to 8%).

Figure 208 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to renew registration by sex and age*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes, intend to renew	94%	93%	94%	92%	96%	95%	94%	90%	78%
Undecided	5%	5%	5%	8%	4%	5%	6%	8%	12%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	1%	-	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	2%	10%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	650	4,606	161	1,335	1,421	1,472	818	50

As shown in **Figure 209**, pharmacy technicians' intentions to renew were generally high varying from 92% to 98% by race/ethnicity.

Figure 209 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to renew registration by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Intention	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes, intend to renew	94%	94%	96%	92%	95%	98%	97%
Undecided	5%	5%	4%	6%	5%	2%	3%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	-	3%	1%	-	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	4,016	144	51	709	127	30

There was little difference in intention to renew between pharmacy technicians who had a disability and those who did not, as shown in **Figure 210**.

Figure 210 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to renew registration by disability*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Intention	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes, intend to renew	94%	90%	94%
Undecided	5%	8%	5%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	3%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,258	109	5,042

All gay men pharmacists said they intended to renew their registration, which was slightly higher than those of other sexual orientations (92% to 95%), as shown in **Figure 211**.

Figure 211 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to renew registration by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)*

Intention	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes, intend to renew	94%	94%	92%	100%	95%	***
Undecided	5%	5%	5%	-	3%	***

Intention	Overall	Hetero- sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	3%	-	2%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>4,839</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>11</i>

Intention to renew amongst pharmacy technicians was broadly similar by religion, as shown in **Figure 212**.

Figure 212 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to renew registration by religion

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

Intention	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes, intend to renew	94%	94%	92%	94%	95%	***	96%	97%	94%
Undecided	5%	5%	8%	5%	5%	***	3%	1%	6%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	-	1%	<0.5%	***	<0.5%	1%	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>1,928</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>2,332</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>47</i>

There was also little difference in intention to renew between pharmacy technicians who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not.

Figure 213 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to renew registration by leave in last 12 months

Base: Pharmacy technicians (5,258)

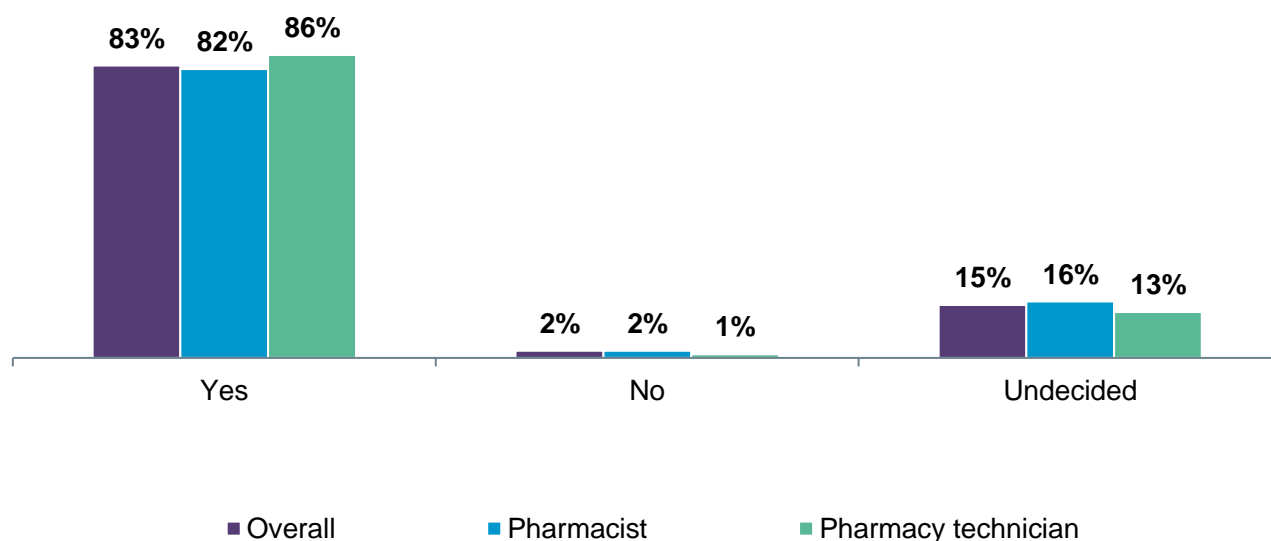
Intention	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes, intend to renew	94%	93%	94%
Undecided	5%	5%	5%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	2%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>4,813</i>

8.3 Future practice in pharmacy

Overall

Registrants were asked if they intended to continue practising as a pharmacy professional in Great Britain over the next three years. Again, they could say if they were undecided if they wanted to. This question was not asked to registrants who had previously said that they were not going to renew their registration with the GPhC.

Overall, 83% of registrants said they were intending to continue practising and only 2% said they were not. However, 15% of registrants said they were undecided. Intention to renew was similar for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians (82% and 86%), as shown in **Figure 214**.

Figure 214 – Intentions to continue practising by registrant type*Base: Those who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (18,217)***Pharmacists**

Looking at intention to continue to practise as a pharmacy professional in the next three years by sex, it is apparent that females were more likely to intend to continue practising than males (84% compared with 78%). Older age groups (55-64 and 65+) were more commonly undecided about whether they were going to continue to practise (29% and 41% respectively) than younger age groups (12% to 19%). The differences by sex and age group are summarised in [Figure 215](#).

Figure 215 – Pharmacists' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by sex and age*Base: Pharmacists who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (13,004)*

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes, intend to continue practising	82%	78%	84%	81%	84%	86%	86%	66%	57%
Undecided	16%	18%	14%	19%	14%	12%	12%	29%	41%
No, do not intend to continue practising	2%	3%	2%	<0.5%	2%	2%	2%	6%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	13,004	4,910	8,089	418	4,972	3,534	2,310	1,466	303

There was little variation in pharmacists' intentions to continue practising across the different races/ethnicities, as shown in [Figure 216](#).

Figure 216 – Pharmacists' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by race/ethnicity*Base: Pharmacists who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (13,004)*

Intention	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes, intend to continue practising	82%	83%	81%	86%	82%	86%	84%
Undecided	16%	15%	16%	11%	15%	12%	13%
No, do not intend to continue practising	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,004</i>	<i>4,986</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>4,633</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>306</i>

There was little difference in intention to continue practising between pharmacists who had a disability and those who did not, as shown in **Figure 217**.

Figure 217 – Pharmacists' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by disability*Base: Pharmacists who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (13,004)*

Intention	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes, intend to continue practising	82%	80%	82%
Undecided	16%	15%	15%
No, do not intend to continue practising	2%	5%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,004</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>12,609</i>

As shown in **Figure 218**, there was little difference in intention to continue practising between pharmacists whose gender matched their sex as registered at birth and those whose gender did not match.

Figure 218 – Pharmacists' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by gender identity*Base: Pharmacists who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (13,004)*

Intention	Overall	Gender matches birth	Gender does not match birth
Yes, intend to continue practising	82%	82%	79%
Undecided	16%	16%	13%
No, do not intend to continue practising	2%	2%	8%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,004</i>	<i>12,872</i>	<i>31</i>

Pharmacists who were gay men were more likely to be undecided about whether they were going to continue practising in the next three years (21%) than those of other sexual orientations (15% to 17%), as shown in **Figure 219**.

Figure 219 – Pharmacists' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by sexual orientation*Base: Pharmacists who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (13,004)*

Intention	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes, intend to continue practising	82%	83%	78%	78%	81%	***
Undecided	16%	15%	17%	21%	17%	***
No, do not intend to continue practising	2%	2%	5%	1%	2%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,004</i>	<i>11,859</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>23</i>

As shown in **Figure 220**, Buddhist pharmacists and those from other religions were less likely to intend to continue practising (69% and 70% respectively) than those from any other religion (75% to 88%).

Figure 220 – Pharmacists' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by religion*Base: Pharmacists who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (13,004)*

Intention	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes, intend to continue practising	82%	82%	69%	83%	83%	75%	88%	81%	70%
Undecided	16%	15%	26%	15%	15%	24%	11%	16%	28%
No, do not intend to continue practising	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,004</i>	<i>3,025</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>4,447</i>	<i>1,394</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>2,080</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>145</i>

Pharmacists who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months were more likely to say they intended to continue practising in the next three years (90%) than those who had not (82%). This is shown in **Figure 221**.

Figure 221 – Pharmacists' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacists who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (13,004)*

Intention	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes, intend to renew	82%	90%	82%
Undecided	16%	9%	16%
No, do not intend to renew	2%	1%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,004</i>	<i>1,230</i>	<i>11,386</i>

Pharmacy technicians

Figure 222 summarises the differences by sex and age. Amongst pharmacy technicians, those aged 65 and above were most commonly undecided about whether they were going to continue to practise in the next three years (40%) and most likely to say that they did not intend to continue (8%), however the base size of that age group is much smaller than that of other age groups. There was little difference in intention to continue practising by sex.

Figure 222 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (5,213)

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes, intend to continue practising	86%	88%	86%	84%	90%	87%	87%	77%	52%
Undecided	13%	11%	13%	14%	10%	11%	13%	21%	40%
No, do not intend to continue practising	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	<0.5%	2%	8%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,213	641	4,571	161	1,329	1,415	1,463	801	45

As shown in **Figure 223**, pharmacy technicians from Asian, Black and other races/ethnicities more commonly stated that they intended to continue practising (88% to 89%) than those from White British, White other and Mixed backgrounds (80% to 85%).

Figure 223 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (5,213)

Intention	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Yes, intend to continue practising	86%	85%	84%	80%	89%	88%	89%
Undecided	13%	14%	14%	20%	10%	12%	11%
No, do not intend to continue practising	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	-	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,213	3,979	144	49	704	127	30

As shown in **Figure 224**, pharmacy technicians who had a disability were more likely to be undecided about whether they were going to continue to practise as a pharmacy professional in the next three years (21%) than those who did not (13%).

Figure 224 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by disability

Base: Pharmacy technicians who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (5,213)

Intention	Overall	Disability	No disability
Yes, intend to continue practising	86%	78%	86%
Undecided	13%	21%	13%
No, do not intend to continue practising	1%	2%	1%

Intention	Overall	Disability	No disability
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,213	106	5,001

Pharmacists who were gay men were more likely to intend to continue practising in the next three years (95%) than pharmacy technicians of other sexual orientations (83% to 86%), as shown in **Figure 225**.

Figure 225 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by sexual orientation

Base: Pharmacy technicians who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (5,213)

Intention	Overall	Hetero-sexual / straight	Gay woman / lesbian	Gay man	Bisexual	Other
Yes, intend to continue practising	86%	86%	83%	95%	85%	***
Undecided	13%	13%	14%	5%	15%	***
No, do not intend to continue practising	1%	1%	3%	-	-	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
<i>Base</i>	5,213	4,801	34	58	56	10

As shown in **Figure 226**, Buddhist pharmacy technicians and those from other religions were more likely to be undecided about whether they would continue to practise (20% and 22% respectively) than pharmacy technicians from any other religion.

Figure 226 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by religion

Base: Pharmacy technicians who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (5,213)

Intention	Overall	None	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
Yes, intend to continue practising	86%	87%	80%	85%	89%	***	89%	88%	78%
Undecided	13%	13%	20%	14%	10%	***	10%	12%	22%
No, do not intend to continue practising	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	***	1%	-	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	5,213	1,913	37	2,308	276	8	308	72	47

There was little difference in intention to continue practising between those who had taken maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave in the last 12 months and those who had not, as shown in **Figure 227**.

Figure 227 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions to continue practising in the next three years by leave in last 12 months*Base: Pharmacy technicians who were intending to renew their registration or undecided (5,213)*

Intention	Overall	Yes, taken leave	No, not taken leave
Yes, intend to renew	86%	89%	86%
Undecided	13%	10%	13%
No, do not intend to renew	1%	1%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,213</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>4,774</i>

8.4 Changes in pharmacy work

Overall

Registrants who said they were intending to continue practising as pharmacy professionals or were undecided were shown a list of possible intentions and asked if they intended to do any of them in the next three years. Registrants were able to select as many as were applicable.

As shown in **Figure 228**, four in ten registrants indicated that they intended to change their role in the next three years (40%) and 36% said they planned to change their workplace setting. A further 28% planned to decrease their number of hours worked and 22% said they intended to move location. A larger proportion of pharmacists intended to make each of these changes than pharmacy technicians, whilst the latter were more likely to say that they did not intend to do any (40% compared with 28%).

Figure 228 – Intentions in the next three years by registrant type*Base: Those intending to renew their registration and continue practising (17,867)*

Intention	Overall	Pharmacist	Pharmacy technician
Change workplace setting	36%	39%	30%
Change role	40%	44%	33%
Move location	22%	24%	18%
Increase number of hours worked overall	11%	12%	10%
Decrease number of hours worked overall	28%	31%	20%
None	32%	28%	40%
<i>Base</i>	<i>17,867</i>	<i>12,707</i>	<i>5,159</i>

Pharmacists

Amongst pharmacists, females more commonly intended to change their workplace setting in the next three years than males (40% compared with 37%). Intentions to change workplace setting, change role, move location and increase numbers of hours worked declined with age, with those aged 65 and above least commonly saying they intended to do these (6%, 6%, 4% and 3% respectively). Those in the oldest age brackets (55-64 and 65+) were more likely to intend to decrease their hours (46% both age groups). **Figure 229** summarises the differences by sex and age.

Figure 229 – Pharmacists' intentions in the next three years by sex and age*Base: Pharmacists intending to renew their registration and continue practising (12,707)*

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Change workplace setting	39%	37%	40%	59%	51%	37%	28%	16%	6%
Change role	44%	44%	43%	60%	57%	45%	31%	18%	6%
Move location	24%	24%	24%	45%	33%	23%	14%	9%	4%
Increase number of hours worked	12%	8%	14%	13%	12%	15%	11%	5%	3%
Decrease number of hours worked	31%	33%	30%	24%	32%	26%	27%	46%	46%
None	28%	29%	28%	18%	18%	30%	40%	40%	44%
Base	12,707	4,750	7,953	417	4,874	3,469	2,265	1,385	297

Pharmacy technicians

As shown in **Figure 230**, male pharmacy technicians were more likely than females to intend to change their workplace setting (42% compared with 28%), change their role (48% compared with 31%) and move location (32% compared with 17%) in the next three years. Females were more likely to plan to decrease their hours (21% compared with 12%). As seen with pharmacists, the likelihood of pharmacy technicians intending to change their workplace setting, change role, move location and increase their number of hours decreased with age, with those aged 65 and above least commonly intending to do all four. No pharmacists aged 65+ intended to increase their numbers of hours, although the base size was low for that age group. Those aged 16-24 were more likely than other age groups to plan to change their workplace setting (55%), change their role (58%) and move location (31%).

Figure 230 – Pharmacy technicians' intentions in the next three years by sex and age*Base: Pharmacy technicians intending to renew their registration and continue practising (5,159)*

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Change workplace setting	30%	42%	28%	55%	37%	35%	25%	13%	5%
Change role	33%	48%	31%	58%	46%	38%	24%	13%	2%
Move location	18%	32%	17%	31%	24%	21%	14%	9%	7%
Increase number of hours worked	10%	9%	10%	16%	11%	16%	8%	3%	-
Decrease number of hours worked	20%	12%	21%	18%	20%	15%	19%	33%	28%
None	40%	31%	42%	13%	30%	37%	49%	51%	65%
Base	5,159	631	4,527	157	1,322	1,398	1,457	784	41

9. Workforce movement

9.1 Place of qualification to place of pre-registration training

Pharmacists

For pharmacists who had registered since 2016 via the UK or overseas route, the region where they achieved their MPharm degree or OSPAP qualification was compared with the region where they completed their pre-registration training to see whether they had stayed in the same region or moved. Just over half stayed in the same region for their pre-registration training (52%) and 48% moved elsewhere.

As shown in **Figure 231**, there was little difference in movement by sex. Those aged 16-24 were slightly more likely to have stayed (56%) than those aged 25-34 and 35-44 (51% and 52% respectively), as shown in the figure.

Figure 231 – Stayed or moved for pre-registration training amongst pharmacists by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists who had qualified since 2016 and registered via the UK or overseas route (1,783)

Intention	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Stayed	52%	53%	52%	56%	51%	52%	***	***	-
Moved	48%	47%	48%	44%	49%	48%	***	***	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***	***	-
Base	1,783	595	1,187	415	1,273	79	14	1	0

By race/ethnicity those from a Mixed background were more likely to have stayed (77%) than those from other races/ethnicities (46% to 58%), although the low base size for that group should be noted. **Figure 232** summarises the differences by race/ethnicity.

Figure 232 – Stayed or moved for pre-registration training amongst pharmacists by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists who had qualified since 2016 and registered via the UK or overseas route (1,783)

Stayed or moved	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Stayed	52%	56%	58%	77%	50%	46%	54%
Moved	48%	44%	42%	23%	50%	54%	46%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	1,783	435	53	33	911	130	74

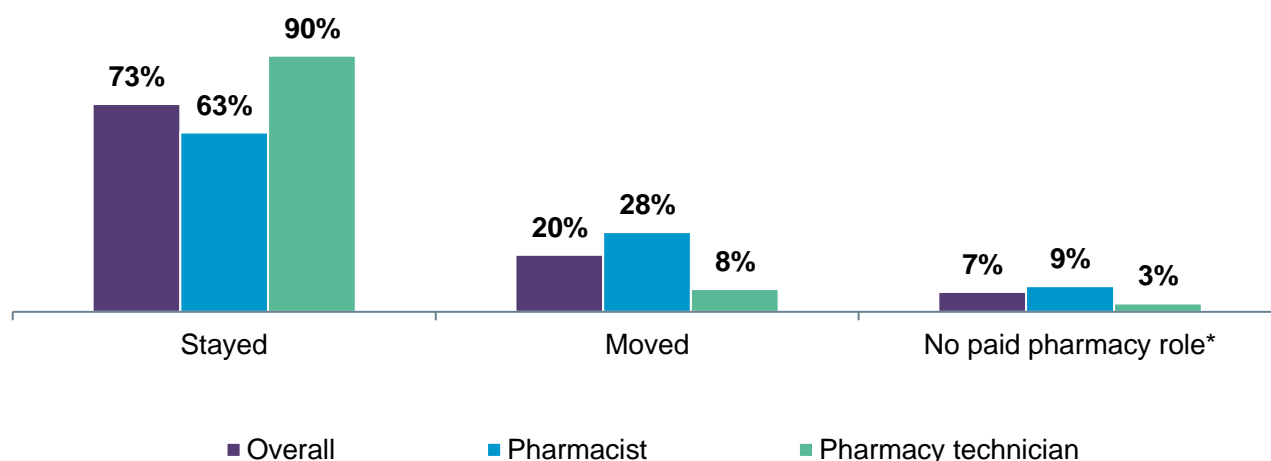
9.2 Place of pre-registration training to place of work

Overall

Regions where registrants completed their training were compared with the regions in which they worked in their main job. As shown in **Figure 233**, 73% of registrants stayed in the same region for work as where they completed their training. This was much higher amongst pharmacy technicians (90%) than pharmacists (63%), who were more likely to have moved.

Figure 233 – Stayed or moved for work by registrant type

Base: Registrants who had qualified since 2016 and registered via the UK or overseas (2,866)



*No paid pharmacy role includes those working in non-pharmacy roles, those who were in full-time education, those working overseas, those who were unemployed and those who were not working.

Pharmacists

There was little difference between males and females. As the base sizes were low for some of the age groups, the older age groups have been combined to create a group of 35+ in [Figure 234](#). As shown, those aged 16-24 were more likely than those aged 25-34 to have stayed in the region where they completed their pre-registration training for work (69% compared with 61%).

Figure 234 – Stayed or moved for work amongst pharmacists by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists who had qualified since 2016 and registered via the UK or overseas route (1,783)

Stayed or moved	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35+
Stayed	63%	63%	63%	69%	61%	66%
Moved	28%	29%	27%	24%	29%	25%
No paid pharmacy role	9%	8%	10%	7%	10%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	1,783	595	1,187	415	1,273	94

By race/ethnicity, those from a White British background were more likely to have stayed in the same region (76%) for pre-registration and work than those from other races/ethnicities (52% to 62%). Differences by race/ethnicity are summarised in [Figure 235](#).

Figure 235 – Stayed or moved for work amongst pharmacists by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists who had qualified since 2016 and registered via the UK or overseas route (1,783)

Stayed or moved	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Stayed	63%	76%	57%	62%	61%	54%	52%
Moved	28%	20%	32%	15%	28%	38%	36%
No paid pharmacy role	9%	4%	11%	23%	11%	8%	11%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	1,783	435	53	33	911	130	74

Pharmacy technicians

A larger proportion of male pharmacy technicians had left their region of training for work (13%) than females (6%), as shown in **Figure 236**. There were no significant differences by age group.

Figure 236 – Stayed or moved for work amongst pharmacy technicians by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians who had qualified since 2016 and registered via the UK or overseas (1,084)

Stayed or moved	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Stayed	90%	84%	91%	91%	90%	87%	92%	93%	-
Moved	8%	13%	6%	5%	8%	10%	7%	5%	-
No paid pharmacy role	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
Base	1,084	201	882	150	544	218	134	38	0

Figure 237 summarises movement amongst pharmacy technicians by race/ethnicity. As shown, those from a White British background were more likely to have stayed (93%) than those from other races/ethnicities (81% to 85%). Those from a Black background were most likely to have moved (19%).

Figure 237 – Stayed or moved for work amongst pharmacy technicians by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians who had qualified since 2016 and registered via the UK or overseas (1,084)

Stayed or moved	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Stayed	90%	93%	83%	***	85%	81%	***
Moved	8%	6%	14%	***	10%	19%	***
No paid pharmacy role	3%	1%	3%	***	6%	-	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	***	100%	100%	***
Base	1,084	714	42	20	217	44	10

9.3 Living and working in different places

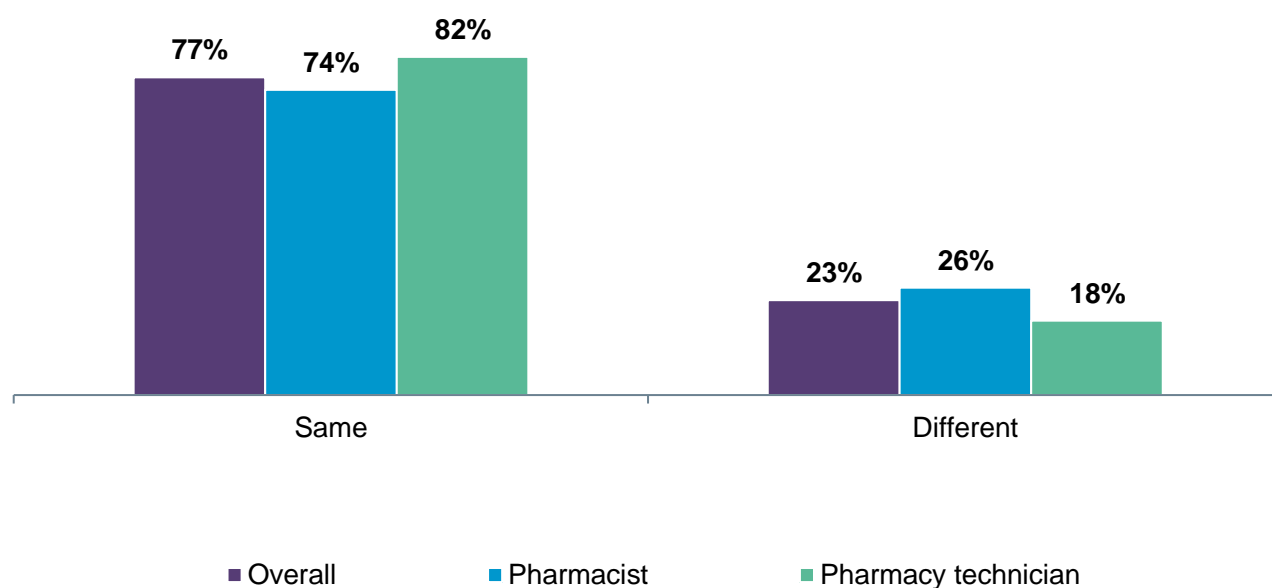
Overall

The county in England or area in Scotland or Wales where registrants said they worked was crossmatched with where they said they live to understand whether registrants were living and working in the same county or area or different ones. This analysis was undertaken for all registrants.

More than three quarters of registrants (77%) worked and lived in the same county or area. As shown in **Figure 238**, this was higher amongst pharmacy technicians (82%) than pharmacists (74%).

Figure 238 – Workplace county/area compared with home county/area by registrant type

Base: Those who had at least one pharmacy related job in Great Britain and specified their home and work locations (16,676)

**Pharmacists**

Amongst pharmacists, there was little difference in movement by sex and age, as shown in **Figure 239**.

Figure 239 – Pharmacists' workplace county/area compared with home county/area by sex and age

Base: Pharmacists who had at least one pharmacy related job in Great Britain and specified their home and work locations (11,667)

Same or different	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Same	74%	73%	75%	75%	75%	74%	73%	73%	76%
Different	26%	27%	25%	25%	25%	26%	27%	27%	24%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	11,667	4,409	7,254	372	4,336	3,205	2,121	1,351	281

By race/ethnicity, those from a White Other background were more likely to live and work in the same county or area (79%) than those from other races/ethnicities (70% to 75%), as shown in **Figure 240**.

Figure 240 – Pharmacists' workplace county/area compared with home county/area by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacists who had at least one pharmacy related job in Great Britain and specified their home and work locations (11,667)

Same or different	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Same	74%	72%	79%	70%	75%	72%	74%
Different	26%	28%	21%	30%	25%	28%	26%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Same or different	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Base	11,667	4,734	778	132	4,099	742	266

Pharmacy technicians

Male pharmacy technicians more commonly lived and worked in a different county or area than females (27% compared with 17%), as shown in **Figure 241**. There no significant differences between age groups.

Figure 241 – Pharmacy technicians' workplace county/area compared with home county/area by sex and age

Base: Pharmacy technicians who had at least one pharmacy related job in Great Britain and specified their home and work locations (5,009)

Same or different	Overall	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Same	82%	73%	83%	86%	81%	80%	82%	83%	82%
Different	18%	27%	17%	14%	19%	20%	18%	17%	18%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	5,009	608	4,400	156	1,268	1,346	1,420	776	44

Pharmacy technicians from Black or Black British, Mixed and Asian backgrounds were more likely to live and work in different counties or areas (31%, 26% and 24% respectively) than those from White British and White other backgrounds (both 17%), as shown in **Figure 242**.

Figure 242 – Pharmacy technicians' workplace county/area compared with home county/area by race/ethnicity

Base: Pharmacy technicians who had at least one pharmacy related job in Great Britain and specified their home and work locations (5,009)

Same or different	Overall	White British	White other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Same	82%	83%	83%	74%	77%	69%	***
Different	18%	17%	17%	26%	23%	31%	***
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	***
Base	5,009	3,871	132	48	660	123	26

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