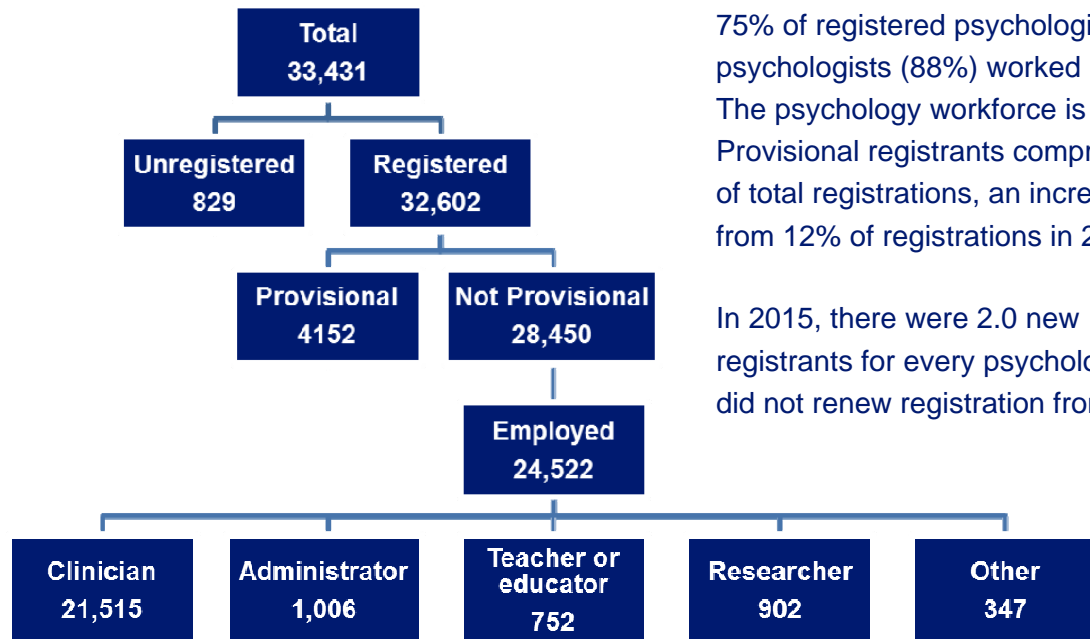
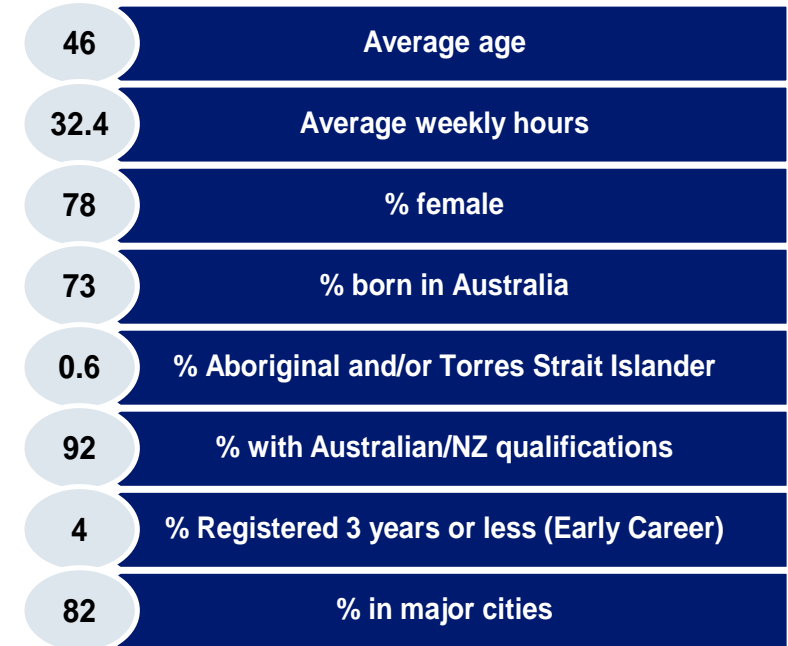
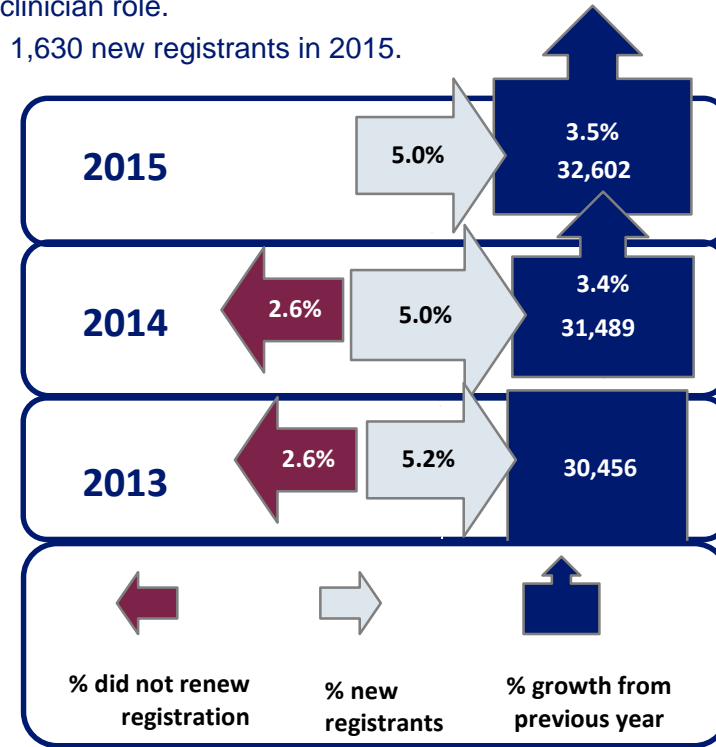


# The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) PSYCHOLOGY 2015



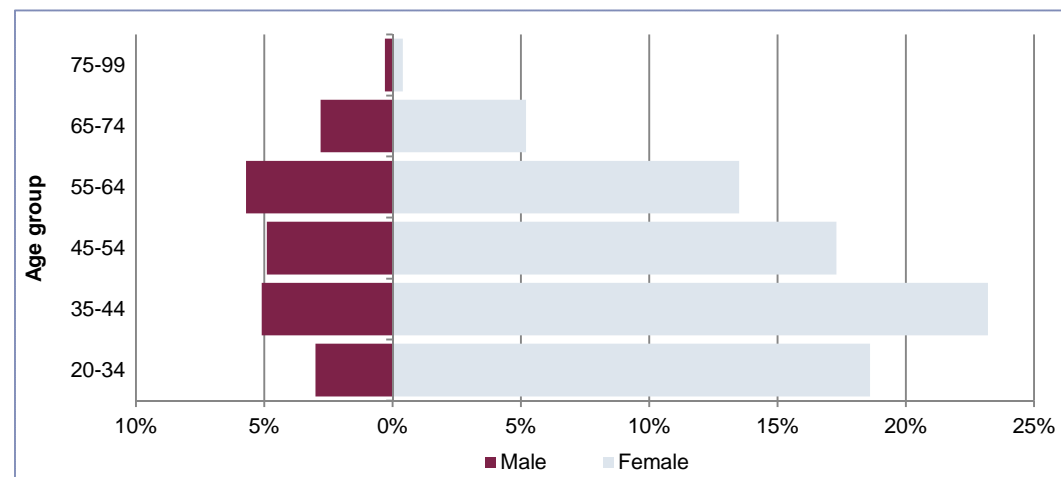
75% of registered psychologists were employed, and the majority of employed psychologists (88%) worked primarily in a clinician role. The psychology workforce is growing, with 1,630 new registrants in 2015. Provisional registrants comprised 13% of total registrations, an increase from 12% of registrations in 2013.

In 2015, there were 2.0 new registrants for every psychologist that did not renew registration from 2014.

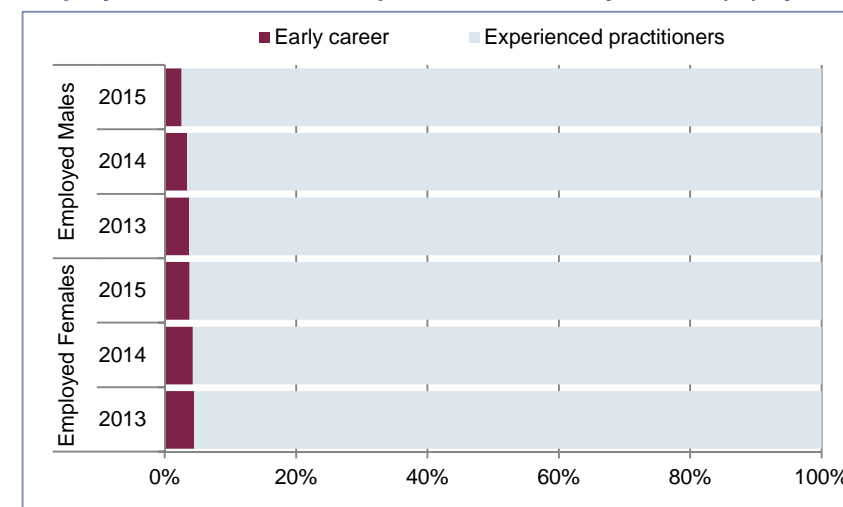


50% of the psychology workforce was aged 44 years or younger. Female practitioners outnumbered male practitioners in all age groups, and comprised 87% of the 20-34 years age group. Male practitioners comprised 22% of the workforce in 2015, a decline from 23% in 2013.

Employed practitioners: Gender (%) by Age Group



Employed Male and Female practitioners: Early Career (%) by Year



62% of Early Career psychologists (registered 3 years or less) were aged 20-34 years.

In 2015, there were 380 Early Career psychologists over 34 years of age.

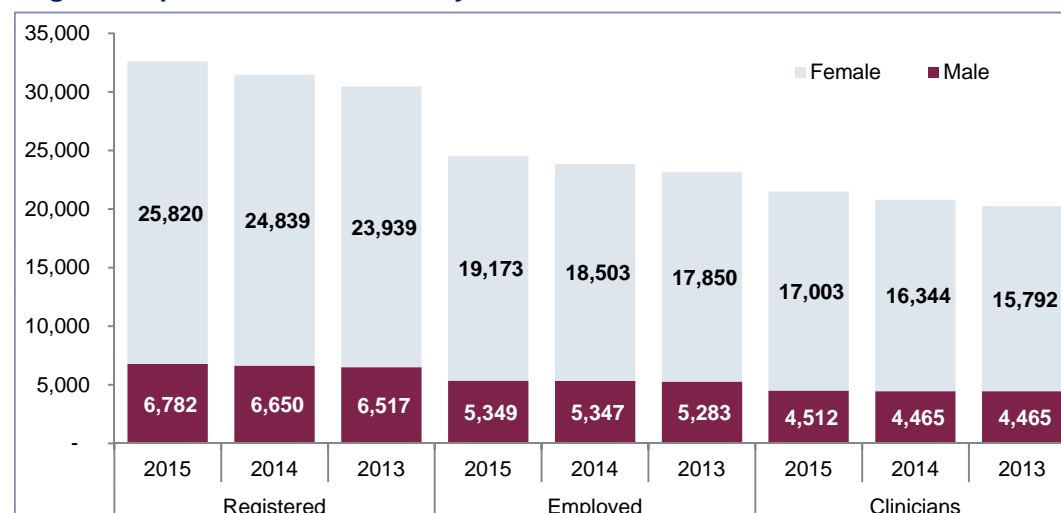
87% of registered Early Career practitioners and 86% of Experienced practitioners were employed in the psychology workforce.

Early Career practitioners comprised 4% of female psychologists and 3% of male psychologists in the workforce.

## HOURS WORKED

On average, psychologists worked 32.4 total hours per week, and 25 clinical hours.

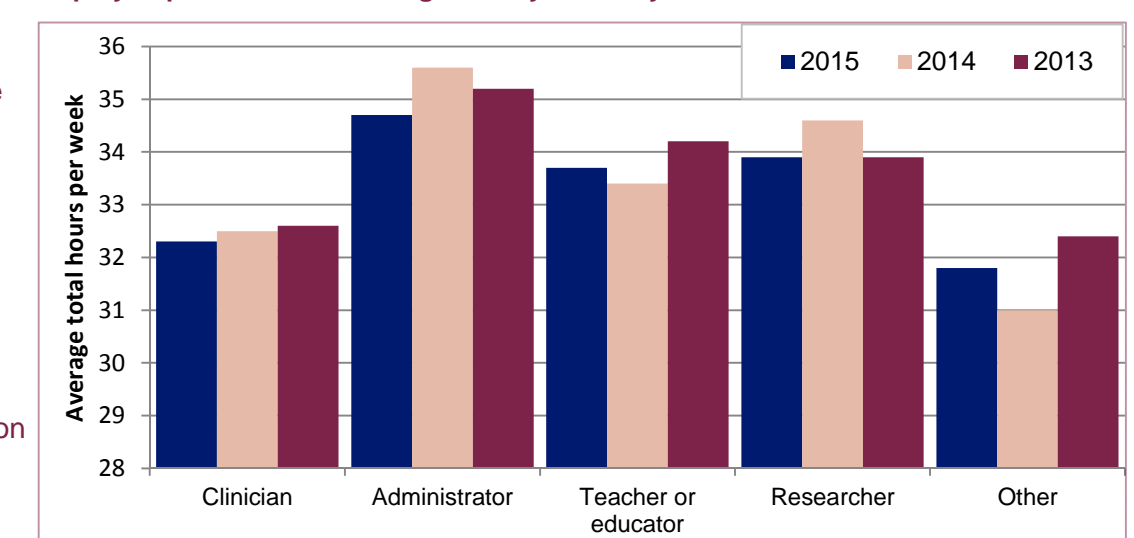
Registered practitioners: Gender by Workforce Status



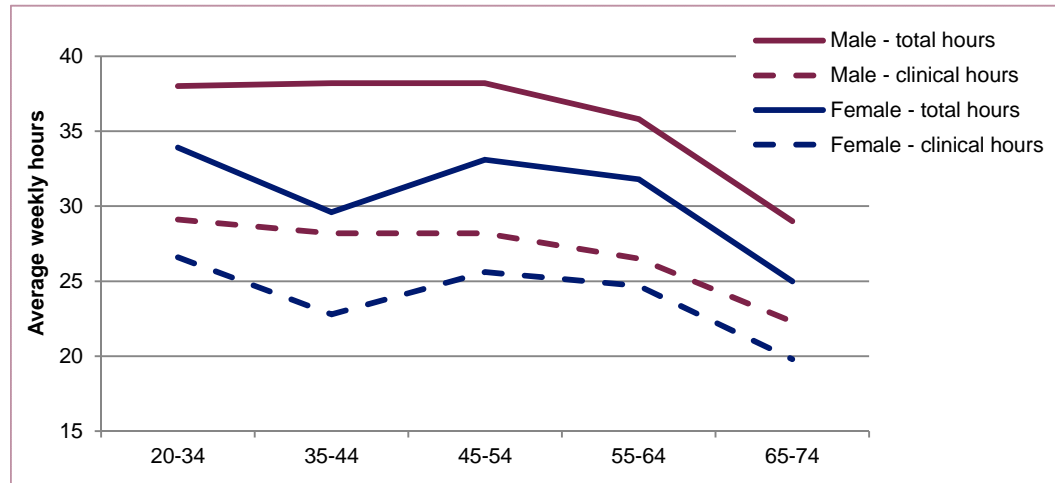
Administrators worked the longest hours (34.7) while the 'Other' category worked the shortest (31.8).

Clinician psychologists spent an average of 25.9 hours per week performing clinical duties. Non-clinicians spent an average of 13.2 hours per week on clinical work. Psychologists employed as Researchers spent the least hours on clinical work, at 10.6 hours per week on average.

Employed practitioners: Average weekly hours by Job Role and Year



Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Age Group and Gender

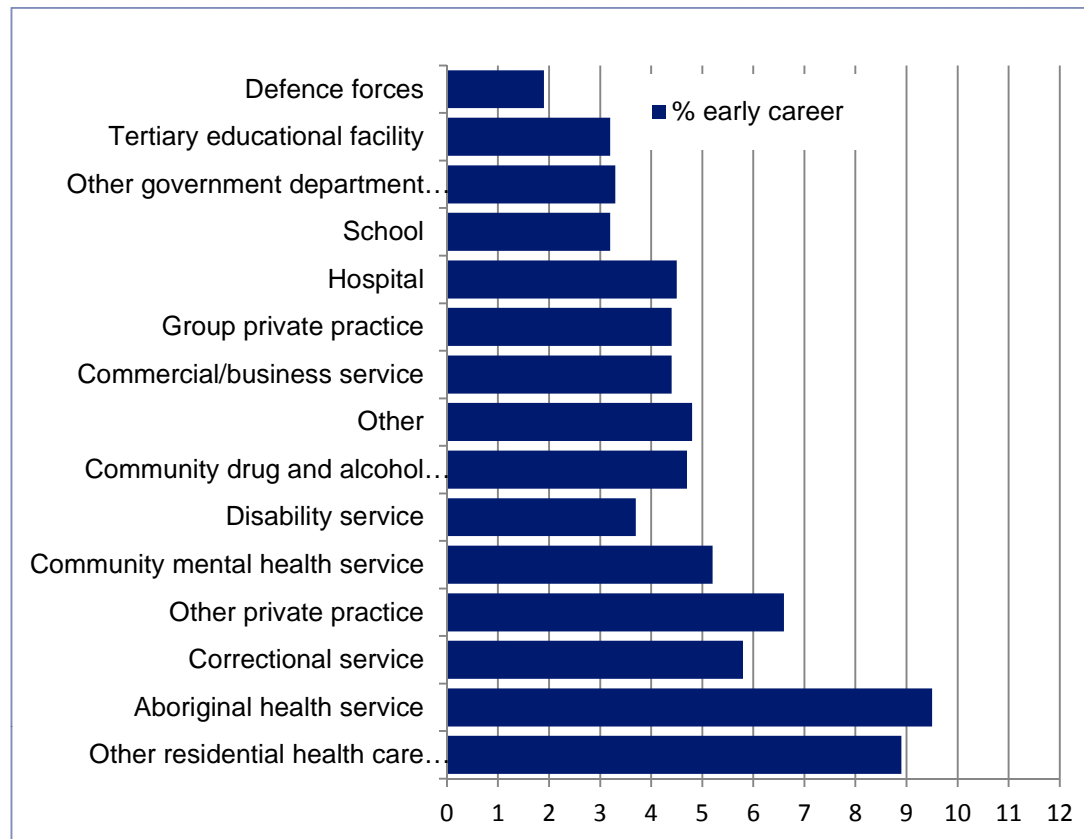


Male psychologists worked 36.2 total hours per week on average, while female psychologists worked 31.4 average total hours.

The most hours were worked by male psychologists in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups, at 38.2 hours per week on average. Among female psychologists, the most hours were worked by the 20-34 age group (33.9 hours).

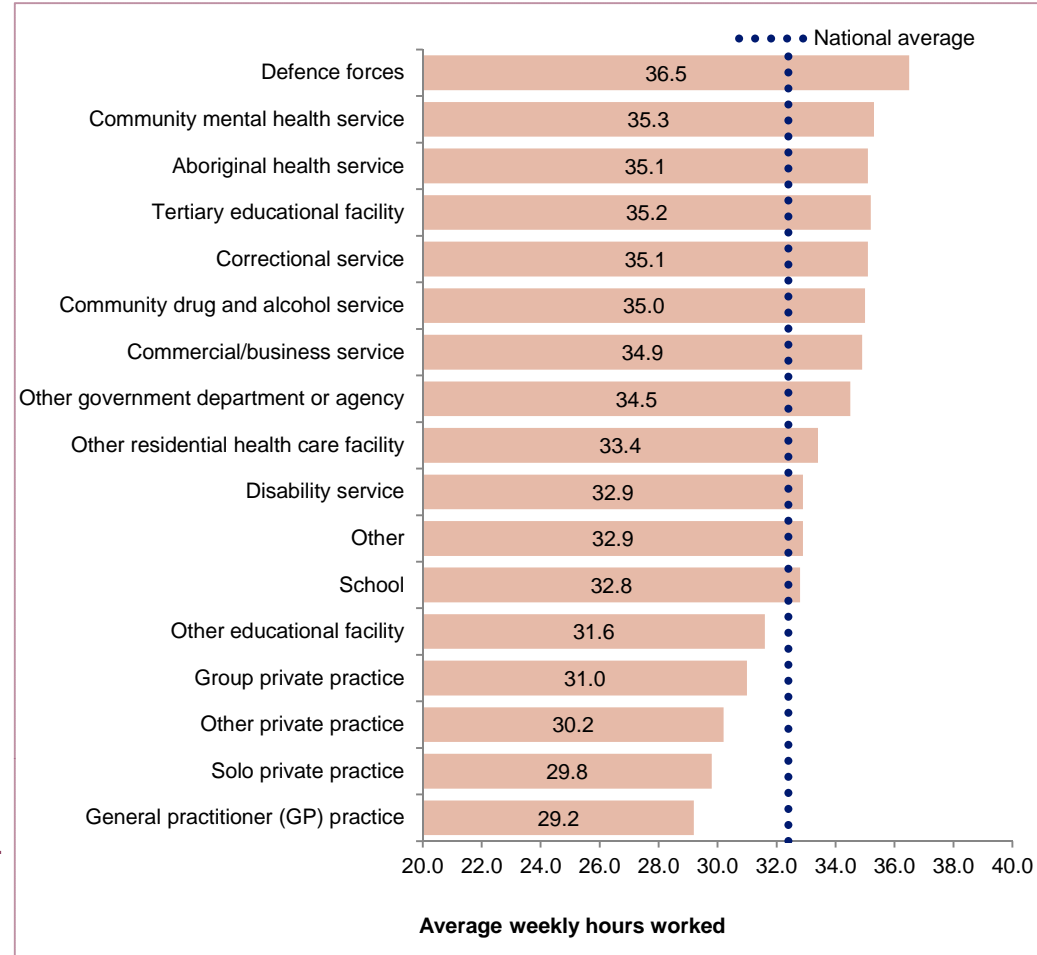
Early Career practitioners worked more total hours per week on average (33.9 hours) than more experienced practitioners (32.4 hours), and also worked more clinical hours per week (26.3 hours) than more experienced practitioners (24.9 hours).

Employed practitioners: Early Career practitioners (%) in selected Job Settings



At 4% of the overall workforce, Early Career practitioners comprised 10% of the small number of psychologists (74) working in Aboriginal health services, comprised 5% of psychologists in Community Mental Health services, and 2% of the psychology workforce in Solo private practice.

Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Job Setting

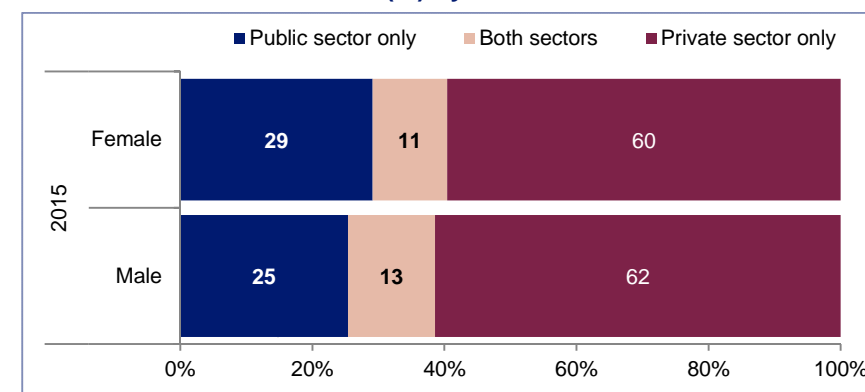


Male clinicians working only in the public sector worked more average total hours (36.4) and more clinical hours (29.6) than female clinicians in the public sector (32.7 total and 27.2 clinical hours per week on average).

The majority (82%) of clinician psychologists worked in Major Cities, and a further 17% worked in Inner Regional or Outer Regional locations. The proportion of clinicians working only in the private sector decreased with remoteness, from 61% in Major Cities to 49% in Very Remote locations.

Average clinical hours worked in the public sector increased with remoteness, from 24.5 hours per week in Major Cities, to 30 clinical hours per week on average in Very Remote areas.

Clinicians: Male and Female (%) by Sector



SETTING AND SECTOR

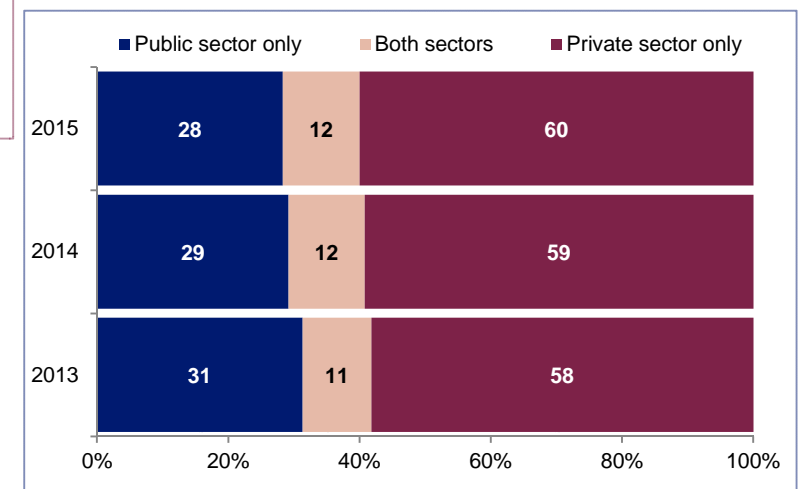
23% of employed psychologists worked in a Solo private practice setting and 15% worked in Group private practice.

11% worked in a School, 8% in a Community Mental Health service, 6% in a Tertiary educational facility and a further 6% worked in an 'Other government department of agency' setting. The remainder worked across a range of public and private sector settings.

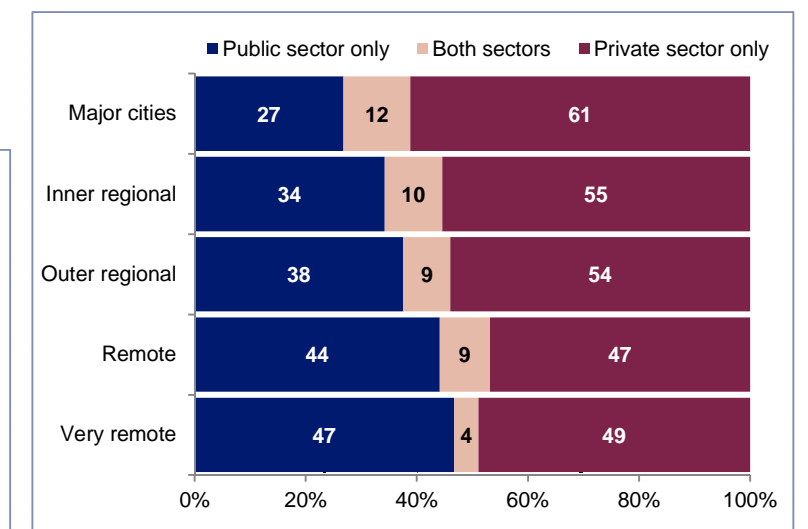
40% of clinician psychologists worked some hours in the public sector, a slight decline from 42% in 2013.

In 2015, 40% of female clinicians and 38% of male clinicians worked some clinical hours in the public sector.

Clinicians (%) by Sector and Year



Clinicians (%) by Sector and Remoteness Areas

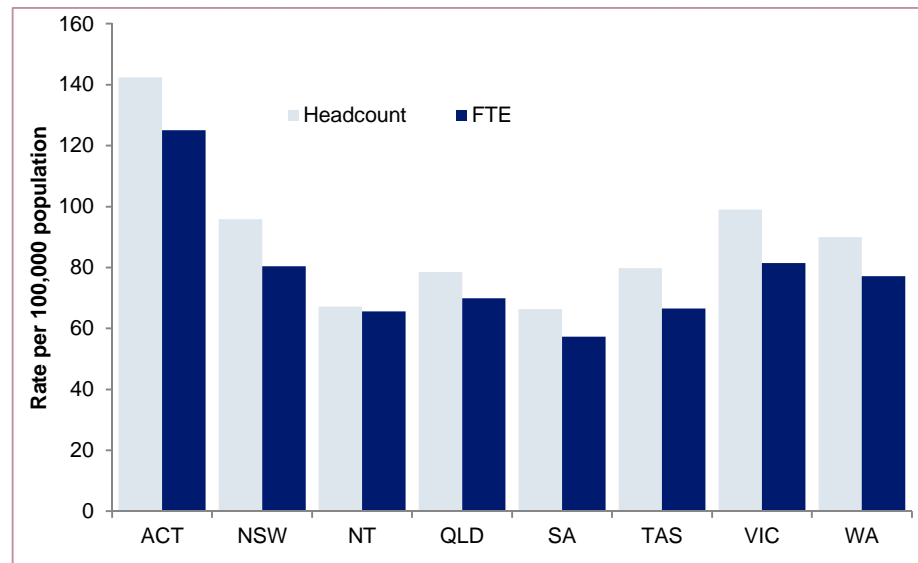


### LOCATION

Numbers of full-time equivalent (FTE) clinicians per 100,000 population decreased with remoteness, from 89 FTE clinicians in Major Cities to 21 FTE in Very Remote locations.

Since 2013, the numbers of FTE clinicians per 100,000 population decreased by 1 FTE in Outer Regional, and Very Remote areas. FTE increased by 1 in Inner Regional and Remote areas, and increased by 2 FTE in Major Cities.

#### Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by State / Territory

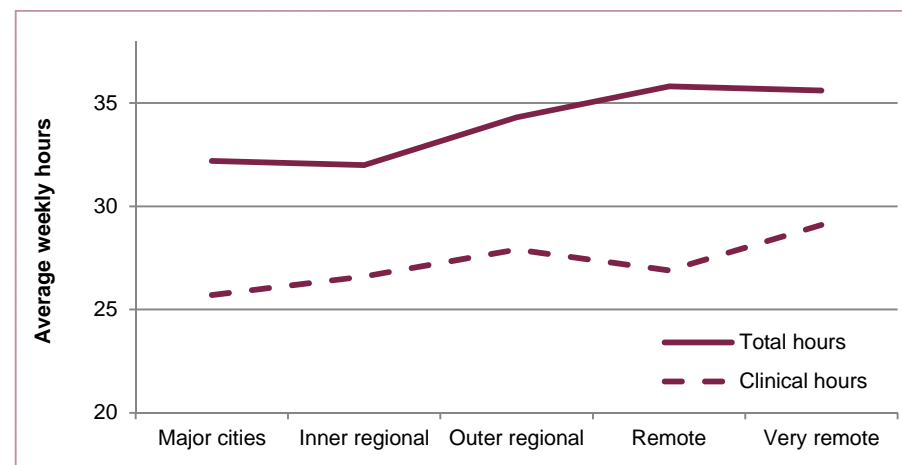


Average total hours for clinicians were highest in NT (37.1) and Queensland (33.8) and lowest in Victoria at 31.2 hours.

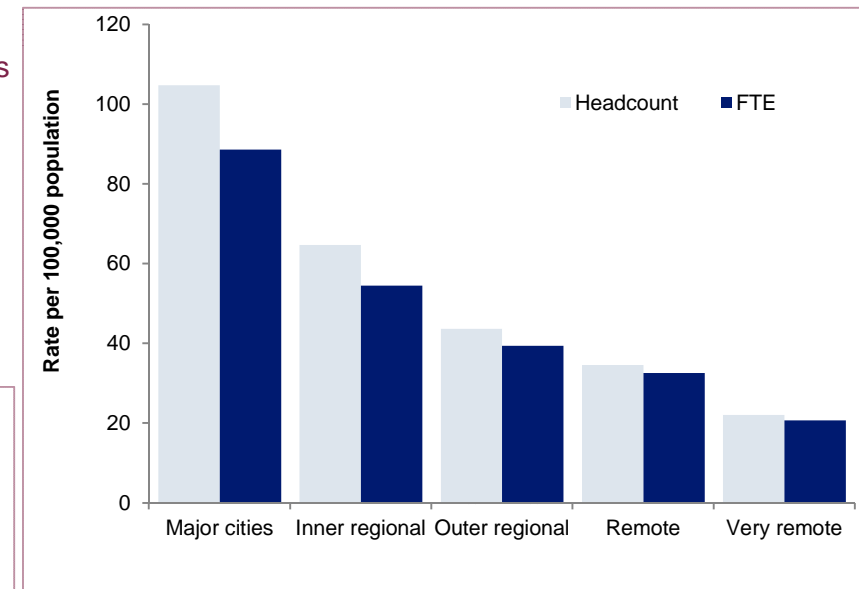
Clinicians' average total hours generally increased with remoteness, from an average of 32.2 hours per week in Major Cities, to 35.6 hours per week in Very Remote areas.

Clinicians' average clinical hours also tended to increase with remoteness, from 25.7 clinical hours per week in Major Cities, to 29.1 hours in Very Remote areas.

#### Clinicians: Average Weekly Hours by Remoteness Area



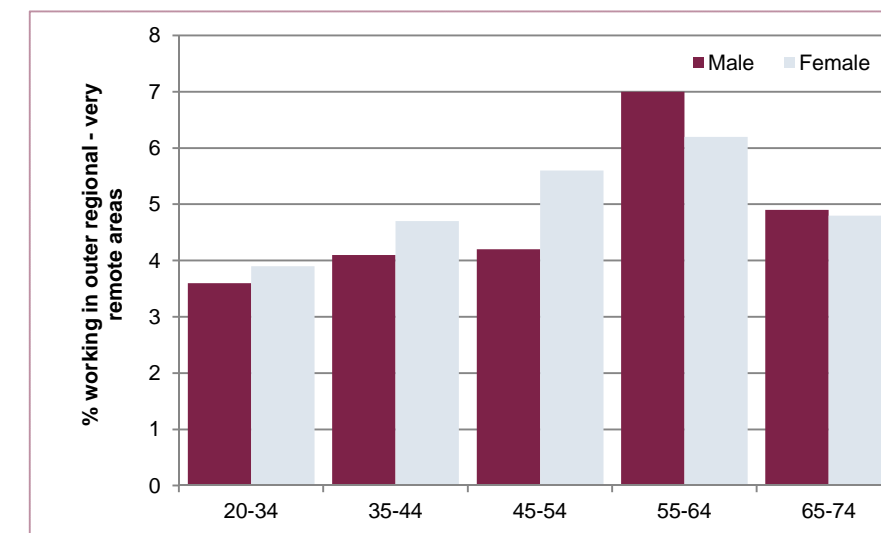
#### Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by Remoteness Area



The distribution of the workforce across states and territories shows a peak of 125 FTE clinicians per 100,000 population in ACT.

Since 2013, FTE numbers increased by 5 in Tasmania, 3 in Queensland, by 2 in SA and WA, and increased by 1 in Victoria, and NSW. FTE decreased by 1 in the ACT and by 6 in NT over the same period.

#### Clinicians: % in Outer Regional and Remote Areas by Sex and Age



Female clinicians in age groups to 55 years were more likely than their male counterparts to work outside Major Cities and Inner Regional areas. In 2015, there were 126 female clinicians and 30 male clinicians working in Remote and Very Remote locations around Australia.

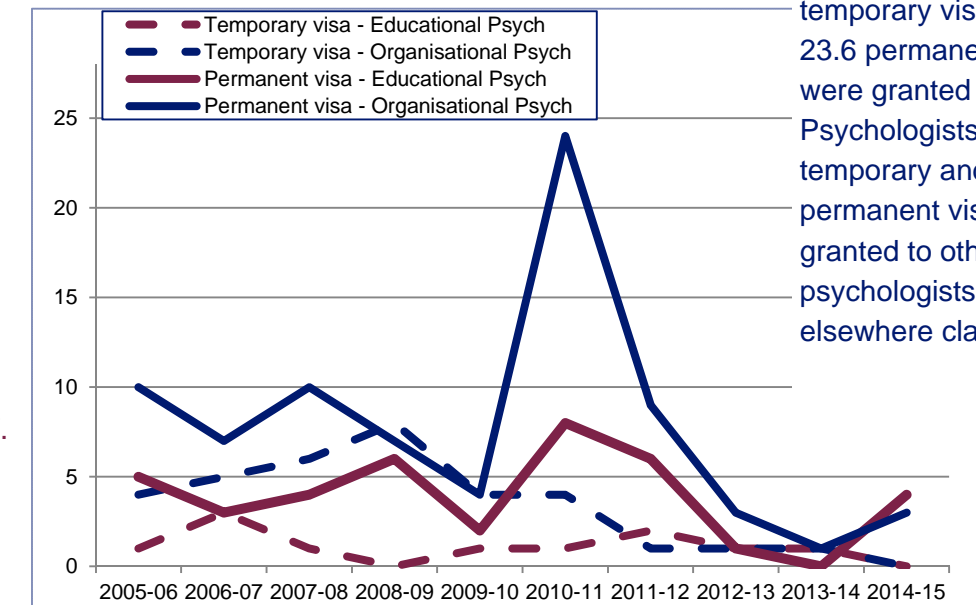
18% of Experienced practitioners with Australian or New Zealand qualifications, and 16% of Early Career practitioners with domestic qualifications worked outside Major Cities. 11% of Early Career psychologists with overseas qualifications, and 16% of Experienced overseas-qualified practitioners, worked in Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas.

### WORKFORCE TRENDS

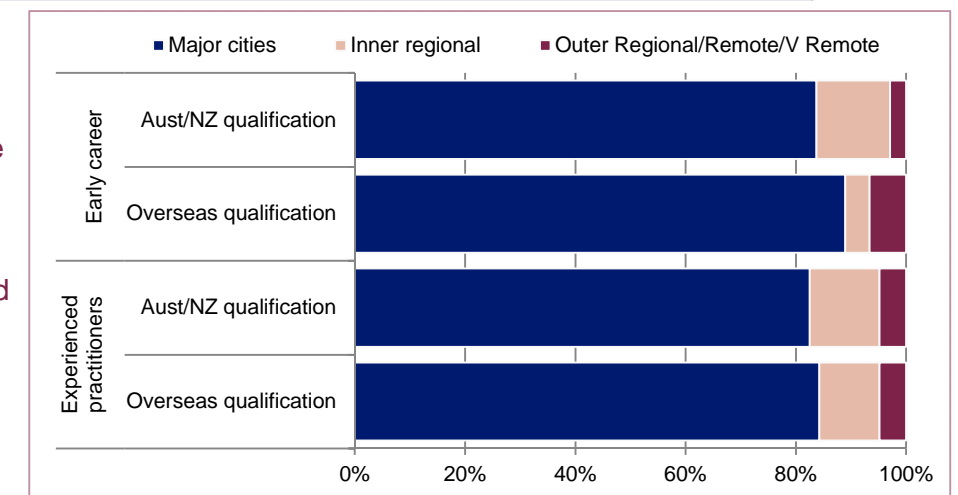
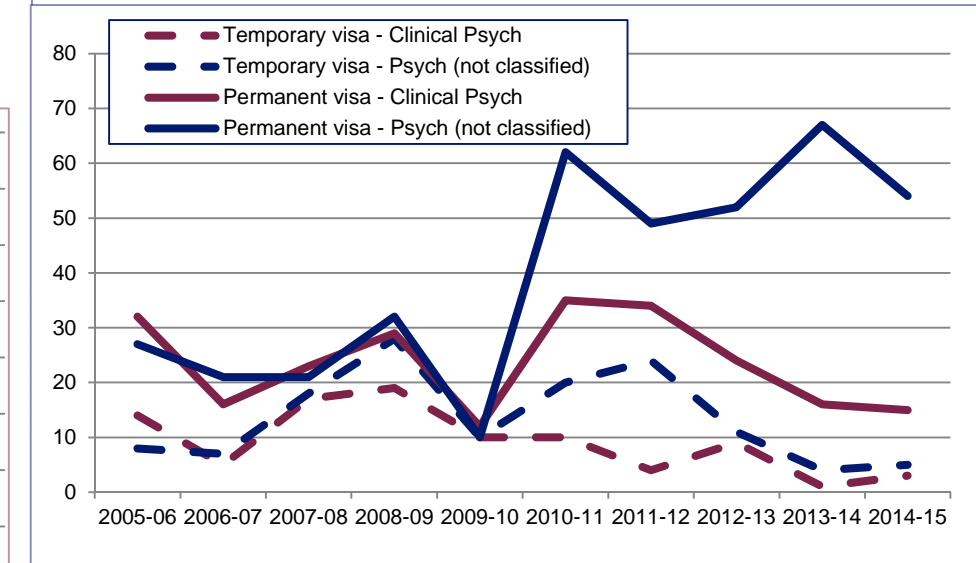
From 2005 to 2013, an average of 1.1 temporary visas and 3.9 permanent visas were granted to Educational Psychologists each year, and an average of 3.4 temporary visas and 7.8 permanent visas were granted to Organisational Psychologists.

#### Temporary and Permanent Visas issued, 2005-2015

Source: DIBP Administrative data, 2015

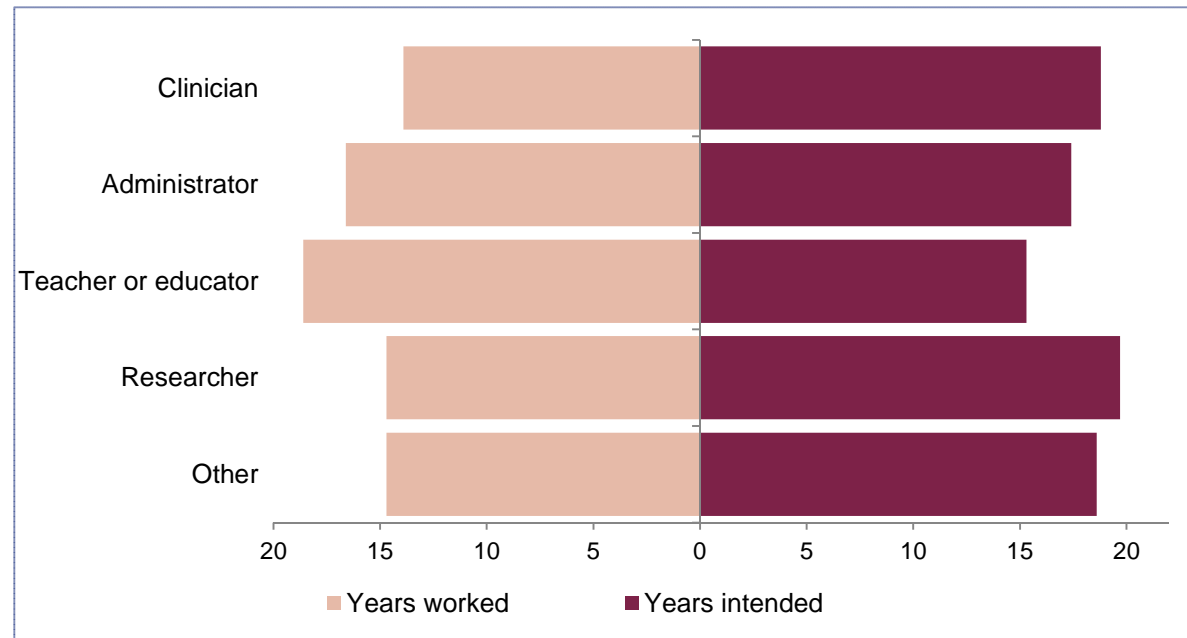


An average of 9.5 temporary visas and 23.6 permanent visas were granted to Clinical Psychologists, and 13.5 temporary and 39.5 permanent visas were granted to other psychologists not elsewhere classified.





Employed practitioners: Career Length by Job Role



Overall, psychologists reported an intended career length of 32.8 years. Clinicians reported the shortest work histories (13.9 years) and the shortest intended careers (32.7 years).

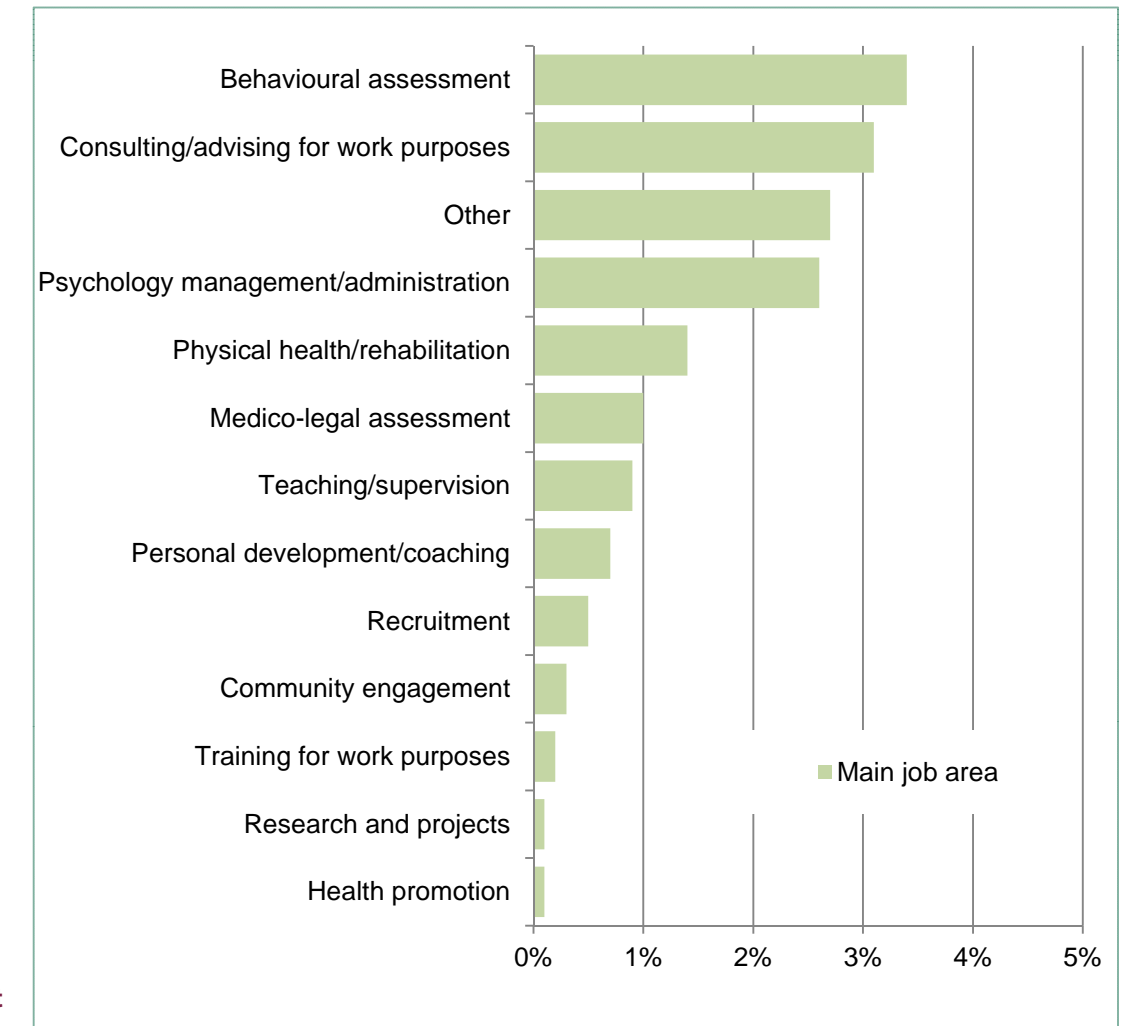
Researchers reported the longest intended careers, at 34.4 years.

JOB AREA

48% of clinicians reported Counselling as the principal area of their work, and 27% reported Mental Health Intervention as their main job area.

The remaining job areas as shown in the

Employed practitioners (%) in selected Job Areas



ENDORSEMENTS

37% of employed psychologists held an Area of Practice endorsement, and 27% held a Clinical Psychology endorsement. Each other endorsement type was held by less than 5% of the workforce.

At 22% of the workforce, male practitioners comprised 58.5% of psychologists with a Sport and exercise psychology endorsement, 36% with an Organisational Psychology endorsement, and 32% with a Forensic Psychology endorsement.

Clinicians: Male and Female (%) by Area of Practice Endorsement

