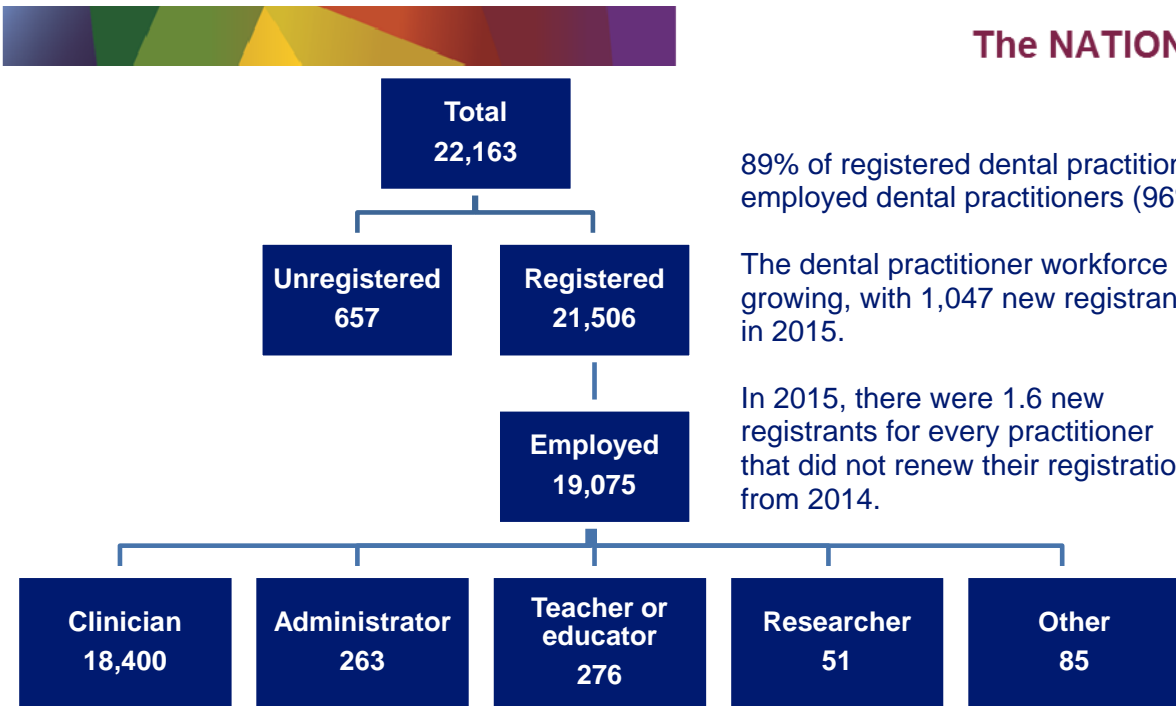


The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) DENTAL PRACTITIONERS 2015



89% of registered dental practitioners were employed, and the majority of employed dental practitioners (96%) worked primarily in a clinician role.

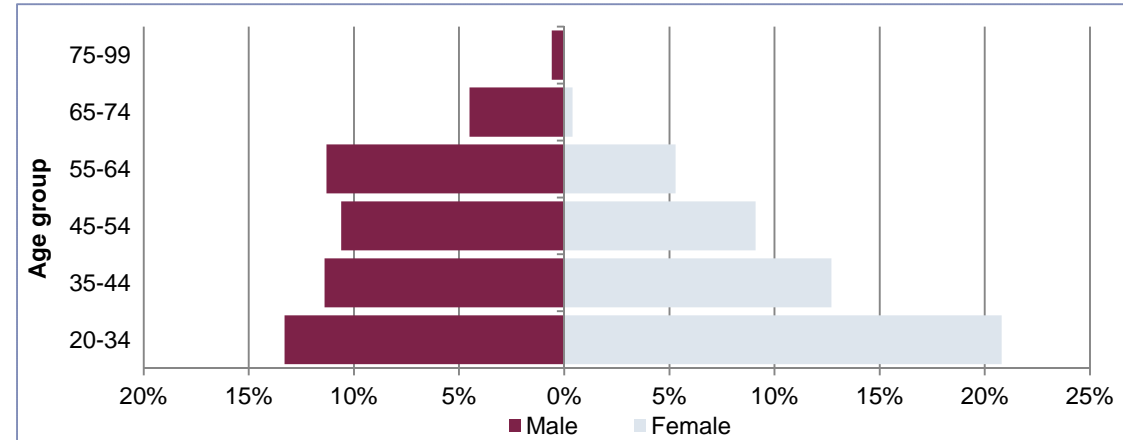
The dental practitioner workforce is growing, with 1,047 new registrants in 2015.

In 2015, there were 1.6 new registrants for every practitioner that did not renew their registration from 2014.

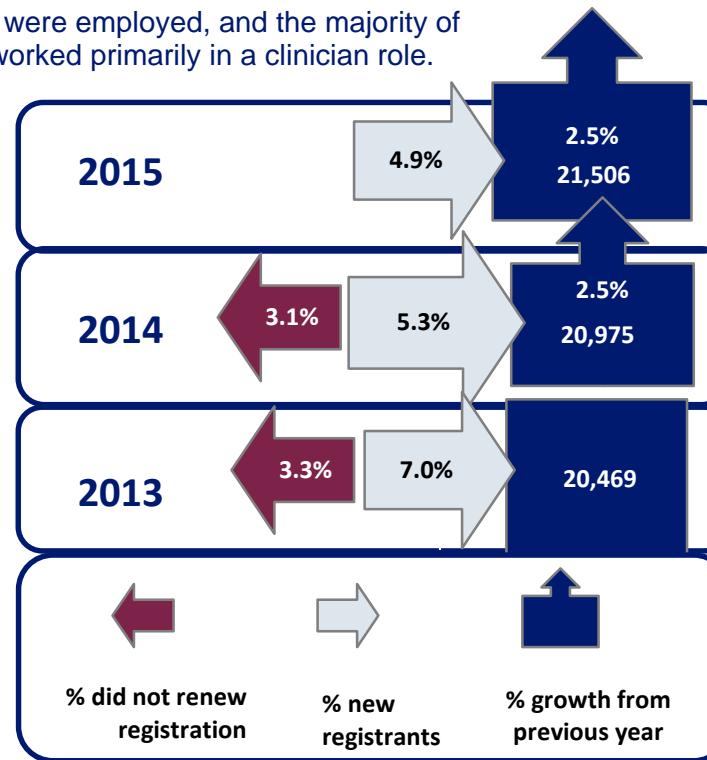
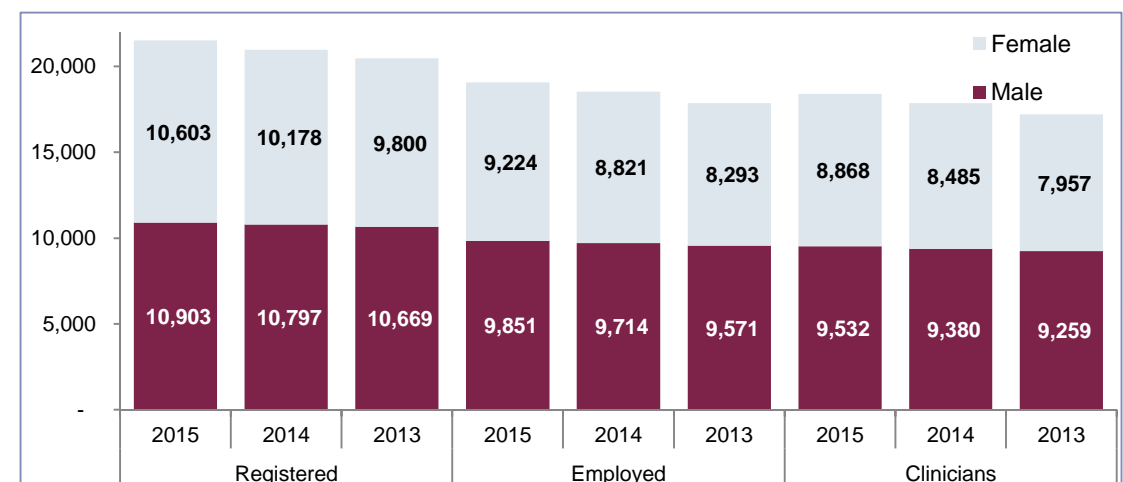
95 practitioners (<1%), all in the Dentist division, held a Conscious Sedation endorsement. 58% of the dental practitioner workforce was aged 44 years or younger.

Female practitioners comprised 63% of the 20-34 years age group. The proportion of female dental practitioners in the workforce has increased from 46% in 2013 to 48% in 2015.

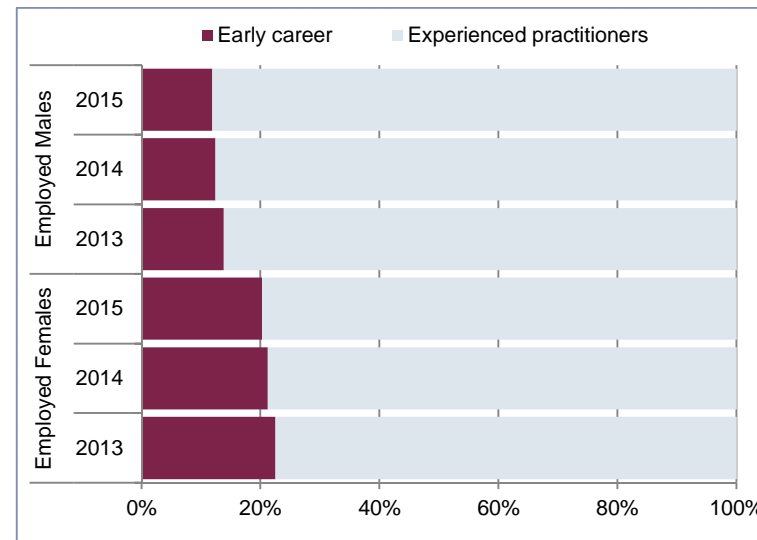
Employed practitioners: Gender (%) by Age Group



Registered practitioners: Gender by Workforce Status



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

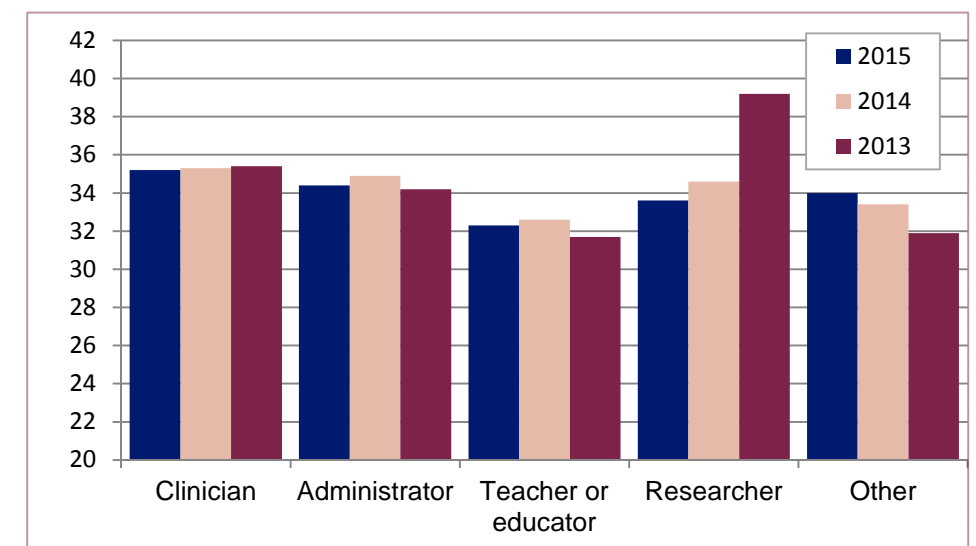


HOURS WORKED

In 2015, clinician dental practitioners worked 35.2 total hours per week on average, and an average of 32 Clinical hours per week.

Non-clinicians spent an average of 16.1 hours per week on clinical work.

Employed practitioners: Average weekly hours by Job Role and Year



- 43 Average age
- 35.1 Average weekly hours
- 48 % female
- 48 % born in Australia
- 0.3 % Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
- 76 % with Australian/NZ qualifications
- 16 % Registered 3 years or less (Early Career)
- 79 % in major cities

85% of Early Career dental practitioners (registered 3 years or less) were aged 20-34 years.

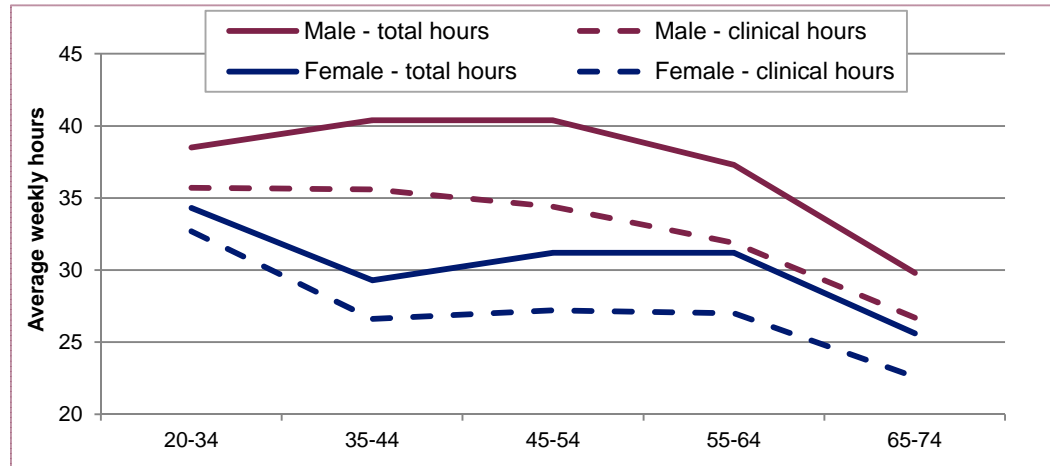
In 2015, there were 524 Early Career dental practitioners over 34 years of age.

88% of Early Career practitioners and 89% of Experienced practitioners were employed.

Early Career practitioners comprised 20% of female dental practitioners, a decrease from 24% of the female workforce in 2013. The proportion of Early Career practitioners among male dental practitioners decreased from 15% in 2013 to 12% in 2015.

The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) DENTAL PRACTITIONERS 2015

Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Age Group and Gender



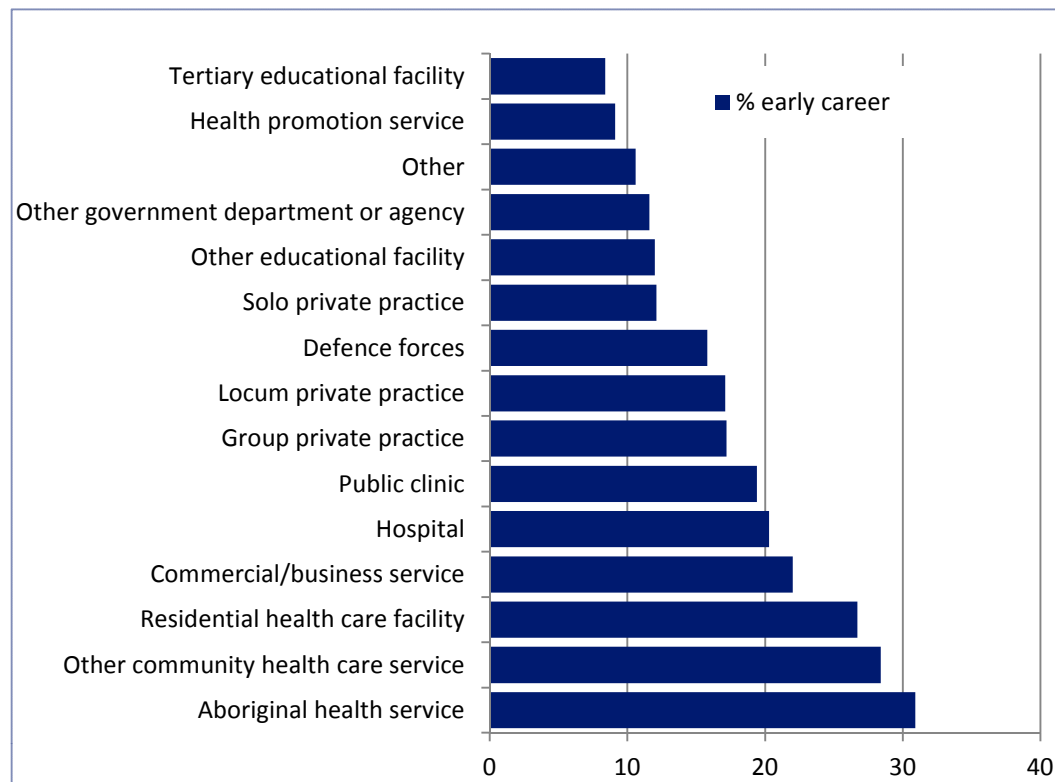
Male practitioners worked 38.1 total hours per week on average, while female practitioners worked 32 total hours.

The most hours were worked by male practitioners in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups, at 40.4 hours per week on average. Among female practitioners, the most hours were worked by the 20-34 years age group, at 38.5 hours)

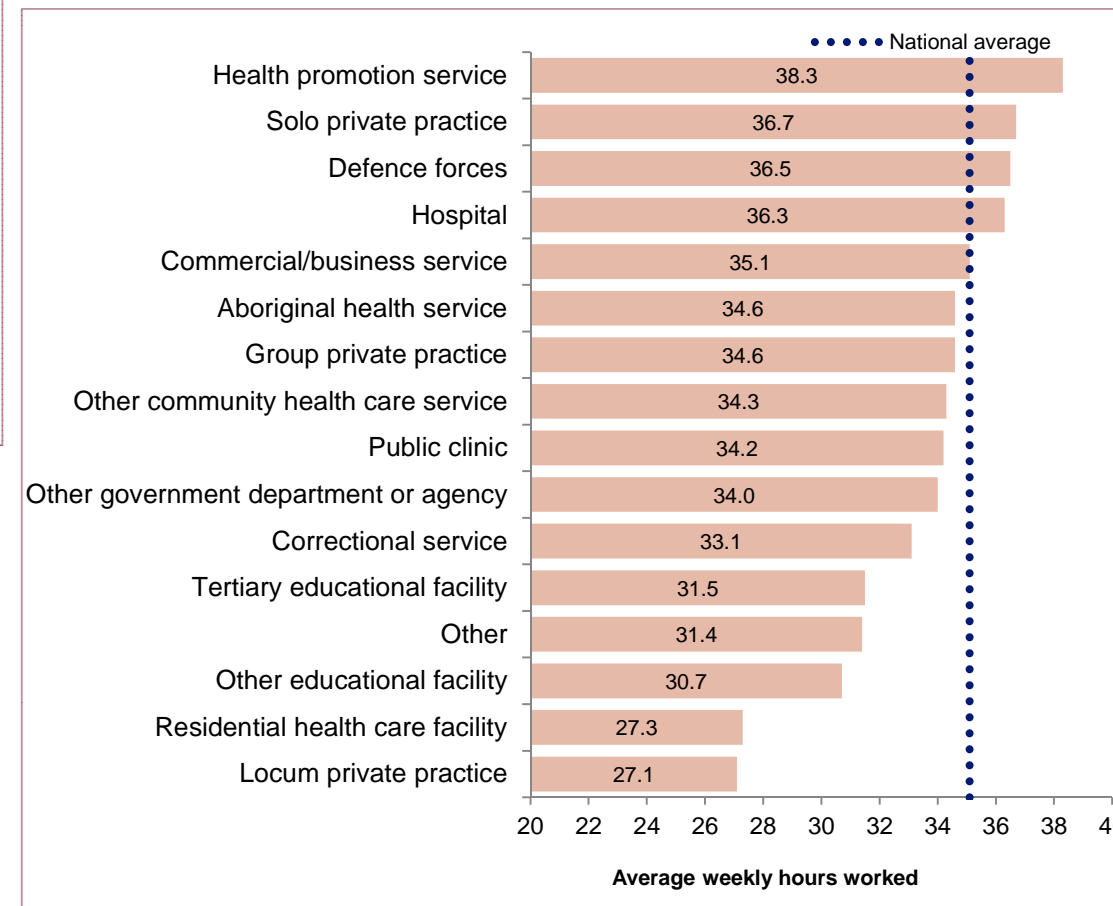
Early Career practitioners worked more total hours per week on average (35.7 hours) than more experienced practitioners (35 hours), and also worked more clinical hours per week (33.9 hours) than more experienced practitioners (31.1 hours).

At 16% of the overall workforce, Early Career practitioners comprised 31% of the dental practitioner workforce in Aboriginal Health Services, and 20% of dental practitioners in Hospitals.

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



Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Job Setting



SETTING AND SECTOR

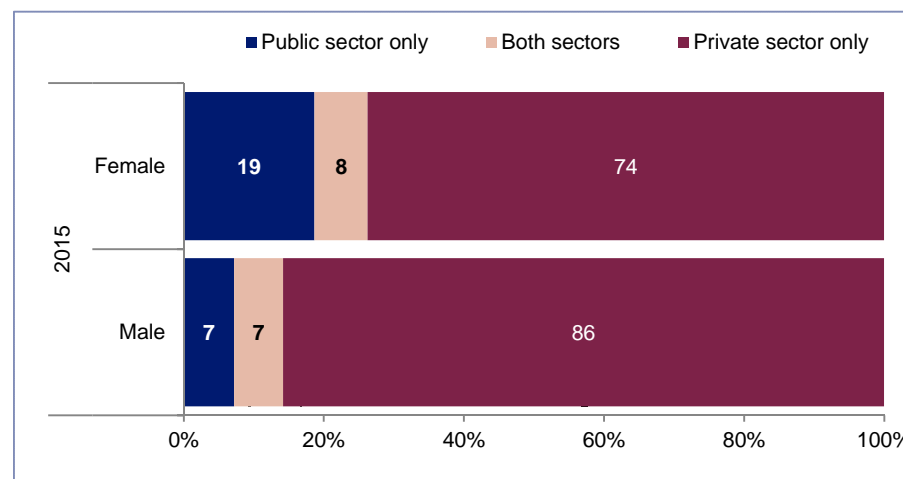
49% of employed dental practitioners worked in a Group private practice setting, and 30% worked in Solo private practice.

10% of practitioners worked in a Public Clinic setting, and 5% worked in a Hospital. The remaining 6% of practitioners worked in a range of public and private sector settings.

In 2015, 20% of clinician dental practitioners worked some hours in the public sector.

Female clinicians were more likely to work in the public sector, with 26% working some clinical hours in the public sector, compared to 14% of male clinicians.

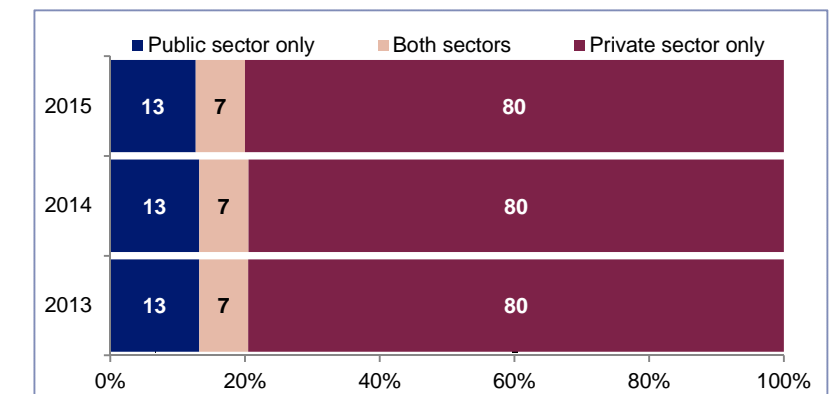
Clinicians: Male and Female (%) by Sector



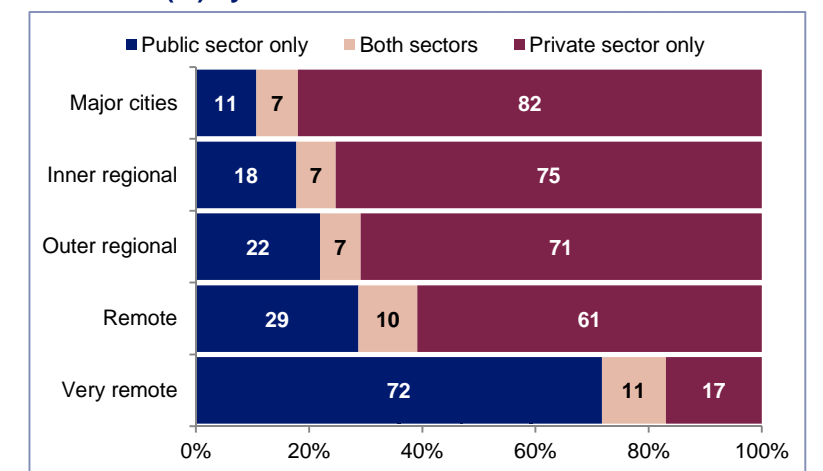
Since 2013, the proportion of clinicians working some hours in the public sector remained relatively unchanged in Major Cities and regional areas.

The proportion of clinicians working some public sector hours remained at 39% in Remote areas, and increased from 73% to 83% in Very Remote areas since 2013.

Clinicians (%) by Sector and Year



Clinicians (%) by Sector and Remoteness Areas



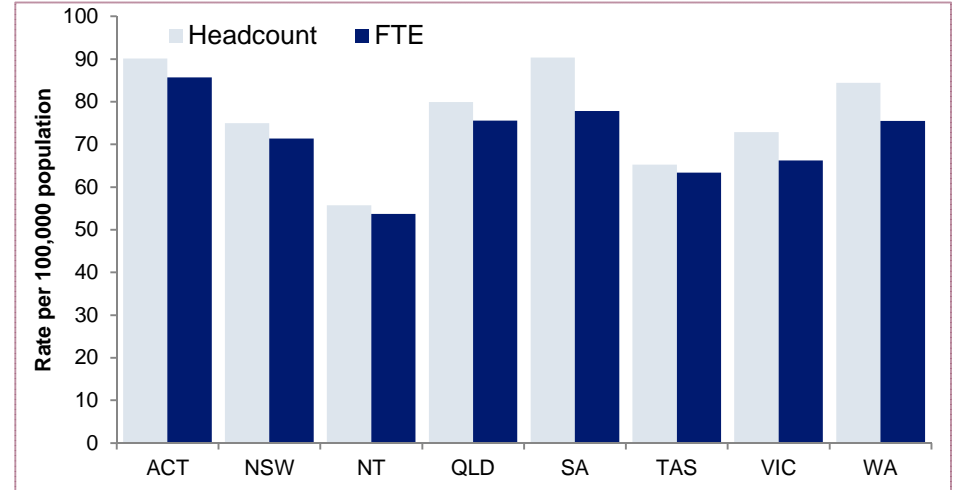
The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) DENTAL PRACTITIONERS 2015

LOCATION

Numbers of full-time equivalent (FTE) clinicians per 100,000 population decreased with remoteness, from 79 FTE clinicians in Major Cities to 27 FTE in Very Remote locations.

Since 2013, the number of FTE clinicians per 100,000 population increased by 2 FTE in Major Cities, 3 FTE in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas, 4 FTE in Remote areas and increased by 8 FTE in Very Remote areas.

Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by State / Territory

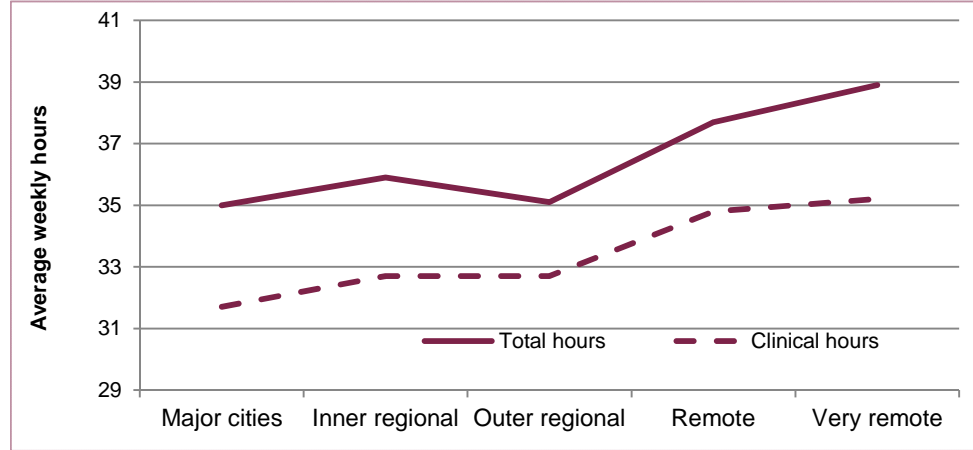


Average total hours for clinicians were highest in Tasmania (36.9) and lowest in SA at 32.7 hours per week.

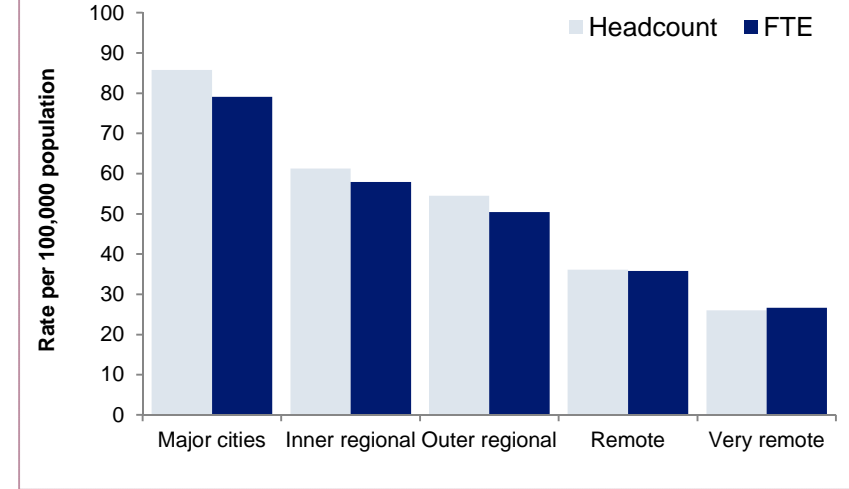
Clinicians' average total hours generally increased with remoteness, from 35 hours per week in Major Cities to 38.9 hours in Very Remote areas.

Clinicians' average clinical hours relative to total hours followed a similar pattern between Major Cities and Remote areas. Clinicians in Major Cities worked 35 total hours per week on average, and 31.7 clinical hours.

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 86 FTE clinicians per 100,000 population in ACT.

Since 2013, FTE numbers have increased across all states and territories with the largest increase of 6 FTE in Tasmania.

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



Female clinicians in the 45-54 age group were more likely than their male counterparts to work outside Major Cities. In 2015, there were 87 male clinicians and 82 female clinicians working in Remote and Very Remote locations around Australia.

33% of Early Career clinicians with Australian or New Zealand qualifications worked in Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote or Very Remote areas. Experienced clinicians with Australian or NZ qualifications were the group most inclined to work in Major Cities (81%).

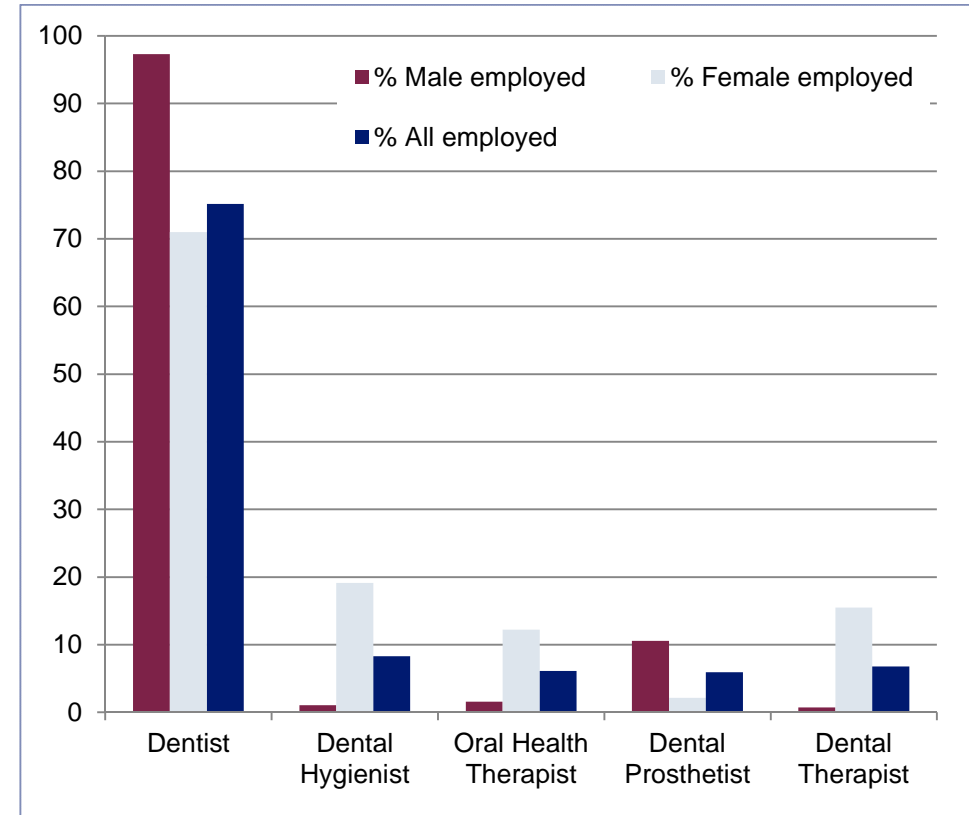
DIVISIONS

Dental practitioners may be registered in multiple divisions.

97% of male practitioners and 71% of female practitioners in the workforce were registered in the 'Dentist' division.

Smaller proportions of male and female practitioners were registered in other divisions, with 11% of male practitioners registered in the Dental Prosthetist division, and 19% of female practitioners registered in the Dental Hygienist division.

Employed practitioners: Male and Female (%) by Division



Clinicians: Remoteness Area by Career Status

