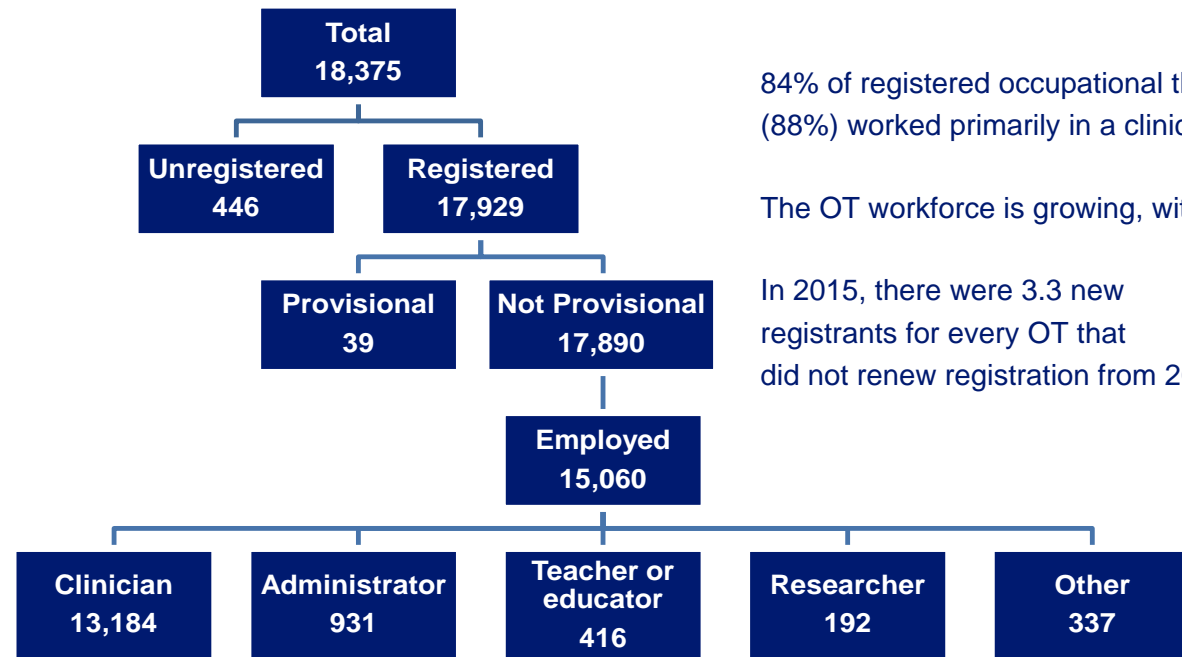


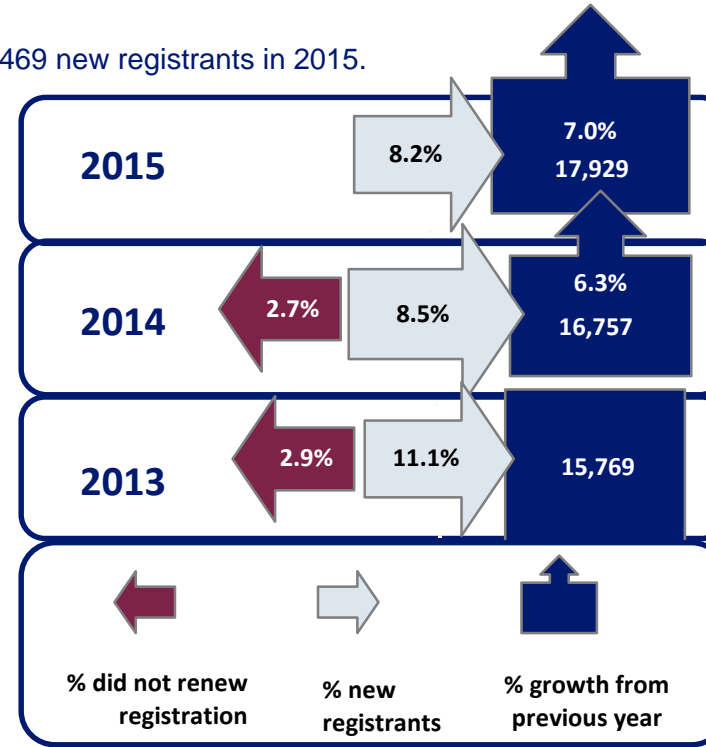
The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY 2015



84% of registered occupational therapists (OTs) were employed, and the majority of employed OTs (88%) worked primarily in a clinician role.

The OT workforce is growing, with 1,469 new registrants in 2015.

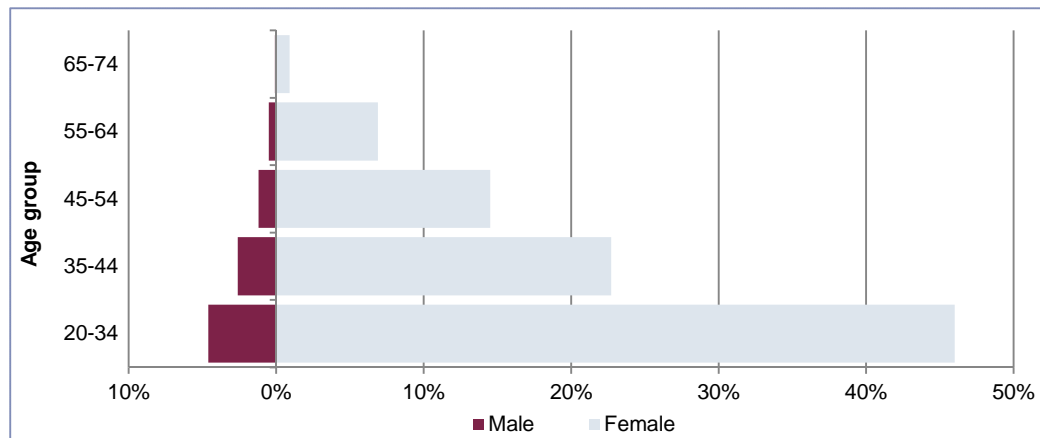
In 2015, there were 3.3 new registrants for every OT that did not renew registration from 2014.



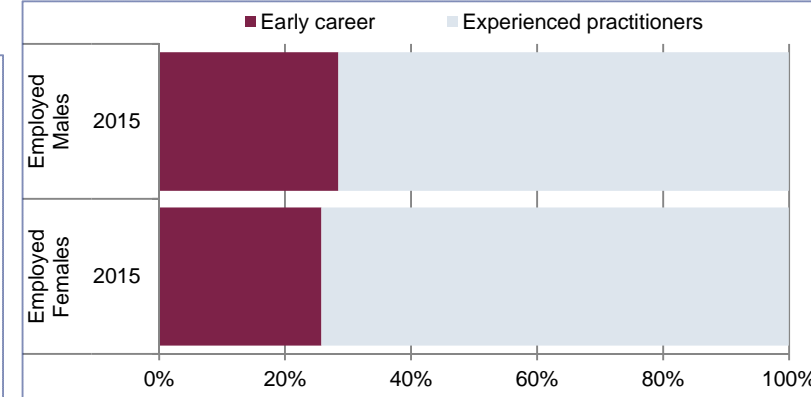
There were 3 more provisional registrants in 2015 than the previous year.
76% of the OT workforce was aged 44 years or younger.
Female practitioners outnumbered male practitioners in all age groups, and comprised 91% of the 20-34 years age group.

The proportion of male practitioners has remained unchanged since 2013.

Employed practitioners: Gender (%) by Age Group



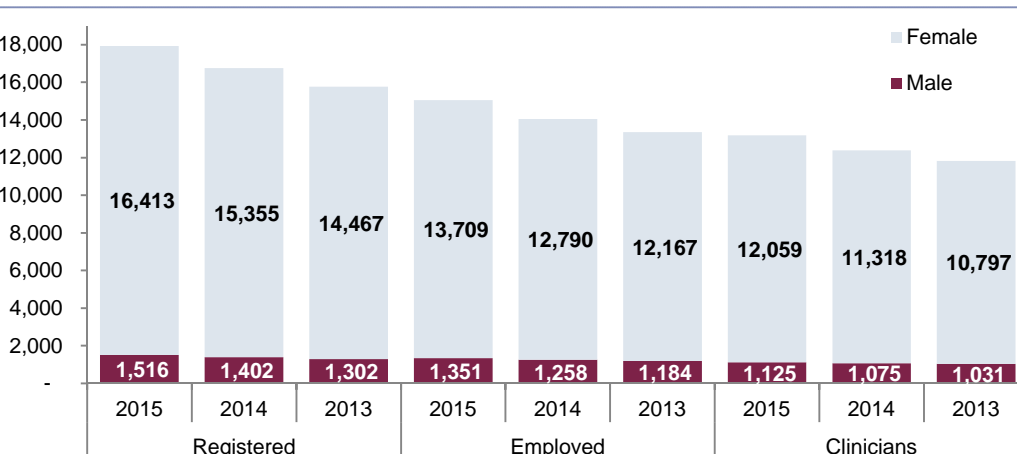
Employed Male and Female practitioners: Early Career (%) by Year



Administrators worked the longest hours (34.2) while Teachers and educators worked the shortest total hours per week on average (32).

Clinicians spent 31 hours per week on clinical duties, while non-clinicians worked 16.3 hours per week on average on non-clinical duties.

Registered practitioners: Gender by Workforce Status



82% of Early Career OTs (registered 3 years or less) were aged 20-34 years.

In 2015, there were 840 Early Career OTs over 34 years of age.

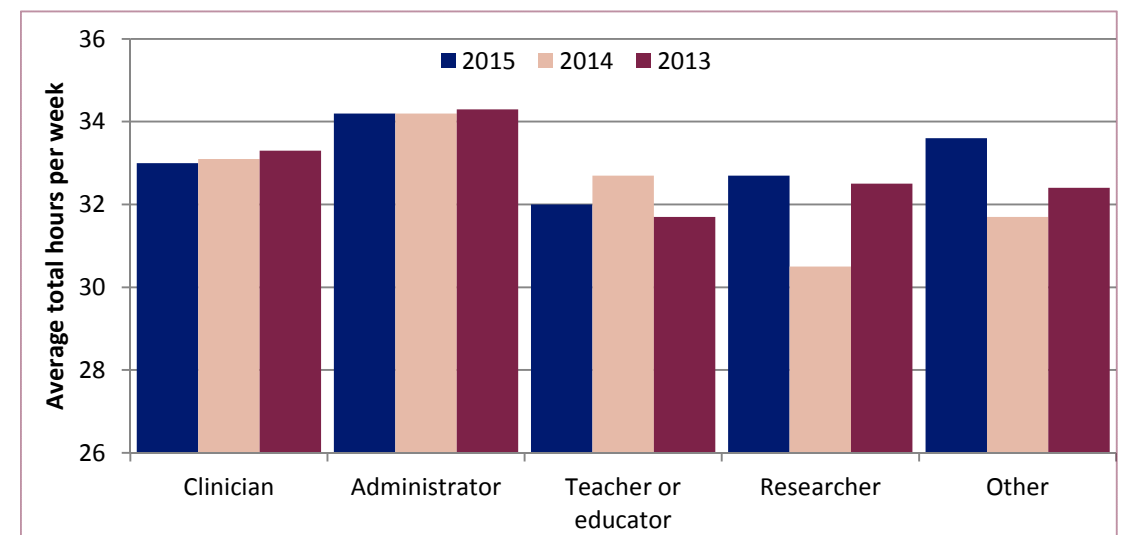
85% of registered Early Career practitioners and 84% of Experienced practitioners were employed in the OT workforce.

Early Career OTs comprised 26% of female practitioners and 29% of male practitioners in the workforce.

HOURS WORKED

On average, OTs worked 33.1 total hours per week, and 30.3 clinical hours.

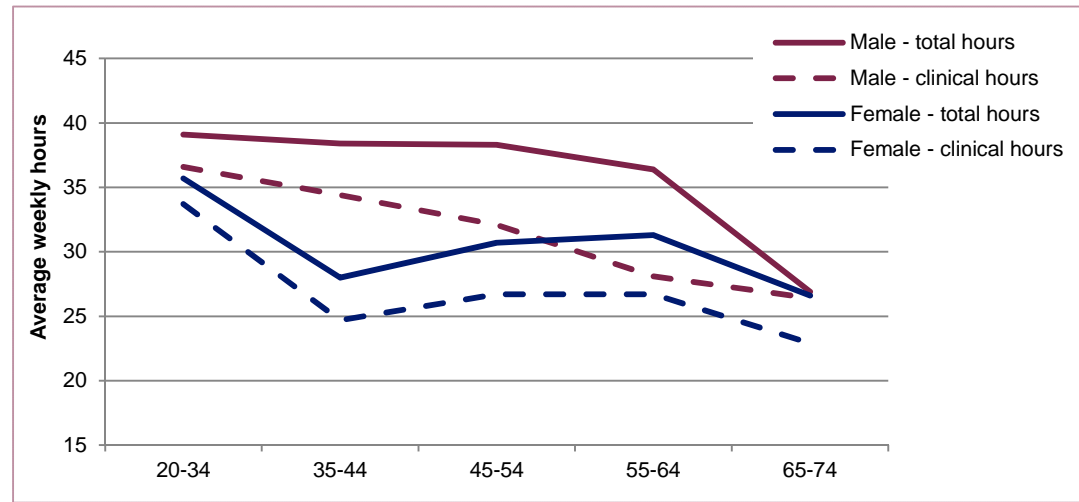
Employed practitioners: Average weekly hours by Job Role and Year



- 37 Average age
- 33.1 Average weekly hours
- 91 % female
- 81 % born in Australia
- 0.4 % Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
- 88 % with Australian/NZ qualifications
- 26 % Registered 3 years or less (Early Career)
- 76 % in major cities

The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY 2015

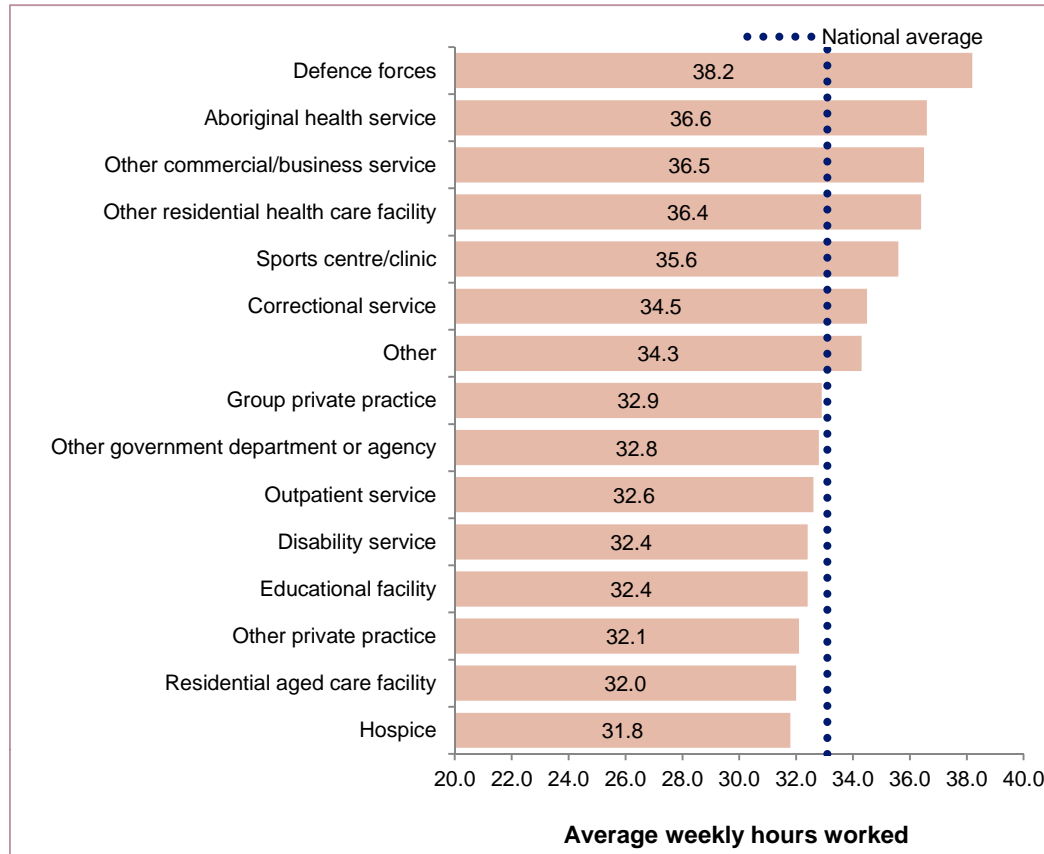
Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Age Group and Gender



Male OTs worked 38.6 total hours per week on average, while female OTs worked 32.6 average total hours.

Early Career practitioners worked more total hours per week on average (35.5 hours) than more experienced practitioners (32.2 hours), and also worked more clinical hours per week (33.8 hours) than more experienced practitioners (29 hours).

Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Job Setting



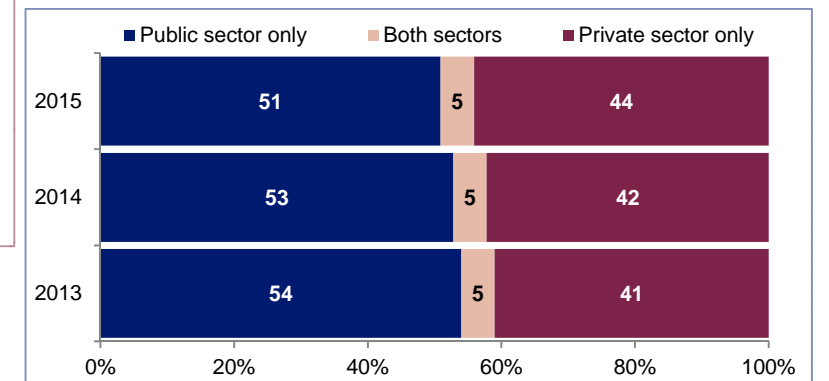
SETTING AND SECTOR

The OT workforce was broadly distributed across a range of public and private sector job settings, with 9% in Group private practice, 8% in Outpatient services, 7.5% in Solo private practice and 7% working in a Disability service setting.

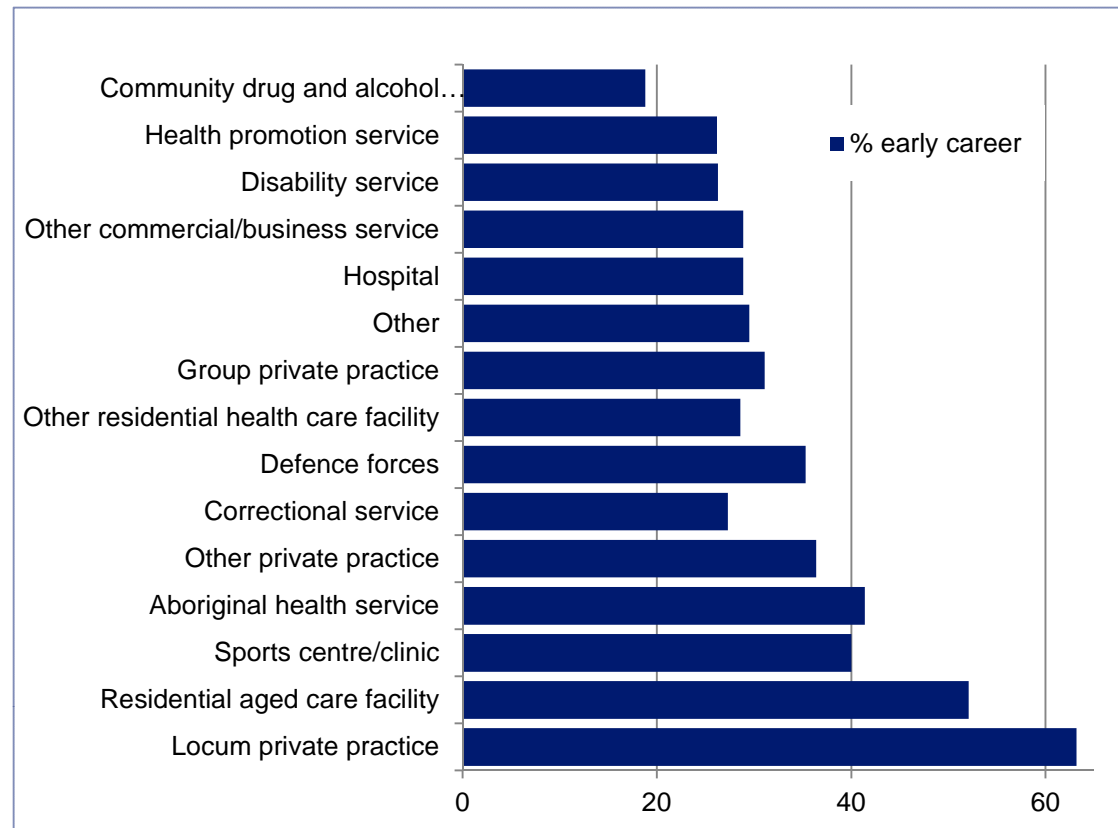
56% of clinician OTs worked some hours in the public sector, a decline from 59% in 2013.

Female clinicians were more likely to work in the public sector, with 57% working some clinical hours in the public sector, compared to 48% of male clinicians.

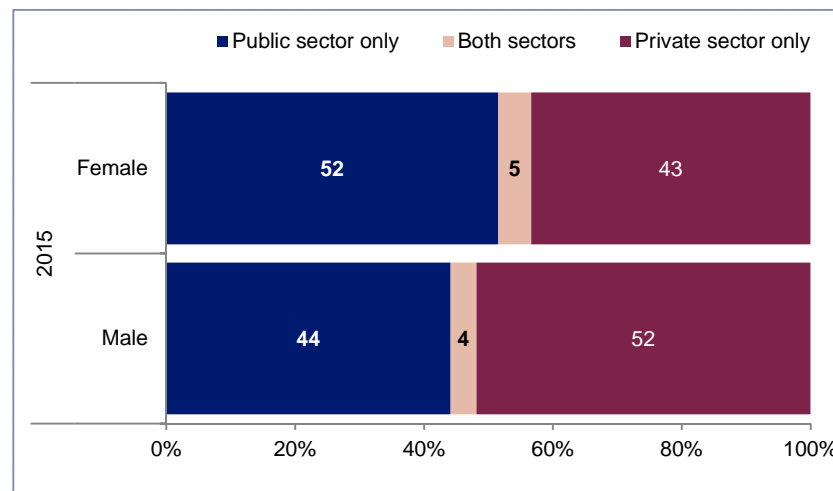
Clinicians (%) by Sector and Year



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



Clinicians: Male and Female (%) by Sector



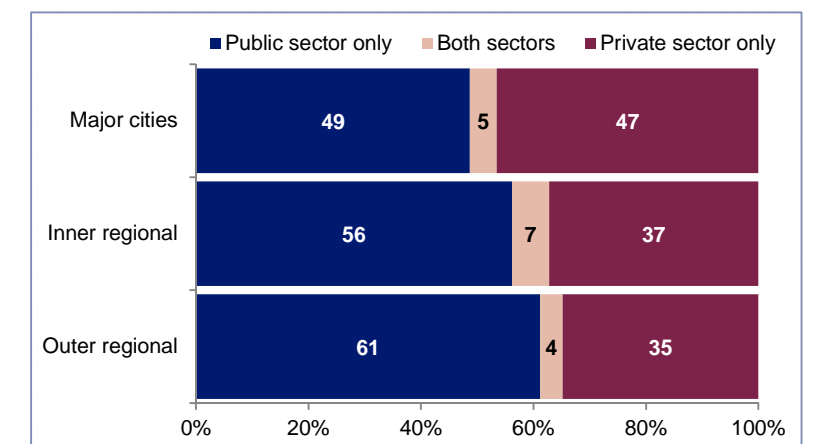
At 26% of the overall workforce, Early Career practitioners comprised an overall 53% of OTs working in residential aged care facilities, and 18% of OTs in Outpatient services.

Whilst the percentages of Early Career practitioners are higher in some other Job Settings, the headcount is comparatively low.

The majority (76%) of clinician OTs worked in Major Cities, and a further 22.5% worked in Inner Regional or Outer Regional locations.

The proportion of clinicians working some hours in the public sector increased with remoteness, to 65% in Outer Regional areas.

Clinicians (%) by Sector and Remoteness Areas



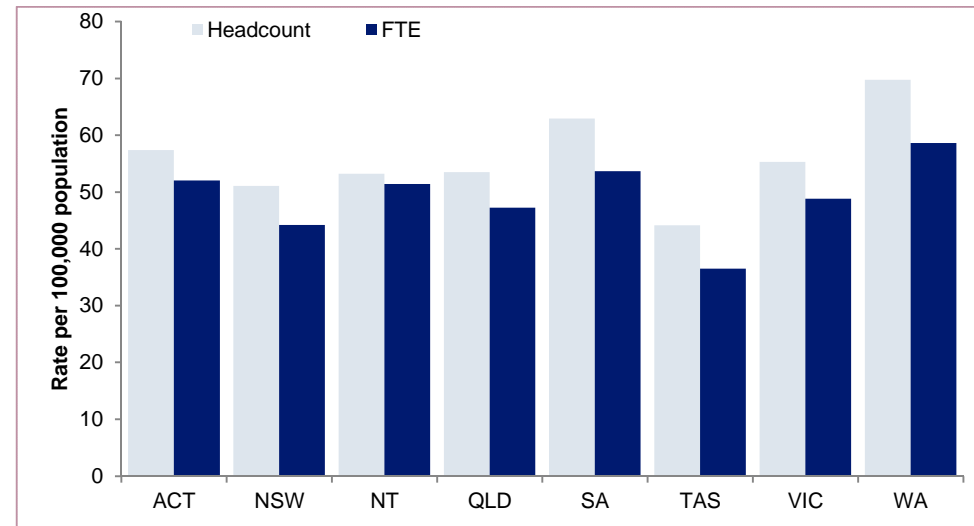
The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY 2015

LOCATION

Numbers of full-time equivalent (FTE) clinicians per 100,000 population decreased with remoteness, from 52 FTE clinicians in Major Cities to 23 FTE in Very Remote locations.

Since 2013, the numbers of FTE clinicians per 100,000 population increased in Outer Regional areas from 34 to 39 FTE, and increased in Very Remote areas by 5 FTE.

Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by Remoteness Area

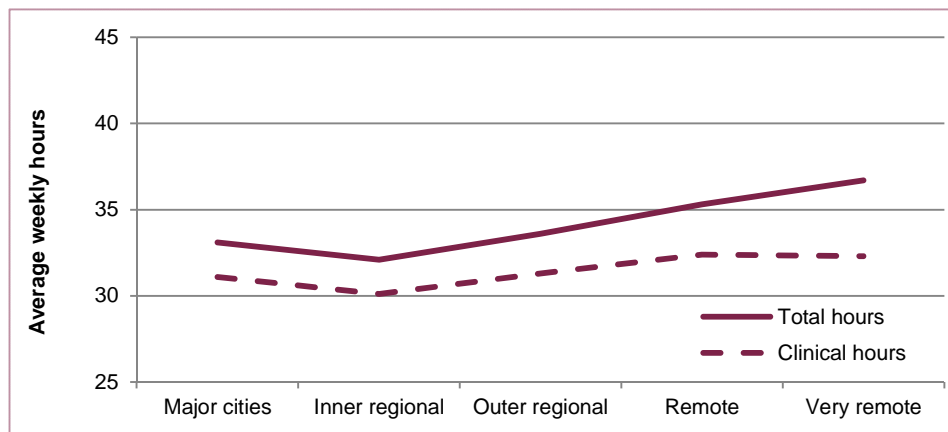


Average total hours for clinicians were highest in NT (36.7 hours per week) and in ACT (34.5 hours) and lowest in WA at 32 hours.

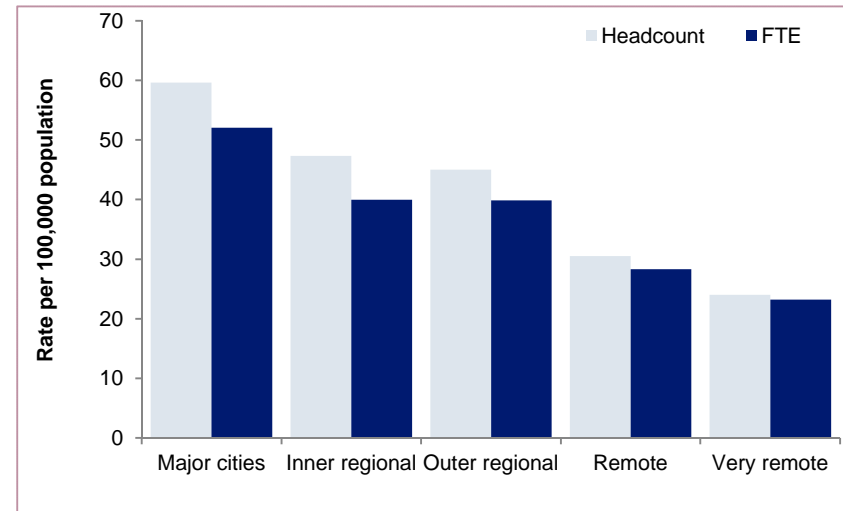
Clinicians' average total hours generally increased with remoteness, from an average of 33.1 hours per week in Major Cities, to 36.7 hours per week in Very Remote areas.

Clinicians' average clinical hours also tended to increase with remoteness, from 31.1 clinical hours per week in Major Cities, to 32.3 clinical hours in Very Remote areas.

Clinicians: Average Weekly Hours by Remoteness Area



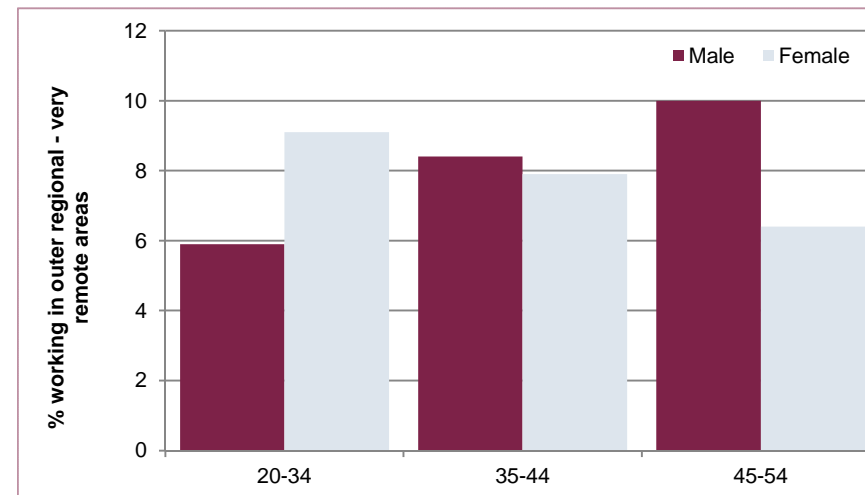
Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by State / Territory



The distribution of the workforce across states and territories shows a peak of 59 FTE clinicians per 100,000 population in WA.

Since 2013, FTE numbers increased by 11 in the NT, by 9 in ACT and 5 in SA. FTE increased by 4 in both Qld and NSW, by 3 in Tasmania and WA, and increased by 2 in Victoria.

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



Female clinicians in the 20-34 age group were more likely than their male counterparts to work in Outer Regional and remote areas. In 2015, there were 136 female clinicians and 11 male clinicians working in Remote and Very Remote locations around Australia.

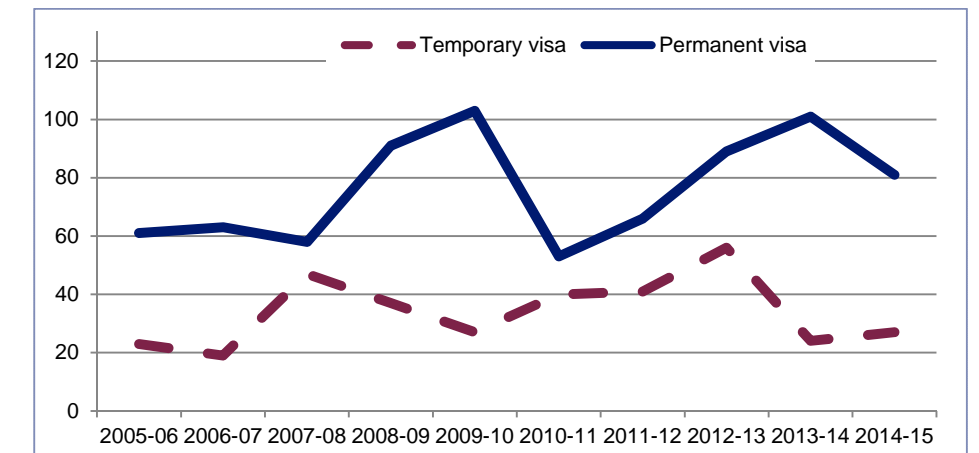
Overseas-qualified clinicians were less likely to work outside Major Cities than OTs with Australian or New Zealand qualifications. 24% of Early Career OTs with domestic qualifications, and 23% of Experienced domestic-qualified practitioners, worked in Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas.

WORKFORCE TRENDS

From 2005 to 2015, an average of 34.1 temporary visas and 76.6 permanent visas were granted to OTs each year.

Temporary and Permanent Visas issued, 2005-2015

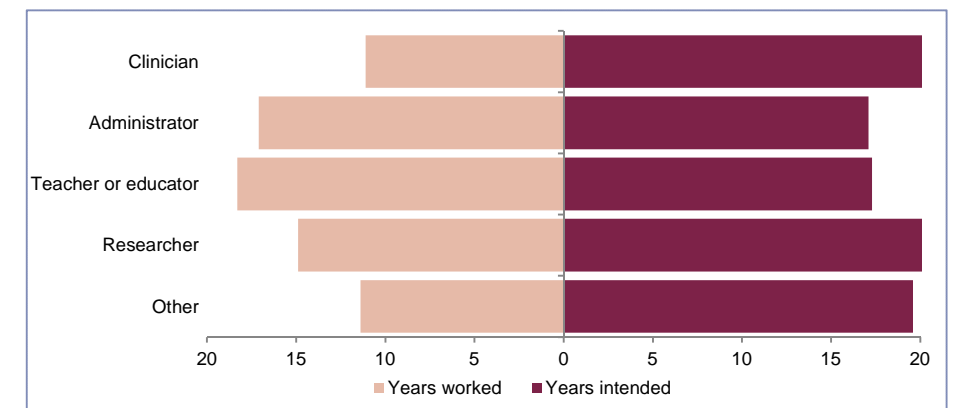
Source: DIBP Administrative data, 2015



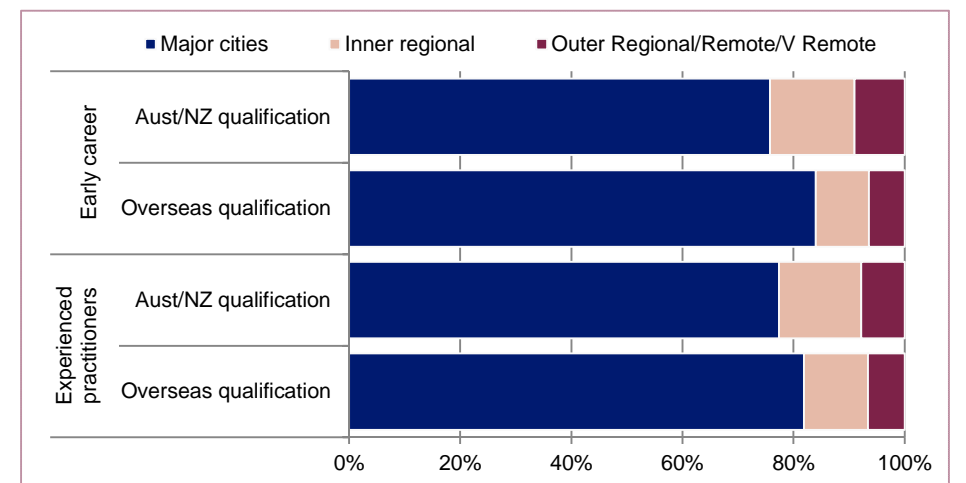
Overall, OTs reported an intended career length of 32.8 years. Clinicians reported the shortest work histories (11.1 years) and the shortest intended careers (32.5 years) after practitioners in the 'Other' category (31 years).

Researchers had the longest intended careers, at 35.9 years.

Employed practitioners: Career Length by Job Role



Clinicians: Remoteness Area by Career Status



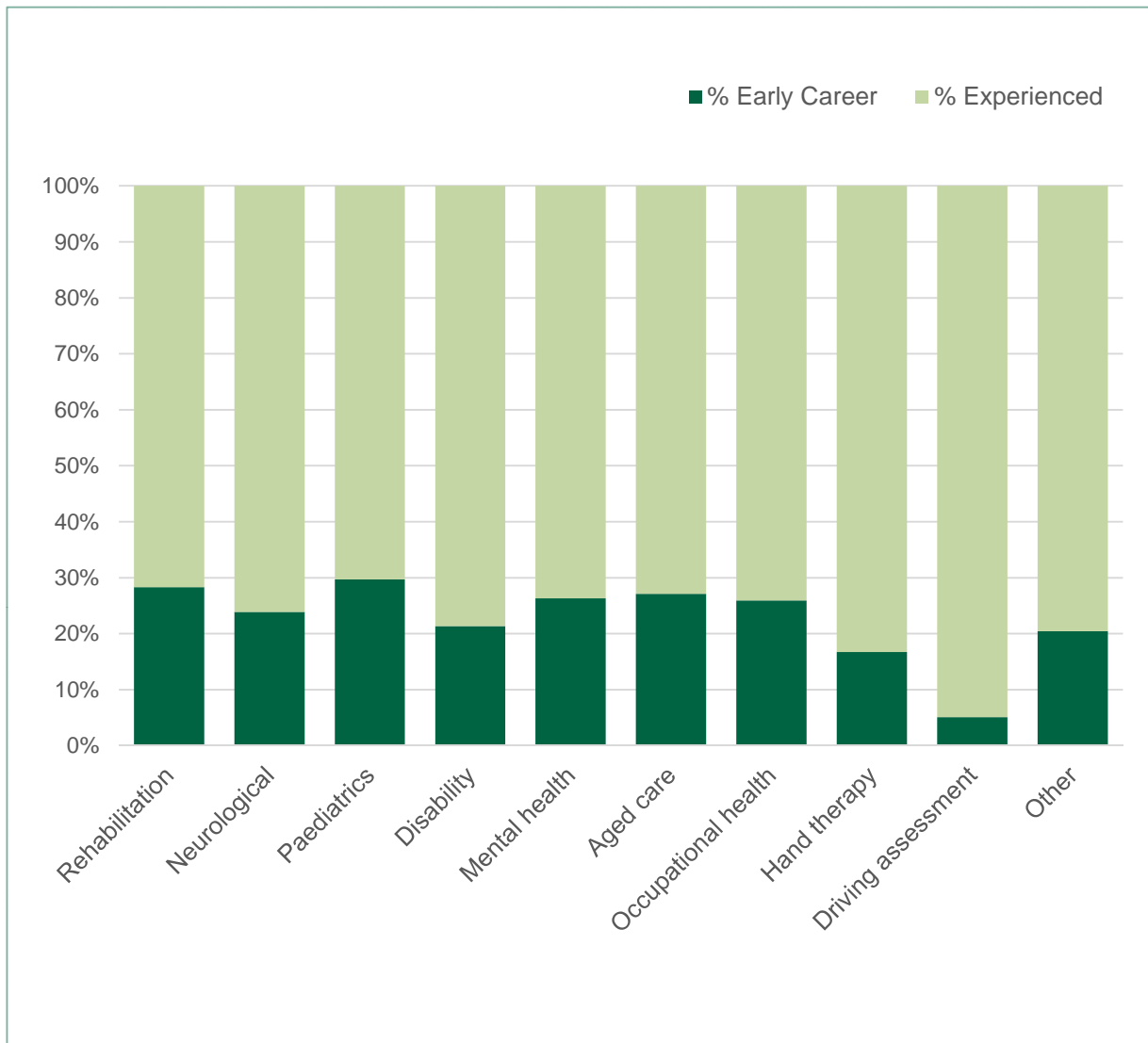
The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY 2015

PRIMARY SCOPE OF PRACTICE

21% of OTs reported Rehabilitation as the primary scope of practice in their main job, and 18% reported Paediatrics as their primary scope of practice.

At 26% of the overall workforce, Early Career practitioners comprised 30% of practitioners in the Paediatrics scope of practice, and 28% of practitioners in Rehabilitation. Early Career practitioners were less prevalent in the Disability scope of practice (21%) and in the 'Other' scope of practice category (20%).

Employed practitioners: Early Career and Experienced (%) by Primary Scope of Practice



Employed practitioners (%) in Primary Scope of Practice

