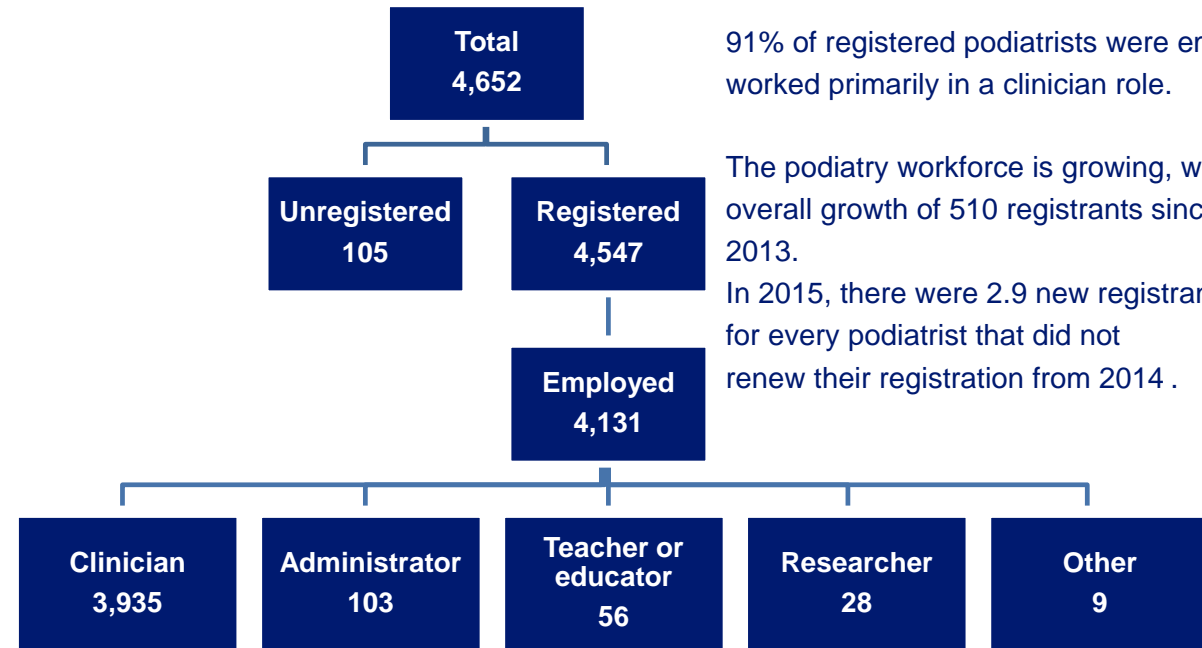


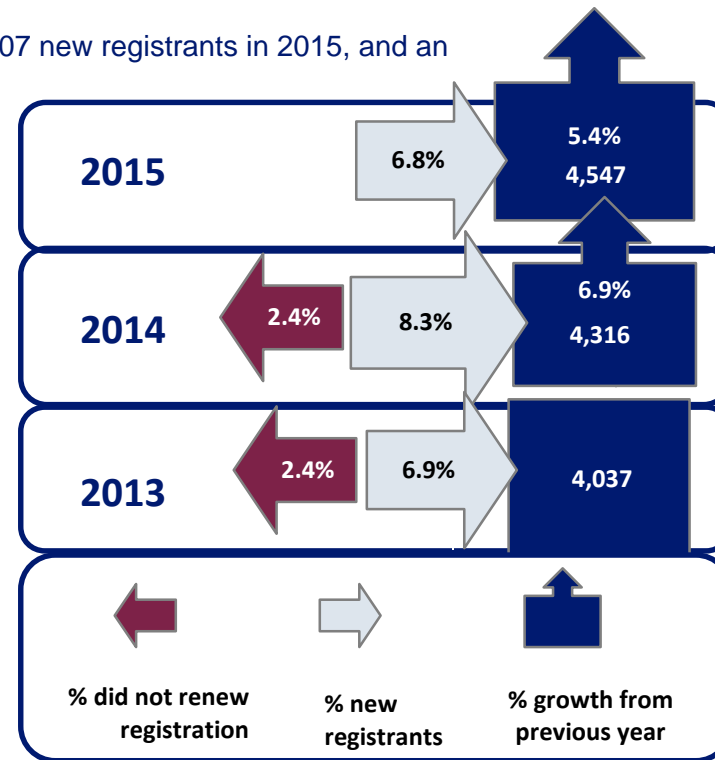
The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) PODIATRY 2015



91% of registered podiatrists were employed, and the majority of employed podiatrists (95%) worked primarily in a clinician role.

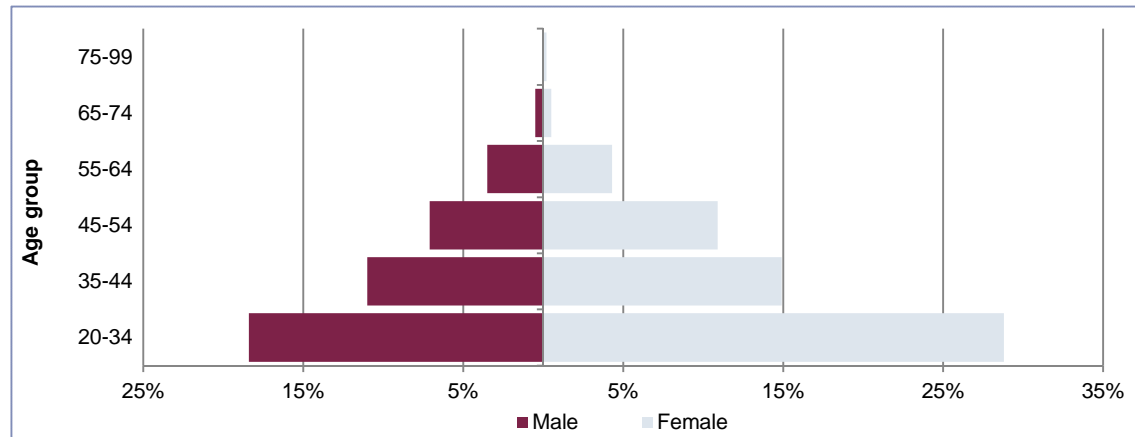
The podiatry workforce is growing, with 307 new registrants in 2015, and an overall growth of 510 registrants since 2013.

In 2015, there were 2.9 new registrants for every podiatrist that did not renew their registration from 2014.

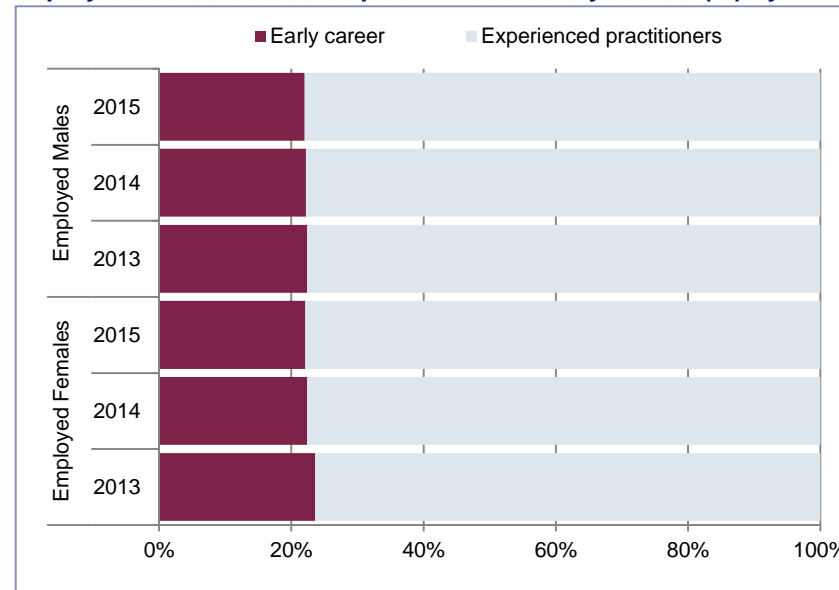


68 podiatrists (1.5%) held a scheduled medicines endorsement, and 28 podiatrists (0.6%) held a 'Podiatric Surgeon' specialty. 10% of employed podiatrists (429) reported working in an Advanced Scope of Practice role. Female practitioners outnumbered male practitioners in all age groups, and comprised 63% of the 20-34 years age group. The proportion of male podiatrists in the workforce has remained at 40% since 2013.

Employed practitioners: Gender (%) by Age Group



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



- 38 Average age
- 36.1 Average weekly hours
- 60 % female
- 75 % born in Australia
- 0.7 % Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
- 86 % with Australian/NZ qualifications
- 22 % Registered 3 years or less (Early Career)
- 77 % in major cities

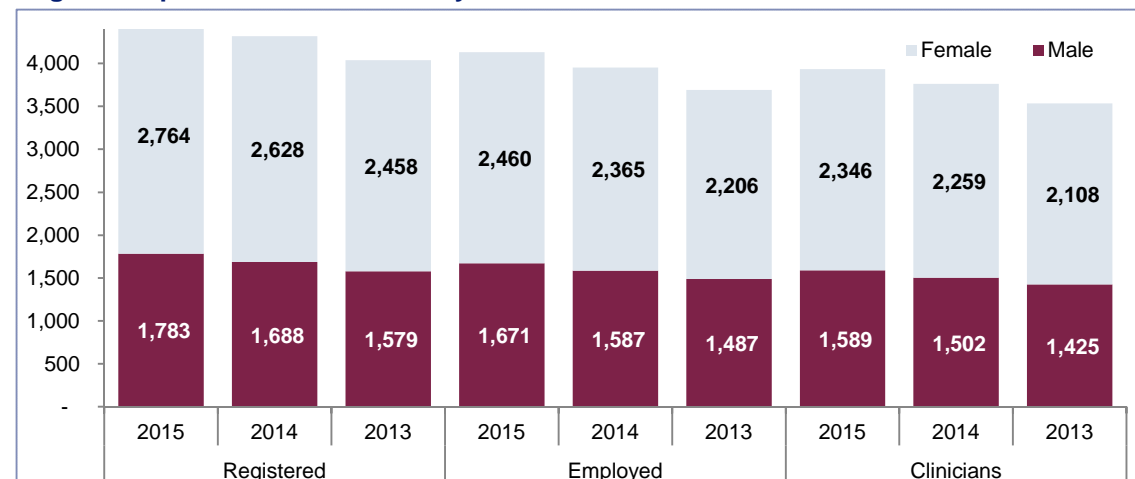
86% of Early Career podiatrists (registered 3 years or less) were aged 20-34 years.

In 2015, there were 140 Early Career podiatrists over 34 years of age.

93% of Early Career practitioners and 91% of Experienced practitioners were employed in the podiatry workforce.

Early Career practitioners comprised 22% of female podiatrists, and comprised 22% of male podiatrists also.

Registered practitioners: Gender by Workforce Status



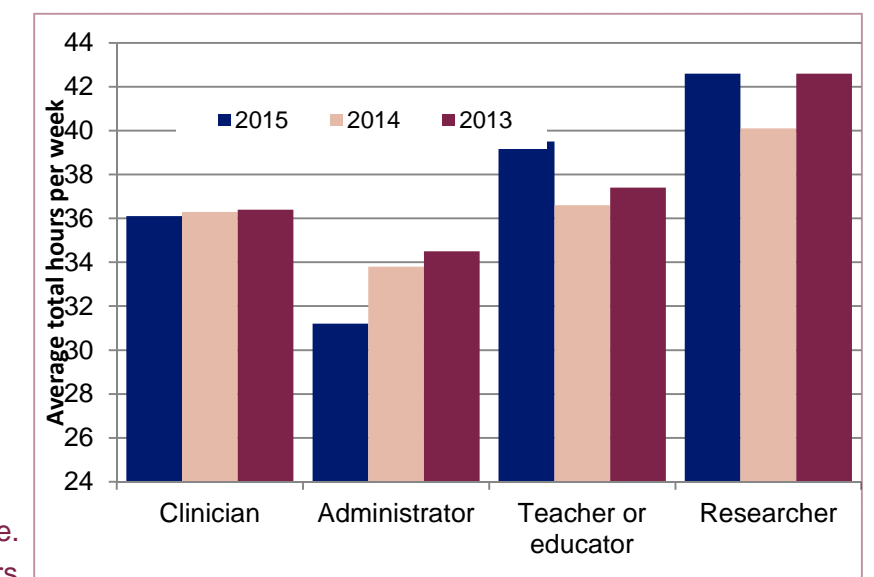
HOURS WORKED

In 2015, clinician podiatrists worked 36.1 hours per week on average. Since 2013 this has been a small 0.3 decrease in average total hours worked per week.

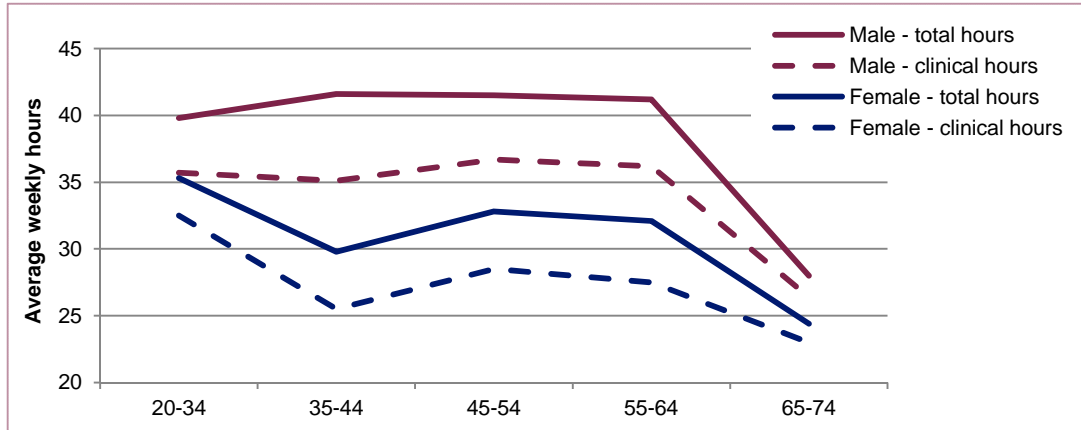
Researchers worked the longest hours on average (42.6) while Administrators worked the shortest (31.2).

Clinician podiatrists spent an average of 32.6 hours per week performing clinical duties, while non-clinicians spent 14.1 hours per week on clinical work.

Employed practitioners: Average weekly hours by Job Role and Year



Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Age Group and Gender



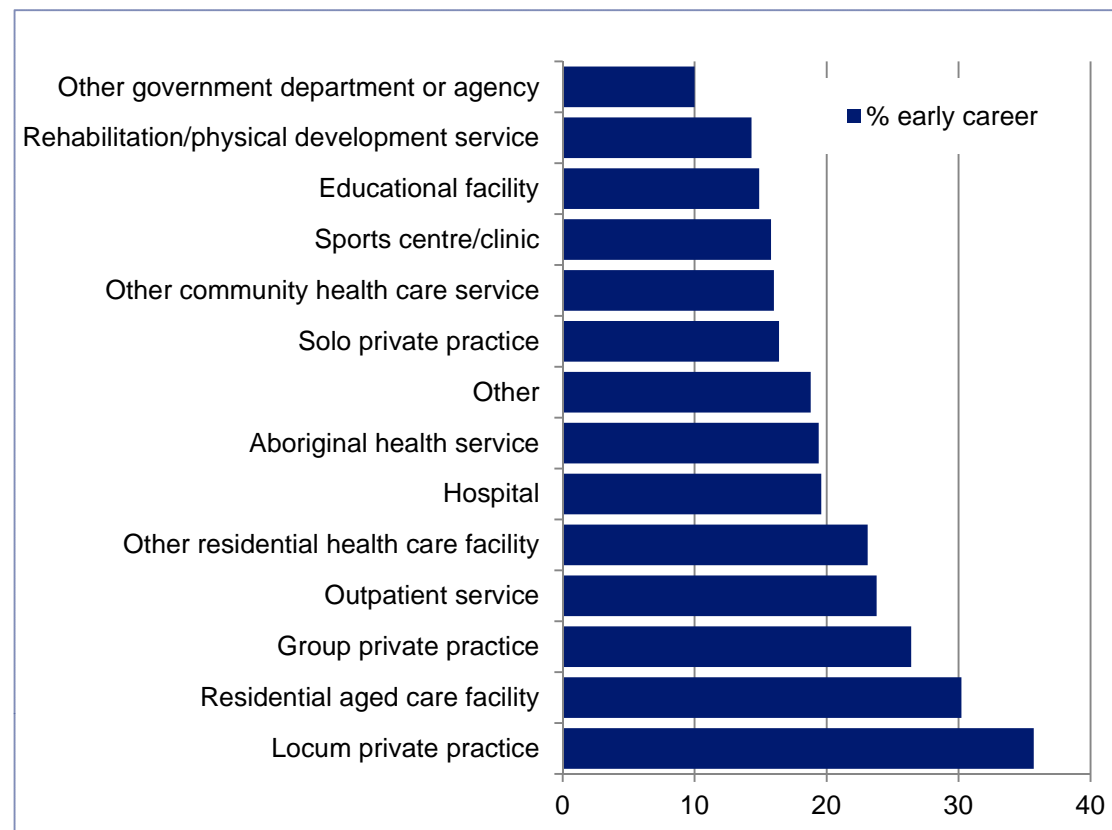
Male podiatrists worked 40.6 total hours per week on average, while female clinicians worked 33.1 total hours.

Male podiatrists in the 20-34 years age group worked the most clinical hours, at 37.1 hours per week on average. Among female podiatrists, the most clinical hours were also worked by the 20-34 years group, at 32.5 hours per week.

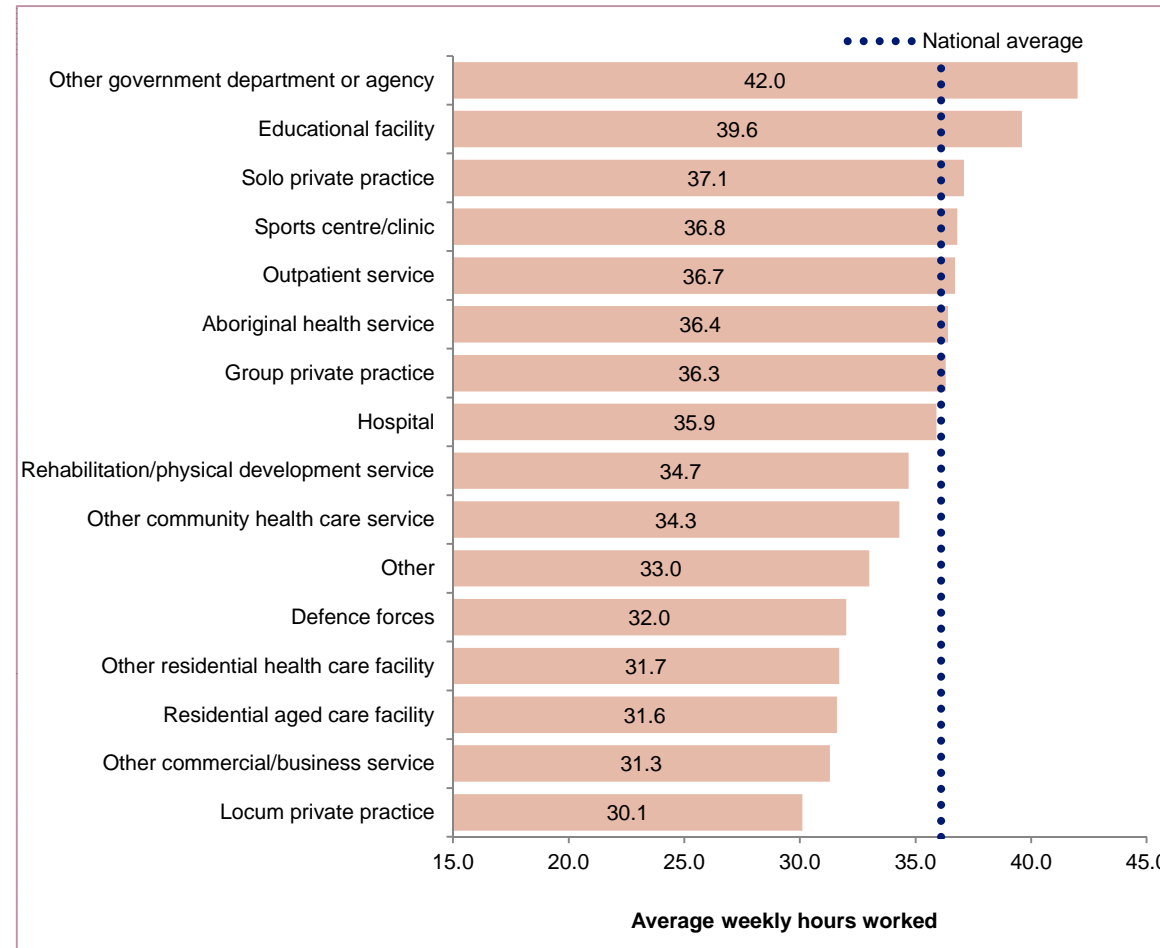
Early Career practitioners worked more total hours per week on average (36.6 hours) than more experienced practitioners (36 hours), and also worked more clinical hours per week (34 hours) than more experienced practitioners (31.4 hours).

At 22% of the overall workforce, Early Career podiatrists comprised 30% of the Residential aged care workforce and 16% of podiatrists in Solo private practice.

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



Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Job Setting



SETTING AND SECTOR

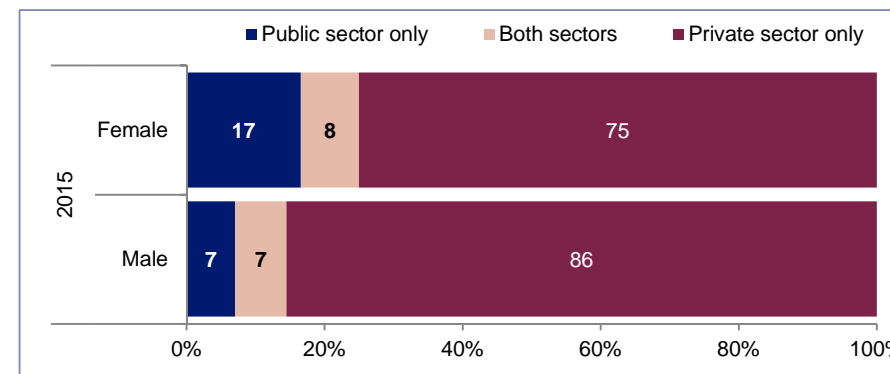
43.5% of employed podiatrists worked in Group private practice, and 29% worked in Solo private practice.

8% of podiatrists worked in an 'Other community health care' setting, 6% worked in an Outpatient service setting, and 5% in a Residential aged care facility.

In 2015, 21% of clinician podiatrists worked some hours in the public sector.

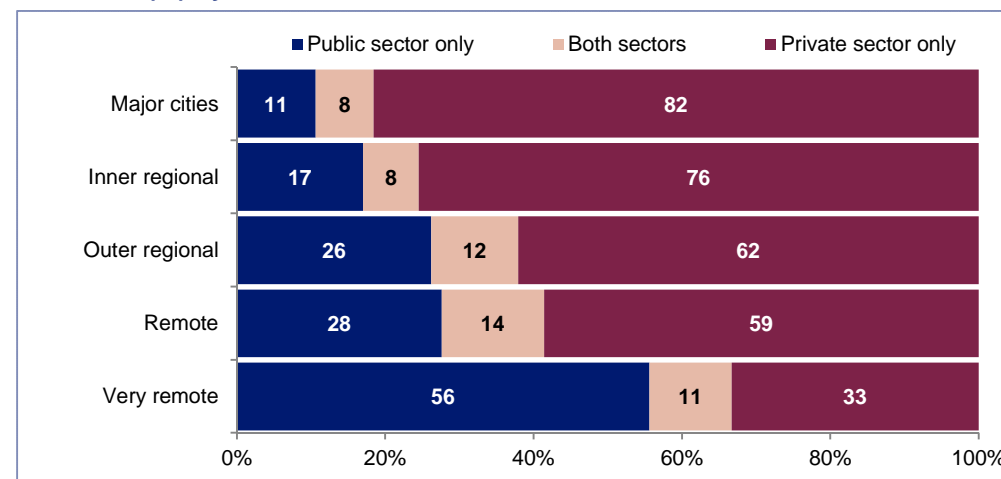
Female clinicians were more likely to work in the public sector, with 25% working some clinical hours in the public sector, compared to 14% of male clinicians.

Clinicians: Male and Female (%) by Sector

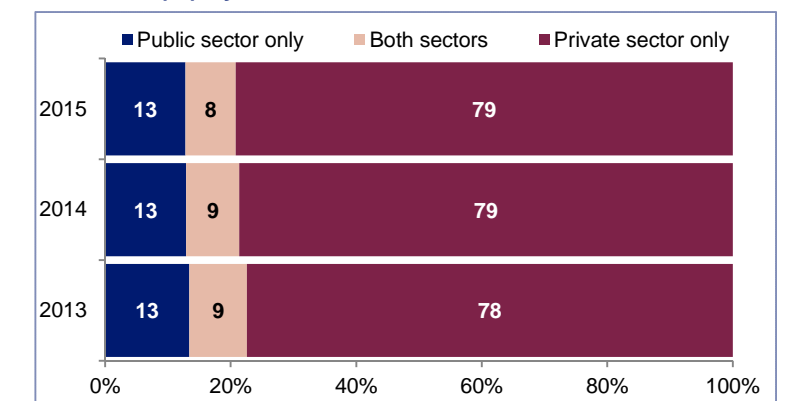


Since 2013, the proportion of clinicians working only in the private sector increased from 73% to 75% in Inner Regional areas, and decreased from 66% to 62% in Outer Regional areas.

Clinicians (%) by Sector and Remoteness Areas



Clinicians (%) by Sector and Year

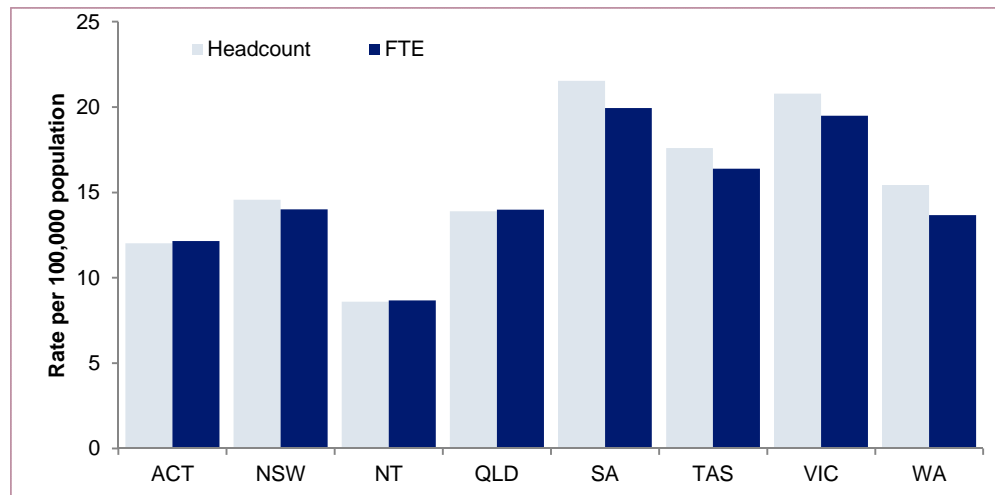


LOCATION

Numbers of full-time equivalent (FTE) clinicians per 100,000 population decreased with remoteness, from 17 FTE clinicians in Major Cities to 5 FTE in Very Remote locations.

Since 2013, the number of FTE clinicians per 100,000 population increased by 1 FTE in Major Cities and Inner Regional areas, increased by 3 in Remote areas, and FTE remained unchanged in Outer Regional and Very Remote areas.

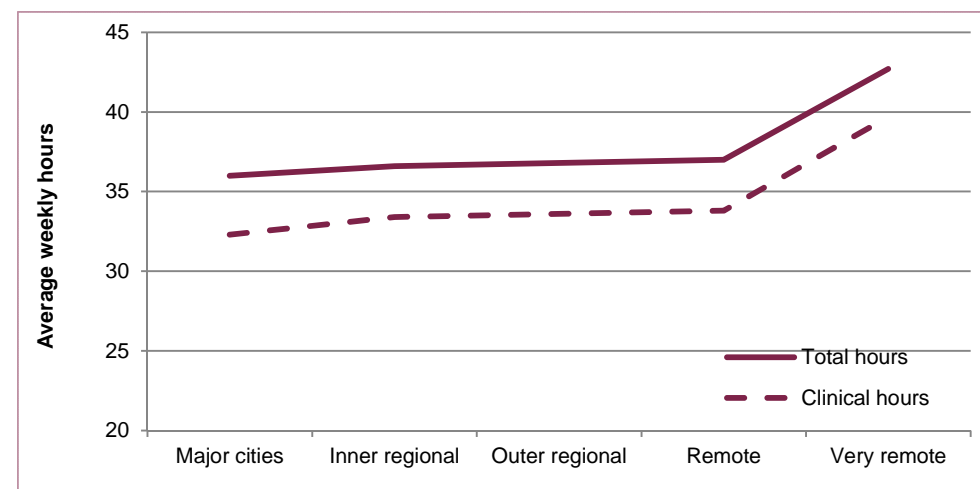
Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by State / Territory



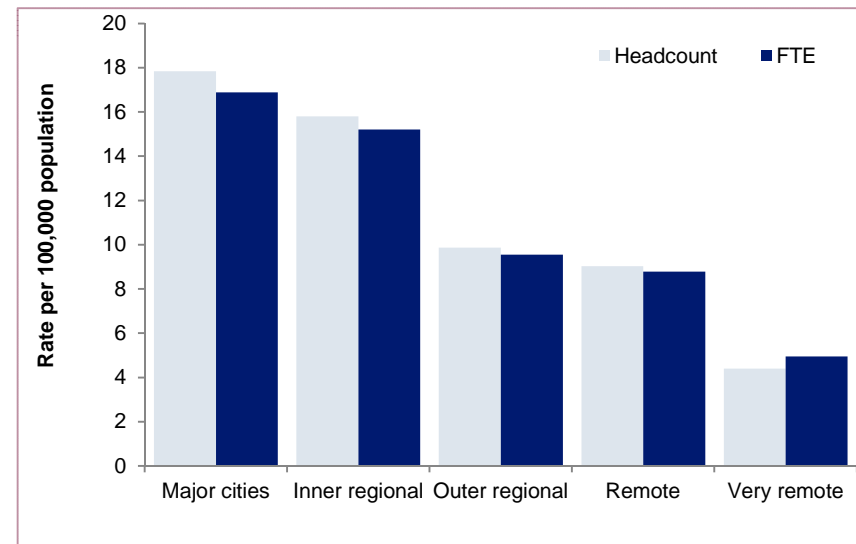
Average total hours for clinicians were highest in ACT and NT (38.4 hours per week) and lowest in WA at 33.7 total hours per week on average. Clinicians' average total hours increased from 36 hours in Major Cities to 44.7 hours in Very Remote areas.

Clinicians' average clinical hours followed a similar pattern between Major Cities and remote areas, with clinicians in Major Cities working the most non-clinical hours (3.7 hours per week) and clinicians in Very Remote areas working the fewest (3 hours).

Clinicians: Average Weekly Hours by Remoteness Area



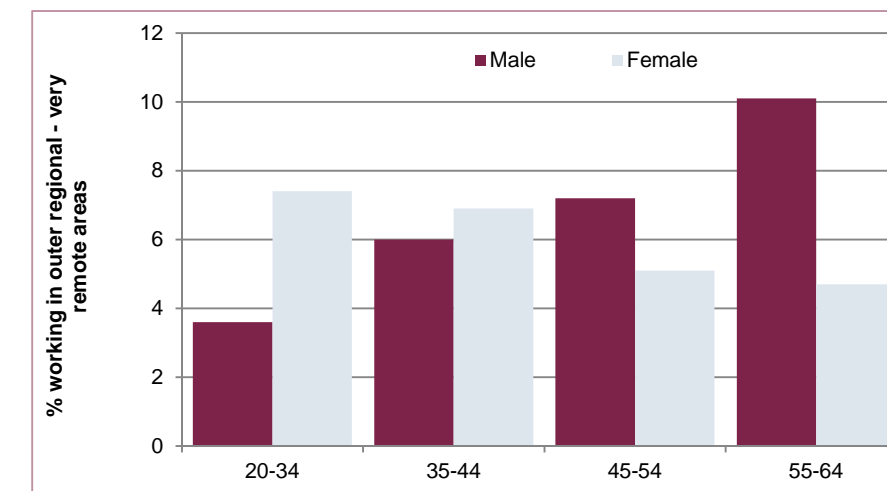
Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by Remoteness Area



The distribution of the workforce across states and territories shows a peak of 20 FTE clinicians per 100,000 population in SA and Victoria.

FTE numbers increased by 2 in NSW and NT since 2013, and increased by 1 in ACT, Qld, SA and Victoria. FTE numbers in Tasmania and WA remained unchanged from 2013.

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



Female clinicians up to 45 years of age were more likely than their male counterparts to work in Outer Regional and remote locations. In 2015, there were 26 female clinicians and 12 male clinicians working in Remote and Very Remote locations around Australia.

27.5% of Early Career practitioners with Australian or New Zealand qualifications worked in Outer Regional and remote locations, compared to 22% of Experienced practitioners with domestic qualifications.

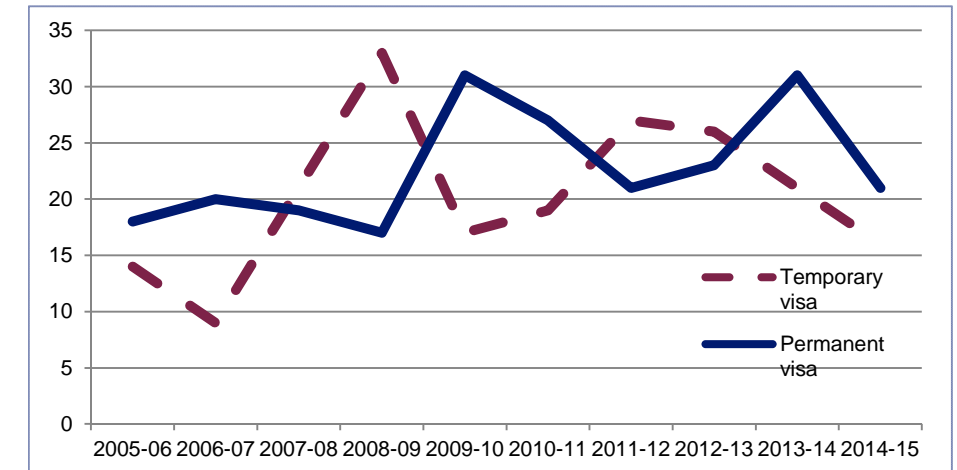
One-third of Experienced practitioners with overseas qualifications worked in Outer Regional or remote areas (33%).

WORKFORCE TRENDS

From 2005 to 2015, an average of 20.3 temporary visas and 22.8 permanent visas were granted to podiatrists each year.

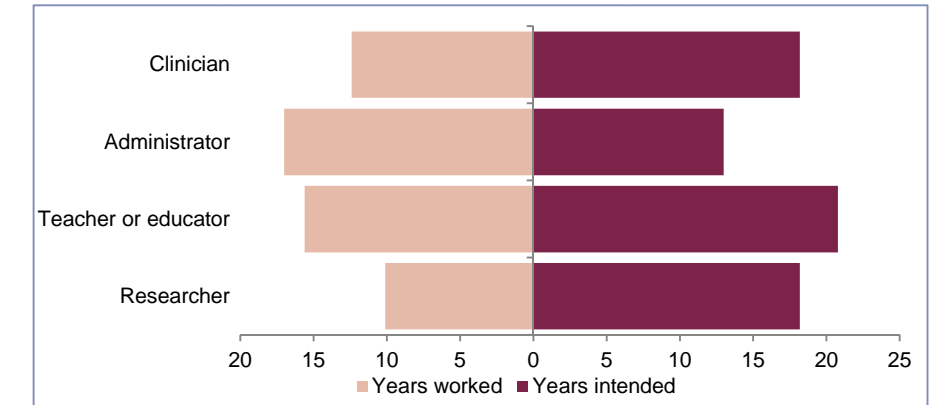
Temporary and Permanent Visas issued, 2005-2015

Source: DIBP Administrative data, 2015



Overall, podiatrists reported an intended career length of 30.6 years. Administrators had the longest work history (17 years) while Researchers had the shortest work histories (10.1 years) and the shortest intended careers (28.3 years).

Employed practitioners: Career Length by Job Role



Clinicians: Remoteness Area by Career Status

