

Dental labour force, Australia 2000





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Dental Labour Force, Australia 2000

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Abbreviations

AIHW Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

DSRU Dental Statistics and Research Unit ERP Estimated resident population

FTE Full-time equivalent

Abbreviations of places

ACT Australian Capital Territory

NSW New South Wales
NT Northern Territory
NZ New Zealand
Qld Queensland
SA South Australia
Tas Tasmania

Vic Victoria

WA Western Australia

Symbols

n.a. not available

.. not applicable

% percentage

zero or rounded to zero

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Editorial team

Several people have contributed to the editing of this publication. David Brennan and Lorna Lucas of DSRU, Glenice Taylor of the AIHW Labour Force and Rural Health Unit and proofreader Ms Jo Mason have all worked to improve the consistency, layout and readability of the text.

1 Background

This report presents national labour force statistics for registered dentists, dental therapists, dental hygienists and dental prosthetists. The data collected is part of a national data set agreed by the Australian Health Minister's Advisory Council to facilitate appropriate health planning and administration.

Dentists aim to improve the oral health of patients by providing a range of preventive, diagnostic and restorative dental services. In Australia, in terms of the numbers practising, dentists dominate the dental labour force. They are registered in all states and territories and work in both the private and public sector. When working in a wider oral health team, they are responsible for the supervision of dental hygienists and dental therapists.

A dental therapist undertakes the promotion of oral health and dental health education. Dental therapists perform a restricted range of clinical services predominantly on school age children. The school dental therapist is a member of a dental team and works under a dentist to provide appropriate dental care for patients. In 2000 dental therapists could only be employed in the public sector, with the exception of Western Australia, where the employment of dental therapists in private practice was allowed.

A dental hygienist educates the community in the principles of preventive dentistry and motivates individuals to take responsibility for their own oral health. Dental hygienists perform a restricted range of clinical services and work under the direction of a dentist, who is responsible for patient diagnosis and prescribes the treatment to be carried out by the hygienist.

A dental prosthetist is responsible for the construction and fitting of dentures and sporting mouthguards. Dental prosthetists maintain, repair and reline dentures either by direct consultation with a patient or by referral from a dentist. They work in the private and public sectors and can establish an independent practice.

The primary aim of this report is to describe the total numbers practising, the demographic characteristics, the geographic distribution, and the types and areas of practice of the dental labour force. The main features of each occupational group are described in separate sections; more detailed information is provided in comprehensive tables presented in sections 7, 8 and 9 of this report.

2 Dentist labour force

2.1 Explanatory notes

Scope and coverage

The scope of the data presented is all dentists registered with the dental board in each state and territory of Australia.

Coverage in some states may exclude dentists who registered for the first time during the collection year.

Method

Each state and territory dental board conducts an annual renewal of dental practitioner registration. In 2000 a labour force survey questionnaire was sent to all practitioners as part of the registration renewal process. A copy of one of the questionnaires (South Australia) is included in Appendix 1 as an example of the data set and the question wording.

The specific timing of data collection varied between the states/territories depending on the renewal process conducted by the dental board in each state/territory.

State/Territory	Timing of data collection
New South Wales	October 2000 – December 2000
Victoria	December 2000
Queensland	December 2000
South Australia	July 2000 – September 2000
Western Australia	November 2000 – January 2001
Tasmania	December 2000
Northern Territory	July 2000 – September 2000
Australian Capital Territory	June 2000 – August 2000

The survey on practice activity requests practitioners to report on their 'usual practice activity' and does not define a specific time period.

Response rate

The response rate to the dentist labour force survey represented 81.3% of total dentist registrations in all states and territories. It should be noted that some dental boards did not include all registered practitioners in the survey as some practitioners registering for the first time were not forwarded a questionnaire.

The overall response rate is only an estimate; some practitioners maintain registrations in more than one state or territory, but only completed a questionnaire in one state/territory. It is now known how often this occurs as, currently, it is not possible to match records among states and territories.

Complete data for all responding dentists were not available, as not all questions were answered. Furthermore, initial registration data provided by some dental boards were incomplete.

Labour force respondents from the Northern Territory collection could not be matched to initial registration data supplied by the dental board and hence are not included in certain sections of the tables on practising dentists.

Table 1: Dentist labour force data collection response rate by state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Total registered	3,924	2,510	1,818	904	1,002	140	91	220	10,609
				((per cent)				
Respondents	84.8	77.9	83.8	92.8	62.9	85.0	63.7	78.2	81.3
Non-respondents	15.2	22.1	16.2	7.2	37.1	15.0	36.3	21.8	18.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Labour force estimates

Dentists may register in more than one state or territory. Hence, in estimating the dentist labour force, it is necessary to reduce duplication in responses as much as possible.

The estimation of the number and characteristics of practising dentists in each state and territory was based on the responses of those practitioners practising solely or mainly within that state or territory. Practitioners who were on leave for three months or longer were excluded from tables of practising dentists.

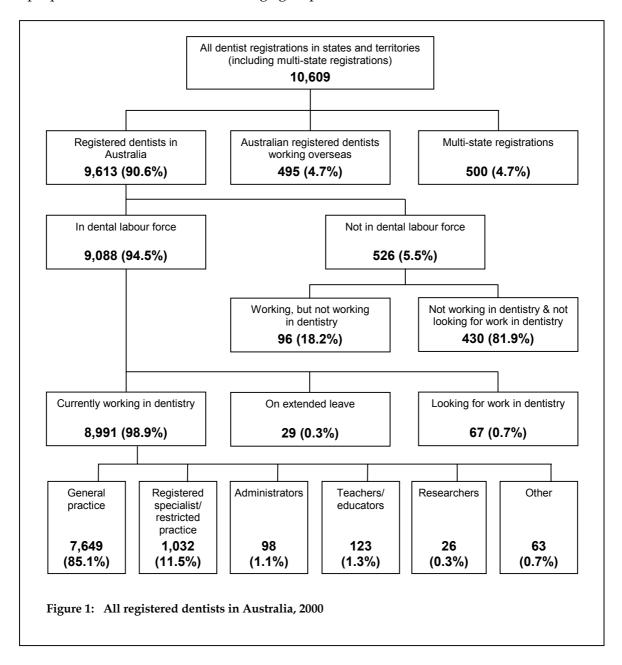
For all estimates it was assumed that non-respondents to the survey had the same labour force characteristics as respondents. Survey data were weighted up to the registrations by distributing non-response numbers on the basis of this assumption.

The estimation process may overestimate the numbers of practising dentists if non-respondents are more likely to be those with multiple registrations, working overseas, no longer working as dentists or permanently retired. The survey error will be greater in the Northern Territory, which had a higher proportion of dentists registered in other jurisdictions and a lower proportion of dentists practising solely in the Territory.

2.2 Main features

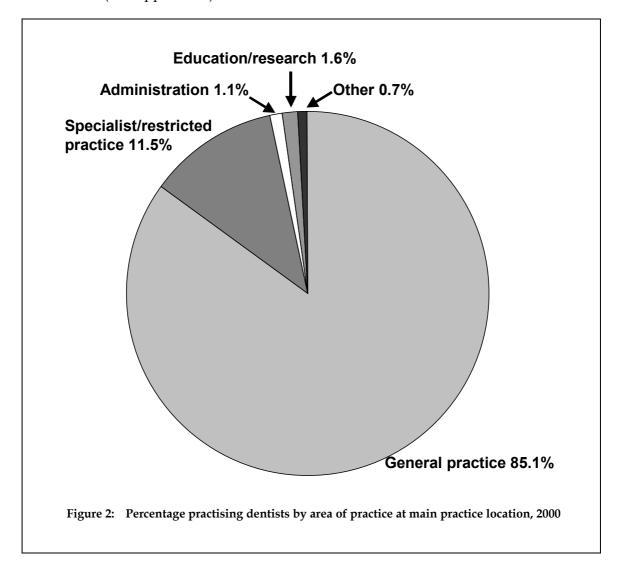
This section presents data for the Australian dentist labour force collected during the period July 2000 to January 2001. The last year in which data was collected for all states and territories was 1994 (see Szuster & Spencer 1997a).

Since 1994 there has been an overall 17.3% increase in the number of practising dentists. There were also some notable changes in the demographic composition of the dentist labour force. Firstly, there has been a rise in the proportion of female dentists and, secondly, the age distribution of practitioners has shifted, with increases in the proportion of dentists in the older age groups.



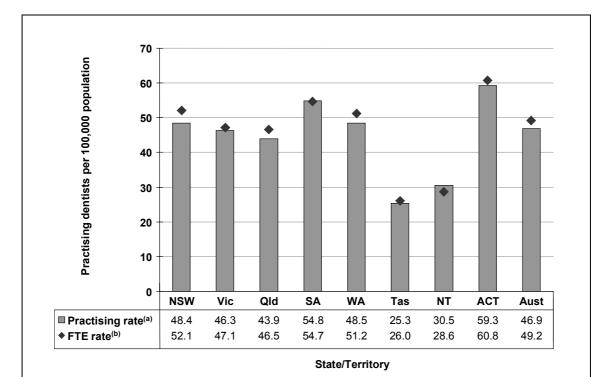
Overall numbers

- The Australian dentist labour force in 2000 comprised 9,088 practitioners, of whom 8,991 were employed and practising in dentistry, 29 were on extended leave and 67 were looking for work in dentistry (Figure 1).
- Of the employed practitioners, 8,681 were in clinical practice and 310 were in non-clinical roles as administrators, educators/researchers and other roles (Figure 1).
- Of those practitioners in clinical practice 7,649 (85.1%) were general practitioners and 1,032 (11.5%) were in specialist or restricted practice (Figure 2).
- Although international comparisons should be treated with caution due to varying definitions and arrangements of the dentist labour force in different countries, Australia was ranked 19th (from highest practising rate per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP) to lowest) out of 29 OECD countries for which data was available (see Appendix 2).



State and territory distribution of dentists

- Overall, the practising rate per 100,000 population was 46.9 dentists per 100,000 population. On the basis of a full-time equivalent (FTE) dentist working 37.5 hours per week, there were 49.2 dentists per 100,000 population (Figure 3).
- In 2000 there were substantial differences between those states and territories with the lowest and highest respective supplies of dentists. Practising rates per 100,000 population ranged from 25.3 dentists in Tasmania to 59.3 in the Australian Capital Territory (Figure 3).
- For most states and territories, the difference between the practising rate and the FTE rate per 100,000 population was negligible. New South Wales had the greatest differential, with the FTE rate 7.6% greater than the practising rate per 100,000 population.
- Overall, the FTE rate per 100,000 population was greater than the practising rate in every state and territory except the Northern Territory (Figure 3).



- (a) Practising rate: number of dentists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.
- (b) Full-time equivalent (FTE) practising rate: number of FTE dentists per 100,000 population; number of practising dentists multiplied by average number of hours worked per week divided by 37.5 hours.

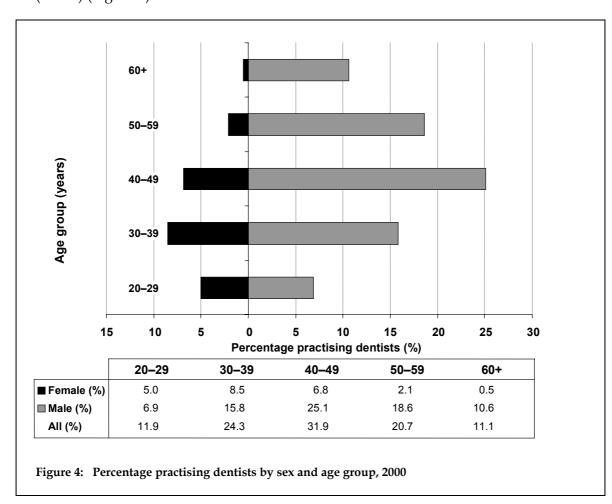
Notes

- 1. Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p3).
- FTE rates are based on a 37.5 hour week in order to be consistent with previous dentist labour force publications. FTE rates based on the ABS definition of full-time work (35 hours) and those based on a 40 hour week are also provided in Table 6.

Figure 3: Practising dentists and full-time equivalent (FTE) dentists per 100,000 population by state/territory, 2000

Demographic characteristics

- Overall, 11.9% of practising dentists were aged between 20 and 29, 24.3% between 30 and 39, 31.9% between 40 and 49, 20.7% between 50 and 59, and 11.1% 60 years and older (Figure 4).
- Female practitioners comprised 22.9% of all practising dentists.
- The age distribution of female dentists was younger than for male dentists; the highest percentage of practising female dentists was between 30 and 39 years of age (8.5%) and for male dentists the highest percentage was between 40 and 49 years (25.1%) (Figure 4).



Dental Labour Force, Australia 2000

Type of practice

- Overall, 82.6% of all practising dentists worked mainly in private sector practice, 16.2% in public sector practice and 1.2% in industry or other types of practice (Section 7, Table 10).
- Nearly half of all practising dentists worked in solo practice (or solo practice with assistant), 44.2%, 9.5% were in partnerships, 15.4% were in associateships, 12.5% worked as an assistant and 1.1% worked in locum positions (Figure 5).
- Of those dentists employed in public practice, the most predominant practice types were dental hospital (30.5%) and general dental service (27.4%) (Section 7, Table 10).
- There were marked differences in the type of main practice for male and female dentists. For male practising dentists the most predominant practice type was solo practice (49.5%), followed by associateships (16.8%). In comparison, only 26.5% of female dentists worked in solo practice, with assistant as the next most predominant practice type (24.6%). A higher proportion of female practising dentists (25.3%) worked in public sector practice than male practising dentists (13.3%) (Figure 5).
- Of the 1,030 dentists practising in speciality areas, nearly half were practising in orthodontics (44.2%). Of the remaining specialty areas, oral and maxillofacial surgery (16.8%), prosthodontics (12.9%) and periodontics (9.9%) were the next largest groups (Section 7, Table 9).
- Of all practising specialists, only 15.2% were female (135). For female specialists, orthodontics (35.6%), periodontics (16.3%), paedodontics (15.6%) and oral and maxillofacial surgery (13.3%) were the most common specialities (Section 7, Table 9).

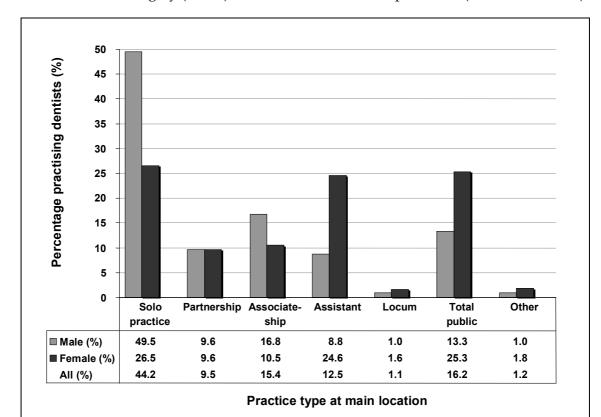
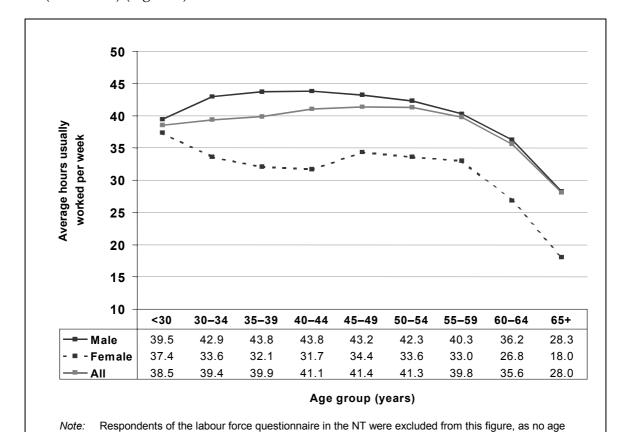


Figure 5: Percentage practising dentists by practice type at main location and sex, 2000

Usual hours worked

- The average number of hours usually worked per week by practising dentists was 39.3. Male dentists on average usually worked more hours per week (41.1) than did female dentists (33.7) (Section 7, Table 11).
- Average hours usually worked per week by dentists were slightly higher than the average weekly hours for the total health and community services Australian workforce in 2000–01; average weekly hours were 37.4 for males and 28.8 for females (ABS 2002).
- Average hours usually worked per week were lower for dentists whose main practice type was in the public sector (37.2 hours) than those dentists whose main practice type was in private sector practice (39.9 hours) (Section 7, Table 11).
- Average hours usually worked per week were slightly higher for dentists whose main area was specialist/restricted practice (42.0 hours) than for dentists whose main area was general practice (39.2 hours) (Section 7, Table 11).
- The age group with the lowest average hours usually worked per week was 65 years and older (28.0 hours) (Figure 6).
- Patterns of usual hours worked by age group differed for female and male dentists. For female dentists the most productive age group in terms of average hours worked per week was under 30 years (37.4 hours). In comparison, the most productive age groups for male dentists were the 35 to 39 and 40 to 44 years (43.8 hours) (Figure 6).

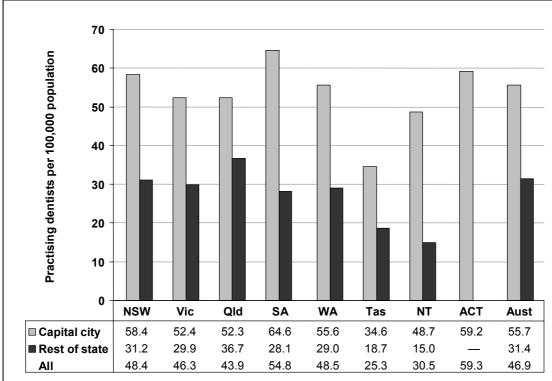


Practising dentists by average hours usually worked per week, sex and age group, 2000

or sex data were available for the respondents in that Territory.

Regional distribution of the dentist labour force

• Practising rates per 100,000 population were substantially higher in capital cities than in other areas of the states/territories. The overall rate for capital cities was 55.7 dentists per 100,000 population compared with 31.4 for other areas of states/territories (Figure 7).



State/Territory

Notes

- 1. Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p3).
- 2. There are some minor differences between the geographic distribution of dentists shown in this figure and that in similar tables published in earlier AIHW publications. This figure incorporates recent amendments made to the geographical classification of practice locations.

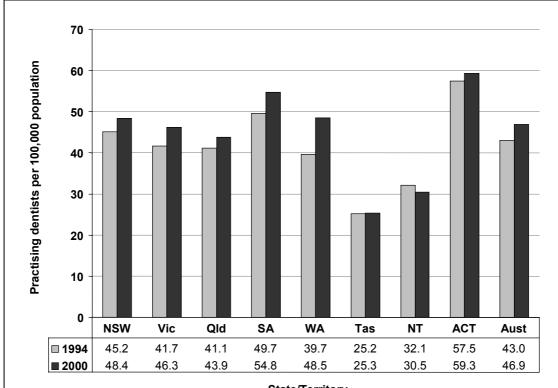
Figure 7: Practising dentists per 100,000 population by geographic region of main practice in state/territory in 2000

Dentist labour force changes, 1994 and 2000

Between the 1994 and 2000 surveys, the following changes were observed:

- The population of Australia increased by 7.4%.
- The number of practising dentists increased by 17.3% from 7,667 to 8,991, with the number per 100,000 population increasing by 9.2% from 43.0 in 1994 to 46.9 in 2000 (Section 7, Table 14 and Figure 8).

- The greatest growth was in Western Australia, where the number of practising dentists increased by 35.3%, followed by Queensland (19.0%), Victoria (18.1%), New South Wales (14.4%) and South Australia (12.3%). There were only slight increases in the Northern Territory (8.4%) and the Australian Capital Territory (6.5%) and no change in the number of practising dentists in Tasmania (Section 7, Table 14).
- There have been increases in the practising rate per 100,000 population for all states and territories except the Northern Territory, where there was a slight decline (from 32.1 in 1994 to 30.5 dentists in 2000); however, it should be noted that the Northern Territory receives an unquantified number of locum services and specialist services for short time periods provided by practitioners who solely/mainly practise in other states and territories, principally South Australia (Figure 8).
- Tasmania had a negligible increase from 25.2 dentists per 100,000 population in 1994 to 25.3 in 2000. This increase, small in comparison with the other states, was due to a decline in the population in that state.



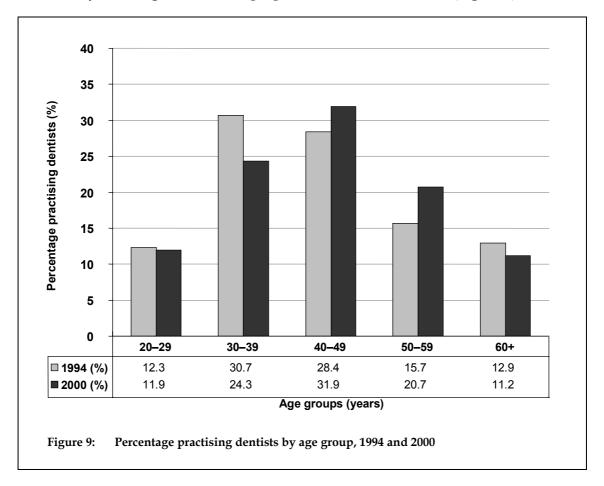
State/Territory

Notes

- Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p3).
- 2. Practising rate: number of dentists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

Figure 8: Practising dentists per 100,000 population by state/territory, 1994 and 2000

- The overall percentage of female dentists increased from 18.4% in 1994 to 22.9% in 2000.
- The dental labour force is ageing. In 1994 43% of all practising dentists were under 40 years of age; by 2000 this had decreased to 36.2%. In 1994 28.6% of dentists were over 50 years of age; in 2000 this proportion increased to 31.9 % (Figure 9).



3 Dental therapist labour force

3.1 Explanatory notes

Scope, coverage and methods

The data collection was conducted in the last quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001. The scope of the collection included all registered therapists in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and all therapists currently employed by the state/territory oral health services in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and Tasmania. In New South Wales and Queensland questionnaires were forwarded to all members of the Australian Dental Therapists Association (ADTA) in those states. Victoria was not included in the collection due to the deferral of the 2000 registration period. Non-respondents were followed up by two additional reminder mail-outs.

The questionnaire included data items on demographic characteristics, practice status, qualifications, hours worked, and area and type of practice. A copy of one of the questionnaires (South Australia) is included in Appendix 4 as an example of the data set and the question wording.

Oral health therapists who had graduated in 1999 and 2000 from the University of Queensland's Bachelor of Oral Health (BOH) were included in the collection to the extent that contact details were available via the Queensland branch of the ADTA. BOH graduates received a slightly different questionnaire to dental therapists. The oral health therapist's questionnaire included a broader range of practice activity data items in order to capture their differing practice options. Oral health therapists are reported separately and are not included in the dental therapist tables.

Response rate

Overall, a response rate of 72.6% was achieved. This response rate reflects the percentage of respondents of those who were included in the scope of the survey. As explained above, not all dental therapists in Australia were included in the survey (see 'Scope, coverage and methods'). Estimated coverage of the known labour force was 73.8%. It should be noted that for those states without registration, the extent to which the data collection included dental therapists not currently practising is unknown.

Response rates of the oral health therapists survey are reported below in 'Oral health therapy' (p23).

Complete data for all responding dental therapists were not available because not all questions were answered.

Table 2: Dental therapist labour force survey: estimated survey response rate by state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(b)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Total registered ^(a)	n.a.	260	n.a.	n.a.	422	n.a.	16	n.a.	698
Total employed by state oral health services	213	n.a.	361	151	_	55	_	19	799
Collection coverage	99		344	151	422	55	16	19	1,110
					(per cent)				
Collection coverage of known labour force	46.5		95.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	73.8
Collection respondents	98.0		70.1	90.7	60.4	90.9	62.5	68.4	72.6
Not contacted (return to senders)	_		7.8	0.7	_	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.6
Non-respondents	2.0		22.1	8.6	39.6	7.3	37.5	31.6	24.8
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽a) There was no registration process for dental therapists in NSW, Qld, SA, Tas and the ACT in 2000.

Note: In NSW and Qld all members of the ADTA were surveyed; in Tasmania all therapists employed by Oral Health Services were surveyed; and in the remaining states/territories all registered therapists were surveyed.

Labour force estimates

The estimation of the number and characteristics of practising dental therapists in each state/territory was based on the responses of those therapists practising solely or mainly within that state/territory. Dental therapists who were on leave for three or months or longer were excluded from tables of practising dental therapists.

For all estimates it was assumed that non-respondents to the survey had the same labour force characteristics as respondents. Survey data were weighted up to the total known number of dental therapists by distributing non-response numbers on the basis of this assumption. The method of determining the total number of therapists differed among the states and territories. In Western Australia and the Northern Territory the total number of therapists equalled the total number registered. In South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania the survey data were weighted up to the number of therapists on the payroll of their respective oral health services. In New South Wales and Queensland the total estimated number of therapists was adjusted to not only reflect, the number reported to be employed by oral health services but also take account of the respondents who reported that they were not currently working in dental therapy. Consequently, the reliability of estimations with regard to 'latent' labour force and 'non-participating' therapists varies greatly between the states/territories due to the differing degree of collection coverage in each state/territory.

Furthermore, there may be an overestimation of numbers reported if non-respondents were more likely to be those not working as dental therapists.

For the purposes of examining labour force changes over time, an estimation of practising therapists was imputed for Victoria for 2000. The known number of registered therapists in Victoria was multiplied by the most recent participation rate (i.e. the percentage of registered practising therapists in Victoria in 1997).

⁽b) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

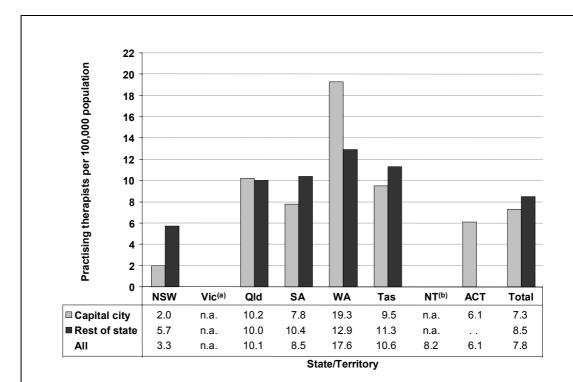
3.2 Main features

This section presents data for the Australian dental therapist labour force at the end of December 2000. Previous data collections were conducted in 1996 and 1997. For the purposes of examining labour force changes, 2000 collection data were compared with 1997 collection data, as this was the last collection to include all states/territories (see AIHW DSRU 1999a).

Overall numbers and practice status

- Most therapists surveyed were in practice (1,121 therapists, 80.8%), with an additional 3.3% (46 therapists) on leave for 3 months or longer (Section 8, Table 17).
- Overall, there were 7.8 practising therapists per 100,000 population (for the states and territories included in the survey), while the FTE rate was 6.0 therapists per 100,000 population (Section 8, Table 17).
- Victoria was not included in the survey; hence, in order to estimate a total for Australia, the number of therapists practising in Victoria was imputed. The estimated total number of practising therapists in Australia, including Victoria, was 1,260, resulting in a practising rate of 6.6 therapists per 100,000 population (Section 8, Table 23).
- Western Australia had the highest practising rate of dental therapists per 100,000 population (17.6) followed by Tasmania (10.6), Queensland (10.1), South Australia (8.5), the Northern Territory (8.2) and the Australian Capital Territory (6.1), while New South Wales had the lowest (3.3) (Figure 10). The large difference in practising rate in Western Australian as compared with the rest of Australia is most likely associated with the increased employment opportunities offered by the capacity to practise in the private sector.

• In Queensland the practising rates in capital city areas and the rest of the state were similar (10.2 and 10.0 respectively). Western Australia had a greater practising rate of therapists in the capital city (19.3) than the rest of the state (12.9). New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania all had greater practising rates in areas outside the capital cities (Figure 10).

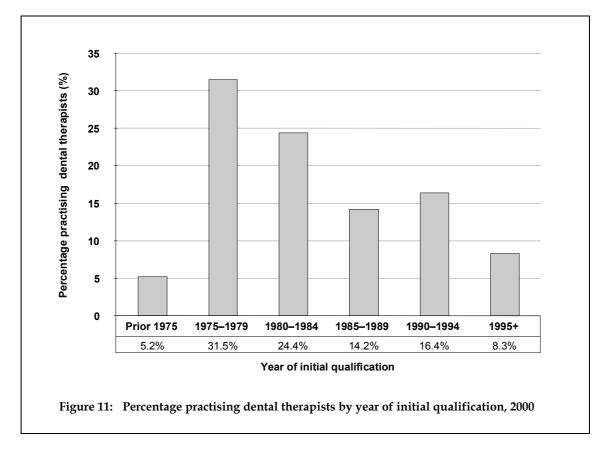


- (a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection. See 'Scope, coverage and methods', p13.
- (b) Insufficient data available to calculate; 'capital city' and 'rest of state' rates.

Figure 10: Practising dental therapists per 100,000 population by geographic region of main practice location by state/territory, 2000

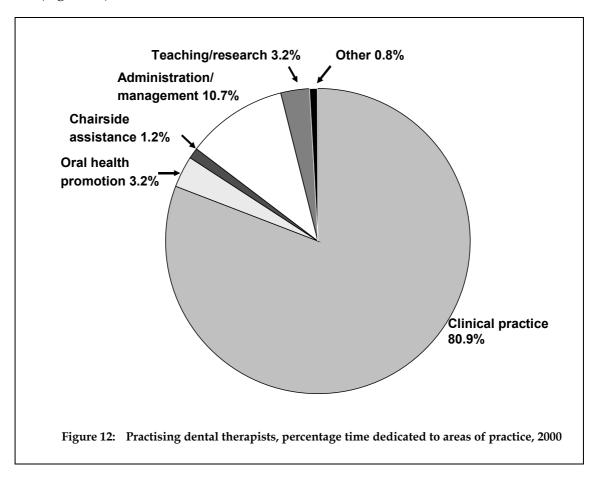
Demographic characteristics and qualifications

- Just over half of all practising therapists were between 35 and 44 years of age (56.7%). Only 2.3% were 20 to 24 years of age and 2.1% were 50 years of age or over (Section 8, Table 18).
- The overall mean age was 37.9 years (Section 8, Table 18).
- Only 2.4% of responding dental therapists were male.
- The vast majority of therapists practise in the state/territory in which they initially gained their qualification (89.8%). Only 2.9% of dental therapists were trained overseas (Section 8, Table 19).
- The largest group of practising therapists completed their initial qualification in the years 1975 to 1979 (31.5%). Only 8.3% of all practising therapists qualified in the five years prior to the collection (Figure 11).

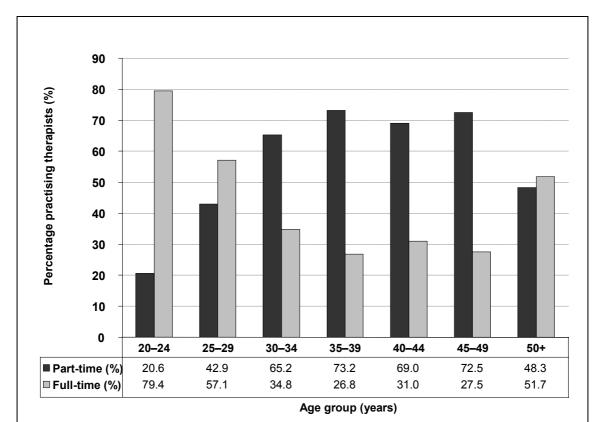


Type of practice and hours worked

- Most therapists practised in the school dental service (73.1%). Only 1.6% of therapists reported working in public hospitals.
- In Western Australia, the only state in 2000 to allow therapists to practise in the private sector, 40.8% of therapists reported that their main practice location type was private practice (Section 8, Table 21).
- Hours dedicated to various areas of practice were totalled for all reported work locations. Most hours (80.9%) were dedicated to clinical practice. Smaller amounts of time were dedicated to administration/management (10.7%), oral health promotion (3.2%), teaching/research (3.2%) and chairside assistance (1.2%) (Figure 12).



- Overall, 64.5% of therapists worked part-time, that is less than 37.5 hours per week (Section 8, Table 22).
- The largest proportion of practising therapists (36.8%) worked 30 to 39 hours per week, 21.7% worked 20 to 29 hours, 19.3% worked 10 to 19 hours, 17.7% worked 40 hours or more, and only 4.6% worked less than 10 hours per week (Section 8, Table 22).
- On average, therapists usually worked 28.8 hours per week. With the exception of the Northern Territory (average number of hours worked per week 39.0), there was little difference between the states/territories in the average number of hours usually worked per week (Section 8, Table 22).
- Therapists in the 20 to 29 years age group were more likely to work full-time than part-time, whereas for those in the 30 years or older age groups the reverse was the case (Figure 13).



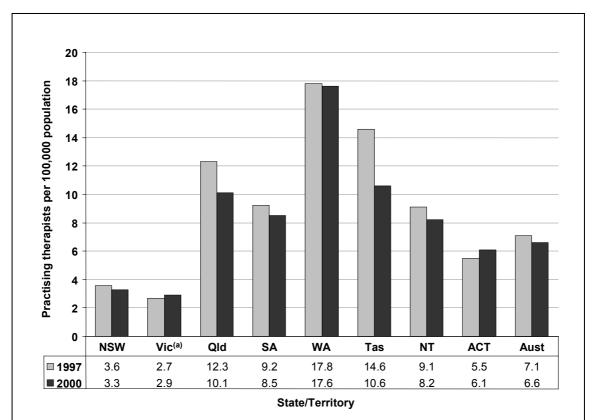
Note: Full-time is defined as 37.5 hours per week or more.

Figure 13: Percentage practising dental therapists by age group and full-time practice status, 2000

Dental therapist labour force changes, 1997 and 2000

Since the 1997 collection, the following changes have occurred:

- Overall, there was a 4.8% decrease from an estimated 1,324 practising therapists in 1997 to 1,261 in 2000. However, as reported below, dental therapy services can also be provided by oral health therapists; hence, the decline in the number of practising therapists may be slightly less if the numbers of oral health therapists practising as dental therapists are included.
- Overall, the practising rate per 100,000 population decreased from 7.1 therapists in 1997 to 6.6 in 2000 (total practising rate includes estimate for Victoria) (Figure 14).
- The largest changes in practising rate were in Tasmania, where there was a decrease from 14.6 to 10.6 therapists per 100,000, and in Queensland, where the rate declined from 12.3 to 10.1 therapists per 100,000 population. In all other states and territories the decline in practising rate was less substantial. The Australian Capital Territory was the only state/territory with an increase in practising rate, from 5.5 to 6.1 therapists per 100,000 population (Figure 14).

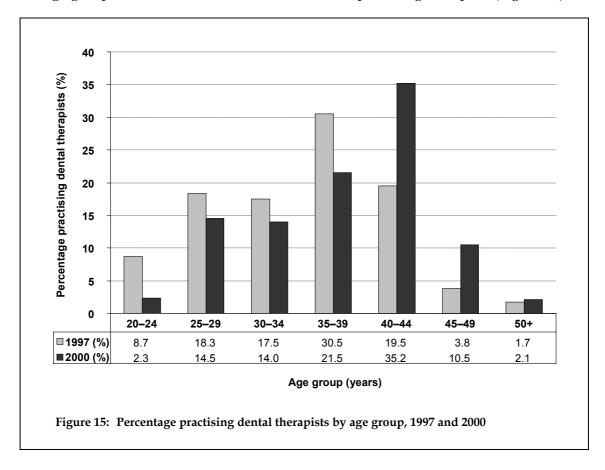


(a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection. An estimate for therapists practising in Vic was imputed. The total number registered in Vic for 2000 (260 therapists) was multiplied by the 1997 therapist labour force participation rate (53.9% practising therapists).

Note: Practising rate: number of dental therapists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

Figure 14: Practising dental therapists per 100,000 population by state/territory, 1997 and 2000

• The dental therapist labour force is ageing. The proportion in the 40 years or older age groups increased from 25.0% to 47.8% of all practising therapists (Figure 15).



Oral health therapy

Oral health therapists, as distinct from dental therapists, are qualified to work in the public sector as dental therapists or oral health therapists (this position type existed only in the Queensland public sector at time of publication). They are also qualified to work as dental hygienists. The first graduates of this hybrid qualification (Bachelor of Oral Health) graduated from University of Queensland in 1999. A similar hybrid course has commenced in 2002 at The University of Adelaide and it is anticipated that other courses will become available in the future. Consequently, commencing in 2001, an expanded labour force questionnaire was distributed in order to capture in greater detail the practice activity of this newly emerging professional group (see Appendix 5).

For the 2000 labour force collection, graduates of the University of Queensland Bachelor of Oral Health were surveyed. Of the 51 known graduates, contact details were only determined for 31 graduands, and 27 responses were achieved. Of those, 7 were working in oral health/dental therapy only, 16 were working in oral health/dental therapy and dental hygiene, and only 3 were working solely in dental hygiene (Section 8, Table 3).

Table 3: Oral health therapists by practice status, 2000

Work status	Full-time	Part-time	Unknown	Total
Working in oral health/dental therapy only	4	3	_	7
Working in oral health/dental therapy and dental hygiene	11	5	_	16
Working dental hygiene only	1	2	_	3
Not working	_	_	1	1
Not stated	_	_	24	24
Total	16	10	25	51

4 Dental hygienist labour force

4.1 Explanatory notes

Scope, coverage and methods

The data collection was conducted in the last quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001. In South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory all registered hygienists were mailed a questionnaire. In New South Wales and Queensland, where there was no formal registration, all members of the Dental Hygienists Association of Australia (DHAA) were surveyed. States not included in the collection were Tasmania, where hygienists were not permitted to practise until 2001; and Victoria, where the collection was postponed due to a change in the 2000 registration period. Non-respondents were followed up by two additional reminder mail-outs.

The questionnaire included data items on demographic characteristics, practice status, qualifications, hours worked, and area and type of practice. A copy of one of the questionnaires (South Australia) is included in Appendix 6 as an example of the data set and the question wording.

Response rate

Overall a response rate of 73.9% was achieved. It should be noted that in those states without registration, the extent to which the data collection included dental hygienists not currently practising is unknown.

Complete data for all responding dental hygienists were not available because not all questions were answered.

Table 4:	Dental hygienist labour force survey: estimated survey response rate
	by state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(b)	Qld	SA	WA	NT	ACT	Total
Total registered ^(a)		100		151	99	3	26	379
Residing in another state/territory	_	2	_	15	3	1	1	22
DHAA mail list	62	n.a.	55	_	_	_	_	117
Total	62	98	55	136	96	2	25	474
				(per d	cent)			
Respondents	82.3	n.a.	87.3	79.4	55.2	50.0	68.0	73.9
Not contacted (return to senders) [©]	_	n.a.	_	2.2	_	_	_	.8
Non-respondents	17.7	n.a.	12.7	18.4	44.8	50.0	32.0	25.3
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽a) There was no registration process for dental hygienists in NSW and Qld in 2000.

⁽b) There was no collection in Vic in 2000.

⁽c) Non-respondents include hygienists who were not able to be contacted and return to senders.

Labour force estimates

The estimation of the number and characteristics of practising dental hygienists in each state and territory was based on the responses of those hygienists practising solely or mainly within that state or territory. Hygienists who were on leave for 3 months or longer were excluded from tables of practising hygienists.

It was assumed that non-respondents to the survey in each state/territory had the same labour force characteristics as respondents; hence, response numbers were weighted up to the number of hygienists residing in each state/territory. Consequently, there may be an overestimation of numbers if non-respondents were more likely to be those not working in the dental industry.

DHAA membership coverage is unknown, but is suspected to be less than 100%; consequently, the likelihood is high that the figures for Queensland and New South Wales underestimate the actual labour force in those states.

For the purposes of examining labour force changes over time, an estimation of practising hygienists was imputed for Victoria for 2000. The known number of registered hygienists in Victoria was multiplied by the most recent participation rate (i.e. the percentage of registered practising hygienists in Victoria in 1998).

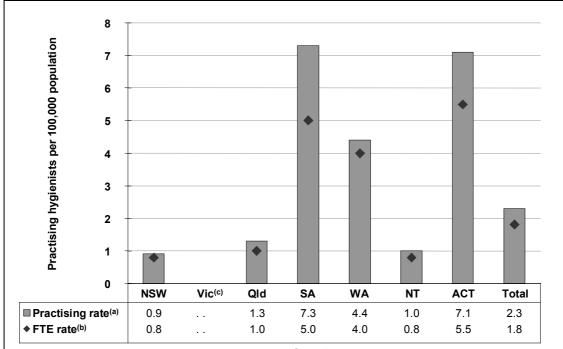
4.2 Main features

This publication presents data for the Australian dental hygienist labour force at the end of December 2000. Previous labour force data collections were conducted in 1996, 1997 and 1998. For the purposes of examining labour force changes, the 2000 collection data were compared with the 1996 data (see Szuster & Spencer 1997b).

Overall numbers and practice status

- Most hygienists surveyed were in practice (85.1%), with an additional 2.7% on leave for three months or longer. The remaining 12.3% of hygienists were either not working in dental hygiene, not working, or overseas (Section 9, Table 24).
- Overall, there were 2.3 practising hygienists per 100,000 population, and 1.8 FTE hygienists per 100,000 population (Figure 16).
- Victoria was not included in the survey; hence, in order to estimate a total for Australia, the number of dental hygienists practising in Victoria was imputed. The estimated total number of practising dental hygienists in Australia, including Victoria, was 398, resulting in a practising rate of 2.1 dental hygienists per 100,000 population (Section 9, Table 32).
- South Australia (7.3) and the Australian Capital Territory (7.1) had the highest rates of dental hygienists per 100,000 population, followed by Western Australia with 4.4 per 100,000 population. In contrast, Queensland, Northern Territory and New South Wales had far lower rates of practising hygienists (Figure 16).

• The Australian Capital Territory and South Australia reported the greatest difference between practising rate and FTE rate, with the average number of hours worked per week in those states/territories well below full-time employment (Figure 16).



- State/Territory
- (a) Practising rate: number of dental hygienists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.
- (b) Full-time equivalent (FTE) practising rate: number of FTE dental hygienists per 100,000 population; number of practising hygienists multiplied by average number of hours worked per week divided by 37.5 hours.
- (c) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Notes

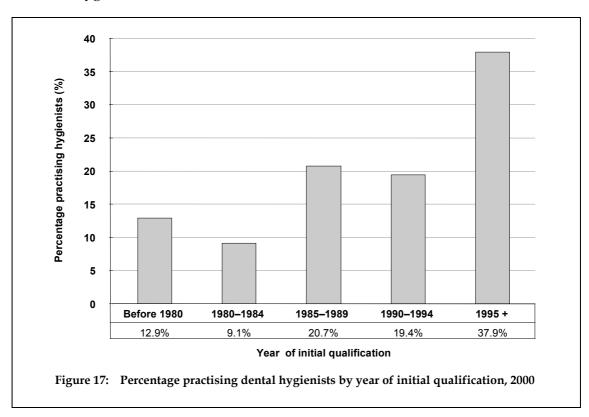
- Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p24).
- 2. In 2000, hygienists were not permitted to practise in Tasmania.

Figure 16: Practising dental hygienists and full-time equivalent (FTE) hygienists per 100,000 population by state/territory, 2000

Demographic characteristics and qualifications

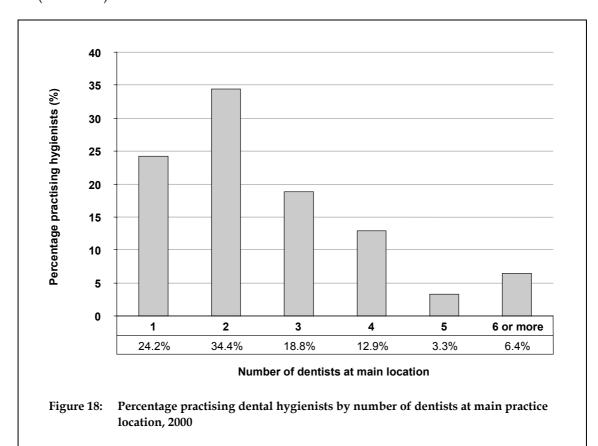
- The largest percentage of practising hygienists, 40.8%, were between 30 and 39 years of age, 30.1% were between 20 and 29, 23.2% were between 40 and 49, while only 6.0% were 50 years of age or older (Section 9, Table 25).
- Overall, the average age of practising hygienists was 35.3 years. Western Australia had the greatest deviation from the average, with a mean age of 27.4 years (Section 9, Table 25).
- There was only one male respondent.

- Prior to 1996 there was only one dental hygiene course available, in Adelaide, South Australia. In 2000 there were four hygienist courses available in Australia, including a degree course established at University of Queensland (Bachelor of Oral Health). In addition, a small number of hygienists are trained through the Australian Defence Forces (ADF).
- Just over half of all practising hygienists reported that they had qualified in South Australia (52.0%). As a result of the increase in the number of courses outside South Australia, this had declined from 74.4% in 1996. Nearly a quarter of hygienists had qualified in Western Australia (23.8%) and there were 18.8% who had trained overseas. In 2000 only small percentages had qualified in the ADF, Victoria and Queensland (Section 9, Table 26).
- Over half of practising hygienists held an associate diploma (56.1%), 6.3% held an associate degree/degree, 23.8% held a diploma, 9.1% held a certificate and 4.7% cited another qualification (Section 9, Table 28).
- Over a third of all practising hygienists had gained their qualification in the five years prior to the collection (37.9%; Figure 17). The high proportion of newly qualified hygienists could be associated with the introduction of the three new dental hygiene courses in Australia since 1996.

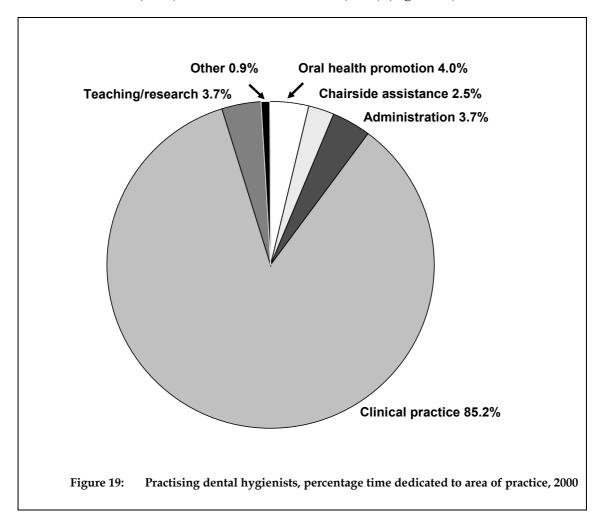


Type of practice and hours worked

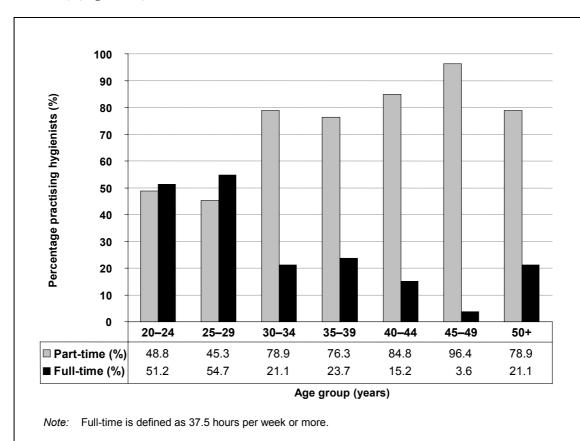
• Nearly one-quarter of practising hygienists were employed in practices with only one dentist (24.2%) and 69.3% worked in practices with two to five dentists (Figure 18). In contrast, it is estimated that 47.9% of private general dentists worked in single dentist practices and 47.3% worked in practices with two to five dentists (ABS 1999).



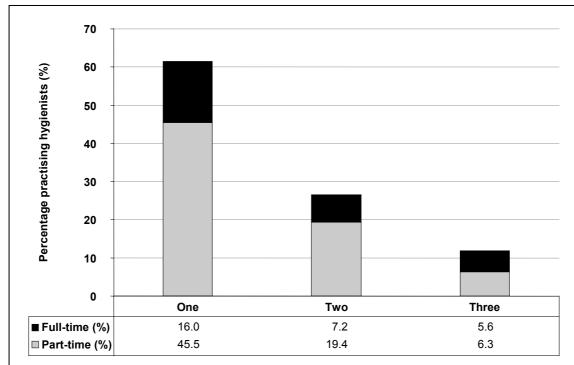
- Just over half (55.5%) of hygienists reported that their main practice location employed only one hygienist, 22.3% employed two hygienists and 22.2% employed three or more hygienists.
- Most hygienists practised in the private sector, with 71.5% in general dental practice. Over one-fifth of hygienists worked in specialist practice (22%) and only 3.4% reported working in public hospitals or public community dental clinics; no hygienists in New South Wales or the Australian Capital Territory reported working in the public sector (Section 9, Table 29).
- Hours dedicated to various areas of practice were totalled for all reported work locations. Most hours (85.2%) were dedicated to clinical practice. Smaller amounts of time were dedicated to oral health promotion (4.0%), teaching/research (3.7%), administration (3.7%) and chairside assistance (2.5%) (Figure 19).



- Hygienists in Western Australia and New South Wales reported the highest mean hours usually worked per week (34.2 and 33.5 respectively), while those in South Australia/Northern Territory reported the lowest (25.8) (Section 9, Table 30).
- The majority of practising hygienists worked part-time (71.0%) (Section 9, Table 30).
- Hygienists aged under 30 years were more likely to work full-time and those aged 30 years and over were more likely to work part-time (less than 37.5 hours per week) (Figure 20).



- The majority of practising hygienists worked in only one practice location (61.5%), 26.6% worked in two practice locations and 11.9% worked in three or more practice locations. Of the 319 practising hygienists, 25.7% worked a part-time week across two or more employment positions. Only 16.0% of hygienists worked full-time in one practice location (Figure 21).
- In 2000 it was estimated that there were 472 employment positions held by the 319 practising hygienists. Of these, 87.9% were part-time positions.



No. of locations worked

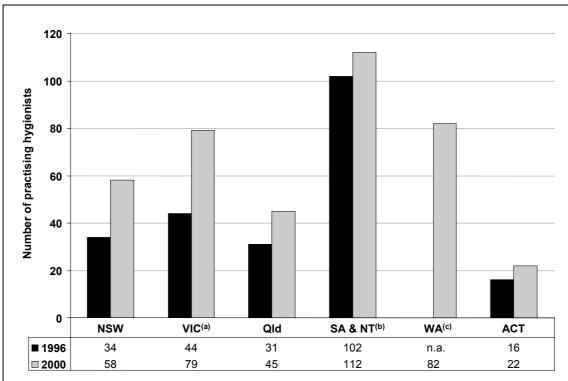
Note: Full-time is defined as 37.5 hours per week or more.

Figure 21: Percentage practising dental hygienists by number of locations worked and full-time status, 2000

Dental hygienist labour force changes, 1996 and 2000

Between 1996 and 2000 the following changes occurred:

- There was a 74% increase in the number of practising hygienists from an estimated 227 in 1996 to 398 in 2000 (estimate for Victoria imputed, see Figure 22 notes). A large proportion of the increase can be attributed to the introduction of Western Australia to the collection (first collected in 1997; legislation enabling hygienists to practise in Western Australia was passed in 1996).
- Overall, the practising rate increased from 1.2 to 2.1 hygienists per 100,000 population. In 1996 the practising rate in capital cities was 1.6 hygienists per 100,000, increasing to 3.3 in 2000. There was no overall increase in practising rate for areas outside of capital cities (0.6 hygienists in both 1996 and 2000) (Section 9, Table 32).

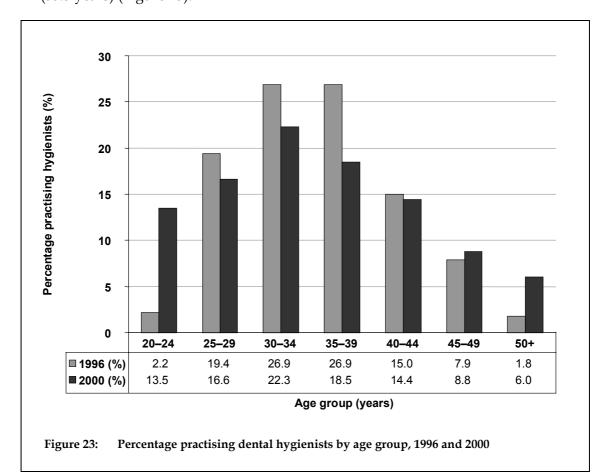


State/Territory

- (a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection. An estimate for hygienists practising in Vic was imputed. The total number registered in Vic for 2000 (98 therapists) was multiplied by the 1998 hygienist labour force participation rate (80.9% practising hygienists).
- (b) Due to small numbers in the NT, results are combined with SA to ensure respondent confidentiality.
- (c) In 1996 hygienists were not permitted to practise in WA.

Figure 22: Practising dental hygienists by state/territory, 1996 and 2000

• The percentage of practising hygienists between the ages of 20 and 29 years increased from 21.6% to 30.1%. The percentage over 40 years of age also increased slightly, from 24.7% to 29.2%. The largest decrease was in the 35–39 years age group. The overall mean age of practising hygienists in 2000 was the same as in 1996 (35.3 years) (Figure 23).



5 Dental prosthetist labour force

5.1 Explanatory notes

Scope, coverage and methods

The scope of the data is all dental prosthetists who were registered with the authority/board responsible for prosthetist registrations in the given state/territory of Australia. In 2000 dental prosthetists were not permitted to practise in the Northern Territory.

Victoria was not included in the 2000 collection due to the deferral of the registration period in that year by the Dental Practice Board of Victoria. In South Australia, at the time of the 2000 collection, under the *South Australian Dentist Act 1984*, dental prosthetists were referred to as clinical dental technicians. The new *SA Dental Practice Act 2000*, not proclaimed at time of publishing, will institute the terms 'dental prosthetist' and 'advanced dental prosthetist'.

In Tasmania the labour force survey questionnaire was sent to all prosthetists as part of the registration renewal process. For all other states and territories which were included in the 2000 collection, registered prosthetists were mailed a questionnaire by DSRU. With the exception of prosthetists registered in Tasmania, all non-respondents were followed up by two additional reminder mail-outs.

A copy of one of the questionnaires (South Australia) is included in Appendix 7 as an example of the data set and the question wording.

For the prosthetists in states and territories mailed by DSRU, there was an initial mailing conducted in November and December 2000, followed by two rounds of reminder mailings conducted in January and early February 2001. In Tasmania the data collection was conducted in the last quarter of 2000. The degree of response follow-up conducted by the registration board is unknown.

Response rate

The response rate represented 59.0% of the total prosthetist registrations of those states and territories included in the survey.

The overall response rate is only an estimate; some prosthetists maintain registrations in more than one state/territory, but only completed a survey in one state/territory. The frequency of this occurrence is unknown as, currently, it is not possible to match records among states and territories.

Complete data for all responding dental prosthetists were not available because not all questions were answered or initial registration data provided by boards was incomplete.

Table 5: Dental prosthetist labour force survey: estimated survey response rate by state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	Total
Total registered	383	306	144	35	88	54	18	1,028
•				(per c	ent)			
Respondents	64.8		54.2	62.9	34.1	74.1	44.4	59.0
Not contacted (return to senders)	0.5		_	5.7	4.5	_	_	1.1
Non-respondents	34.7		45.8	31.4	61.4	25.9	55.6	39.9
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽a) There was no collection in Vic in 2000.

Labour force estimates

Dental prosthetists may register in more than one state or territory. Hence, in estimating the dental prosthetist labour force, it is necessary to reduce as much as possible any duplication in statistics.

The estimation of the number and characteristics of practising dental prosthetists in each state and territory was based on the responses of those practitioners practising solely or mainly within that state or territory. Prosthetists who were on leave for 3 months or longer were excluded from tables of practising dentists.

For estimates where sufficient data was provided, it was assumed that non-respondents to the survey had the same labour force characteristics as respondents. Survey data were weighted up to the registrations by distributing non-response numbers on the basis of this assumption. For particular questions, where the percentage of respondents providing complete data was not sufficient, unweighted data and the number of non-respondents are reported.

The estimation process may overestimate the numbers of practising prosthetists if non-respondents are more likely to be those with multiple registrations, working overseas, no longer working as prosthetists or permanently retired.

For the purposes of examining labour force changes over time, an estimation of practising prosthetists was imputed for Victoria for 2000. The known number of registered prosthetists in Victoria was multiplied by the 1998 participation rate (the percentage of registered practising prosthetists in Victoria).

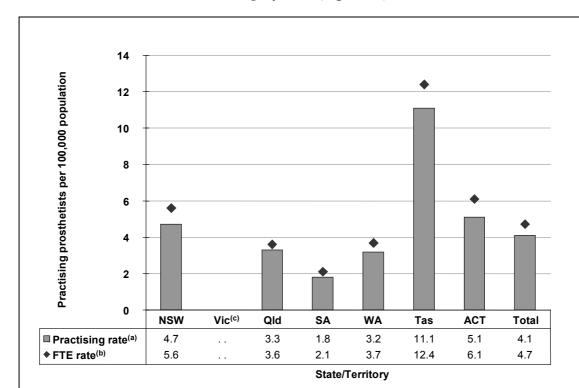
5.2 Main features

This publication presents data for the Australian dental prosthetists labour force at the end of December 2000. A previous labour force data collection was conducted in 1998, and the data from this collection were compared with the 2000 data. (see AIHW DSRU 1999b).

Overall numbers and practice status

- The majority of prosthetists surveyed were in practice (576, 79.3%) with an additional 4 prosthetists (0.6%) on leave for 3 months or longer. The remaining 18.1% (131) of prosthetists surveyed were either not working in dental prosthetics, not working or working overseas. A small percentage (2.1%) was registered in a state/territory in which they were not currently practising (Section 10, Table 33).
- Overall, there were 4.1 practising prosthetists per 100,000 population and 4.7 FTE prosthetists per 100,000 population (Figure 24).
- Victoria was not included in the survey; hence, in order to estimate a total for Australia, the number of prosthetists practising in Victoria was imputed. The estimated total number of practising prosthetists in Australia, including Victoria, was 836, resulting in a practising rate of 4.4 dental prosthetists per 100,000 population (Section 10, Table 41).
- Tasmania had the highest rate (11.1) of dental prosthetists per 100,000 population, which was more than double the overall practising rate. Of the other states and territories, the Australian Capital Territory had the next highest rate (5.1) followed by New South Wales (4.7), Queensland (3.3) and Western Australia (3.2). South Australia had the lowest (1.8) (Figure 24).

• The FTE practising rate per 100,000 population was higher than the practising rate for all states and territories, with the average number of hours usually worked per week above that for full-time employment (Figure 24).



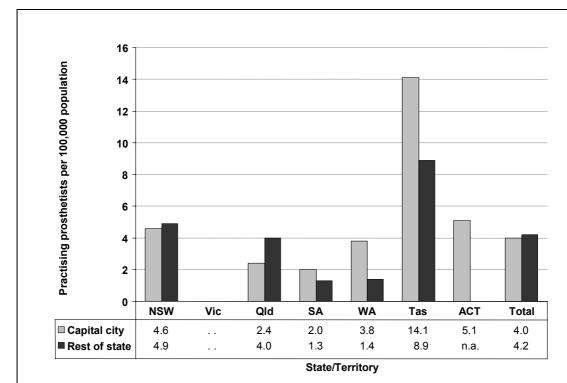
- (a) Practising rate: number of dental prosthetists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.
- (b) Full-time equivalent (FTE) practising rate: number of FTE dental prosthetists per 100,000 population; number of practising prosthetists multiplied by average number of hours worked per week divided by 37.5 hours
- (c) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Notes

- Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p35).
- Dental prosthetists are not permitted to practise in the NT.

Figure 24: Practising dental prosthetists and full-time equivalent (FTE) prosthetists per 100,000 population by state/territory, 2000

• Overall, the practising rates per 100,000 population in capital city areas were similar to the rest of the state rates (4.0 versus 4.2); however, there were differences between the capital city practising rate and rest of state rate in most states/territories. For Queensland and New South Wales the 'rest of the state' rate was higher than the 'capital city' rate; in the remaining states the 'capital city' rate was higher than the 'rest of state' rate (Figure 25).



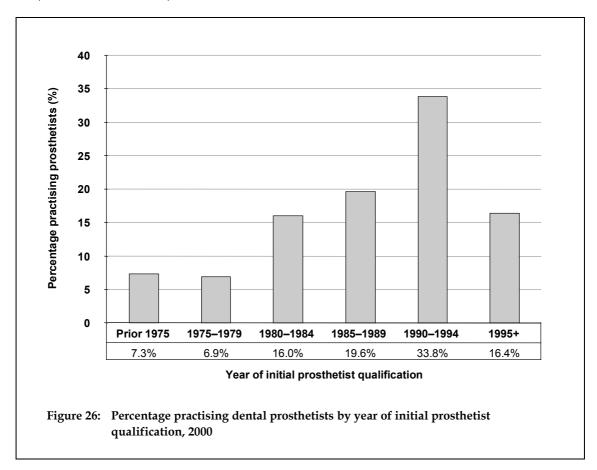
Notes

- 1. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.
- 2. Dental prosthetists are not permitted to practise in the NT.

Figure 25: Practising dental prosthetists per 100,000 population by geographic region of main practice location and state/territory, 2000

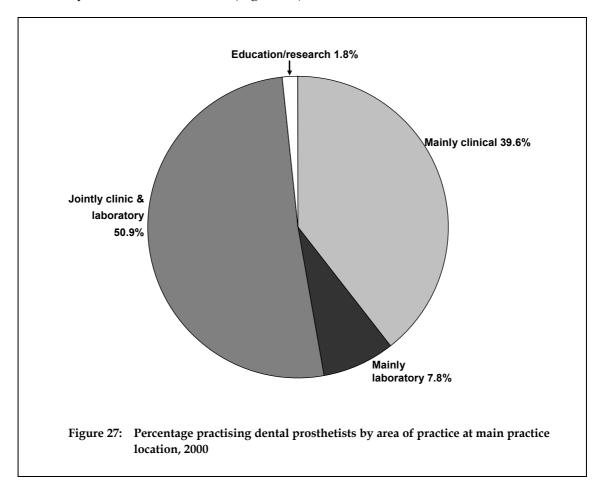
Demographic characteristics and qualifications

- The largest percentage of practising prosthetists were between 40 and 49 years of age (37.7%), 21.9% were between 30 and 39, 23.3% were between 50 and 59, 15.3% were 60 years or older, while only 1.9% were between 25 and 29 years of age (Section 10, Table 34).
- The average age of practising prosthetists was 47.4 years of age (Section 10, Table 34).
- Only 8.6% of all practising prosthetists were female, over three-quarters of whom (77.9%) were under 45 years of age (Section 10, Table 34).
- Just over half of those prosthetists who had provided qualifications data had gained their initial prosthetist qualification in the 10 years prior to the collection (50.2%) (Figure 26).
- Just over half of those prosthetists who had provided qualifications data had qualified in New South Wales (54.5%). Only 5.4% were overseas trained (Section 10, Table 36).

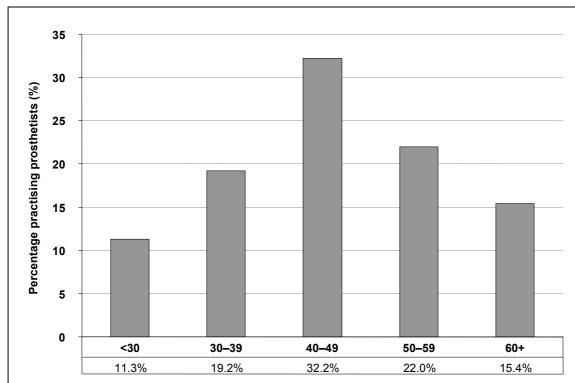


Type of practice and hours worked

- The majority of prosthetists were self-employed (85.8%) or employed in private practice (4.0%). Only 7.3% were employed in a public sector clinic/laboratory, 1.6% worked in an educational institution and 1.4% were employed in a commercial laboratory (Section 10, Table 38).
- Just over half of all practising prosthetists worked in joint clinical/laboratory practice at their main work location (50.9%), 39.6% worked mainly in clinical areas of practice and 7.8% mainly in laboratory areas. Only 1.8% worked mainly in tertiary education or research (Figure 27).



- The majority of prosthetists usually worked 40 hours or more per week (69.6%), 19.2% worked between 30 and 39 hours per week, and only 11.3% worked less than 30 hours per week (Figure 28).
- Overall, the average number of hours usually worked per week was 43.6. Prosthetists in the younger age groups worked higher average hours per week than those in the older age groups. For prosthetists under 35 years of age, the average hours worked per week was 46.9, while prosthetists who were 55 years and older averaged 35.9 hours per week (Section 10, Table 40).



Hours usually worked per week

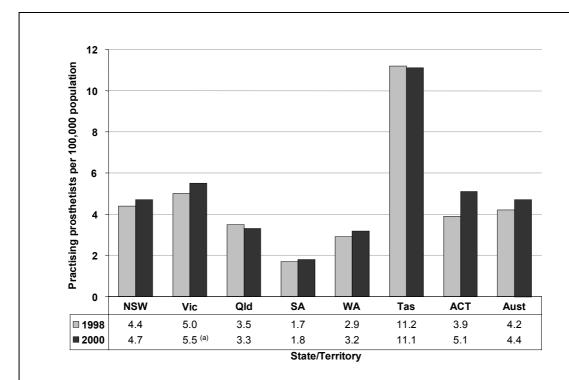
Note: Total hours worked at all practice locations.

Figure 28: Percentage practising dental prosthetists by hours usually worked per week, 2000

Dental prosthetist labour force changes, 1998 and 2000

Between 1998 and 2000 the following changes occurred:

• There was a 7% increase in the number of practising prosthetists, from an estimated 785 in 1998 to 840 in 2000 (estimate for Victoria imputed, see Figure 29 notes). This slight increase may be the result of variations between the collections. Caution should be employed when interpreting future trends from these results, as it is suspected that the number of Australian-trained prosthetists is declining.

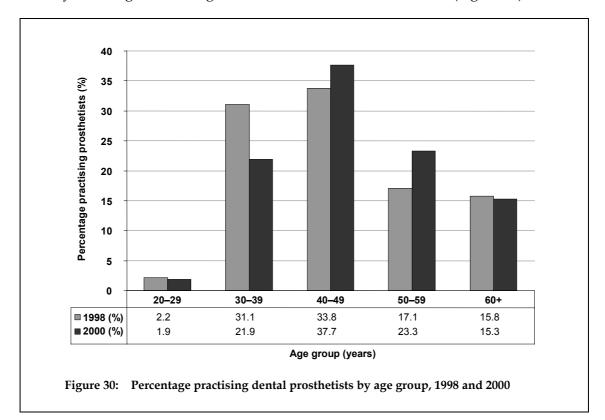


(a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection. An estimate for prosthetists practising in Vic was imputed. The total number registered in Vic for 2000 (310 prosthetists) was multiplied by the 1998 prosthetist labour force participation rate (85.1% practising prosthetists).

Note: See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

Figure 29: Practising dental prosthetists per 100,000 population by state/territory, 1998 and 2000

• The prosthetist labour force is ageing, with the total proportion who were 50 years or older increasing from 32.9% in 1998 to 38.6% in 2000. The percentage of prosthetists in the younger age groups declined, with the total percentage under 40 years of age decreasing from 33.3% in 1998 to 23.8% in 2000 (Figure 30).



6 Overview

The dental labour force was dominated by dentists. Dental therapists, dental prosthetists and dental hygienists together comprised approximately 22% of the total dental labour force. This occupational distribution reflects the longstanding education and registration of dentists in Australia. The three allied dental occupations emerged more recently in the order of their current numbers. Dental therapists were first trained in Australia in the late 1960s, dental prosthetists were first registered in the late 1970s and dental hygienists were generally registered in the mid to late 1990s (except for SA where they were registered in 1971, and NSW and Qld where there is still no formal registration process for hygienists). In the case of dental prosthetists and dental hygienists, the introduction of registration has not always been matched by available education programs.

Occupational roles

While allied dental practitioners supply the minority of dental visits, they play important roles in the delivery of dental services to defined population subgroups. They can be both complementary to, and a substitute for, dentists under particular circumstances.

Geographic distribution

The geographical distribution of the dental labour force is different to that of the general population. The broadest indicator of this uneven distribution exists among the states and territories where considerable variation exists in the supply of dentists per 100,000 population. The highly urbanised Australian Capital Territory and South Australia had the highest rates, with over 50 practising dentists per 100,000 population. The larger states had similar rates, between 43.9 and 48.5, while the Northern Territory had 30.5 practising dentists per 100,000 population and Tasmania had the lowest rate at 25.3.

The second level of geographic distribution is between capital cities and the rest of each state or territory. Overall, the capital city rate of dentists per 100,000 population was 55.7, compared with only 31.4 in all other areas of states and territories.

These data were based on location of principal practice. Finer level analysis would need to examine both additional practice locations among dentists and movement of rural dwellers to capital cities for dental visits.

Private and public sector distribution

The dental labour force was also unevenly distributed between the private and public sectors. This was indicated most clearly when comparing the 30% of the adult population eligible for public dental visits with the 9.8% of dentists who work in public sector clinical practice. This comparison would not hold if there were substantial programs to outsource or contract dental visits for eligible adults from the private sector, but no such large-scale program exists.

Distribution of allied dental practitioners

Distribution among the states and territories of allied dental therapists is disproportionate to the population's distribution. This uneven distribution reflects the differences between the states and territories in employment opportunities and local dental health policy. For dental prosthetists there appeared to be a slight correlation of supply with need, with higher rates of dental prosthetists per 100,000 population apparent in the states with relatively older populations. The existing distribution of dental hygienists can be correlated with the historical availability of training programs.

Occupational division by sex

Occupational division by sex was another main feature of the dental labour force. The dental therapist and dental hygienist labour forces were typified by very high proportions of females and, as with similar labour force groups, the average hours worked per week were relatively lower than the average hours worked per week for all health professionals. While the proportion of females in the dentist labour force has increased in recent years, most dentists were male (87.1%). Variation by sex also existed in terms of employment in public and private practice, with female dentists more likely to work in public sector practice than male dentists. Participation of female practitioners in the dental prosthetist labour force was minimal and appeared to be remaining stable at approximately 9% of all practising dental prosthetists.

Ageing of the dental labour force

The ageing of the dental labour force was another significant feature. Increasing percentages of dentists, dental therapists and dental prosthetists were in the older age groups; hence, rates of attrition were higher due to retirement. The numbers of dentists, dental therapists and dental prosthetists in training and education programs had not increased since the 1980s. An ageing labour force coupled with stable or declining numbers undergoing education calls into question the continued matching of labour force growth with future population growth.

7 Dentist tables

Table 6: Registered dentists by practice status and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(b)	ACT	Total	Total %
Working in dentistry ^(a)	3,126	2,204	1,564	821	913	119	60	184	8,991	84.7
Working mainly in										
another state/territory	227	71	99	26	19	14	25	19	500	4.7
Working overseas	268	108	88	11	14	4	2	1	495	4.7
On extended leave										
(3 months or longer)	_	8	_	12	3	1	_	5	29	0.3
Looking for work in										
dentistry	26	19	10	3	6	_	1	3	67	0.6
Working, but not in										
dentistry	44	22	10	15	3	_	_	3	96	0.9
Total registrations	3,924	2,510	1,818	905	1,002	140	90	220	10,609	100.0
Participation rate (%)	79.7	87.8	86.0	90.7	91.1	85.1	66.0	83.6	84.7	
Practising rate ^(c) (%)	48.4	46.3	43.9	54.8	48.5	25.3	30.5	59.3	46.9	
FTE practising rate ^(d) (based on 35 hrs per week)	55.8	50.5	49.9	58.6	54.8	27.9	33.3	65.1	52.7	
FTE practising rate ^(d) (based on 37.5 hrs per week)	52.1	47.1	46.5	54.7	51.2	26.0	31.1	60.8	49.2	
FTE practising rate ^(d) (based on 40 hrs per week)	48.8	44.2	43.6	51.3	48.0	24.4	29.1	57.0	46.1	
Percentage female (%)	22.7	25.5	20.6	22.7	21.6	16.8	27.5	25.7	22.9	

⁽a) Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p3).

⁽b) Sex and age data were not available for respondents of the NT 2000 labour force questionnaire. The number of female dentists was estimated from the percentage of female dentists registered in the NT, 27.5% in 2000.

⁽c) Practising rate: number of dentists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

⁽d) Full-time equivalent (FTE) rate: number of FTE dentists per 100,000 population; number of practising dentists multiplied by average number of hours worked per week divided by the nominated number of hours worked.

Table 7: Practising dentists by sex, age group, average age and state/territory, 2000

		,	, ,	3 0 1	U	O	•	3,		
	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(a)	ACT	Total	Total %
					Mal	es				
20–24	24	14	31	3	15	2	_	1	90	1.3
25–29	173	131	109	58	43	7	5	5	531	7.7
30–34	230	154	118	39	64	6	3	7	621	9.0
35–39	331	193	137	42	73	8	5	15	804	11.6
40–44	428	251	212	107	131	18	8	28	1,183	17.1
45–49	366	232	166	137	119	17	6	33	1,076	15.5
50–54	295	252	163	130	97	21	7	19	984	14.2
55–59	210	175	129	61	94	6	5	8	688	9.9
60–64	137	125	94	20	48	8	3	10	445	6.4
65–69	110	56	49	17	17	3	1	4	257	3.7
70–74	76	39	29	15	8	2	_	7	176	2.5
75+	37	21	5	6	7	1	_	_	77	1.1
Total	2,417	1,643	1,242	635	716	99	43	137	6,932	100.0
					Fema	ales				
20–24	24	8	17	1	10	_	1	_	61	3.0
25–29	116	106	62	37	49	4	3	13	390	18.9
30–34	136	107	55	24	28	5	3	8	366	17.8
35–39	125	120	75	29	34	_	3	8	394	19.1
40–44	139	78	54	33	23	2	1	9	339	16.5
45–49	91	80	31	31	25	4	3	6	271	13.2
50–54	44	35	14	20	11	3	2	2	131	6.4
55–59	15	16	7	7	10	1	1	1	58	2.8
60–64	13	8	3	2	5	1	_	_	32	1.6
65–69	1	1	2	_	_	_	_	_	4	0.2
70–74	1	1	2	_	2	_	_	_	6	0.3
75+	4	1		2	_	_	_	_	7	0.3
Total	709	561	322	186	197	20	17	47	2,059	100.0
					Pers					
20–24	48	22	48	4	25	2	1	1	151	1.7
25–29	289	237	171	95	92	11	8	18	921	10.2
30–34	366	261	173	63	92	11	6	15	987	11.0
35–39	456	313	212	71	107	8	8	23	1,198	13.3
40–44	567	329	266	140	154	20	9	37	1,522	16.9
45–49	457	312	197	168	144	21	9	39	1,347	15.0
50–54	339	287	177	150	108	24	9	21	1,115	12.4
55–59	225	191	136	68	104	7	6	9	746	8.3
60–64	150	133	97	22	53	9	3	10	477	5.3
65–69	111	57	51	17	17	3	1	4	261	2.9
70–74	77	40	31	15	10	2	_	7	182	2.0
75+	41	22	5	8	7	1	_	_	84	0.9
Total	3,126	2,204	1,564	821	913	119	60	184	8,991	100.0
					Averag	•				
Male	46.2	46.5	45.6	47.0	46.1	47.2	n.a.	47.1	46.2	
Female	38.3	38.1	37.1	40.2	37.8	40.7	n.a.	36.9	38.2	
Persons	44.4	44.3	43.8	45.3	44.3	46.1	n.a.	44.5	44.4	

⁽a) Sex and age data were not available for respondents of the NT 2000 labour force questionnaire. The numbers of dentists in each age group were estimated by multiplying the percentage of all registered dentists in that age group by the total number of estimated practising dentists.

Table 8: Practising dentists by area of main practice, sex and state/territory, 2000

	NSW ^(a)	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(b)	ACT	Total	Total %
Area of main practice										
					Mal	les				
General practice	2,071	1,387	1,059	482	598	85	n.a.	104	5,786	84.0
Specialist practice	271	204	151	79	95	13	n.a.	29	842	12.2
Restricted practice		12	6	16	9	_	n.a.	3	46	0.7
Administration	25	13	9	11	5	_	n.a.	1	64	0.9
Teaching/Education	26	16	12	22	9	_	n.a.	_	85	1.2
Research	5	1	_	8	_	_	n.a.	_	14	0.2
Other	19	10	5	17	_	1	n.a.	_	52	8.0
Total	2,417	1,643	1,242	635	716	99	n.a.	137	6,889	100.0
					Fem	ales				
General practice	640	499	290	139	183	19	n.a.	44	1,814	88.8
Specialist practice	37	41	17	17	7	1	n.a.	1	121	5.9
Restricted practice		6	_	9	2	_	n.a.	1	18	0.9
Administration	13	6	6	2	2	_	n.a.	1	30	1.5
Teaching/education	11	6	8	10	2	_	n.a.	_	37	1.8
Research	2	2	1	5	_	_	n.a.	_	10	0.5
Other	6	1	_	4	1	_	n.a.	_	12	0.6
Total	709	561	322	186	197	20	n.a.	47	2,042	100.0
					Pers	ons				
General practice	2,711	1,886	1,349	621	781	104	50	148	7,650	85.1
Specialist practice	308	245	168	96	102	14	5	30	968	10.8
Restricted practice		18	6	25	11	_	_	4	64	0.7
Administration	38	19	15	13	7	_	3	2	97	1.1
Teaching/education	37	22	20	32	11	_	2	_	124	1.4
Research	7	3	1	13	_	_	_	_	24	0.3
Other	25	11	5	21	1	1	_	_	64	0.7
Total	3,126	2,204	1,564	821	913	119	60	184	8,991	100.0

⁽a) The NSW labour force questionnaire does not differentiate between restricted practice and specialist practice.

Notes

⁽b) No sex or age data was available for respondents of the NT labour force survey.

^{1.} Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response estimates', p3). (see 'Labour force estimates', p3).

Totals for specialist/restricted practice practitioners vary from the numbers cited in Table 9. Table 8 cites data for respondents' main practice location and area of practice, whereas Table 9 cites data for respondents of the practising speciality question (see Appendix 1).

Table 9: Practising dentists in specialist/restricted practice by specialty, sex and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(a)	ACT	Total	Total %
						Males				
Orthodontics	130	90	66	52	45	7	n.a.	14	404	45.4
Oral & maxillofacial surgery	52	41	25	15	13	2	n.a.	6	154	17.3
Periodontics	26	13	17	6	11	2	n.a.	4	79	8.9
Endodontics	18	23	14	10	6	_	n.a.	4	75	8.4
Prosthodontics	35	31	27	14	16	_	n.a.	1	124	13.9
Paedodontics	8	8	2	6	5	_	n.a.	1	30	3.4
Oral pathology	4	8	1	1	_	_	n.a.	_	14	1.6
Dento-maxillofacial radiology(b)			1	1	_	_	n.a.		2	0.2
Other	7	_	1	_	_	_	n.a.	_	8	0.9
Total	280	214	154	105	96	11	n.a.	30	890	100.0
					F	emales				
Orthodontics	14	17	7	6	3	1	n.a.	V	48	35.6
Oral & maxillofacial surgery	6	4	4	2	2	_	n.a.	_	18	13.3
Periodontics	4	10	5	2	_	_	n.a.	1	22	16.3
Endodontics	6	_	_	1	2	_	n.a.	_	9	6.7
Prosthodontics	6	1	1	1	_	_	n.a.	_	9	6.7
Paedodontics	4	10	1	6	_	_	n.a.	_	21	15.6
Oral pathology	1	3	1	2	_	_	n.a.	_	7	5.2
Dento-maxillofacial radiology(b)			_	_	_	_	n.a.	_	_	_
Other	1	_	_	_	_	_	n.a.	_	1	0.7
Total	42	45	19	20	7	1	n.a.	1	135	100.0%
					Р	ersons				
Orthodontics	144	107	73	58	48	8	3	14	455	44.2
Oral & maxillofacial surgery	58	45	29	17	15	2	1	6	173	16.8
Periodontics	30	23	22	8	11	2	1	5	102	9.9
Endodontics	24	23	14	11	8	_	_	4	84	8.2
Prosthodontics	41	32	28	15	16	_	_	1	133	12.9
Paedodontics	12	18	3	12	5	_	_	1	51	5.0
Oral pathology	5	11	2	3	_	_	_	_	21	2.0
Dento-maxillofacial radiology ^(b)	Na	Na	1	1	_	_	_		2	0.2
Other	8	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	9	0.9
Total	322	259	173	125	103	12	5	31	1,030	100.0

⁽a) There were no sex or age data available for respondents of the NT labour force survey.

⁽b) NSW and the ACT labour force questionnaires did not differentiate the speciality 'Dento-maxillofacial radiology'. Notes

Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p3).

Totals vary from the number of specialist/restricted practice practitioners cited in Table 8. Table 8 cites data for respondents' main practice location and area of practice, whereas Table 9 cites data for respondents of the practising speciality question (see Appendix 1).

Table 10: Practising dentists by type of main practice, sex and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(a)	ACT	Total	Total %
					M	ales				
Private										
Solo practice	1,394	757	614	216	323	48	n.a.	55	3,407	49.5
Partnership	213	141	101	81	95	9	n.a.	18	658	9.6
Associateship	312	338	162	136	156	16	n.a.	40	1,160	16.8
Assistant	169	208	100	55	55	9	n.a.	13	609	8.8
Locum	26	20	16	4	4	_	n.a.	_	70	1.0
Total private	2,114	1,464	993	492	633	82	n.a.	126	5,904	85.7
Public										
Dental hospital	78	35	98	32	29	1	n.a.	_	273	4.0
School Dental Service	5	6	26	19	24	3	n.a.	_	83	1.2
General dental service	64	59	58	39	15	13	n.a.	4	252	3.7
Defence forces	20	9	10	2	2	_	n.a.	4	47	0.7
Tertiary education	23	26	12	24	7	_	n.a.	_	92	1.3
Other public	86	33	44	4	4	_	n.a.	1	172	2.5
Total public	276	168	248	120	81	17	n.a.	9	919	13.3
Other										
Industry ^(b)	9			10			n.a.		19	0.3
Other	18	 11	_ 1	13	2		n.a.	2	19 47	0.3
						_				
Total	2,417	1,643	1,242	635	716 Fer	99 nales	n.a.	137	6,889	100.0
Private										
Solo practice	244	128	71	39	50	3	n.a.	7	542	26.5
Partnership	78	52	26	8	21	1	n.a.	10	196	9.6
Associateship	70	60	27	26	22	6	n.a.	4	215	10.5
Assistant	142	183	78	37	43	6	n.a.	14	503	24.6
Locum	6	4	13	_	7	1	n.a.	1	32	1.6
Total private	540	427	215	110	143	17	n.a.	36	1,488	72.9
Public										
	00	00	0.4	40	00	•			407	0.0
Dental hospital	69	29	34	12	20	2	n.a.	1	167	8.2
School Dental Service	3	16	17	8	5	_	n.a.	_	49	2.4
General dental service Defence forces	27 5	40 7	21 5	23	23 2	1	n.a.	5 4	140 23	6.9 1.1
Tertiary education	7	, 14	10	— 15	2	_	n.a.	4	48	2.4
Other public	39	22	10	8	2	_	n.a. n.a.	_	90	4.4
Total public	150	128	106	66	54	3	n.a.	10	517	25.3
Other										
Industry ^(b)	3		1	9			n.a.	_	13	0.6
Other	16	6	_	1	_	_	n.a.	1	24	1.2
Total	709	561	322	186	197	20	n.a.	47	2,042	100.0
Private					Per	sons				
Solo practice	1,638	885	685	255	373	51	21	62	3,970	44.2
Partnership	291	193	127	89	116	10	_	28	854	9.5
Associateship	382	398	189	162	178	22	8	44	1,383	15.4
Assistant	311	391	178	92	98	15	10	27	1,122	12.5
Locum	32	24	29	4	11	1	_	1	102	1.1
Total private	2,654	1,891	1,208	602	776	99	39	162	7,431	82.6

(continued)

Table 10 (continued): Practising dentists by type of main practice, sex and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(b)	ACT	Total	Total %
Public										
Dental hospital	147	64	132	44	49	3	3	1	443	4.9
School Dental Service	8	22	43	27	29	3	2	_	134	1.5
General dental service	91	99	79	62	38	14	7	9	399	4.4
Defence forces	25	16	15	2	4	_	3	8	73	0.8
Tertiary education	30	40	22	39	9	_	_	_	140	1.6
Other public	125	55	63	12	6	_	3	1	265	2.9
Total public	426	296	354	186	135	20	18	19	1,454	16.2
Other										
Industry ^(b)	12		1	19			_	_	32	0.4
Other	34	17	1	14	2	_	3	3	74	0.8
Total	3,126	2,204	1,564	821	913	119	60	184	8,991	100.0

⁽a) There were no sex or age data available for respondents of the NT labour force survey.

⁽b) Vic, WA and Tas labour force questionnaires did not differentiate the practice type 'Industry'.

Table 11: Practising dentists by hours usually worked per week, average hours and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(a)	ACT	Total
<10	81	59	29	24	9	3	_	1	206
10–19	123	144	82	53	35	1	3	12	453
20–29	234	177	81	59	58	7	5	10	631
30–39	757	637	407	285	333	48	24	66	2,557
40–49	1,247	842	695	298	343	48	19	62	3,554
50–59	472	226	198	72	87	9	9	33	1,106
60+	212	119	72	30	48	3	_	_	484
	3,126	2,204	1,564	821	913	119	60	184	8,991
				(per cent)				
<10	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.5	_	0.5	2.3
10–19	3.9	6.5	5.2	6.5	3.8	8.0	5.0	6.5	5.0
20–29	7.5	8.0	5.2	7.2	6.4	5.9	8.3	5.4	7.0
30–39	24.2	28.9	26.0	34.7	36.5	40.3	40.0	35.9	28.4
40–49	39.9	38.2	44.4	36.3	37.6	40.3	31.7	33.7	39.5
50–59	15.1	10.3	12.7	8.8	9.5	7.6	15.0	17.9	12.3
60+	6.8	5.4	4.6	3.7	5.3	2.5	_	_	5.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			A۱	erage hou	urs worke	d per wee	k		
Public sector	38.2	36.4	37.6	34.6	38.9	37.6	38.8	34.0	37.2
Private sector	40.7	38.7	40.3	38.7	39.8	39.1	37.9	39.7	39.9
General practice ^(b)	40.0	38.4	39.4	37.8	39.2	39.7	37.6	37.9	39.2
Specialist practice ^(c)	43.8	39.9	44.3	37.6	45.2	36.7	33.3	41.9	42.0
Male	41.9	40.4	41.5	39.3	40.9	38.8	n.a.	40.8	41.1
Female	35.4	32.3	33.3	31.4	35.0	37.0	n.a.	32.3	33.7
All	40.4	38.232	39.8	37.4	39.6	38.6	38.2	38.5	39.3

⁽a) There was no sex or age data available for respondents of the NT labour force survey.

⁽b) Respondent cited general practice as their area of practice at main practice location.

⁽c) Respondent cited specialist or restricted practice as their area of practice at main practice location.

Table 12: Practising dentists by hours usually worked per week, sex and age, 2000

			Yea	rs of age			
	<35	35–44	45–54	55+		Total	Total %
Hours usually worked		84-1-	_				
<10	24	Male 12	:s 18	71		125	1.8
10–19	39	16	19	139		213	3.
20–29	38	53	68	184		343	5. 5.
30–39	326	438	533	547		1,844	26.
40–49	575	929	931	498		2,933	42.
50–59	169	377	329	127		1,002	14.
60+	63	149	149	68		429	6.
001	1,234	1,974	2,047	1,634		6,889	100.
	1,201	Fema		1,001		0,000	100.
<10	28	36	6	9		79	3.
10–19	68	102	55	13		238	11.
20–29	77	133	57	18		285	14.
30–39	296	207	147	40		690	33.
40–49	283	204	92	23		602	29
50–59	38	28	26	3		95	4
60+	20	19	14	_		53	2
001	810	729	397	106		2,042	100
	0.10	. 20	001	100	Northern	2,0 12	100
		Perso	ns		Territory ^(a)		
<10	52	48	24	80	_	204	2
10–19	107	118	74	152	3	454	5
20–29	115	186	125	202	5	633	7
30–39	622	645	680	587	24	2,558	28
40–49	858	1,133	1,023	521	19	3,554	39
50–59	207	405	355	130	9	1,106	12
60+	83	168	163	68	_	482	5
	2,044	2,703	2,444	1,740	60	8,991	100
	Person	s percentage	e of hours gr	oup			
<10	25.5	23.5	11.8	39.2		100.0	
10–19	23.6	26.0	16.3	33.5		100.0	
20–29	18.2	29.4	19.7	31.9		100.0	
30–39	24.3	25.2	26.6	22.9		100.0	
40–49	24.1	31.9	28.8	14.7		100.0	
50-59	18.7	36.6	32.1	11.8		100.0	
60+	17.2	34.9	33.8	14.1		100.0	
Total	22.7	30.1	27.2	19.4		100.0	
			ge of age gro				
<10	2.5	1.8	1.0	4.6		2.3	
10–19	5.2	4.4	3.0	8.7		5.0	
20–29	5.6	6.9	5.1	11.6		7.0	
30–39	30.4	23.9	27.8	33.7		28.5	
40–49	42.0	41.9	41.9	29.9		39.5	
50–59	10.1	15.0	14.5	7.5		12.3	
60+	4.1	6.2	6.7	3.9		5.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	
			orked per we				
Male	41.2	43.8	42.8	35.6			-
Female	35.7	31.9	34.1	29.5			

⁽a) There were no sex or age data available for respondents of the NT labour force survey. Practising dentists by age group for the NT were estimated from the percentage of registered dentist by age group.

Table 13: Practising dentists by number of practice locations, sex and state/territory, 2000

Number of practice locations where practitioner										
usually works	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(a)	ACT	Total	Total %
					М	ales				
One	1,725	1,157	968	380	535	75	n.a.	111	4,951	71.9
Two	518	376	203	164	132	16	n.a.	25	1,434	20.8
Three or more	174	110	71	91	49	8	n.a.	1	504	7.3
Total	2,417	1,643	1,242	635	716	99	n.a.	137	6,889	100.0
					Fer	nales				
One	528	379	253	117	149	17	n.a.	37	1,480	72.5
Two	144	139	53	44	39	3	n.a.	8	430	21.1
Three or more	37	43	16	25	9	_	n.a.	2	132	6.5
Total	709	561	322	186	197	20	n.a.	47	2,042	100.0
					Pei	rsons				
One	2,253	1,536	1,221	497	684	92	44	148	6,475	72.0
Two	662	515	256	208	171	19	11	33	1,875	20.9
Three or more	211	153	87	116	58	8	5	3	641	7.1
Total	3,126	2,204	1,564	821	913	119	60	184	8,991	100.0

⁽a) There were no sex or age data available for respondents of the NT labour force survey.

Notes

^{1.} Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p3).

^{2.} The labour force questionnaire only captures up to three practice locations; hence, it is unknown what number of dentists work in more than three practice locations on a regular basis.

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Table 14: Practising dentists by geographic region of main practice and state/territory, 1994 and 2000

	Practising dentists						Practising r	ate per 10	00,000 ERP			
		Total		С	apital cit	у	Re	est of stat	te	Total		
State/territory	1994	2000	% change	1994	2000	% change	1994	2000	% change	1994	2000	% change
NSW	2,733	3,126	14.4	54.8	58.4	6.5	29.6	31.2	5.4	45.2	48.4	7.0
Vic	1,867	2,204	18.1	48.2	52.4	8.7	25.5	29.9	17.3	41.7	46.3	10.9
Qld	1,314	1,564	19.0	50.2	52.3	4.2	33.5	36.7	9.7	41.1	43.9	6.7
SA	731	821	12.3	59.4	64.6	8.8	23.4	28.1	19.9	49.7	54.8	10.2
WA	675	913	35.3	45.8	55.6	21.3	23.4	29.0	23.8	39.7	48.5	22.1
Tas	119	119	_	31.9	34.6	8.4	20.5	18.7	-8.7	25.2	25.3	0.2
NT	55	60	8.4	42.3	48.7	15.1	20.5	15.0	-27.0	32.1	30.5	-5.0
ACT	173	184	6.5	57.5	59.2	2.9	_	_	_	57.5	59.3	3.1
Australia	7,667	8,991	17.3	51.2	55.7	8.8	28.7	31.4	9.5	43.0	46.9	9.2

Notes

- 1. Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p3).
- 2. There are some minor differences between the geographic distribution of dentists shown in this table and similar tables published in earlier AIHW publications. This table incorporates recent amendments.

Table 15: Practising dentists, practising rate per 100,000 population by statistical division, 2000

	Estimated resident population	Practising dentists	Practising rate pe 100,000 population
New South Wales			
Sydney	4,085,578	2,384	58.
Hunter	576,863	186	32.
Illawarra	389,271	139	35.
Richmond-Tweed	211,167	72	34.
Mid North Coast	272,966	86	31.
Northern	173,218	50	28.
North Western	116,895	25	21.
Central West	172,749	30	17.
South Eastern	182,464	56	30.
Murrumbidgee	148,737	52	35.
Murray	109,960	35	31.
Far West	23,587	11	46
Victoria			
Melbourne	3,466,025	1,816	52.
Barwon	249,067	84	33
Western District	98,344	37	37
Central Highlands	138,229	53	38
Wimmera	50,838	12	23
	•		
Mallee	88,372	26	29
Loddon	162,031	44	27
Goulburn	188,124	46	24
Ovens–Murray	90,943	19	20
East Gippsland	79,849	20	25
Gippsland	154,034	48	31
Queensland			
Brisbane	1,626,865	851	52
Moreton	694,464	292	42
Wide Bay–Burnett	234,751	69	29
Darling Downs	202,352	77	38
South West	25,597	10	39
Fiztroy	181,206	50	27
Central West	12,135	15	123
Mackay	127,531	46	36
Northern	200,174	59	29
Far North	225,522	94	41
North West	35,760	1	2
South Australia	,		
Adelaide	1,096,102	708	64
Outer Adelaide	110,663	34	30
Yorke and Lower North		10	22
	44,225		
Murray Lands	68,497	23	33
South East	62,794	16	25
Eyre	33,493	9	26
Northern	81,860	21	25
Western Australia			
Perth	1,381,127	767	55
South West	187,862	81	43
Lower Great Southern	52,128	26	49
Upper Great Southern	19,610	3	15
Midlands	52,986	9	17
South Eastern	58,926	5	8
Central	60,253	14	23
Pilbara	40,429	3	7
Kimberley	30,539	5	16

(continued)

Table 15 (continued): Practising dentists, rate of dentists per 100,000 population by statistical division, 2000

	Estimated resident population	Practising dentists	Practising rate per 100,000 population
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	194,228	67	34.6
Rest of Tasmania	276,148	52	18.8
Northern Territory			
Darwin	90,011	44	48.9
Rest of Northern Territory	105,452	16	15.2
Australian Capital Territory			
Australian Capital Territory	310,839	184	59.2

Notes

- 1. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.
- 2. Statistical division determined by using postcode of responding dentists' main practice location.

Table 16: Australian University dentistry course completions by sex, 1989 to 1999

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
						Males					
The University of Adelaide	15	14	20	17	24	23	24	31	18	22	17
The University of Melbourne	24	31	32	22	29	31	24	27	25	19	26
The University of Queensland	36	21	30	21	30	32	26	20	29	32	30
The University of Sydney	55	40	44	37	43	54	52	32	47	24	37
The University of Western Australia	16	20	19	14	19	8	20	12	12	16	15
Total	146	126	145	111	145	148	146	122	131	113	125
						Females					
The University of Adelaide	11	11	13	12	16	18	21	18	20	9	23
The University of Melbourne	23	19	20	21	12	15	20	26	24	23	18
The University of Queensland	17	13	11	11	16	19	14	22	18	12	18
The University of Sydney	27	21	18	25	25	31	33	26	21	26	24
The University of Western Australia	7	5	11	7	13	10	9	15	13	11	15
Total	85	69	73	76	82	93	97	107	96	81	98
						Persons					
The University of Sydney	26	25	33	29	40	41	45	49	38	31	40
The University of Melbourne	47	50	52	43	41	46	44	53	49	42	44
The University of Queensland	53	34	41	32	46	51	40	42	47	44	48
The University of Adelaide	82	61	62	62	68	85	85	58	68	50	61
The University of Western Australia	23	25	30	21	32	18	29	27	25	27	30
Total	231	195	218	187	227	241	243	229	227	194	223

Notes

Source: DETYA Student Collections data, 1989–1999.

^{1.} Data excludes course completions by overseas students.

^{2.} Data includes Honours course completions.

8 Dental therapist tables

Table 17: Dental therapists by practice status, practising rate per 100,000 population and state/territory, 2000

Practice status	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Total %
Dental therapist	216	n.a.	361	128	331	50	16	19	1,121	80.8
On 3 months or more leave	11	n.a.	14	7	12	2	_	_	46	3.3
Working overseas	_	n.a.	_	_	2	_	_	_	2	0.1
Working in dentistry, but not in dental therapy	19	n.a.	17	12	23	2	_	_	73	5.3
Working, but not in dentistry or dental therapy	11	n.a.	23	4	23	_	_	_	61	4.4
Not working	3	n.a.	50	_	31	1	_	_	85	6.1
Total	260	n.a.	465	151	422	55	16	19	1,388	100.0
Practising rate ^(b)	3.3	n.a.	10.1	8.5	17.6	10.6	8.2	6.1	7.8	
FTE rate ^(c)	2.6	n.a.	8.0	6.3	12.8	8.4	8.5	5.0	6.0	

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Note: Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p14).

Table 18: Practising dental therapists by age group, average age and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Total %
20–24	8	n.a.	10	6	_	2	_	_	26	2.3
25–29	21	n.a.	73	12	48	6	2	_	162	14.4
30–34	21	n.a.	52	18	56	4	2	3	156	13.9
35–39	59	n.a.	104	15	46	8	2	7	241	21.5
40–44	85	n.a.	104	50	120	21	8	7	395	35.2
45–49	19	n.a.	12	25	53	6	1	2	118	10.5
50+	3	n.a.	6	2	8	3	1	_	23	2.1
Total	216	n.a.	361	128	331	50	16	19	1,121	100.0
Average age	38.1	n.a.	35.9	38.9	38.4	39.1	40.6	39.2	37.9	

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Note: Male respondents comprised 2.4% of all practising therapists.

Table 19: Practising dental therapists by place of initial qualification and state/territory, 2000

Place of qualification	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Total %
NSW	198	n.a.	8	_	3	4	2	4	219	19.5
Vic	_	n.a.	6	1	2	_	_	2	11	1.0
Qld	_	n.a.	333	_	_	_	_	_	333	29.7
SA	5	n.a.	4	126	5	6	8	3	157	14.0
WA	_	n.a.	2	_	311	_	2	_	315	28.1
Tas	5	n.a.		_	_	39	1	9	54	4.8
New Zealand	5	n.a.	8	1	10	1	3	1	29	2.6
Other overseas	3	n.a.	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	0.3
Total	216	n.a.	361	128	331	50	16	19	1,121	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

⁽b) Practising rate: number of dental hygienists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) Full-time equivalent rate: number of practising hygienists multiplied by average number of hours worked per week divided by 37.5 hours.

Table 20: Practising dental therapists by year of initial qualification and state/territory, 2000

Year of qualification	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Total %
Prior to 1975	5	n.a.	6	18	17	8	4	1	59	5.2
1975–1979	78	n.a.	88	57	104	17	4	4	353	31.5
1980–1984	54	n.a.	120	7	74	11	2	6	273	24.4
1985–1989	32	n.a.	49	22	40	5	3	7	158	14.2
1990–1994	22	n.a.	75	13	68	4	3	_	184	16.4
1995+	24	n.a.	24	11	28	6	_	_	92	8.3
Total	216	n.a.	361	128	331	50	16	19	1,120	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 21: Practising dental therapists by type of main practice and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Total %
Public										
School dental service	112	n.a.	351	121	178	37	16	8	823	73.4
Community centre	74	n.a.	_	2	5	13	_	11	105	9.4
Dental hospital	11	n.a.	4	_	3	_	_	_	18	1.6
Teaching institution	8	n.a.	6	5	5	_	_	_	24	2.1
Private	_	n.a.		_	135	_	_	_	135	12.0
Other	11	n.a.	_	_	5	_	_	_	16	1.4
Total	216	n.a.	361	128	331	50	10	19	1,121	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 22: Practising dental therapists by hours usually worked per week, average hours and state/territory, 2000

Hours usually worked per week	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Total %
<10	5	n.a.	14	3	28	2	_	_	52	4.6
10–19	33	n.a.	69	29	79	6	_	_	216	19.3
20–29	60	n.a.	72	36	49	15	2	9	243	21.7
30–39	77	n.a.	89	49	156	23	9	9	412	36.8
40+	41	n.a.	117	11	19	4	5	1	198	17.7
Total	216	n.a.	361	128	331	50	16	19	1,121	100.0
Part-time <37.5 hours	142	n.a.	192	106	222	35	10	16	723	64.5
Full-time 37.5+ hours	74	n.a.	169	22	109	15	6	3	398	35.5
Average hours	29.3	n.a.	29.8	27.6	27.3	29.6	39.0	30.4	28.8	

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 23: Practising dental therapists by geographic region of main practice and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(b)	ACT	Total
Capital city	80	n.a.	166	86	266	18	n.a.	19	636
Rest of state	135	n.a.	195	42	65	31	n.a.		468
Practising dental therapists	216	140	361	128	331	50	16	19	1,260
Practising rate ^(c)									
Capital city	2.0	n.a.	10.2	7.8	19.3	9.5	n.a.	6.1	7.3
Rest of state	5.7	n.a.	10.0	10.4	12.9	11.3	n.a.		8.5
Total	3.3	2.9	10.1	8.5	17.6	10.6	8.2	6.1	6.6

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection. An estimate for therapists practising in Vic was imputed. The total number of therapists registered in Vic for 2000 (260) was multiplied by the 1997 therapist labour force participation rate (53.9% practising therapists).

⁽b) Insufficient data available.

⁽c) Practising rate: number of dental hygienists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

9 Dental hygienist tables

Table 24: Registered dental hygienists by practice status, practising rate per 100,000 population and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	NT	ACT	Total	Total %
Working as dental hygienist	58	n.a.	45	110	82	2	22	319	85.1
Working, on 3 months or longer leave	_	n.a.	2	5	2	_	1	10	2.7
Working, not in dental hygiene	2	n.a.	5	9	11	_	1	28	7.5
Not working	1	n.a.	1	8	2	_	_	12	3.2
Overseas	_	n.a.	1	5	_	_	_	6	1.6
Total	61	n.a.	54	137	97	2	24	375	100.0
Practising rate ^(b)	0.9	n.a.	1.3	7.3	4.4	1.0	7.1	2.3	
FTE rate ^(c)	0.8	n.a.	1.0	5.0	4.0	8.0	5.5	1.8	

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Note: Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p24).

Table 25: Practising dental hygienists by age group, average age and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA/NT ^(b)	WA	ACT	Total	Total %
20–24	_	n.a.	2	1	40	_	43	13.5
25–29	8	n.a.	8	15	21	1	53	16.6
30–34	12	n.a.	11	30	9	9	71	22.3
35–39	17	n.a.	12	22	2	6	59	18.5
40–44	11	n.a.	7	24	4	_	46	14.4
45-49	6	n.a.	2	11	6	3	28	8.8
50+	4	n.a.	3	9	_	3	19	6.0
Total	58	n.a.	45	112	82	22	319	100.0
Average age	37.6	n.a.	35.7	37.2	27.4	37.7	35.3	

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 26: Practising dental hygienists by place of initial qualification and state/territory, 2000

Place of qualification	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA/NT ^(b)	WA	ACT	Total	Total %
South Australia	26	n.a.	20	104	5	11	166	52.0
Western Australia	4	n.a.	1	_	71	_	76	23.8
Victoria	_	n.a.	1	_	_	1	2	0.6
Queensland	_	n.a.	7	_	_	_	7	2.2
ADF	1	n.a.	5	1	_	1	8	2.5
UK	15	n.a.	5	5	2	_	27	8.5
USA/Canada	9	n.a.	6	2		6	23	7.2
Other overseas	3	n.a.		_	4	3	10	3.1
Total	58	n.a.	45	112	82	22	319	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

⁽b) Practising rate: number of dental hygienists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) Full-time equivalent rate: number of practising hygienists multiplied by average number of hours worked per week divided by 37.5 hours.

⁽b) Due to small numbers in the NT, results are combined with SA to ensure respondent confidentiality.

⁽b) Due to small numbers in the NT, results are combined with SA to ensure respondent confidentiality.

Table 27: Practising dental hygienists by year of initial qualification and state/territory, 2000

Year of qualification	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA/NT ^(b)	WA	ACT	Total	Total %
Prior to 1980	9	n.a.	4	16	6	6	41	12.9
1980–1984	5	n.a.	4	18	2	_	29	9.1
1985–1989	11	n.a.	8	34	6	7	66	20.7
1990–1994	14	n.a.	14	23	9	2	62	19.4
1995+	19	n.a.	15	21	59	7	121	37.9
Total	58	n.a.	45	112	82	22	319	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 28: Practising dental hygienists by qualification and state/territory, 2000

Type of qualification	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA/NT ^(b)	WA	ACT	Total	Total %
Certificate	11	n.a.	7	8	_	3	29	9.1
Associate diploma	15	n.a.	20	72	64	8	179	56.1
Diploma	25	n.a.	8	31	5	7	76	23.8
Associate degree	5	n.a.	1	1	_	1	8	2.5
Degree	2	n.a.	7	_	_	3	12	3.8
Other	_	n.a.	2	_	13	_	15	4.7
Total	58	n.a.	45	112	82	22	319	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 29: Practising dental hygienists by type of main practice and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA/NT ^(b)	WA	ACT	Total	Total %
Private—general practice	42	n.a.	31	88	51	16	226	71.5
Private specialist—orthodontic	7	n.a.	5	9	25	3	49	15.4
Private specialist—periodontic	_	n.a.	3	6	2	3	13	4.4
Private specialist—other	5	n.a.	1	1	_	_	7	2.2
Public	_	n.a.	4	5	2	_	11	3.4
Teaching	_	n.a.	_	3	2	_	5	1.6
Other	4	n.a.	1	_	_	_	5	1.6
Total	58	n.a.	45	112	82	22	319	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 30: Practising dental hygienists by hours usually worked per week, average hours and state/territory, 2000

Hours usually worked per week	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA/NT ^(b)	WA	ACT	Total	Total %
<10	_	n.a.	2	5	4	2	13	4.1
10–19	6	n.a.	8	31	8	4	57	17.9
20–29	13	n.a.	4	33	11	3	64	20.1
30–39	23	n.a.	20	31	38	9	121	37.9
40+	16	n.a.	11	12	21	4	64	20.0
Total	58	n.a.	45	112	82	22	319	100.0
Part-time <37.5 hours	39	n.a.	33	95	45	15	227	71.0
Full-time 37.5+ hours	19	n.a.	12	17	37	7	92	29.0
Average hours	33.5	n.a.	30.7	25.8	34.2	29	30	

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

⁽b) Due to small numbers in the NT, results are combined with SA to ensure respondent confidentiality.

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Table 31: Practising dental hygienists by number of practice locations worked and state/territory, 2000

No. of locations practice worked	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA/NT ^(b)	WA	ACT	Total	Total %
One	30	n.a.	33	61	58	13	196	61.5
Two	16	n.a.	9	37	18	6	86	26.6
Three of more	12	n.a.	3	14	5	3	38	11.9
Total	58	n.a.	45	112	81	22	319	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 32: Practising dental hygienists by geographic region of main practice and state/territory, 1996 and 2000

	NS	SW	Vi	C ^(a)	Q	ld	SA/I	VT ^(b)	W	A ^(c)	A	СТ	То	tal
	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000
Capital city	27	48	33	n.a.	15	27	95	109		78	16	22	186	283
Rest of state	7	10	11	n.a.	16	17	7	3		4			41	36
Total	34	58	44	79	31	45	102	112		82	16	22	227	398
Practising	j rate ^(d)													
Capital city	0.7	1.2	1.0	n.a.	1.0	1.7	8.1	9.9		5.6	5.2	7.1	1.6	3.3
Rest of state	0.3	0.4	0.9	n.a.	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7		0.8			0.6	0.6
Total	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.3	6.2	7.5		4.4	5.2	7.1	1.2	2.1

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection. Total estimate for Vic imputed. The total number of hygienists registered in Vic for 2000 (98) was multiplied by the 1998 hygienist labour force participation rate (80.9% practising hygienists).

⁽b) Due to small numbers in the NT, results are combined with SA to ensure respondent confidentiality.

⁽b) Due to small numbers in the NT, results are combined with SA to ensure respondent confidentiality.

⁽c) In 1996 hygienists were not permitted to practise in WA.

⁽d) Practising rate: number of dental hygienists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

10 Dental prosthetist tables

Table 33: Registered dental prosthetists by practice status, practising rate per 100,000 population and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	Total	Total %
Working in state/territory	293	n.a.	117	25	60	51	9	555	76.4
Working in state/territory and other state/territory	11	n.a.	_	2	_	1	7	21	2.9
Only in other states/territories	6	n.a.	4	3	_	_	2	15	2.1
3 months or longer leave	2	n.a.	2	_	_	_	_	4	0.6
Working overseas	2	n.a.	2	2	_	_	_	6	8.0
Not working	38	n.a.	9	2	22	_	_	71	9.8
Working in dentistry but not in prosthetics	25	n.a.	11	_	3	_	_	39	5.4
Working, but not in dentistry or prosthetics	8	n.a.	2	2	3	_	_	15	2.1
Total registered	385	n.a.	147	36	88	52	18	726	100
Practising	304	n.a.	117	27	60	52	16	576	
Practising rate ^(b)	4.7	n.a.	3.3	1.8	3.2	11.1	5.1	4.1	
FTE rate ^(c)	5.6	n.a.	3.6	2.1	3.7	12.4	6.1	4.7	

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection. There were 306 registered dental prosthetists in Vic at December 2000.

Notes

- Practising solely or mainly in this state/territory; adjusted to take account of non-response (see 'Labour force estimates', p35).
- 2. Total number registered differs slightly from numbers cited in Table 5 due to rounding of fractions.

Table 34: Practising dental prosthetists by age group, average age, percentage female and state/territory, 2000

Age group	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	Total	Total %	Female %
25–29	10	n.a.			_	1	_	11	1.9	14.6
30–34	33	n.a.	3	_	3	3	_	42	7.3	14.3
35–39	51	n.a.	11	2	6	11	3	84	14.6	16.7
40-44	62	n.a.	27	8	19	8	5	129	22.4	12.5
45-49	38	n.a.	30	7	_	8	5	88	15.3	1.8
50-54	49	n.a.	16	3	10	12	_	90	15.6	8.5
55–59	16	n.a.	18	2	3	5	_	44	7.6	_
60–64	18	n.a.	3	_	10	3	_	34	5.9	4.0
65–69	6	n.a.	2	_	_	1	_	9	1.6	_
70+	21	n.a.	7	5	9		3	45	7.8	_
Total	304	n.a.	117	27	60	52	16	576	100.0	8.6
Average age	46.3	n.a.	49.1	51.9	51.8	46.4	47.2	47.4		

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

⁽b) Practising rate: number of dental prosthetists per 100,000 population. See Appendix 3 for population at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) Full-time equivalent (FTE) rate: number of FTE dental prosthetists per 100,000 population; number of practising prosthetists multiplied by average number of hours worked per week divided by 37.5 hours.

Table 35: Practising dental prosthetists by year of initial qualification and state/territory, 2000

Year of qualification	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	Total	Total %
Prior to 1975	7	n.a.	1	_	_	12	_	20	7.3
1975–1979	15	n.a.	1	_	_	3	_	19	6.9
1980–1984	33	n.a.	2	4	_	3	2	44	16.0
1985–1989	36	n.a.	3	4	5	4	2	54	19.6
1990-1994	39	n.a.	41	4	7	1	1	93	33.8
1995+	31	n.a.	4	2	3	4	1	45	16.4
Not stated	143	n.a.	65	13	45	25	10	301	
Total	304	n.a.	117	27	60	52	16	576	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Note: Due to the large numbers of respondents not providing complete data for qualification questions, numbers have not been adjusted to reflect the total number practising.

Table 36: Practising dental prosthetists by place of initial qualification, state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	Total	Total %
NSW	85	n.a.	1	1	_	1	2	90	54.5
Qld	3	n.a.	26	2	_	_	_	31	18.8
Tas	_	n.a.	_	1	_	16	_	17	10.3
SA	_	n.a.	_	8	_	_	_	8	4.8
WA		n.a.	_	_	7	_	_	7	4.2
ACT	1	n.a.	_	_	_	_	2	3	1.8
UK	3	n.a.	1		1	2	_	7	4.2
Other overseas	2	n.a.	_	_	_	_	_	2	1.2
Not stated	210	n.a.	89	15	52	33	12	411	
Total	304	n.a.	117	27	60	52	16	576	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Note: Due to the large numbers of respondents not providing complete data for qualification questions, numbers have not been adjusted to reflect the total number practising.

Table 37: Practising dental prosthetists by area of main practice and state/territory, 2000

Area of practice	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	Total	Total %
Mainly clinical	104	n.a.	54	14	30	17	9	228	39.6
Mainly lab	37	n.a.	5	_	_	1	2	45	7.8
Joint clinic and lab	158	n.a.	58	13	26	33	5	293	50.9
Teaching/education	5	n.a.	_	_	4	_	_	9	1.6
Research	_	n.a.	_	_	_	1	_	1	0.2
Other	_	n.a.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total	304	n.a.	117	27	60	52	16	576	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 38: Practising dental prosthetists by type of main practice and state/territory, 2000

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	Total	Total %
Self-employed	262	n.a.	102	27	57	35	11	494	85.8
Employee—private practice	18	n.a.	_	_	_	5	_	23	4.0
Employee—commercial laboratory	8	n.a.	_	_	_	_	_	8	1.4
Government clinic/laboratory	10	n.a.	15	_	_	12	5	42	7.3
Public education institution	6	n.a.	_	_	3	_	_	9	1.6
Total	304	n.a.	117	27	60	52	16	576	100.0

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 39: Practising dental prosthetists by hours usually worked per week, average hours and state/territory, 2000

Hours per week	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	Total	Total %
<10	4	n.a.	8	_	_	_	_	12	2.1
10–19	17	n.a.	4	_	4	1	_	26	4.5
20–29	17	n.a.	4	5	_	_	_	26	4.5
30–39	35	n.a.	28	4	15	26	3	111	19.2
40-49	101	n.a.	31	10	19	14	10	185	32.2
50–59	72	n.a.	28	2	15	10	_	127	22.0
60+	58	n.a.	14	6	7	1	3	89	15.4
Total	304	n.a.	117	27	60	52	16	576	100.0
Average hours	44.8	n.a.	41.1	44.6	43.7	42.0	44.8	43.6	

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection.

Table 40: Practising dental prosthetists by hours usually worked per week and age group, 2000

		Years	of age		
Hours per week	>35	35–44	45–54	55+	Total
<10	_	2	2	9	13
10–19	2	11	7	6	26
20–29	_	_	9	19	28
30–39	10	32	41	29	112
40-49	17	70	60	37	184
50-59	17	52	32	25	126
60+	7	46	27	7	87
Total	53	213	178	132	576
		(per	cent)		
<10	_	0.9	1.1	6.8	2.3
10–19	3.8	5.2	3.9	4.5	4.5
20–29	_	_	5.1	14.4	4.9
30–39	18.9	15.0	23.0	22.0	19.4
40-49	32.1	32.9	33.7	28.0	31.9
50-59	32.1	24.4	18.0	18.9	21.9
60+	13.2	21.6	15.2	5.3	15.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average hours	46.9	46.7	43.6	35.9	43.6

Table 41: Practising dental prosthetists by geographic region of main practice and state/territory, 1997 and 2000

	NS	w	Vic	(a)	QI	d	S	A	w	Α	Та	s	AC	т	Tot	al ^(c)
	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000
Practising prosthetists	283	304	234	260	123	117	26	27	54	60	53	52	12	16	785	836
Capital city	_	188	_		_	40	_	22	_	53	_	27	12	16	_	346
Rest of state	_	116	_		_	77	_	5	_	7	_	25			_	230
Practising rate ^(b)																
Capital city	4.6	4.6	4.9		2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	3.3	3.8	13.4	14.1	3.9	5.1	4.1	4.0
Rest of state	4.1	4.9	5.2		4.5	4.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.4	9.8	8.9			4.2	4.2
Total	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.5	3.5	3.3	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.2	11.2	11.1	3.9	5.1	4.2	4.4

⁽a) Vic was not included in the 2000 collection. An estimate of the total number of practising dental prosthetists was imputed. The number of registered dental prosthetists (306) was multiplied by the 1998 participation rate (85.1%). There was insufficient data to impute 'capital city' and 'rest of state' practising rates.

⁽b) Practising rate: number of dental prosthetists per 100,000 ERP. See Appendix 3 for ERP at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) The total practising rates for 'capital city' and 'rest of state' do not include Vic.

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Appendix 1: Example of 2000 dental labour force questionnaire

Dental Board of South Australia Application for Renewal of Registration as	a Dentist, 2000/01
The information you provide is collected by the Dental Board of SA and forwarded to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Dental Statistics and Research Unit. The data collection is part of a national data set agreed by the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council to enable appropriate health planning and administration.	I I hereby apply for renewal
	and enclose the \$250 prescribed fee:
	Signature of applicant Date
Confidentiality of your responses is preserved by the Act (Section 29), which imposes strict restraints on the for particularly protecting the release of information w	orm and circumstances of data release,
Please tick the boxes and write responses, where	e appropriate, in the spaces provided.
1 Is your name on the latest dental register in another State or Ter	rritory? Yes 1 No 2
If Yes, please specify the States of registration by ticking all appropriate boxes:	NSW
2 Are you an Australian citizen?	Yes 🔲 1 No 🕎
If No, do you have permanent resident status in Australia?	Yes 2 No 3
3 Which of the following best describes your current work status?	(Tick one box, then go to the question indicated.)
Working in dentistry Only in SA 1	Go to 5
Mainly in SA but also in other State(s)/Territory 2	Go to 5 Working in dealistry
Mainly in other State(s)/Territory but also in SA 3 Only in State(s)/Territory other than SA 4	Go to 5 denistry or reak that is principally concerned with
In SA but currently on leave for three months	the elscipiline of deritisting : - whether in SA, linter-state:
or longer (e.g. maternity, study, long service leave) 5	Go to 5 : er éverseas : Itis : includas dental research :
Not working in dentistry Overseas 6	administration, and the teaching of dentistry
Currently not working 7	Go to 4
Currently working, but not in dentistry 8	Go to 4
4 Are you looking for work in dentistry? Yes	No 4 Fall:time = 35 hours
Either full- or part-time 1 Full-time 2 Part-time	☐ 3 For to 7 Part-three = less-them 35 hours per week

Appendix 1 (continued): Example of 2000 dental labour force questionnaire

Main location							
Postcode: Suburb/town: Total hours worked per week: Direct patient care hours per week:	Area of practice General practice	Type of practice Private Solo 1 Partnership 2 Associateship 3 Assistant 4 Locum 5 Industry 6	Public Dental hospital Mainly school dental service Mainly general dental service Defence forces Other public Tertiary education institution Other (please specify)				
	2nd lo	cation					
Postcode: Suburb/town: Total hours worked per week: Direct patient care hours per week:	Area of practice General practice	Type of practice Private Solo 1 Partnership 2 Associateship 3 Assistant 4 Locum 5 Industry 6	Public Dental hospital Mainly school dental service Mainly general dental service Defence forces Other public Tertiary education institution Other (please specify)				
nours per week.	2rd lo	cation					
Postcode: Suburb/town: Total hours worked per week: Direct patient care hours per week:	Area of practice Registered specialist 2 Restricted practice 3 Administration 4 Teaching/Education 5 Research 6 Other (please specify) 7	Type of practice Private 1 Associateship 3 Assistant 4 Locum 5 Industry 6	Dental hospital Public Internity school dental service Mainly general dental service Defence forces Other public Tertiary education institution Other (please specify)				
If you are in specialist or res Orthodontics	=	te your specialty. Prosthodontics	Oral pathology Dento-maxillofacial radiology				

Appendix 2: Practising dentists per 100,000 population and year, OECD countries

	Year	Population ('000)	Practising dentists	Rate per 100,000 population
Slovakia	1997	5,383		
Greece	1997	10,498	11,638	110.9
Iceland	1998	274	271	98.9
Finland	1999	5,171	4,826	93.3
Denmark	2000	5,337	4,817	90.3
Sweden	1998	8,851	7,667	86.6
Norway	1998	4,431	3,642	82.2
Germany	1999	82,087	62,564	76.2
Belgium	1998	10,203	7,586	74.4
France	1997	58,208	39,471	67.8
Japan	1998	126,486	85,671	67.7
Czech Republic	2000	10,273	6,400	62.3
Luxembourg	1999	433	264	61.0
United States	1998	270,248	157,900	58.4
Italy	1999	57,593	32,135	55.8
Canada	1998	30,248	16,507	54.6
Switzerland	1998	7,110	3,470	48.8
Ireland	1999	3,745	1,794	47.9
Austria	1999	8,092	3,835	47.4
Australia	2000	19,172	8,991	46.9
Netherlands	1999	15,808	7,336	46.4
Hungary	1999	10,068	4,618	45.9
Spain	1998	39,371	16,133	41.0
New Zealand	1999	3,811	1,558	40.9
United Kingdom	1999	59,501	23,897	40.2
Poland	1999	38,654	13,260	34.3
Portugal	1998	9,968	3,322	33.3
Korea	1999	46,858	14,058	30.0
Turkey	1999	65,819	14,076	21.4
Mexico	1999	97,586	9,465	9.7

Note:

Direct comparisons are difficult due to varying definitions, training and qualifications of dentists in different countries. Furthermore, the structure of the oral health labour force varies greatly between countries. This table does not reflect the degree to which dental services are provided by the dental auxiliary labour force in each country. Comparisons are further complicated by the variance in the year for which the data were relevant.

Appendix 3: Estimated resident population, Australian states and territories, 30 June 2000

ABS Catalogue No. 30 June 2000	State	Total	Name	Capital city	Other regions
3235.1	NSW	6,463,455	Sydney	4,085,578	2,377,877
3235.2	Vic	4,765,856	Melbourne	3,466,025	1,299,831
3235.3	Qld	3,566,357	Brisbane	1,626,865	1,939,492
3235.4	SA	1,497,634	Adelaide	1,096,102	401,532
3235.5	WA	1,883,860	Perth	1,381,127	502,733
			Greater		
3235.6	Tas	470,376	Hobart	194,228	276,148
3235.7	NT	195,463	Darwin SD	90,011	105,452
3235.8	ACT	310,839		310,839	_
	Aust	19,153,840		12,250,775	6,903,065

Appendix 4: Example of 2000 dental therapist labour force questionnaire

2000 DENTAL THERAPIST LABOUR FORCE NATIONAL DATA O	COLLECTION
The Australian Dental Therapists' Association and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare co-operation of State/Territory Dental Health Services and Dental Boards, are conducting a nat labourforce. This questionnaire contributes to a national data set which enables appropria	e Dental Statistics & Research Unit, with the tional data collection on the dental therapist
$\textbf{CONFIDENTIALITY} \ of your \ responses \ is \ preserved \ by \ the \ Australian \ Institute \ of \ Health \ and \ We restraints on the form and circumstances of data release, particularly protecting the release of interest in the property of the release of the response of the release of$	
Please tick the boxes and write responses, where appropriate,	in the spaces provided.
Please indicate your: (a) Year of birth: 1 9	(b) Sex: Male 1 1 Female 2
2 In which States and territories does your name appear on the latest dental th	erapy register?
Please specify the States/Territories of registration by ticking each appropriate box: Vic Vic	NA NT NT
3 Are you an Australian citizen?	Yes 1 No 1
If No, do you have permanent resident status in Australia?	Yes 2 No 3
4 Do you use a language other than English with clients?	
No, only English 1 Yes, other languages 2 (Please speci	ify)
5 (a) Where did you obtain your initial dental therapy qualification? NSW SA	☐ 1 Vic ☐ 2 Qld ☐ 3 ☐ 4 WA ☐ 5 Tas ☐ 6
Overseas (Please specify country of qualification)	<u></u>
(b) In what year was this qualification obtained?	
(Please indicate the final year of study and not the year of official grade) (c) How long was your initial dental therapy training course?	
_	ma ☐ 2 Associate Diploma ☐ 3
Which of the following best describes your current work status? Working in dental therapy	
Only in South Australia	□ 1
Working in South Australia and in other States/Territories	2
Only in States/Territories other than South Australia	□ 3
On leave for 3 months or longer (e.g. maternity, long service leave)	☐ 4
Working overseas	☐ 5
Not working in dental therapy	
Currently not working	6
Working in dentistry but not working in dental therapy	□ 7 □
Currently working, but not in dental therapy or dentistry	□ 8
Are you looking for paid work in dental therapy?	Yes No 4 Full time is 35 hours
Either full or part-time 1 Full-time 2	Part-time 3 per week or more.

Appendix 4 (continued): Example of 2000 dental therapist labour force questionnaire

35 hours per week,	rk less than a total of or work on casual basis, major reason for doing so:	Ноц	isehold duties		Illness						
Please indicate the practice/professional activity you currently perform as a dental therapist. For each area of practice, please estimate usual hours worked per week. If you work in more than one job or location, please provide all in descending order of usual hours per week. (Exclude travel time between work locations, and unpaid											
Main Location											
Postcode:	Type of practice		Area of practice (duties) an	id hours worked per week							
	Public: school dental service	□ 1	Clinical practice	□ 1	hours						
Suburb/Town:	Public: community dental clinic	2	Dental health promotion	2	hours						
	Public: dental hospital	3	Chairside assistance	3	hours						
	Public: teaching institution	4	Administration/management	4	hours						
	Private clinical practice	5	Teaching/education	5	hours						
	Other (Please specify)	6	Research	6	hours						
			Other	7	hours						
	Se	cond l	Location								
Postcode:	Type of practice		Area of practice (duties) an	d hours	worked per week						
	Public: school dental service	П1	Clinical practice	П1	hours						
Suburb/Town:	Public: community dental clinic		Dental health promotion		hours						
	Public: dental hospital		Chairside assistance	<u></u> з	hours						
	Public: teaching institution	4	Administration/management	4	hours						
	Private clinical practice	5	Teaching/education	5	hours						
	Other (Please specify)	6	Research	6	hours						
			Other	7	hours						
	Ti	hird L	ocation								
Postcode:	Type of practice		Area of practice (duties) an	d hours	worked per week						
	Public: school dental service	□ 1	Clinical practice	П1	hours						
Suburb/Town:	Public: community dental clinic		Dental health promotion	2	hours						
	Public: dental hospital		Chairside assistance	3	hours						
	Public: teaching institution		Administration/management	4	hours						
	Private clinical practice	5	Teaching/education	5	hours						
	Other (Please specify)	6	Research	6	hours						
			Other		hours						
DI			me and contribution.	vidod							
Pit	ease return your complete	u ques	tionnaire in the envelope pro	viueu.							

Appendix 5: Example of 2000 oral health therapist and dental therapist labour force questionnaire

The Australian	n Dental Therapist	ts' Association ar	nd the Austral	ian Institute of Health and	Welfare Dent	al Statisti	cs & Research	n Unit, with the
o-operation of S	State/Territory Der	ntal Health Servic	es and Denta	al Boards, are conducting a tional data set which enable	a national dat	a collectio	on on the denta	al and oral hea
CONFIDENTI	TALITY of your res	sponses is preser	rved by the Au	ustralian Institute of Health icularly protecting the relea	and Welfare	Act (section	on 29), which is	mposes strict
Р	Please tick the	boxes and v	vrite respo	nses, where approp	riate, in th	e space	es provided	i.
Please inc	dicate your:	(a) Year of I	birth:	1 9	(b)	Sex:	Male 🔲 1	Female
In which S	States and terri	itories does yo	our name a	ppear on the latest de	ntal therap	ist regis	ter?	
	pecify the State on by ticking ea			Vic 🗌	WA []	NT 🗖	
Are you ar	n Australian ci	tizen?			Yes	S 🔲 1	No J	
	If No, do you	u have permai	nent reside	nt status in Australia?	Yes	S 🔲 2	№ 🔲 з	
Do you us	se a language	other than En	glish with cl	lients?				
- ′ [No, only Engli	ish \square 1	Yes other	languages 2 (Pleas	se specify)			
listing you Level	ır initial qualific Year of		ng the Key			cation. ication o	btained ry)	A: Level
listing you Level	ır initial qualific Year of	ation first, usi	ng the Key	A to indicate your level State	el of qualifi where qualif	cation. ication o	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Asso 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bacl	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
listing you Level Use Key A)	r initial qualific Year of Completion	cation first, usi	ng the Key	A to indicate your lev	el of qualifi where qualif	cation. ication o	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
listing you Level Use Key A) Which of t	r initial qualific Year of Completion the following b	eation first, using Name of Qualification	ng the Key	A to indicate your level State	el of qualifi where qualif	cation. ication o	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
listing you Level Use Key A) Which of t	r initial qualific Year of Completion	eation first, using Name of Qualification	ng the Key	A to indicate your lev	el of qualifi where qualif erseas, spec	cation. ication o	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
listing you Level Use Key A) Which of t	r initial qualific Year of Completion the following b in oral health	est describes therapy	your currer	A to indicate your level state (if over the first o	el of qualifi where qualifi erseas, spec	cation.	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
Use Key A) Which of t	r initial qualific Year of Completion the following b in oral health	est describes therapy orking in Quee	your currer	A to indicate your level state (if over life over level) Int work status? Only in Queens d in other States/Territies other than Queens	el of qualifi where qualifi erseas, spec	cation. ication of ity countries 1 2 3	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
Use Key A) Which of t	r initial qualific Year of Completion the following b in oral health	est describes therapy orking in Quee	your currer	A to indicate your level state (if over the first o	el of qualifi where qualifi erseas, spec	ation.	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
Use Key A) Which of t Working i	r initial qualific Year of Completion the following b in oral health	est describes therapy orking in Quee Only in Sta	your currer	A to indicate your leve State (if over the content work status? Only in Queens of in other States/Territries other than Queens atternity, long service leading to the content of the cont	el of qualifi where qualifi erseas, spec	cation. ication of ity countries 1 2 3	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
Use Key A) Which of t Working i	the following bein oral health	est describes therapy Only in Sta months or long	your currer ensland and tes/Territor ger (e.g. ma	A to indicate your leve state (if over the content of the content	el of qualifi where qualifi erseas, spec sland cories sland eave) rseas	1	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
Use Key A) Which of t Working i	the following b in oral health Working in oral health	est describes therapy orking in Quee Only in Sta months or long	your currer ensland and ites/Territor ger (e.g. ma	A to indicate your leve state (if over the content of the content	el of qualifi where qualifi where qualifi erseas, spec sland cories sland eave) rseas rking erapy	1	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor
listing you Level Use Key A) Which of t Working i	the following b in oral health Working in oral health	estion first, usin Name of Qualifie est describes therapy orking in Quee Only in Sta months or long alth therapy ng in dentistry	your currer ensland and tes/Territor ger (e.g. ma	A to indicate your leve state (if over the content of the content	sland cories sland eave) rseas	1	btained ry) Key 1. Cert 2. Assi 3. Dipl 4. Adv 5. Bade 6. Posi	IA: Level ifficate ociate Diploma oma anced Diploma helor Degree t Graduate Diplor

Appendix 5 (continued): Example of 2000 oral health therapist and dental therapist labour force questionnaire

	work on casual basis, najor reason for doing so:	Child	I duties 1 1 rearing 2 or study 3 Other (pl	Prefere		☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6		
practice, please estim	actice/professional activity you cur ate usual hours worked per week. ling order of usual hours per week	If you	work in more than one job or l	ocation, ¡	oleas	е		
Main Location	Type of practice	e Area of practice (duties) and hours worked per week						
	Public: school dental service	1	Clinical practice- Dental Therapy	□ 1		hours		
	Public: community dental clinic	2	Clinical practice- Dental Hygiene	□2		hours		
'ostcode:	Public: dental hospital	□ 3	Dental health promotion	□з		hours		
	Public: teaching institution	4	Administration/management	□ 4		hours		
	Private: clinical practice	□ 5	Teaching/education	□ 5		hours		
uburb/Town:	Private: specialist orthodontic practice	□ 6	Chairside assistance	□ 6		hours		
	Private: specialist periodontal practice	7	Research	□ 7		Hours		
	Private: other specialist practice	□ 8	Other (Please specify)	□8		Hours		
	Other (Please specify)	9				_		
Second Location	Type of practice		Area of practice (duties) and hours worked per week			_		
	Public: school dental service	1	Clinical practice- Dental Therapy	□1		hours		
	Public: community dental clinic	2	Clinical practice- Dental Hygiene	□2		hours		
ostcode:	Public: dental hospital	3	Dental health promotion	□з		hours		
	Public: teaching institution	4	Administration/management	□ 4		hours		
	Private: clinical practice	□ 5	Teaching/education	□ 5		hours		
uburb/Town:	Private: specialist orthodontic practice	6	Chairside assistance	□ 6		hours		
	Private: specialist periodontal practice	7	Research	□ 7		Hours		
	Private: other specialist practice	□ 8	Other (Please specify)	□8		Hours		
	Other (Please specify)	9				_		
					_			
hird Location	Type of practice		Area of practice (duties) and hours worked per week	(
	Public: school dental service	1	Clinical practice- Dental Therapy	□1		hours		
	Public: community dental clinic	2	Clinical practice- Dental Hygiene	□2		hours		
ostcode:	Public: dental hospital	□ 3	Dental health promotion	□3		hours		
	Public: teaching institution	4	Administration/management	□ 4		hours		
	Private: clinical practice	5	Teaching/education	□ 5		hours		
uburb/Town:	Private: specialist orthodontic practice	6	Chairside assistance	□ 6		hours		
	Private: specialist periodontal practice	7	Research	□ 7		Hours		
	Private: other specialist practice	8	Other (Please specify)	□8		Hours		
	Other (Please specify)	9						

Appendix 6: Example of 2000 dental hygienist labour force questionnaire

The Australian I co-operation of labourforce		Dental He	alth Services	and Denta	l Boards	are con	ducting a	national	data coll	ection on the o	lental hygienist
	ALITY of your re- e form and circu										
Pl	ease tick the	boxes	and write	respons	es, wh	ere apı	oropriat	e, in tl	ne spac	es provide	d.
Please indic	ate your:	(a) Y	ear of birth:	: 1	9			(b)	Sex:	Male 🗌	1 Female
In which Sta	ites and Terri	itories de	oes your na	ame appe	ear on t	ne late:	st dental	hygie	nist regi	ster?	
	cify the State by ticking ea			(:		Vic NT	_	WA ACT	· 	SA 🗌	
Are you an	Australian citi	zen?						Yes	1	No 🖵	
	If No, do yo	u have p	ermanent ı	resident	status ii	n Austr	alia?	Yes	S 🔲 2	No 🗆	3
1	a language o No, only Engli	ish 🔲 1	Yes,	other lar	nguage						
(a) Where				0			Vic specify)	_		SA 🔲 4	WA 🗆
, ,	year was this indicate the				the yea	ar of of	ficial gra	duatio	n)		
(c) How lon	ig was your ir	nitial der	ıtal hygiene	training	course	?		}	ears		months
	the highest of qualification tained?	VOLL	C∈ Associate I	ertificate Diploma	1 2	Asso		loma gree	3 4	Other (Plea	Degree 5
Which of the	e following be	est descr	ribes your c	current w	ork stat	us?					
Working in	dental hygie	ene									
					On	ly in So	uth Aus	tralia	<u> </u>		
	W		South Aus						<u> </u>		
		,	in States/T						3		
	On leave for	3 month	ns or longer	r (e.g. ma	aternity,	0		,	4		
						Work	ing over	seas	5		
Not workin	g in dental h	ygiene			_						
			العدداء ماسما	ha i la i i ti ii			not wo	-	∐ 6		
			ng in dentist	u y but no	r workii	ig in de	entai nyo	•	□ 7 □ -		
	(•	out not in	dental	hvaien	e or den	tistrv	- 8		
Are you look		Currently	y working, b		dental	hygien	e or den	tistry Yes	<u>□ </u>	No 🗆 🕹	Full time is

Appendix 6 (continued): Example of 2000 dental hygienist labour force questionnaire

	k less than a total of Here of the Here of	Chil	, <u> </u>	,	Illness Preference ase specify)	± □5) □6		
9 Please indicate the practice/professional activity you currently perform as a dental hygienist. For each area of practice, please estimate usual hours worked per week. If you work in more than one job or location, please provide all in descending order of usual hours per week. (Exclude travel time between work locations, and unpaid								
	Main I	ocat	ion					
Postcode:	Type of practice		Area of practice (duties) and	l hours	worked per	r week		
Suburb/Town:	Private: general practice	□ 1	Clinical practice	□ 1		hours		
	Private: specialist orthodontic practice	2	Dental health promotion	2		hours		
	Private: specialist periodontal practice	3	Chairside assistance	3		hours		
No. of dentists	Private: other specialist practice	□ 4	Administration/management	□ 4		hours		
working to:	Public: community dental clinic	5	Teaching/education	5		hours		
No. of dentists	Public: dental hospital	6	Research	6		hours		
at this location:	Public: teaching institution	□ 7	Other (Please specify)	□ 7		hours		
No. of hygienists	Other (Please specify)	8						
at this location:								
	Second	Loca	ntion					
Postcode:	Type of practice		Area of practice (duties) and	l hours	worked per	week		
Suburb/Town:	Private: general practice	□ 1	Clinical practice	□ 1		hours		
	Private: specialist orthodontic practice	<u> </u>	Dental health promotion	<u> </u>	1	hours		
	Private: specialist periodontal practice	☐ 3	Chairside assistance	☐ 3	1	hours		
No. of dentists	Private: other specialist practice	4	Administration/management	4		hours		
working to:	Public: community dental clinic	<u> </u>	Teaching/education	5	1	hours		
No. of dentists	Public: dental hospital	□ 6	Research	□ 6	1	hours		
at this location:	Public: teaching institution	7	Other (Please specify)	□ 7	1	hours		
No. of hygienists	Other (Please specify)	□ 8						
at this location:								
	Third	l ocat	ion					
Postcode:	Type of practice	Local	Area of practice (duties) and	l houre	worked per	r week		
Suburb/Town:	Private: general practice	П1	Clinical practice	Пошта П1		hours		
	Private: specialist orthodontic practice	П ₂	Dental health promotion			hours		
	Private: specialist periodontal practice	П²	Chairside assistance		\vdash	hours		
No, of dentists	Private: other specialist practice	□ ³ □ 4	Administration/management	□ ³ □ 4	\vdash	hours		
working to:	Public: community dental clinic	□ ⁴	Teaching/education	□ ⁴		hours		
No. of dentists	Public: dental hospital	☐ 6	Research			hours		
at this location:	Public: teaching institution	°	Other (Please specify)	□° П7	\mathbf{H}	hours		
No. of hygienists	Other (Please specify)	□ , □ 8	,,	_ '				
at this location:	(
	Thank you for your ti	me an	d contribution					
Thank you for your time and contribution. Please return your completed questionnaire in the envelope provided.								

Appendix 7: Example of 2000 dental prosthetist labour force questionnaire

2000 DENTAL PROSTHETIST LABOUR FORCE NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Dental Statistics & Research Unit, with the co-operation of State/Territory Dental Dental Boards, are conducting a national data collection on the dental prosthetist labourforce. This questionnaire contribute set which enables appropriate health planning and administration.									
CONFIDENTIALITY of your responses is preserved by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act (section 29), which imposes strict restraints on the form and circumstances of data release, particularly protecting the release of information which could identify an individual.									
Please tick the boxes and write responses, where appropriate, in the spaces provided.									
1 Please indicate your: (a) Year of birth: 1 9 (b) Sex: Male □	1 Female 🗌 2								
In which States and Territories does your name appear on the latest dental technician and prosthet	tist register?								
Please specify the States/Territories of NSW Vic Qld registration by ticking each appropriate box: WA Tas ACT									
3 Are you an Australian citizen? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐									
If No, do you have permanent resident status in Australia? Yes ☐ 2 No ☐	3								
Do you use a language other than English with clients? No, only English Yes, other languages 2 (Please specify)									
2. A: 3. Di 4. A: 5. B:	ertificate ssociate Diploma iploma dvanced Diploma achelor Degree ost Graduate Diploma								
Which of the following best describes your current work status? Working in dental prosthetics Only in South Australia									
Currently working, but not in dental prosthetics or dentistry									
Are you looking for paid work in dental prosthetics? Yes No Either full or part-time 1 Full-time 2 Part-time 3	4 Full time is 35 hours per week or more								

Appendix 7 (continued): Example of 2000 dental prosthetist labour force questionnaire

	work on casual basis, ajor reason for doing so:	Insu F		Illness Preference Other (please specify)					
Please indicate the practice/professional activity you currently perform as a dental prosthetist. For each area of practice, please estimate usual hours worked per week. If you work in more than one job or location, please provide all in descending order of usual hours per week. (Exclude travel time between work locations, and unpaid voluntary activities.)									
	Main L	ocatio	on						
Postcode:	Type of practice		Area of practice						
	Self-employed	<u> </u>	Mainly clinical (own clients)	□ 1					
Suburb/Town:	Employee in private practice	_ 2	Mainly laboratory	2					
	Employee in commercial laboratory	3	Jointly clinical & laboratory	☐ 3					
	Government clinic/laboratory	4	Teaching/education	<u> </u>					
	Defence forces	<u> </u>	Administration/management	5					
Hours worked per week:	Public education institution	6	Research	6					
	Other (Please specify)	7	Other	7					
	Second	Locat	ion						
Postcode:	Type of practice		Area of practice						
	Self-employed	_ 1	Mainly clinical (own clients)	□ 1					
Suburb/Town:	Employee in private practice	2	Mainly laboratory	2					
	Employee in commercial laboratory	3	Jointly clinical & laboratory	☐ 3					
	Government clinic/laboratory	4	Teaching/education	4					
	Defence forces	<u> </u>	Administration/management	□ 5					
Hours worked per week:	Public education institution	6	Research	6					
	Other (Please specify)	7	Other	7					
	Third L	ocatio	on						
Postcode:	Type of practice		Area of practice						
	Self-employed	1	Mainly clinical (own clients)	□ 1					
Suburb/Town:	Employee in private practice	2	Mainly laboratory	2					
	Employee in commercial laboratory	3	Jointly clinical & laboratory	3					
	Government clinic/laboratory	4	Teaching/education	4					
	Defence forces	5	Administration/management	5					
Hours worked per week:	Public education institution	6	Research	6					
	Other (Please specify)	7	Other	7					
Thank you for your time and	contribution. Please return	your co	ompleted questionnaire in	n the envelope prov	ided.				