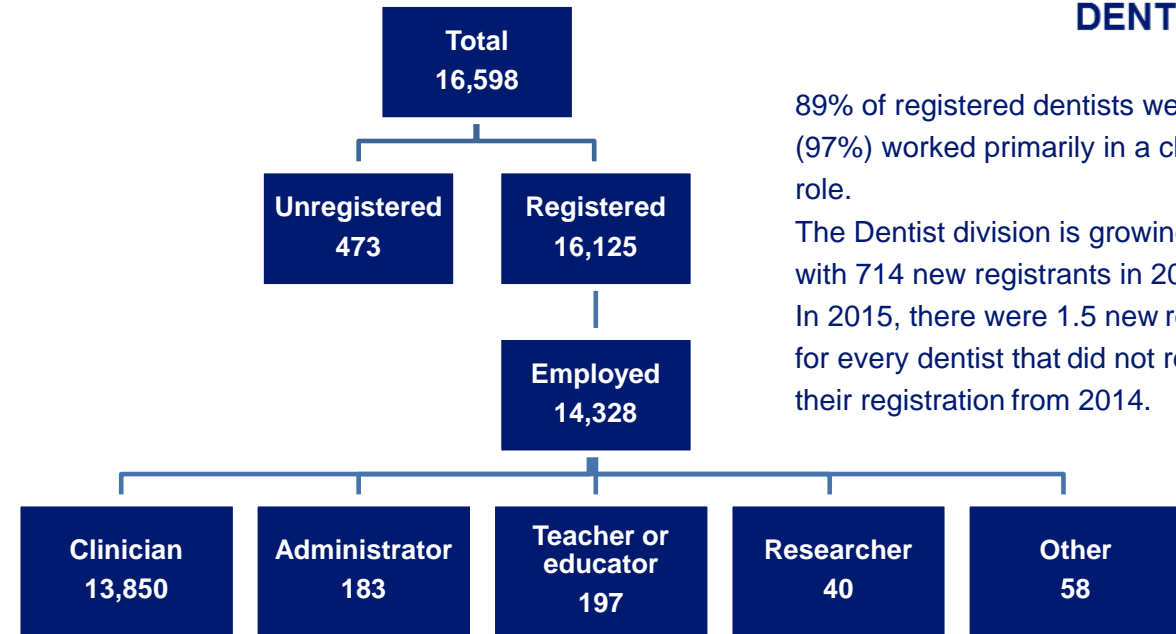
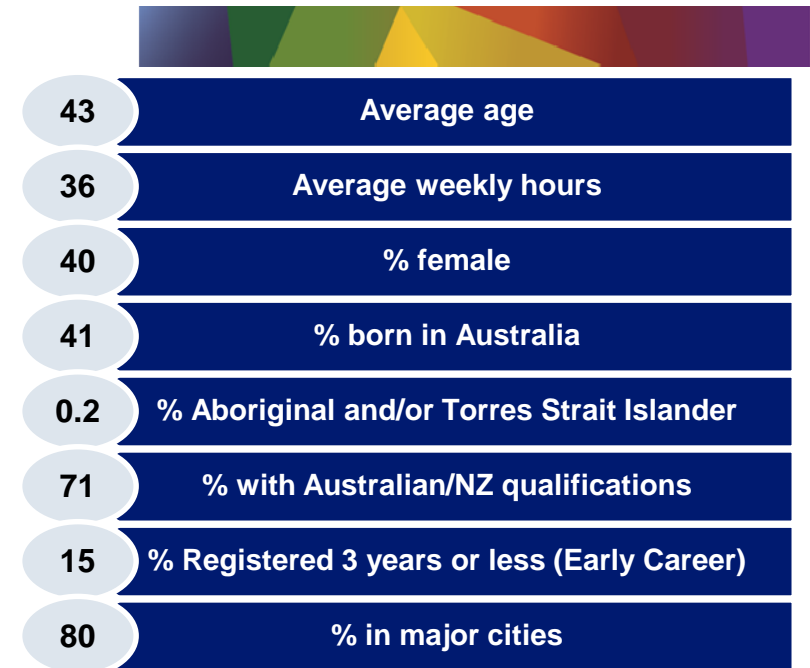
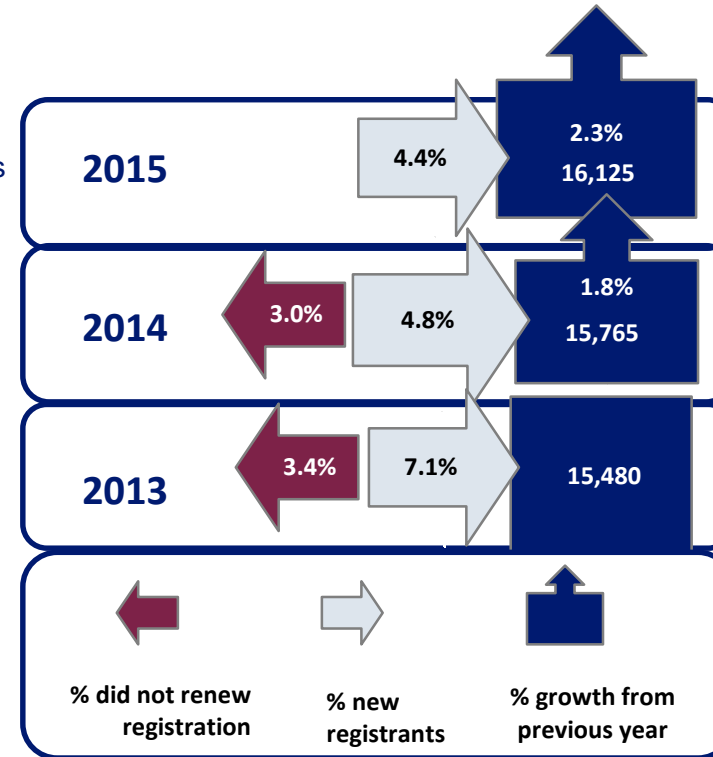


The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) DENTAL PRACTITIONERS - DENTISTS 2015



89% of registered dentists were employed, and the majority of employed dentists (97%) worked primarily in a clinician role.

The Dentist division is growing, with 714 new registrants in 2015. In 2015, there were 1.5 new registrants for every dentist that did not renew their registration from 2014.



88 dentists (<1%) held a Conscious Sedation endorsement.

Female practitioners were outnumbered by male practitioners in all age groups other than 20-34 years, where female dentists comprised 55% of the age group.

The proportion of female dentists in the workforce has increased from 38% in 2013 to 40% in 2015.

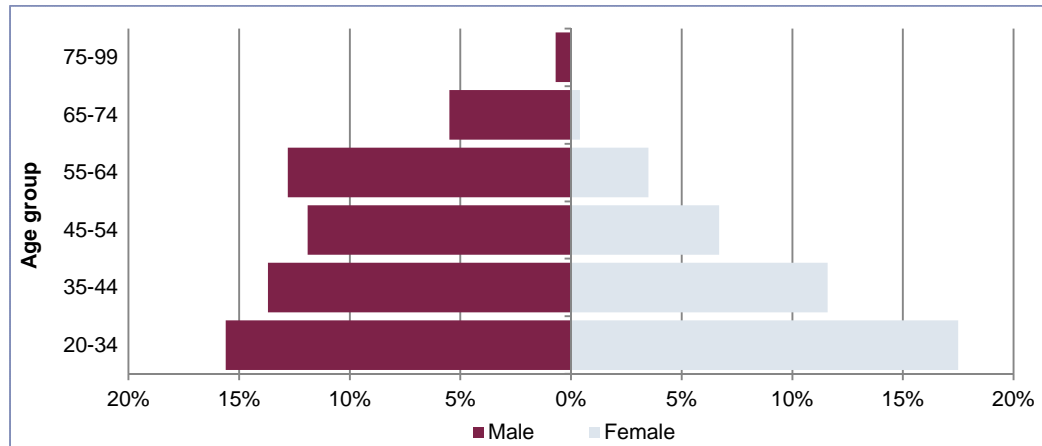
87% of Early Career dentists (registered 3 years or less) were aged 20-34 years.

In 2015, there were 321 Early Career dentists over 34 years of age.

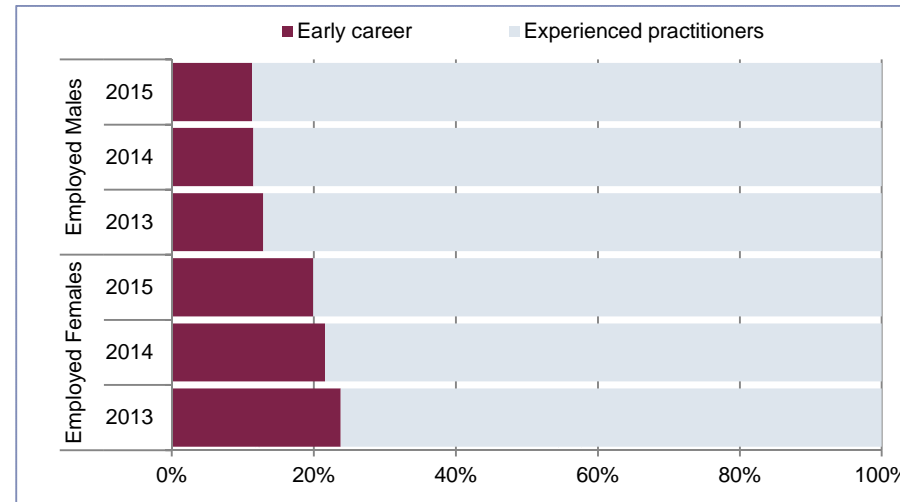
87% of Early Career practitioners and 89% of Experienced practitioners were employed.

Early Career practitioners comprised 20% of female dentists, a decrease from 27% of the female workforce in 2013. The proportion of Early Career practitioners among male dentists decreased from 14% in 2013 to 12% in 2015.

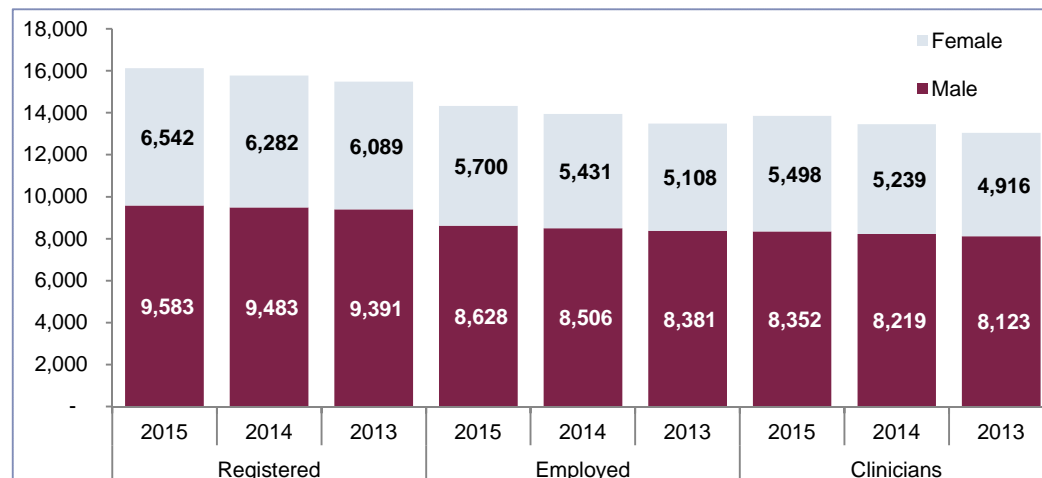
Employed practitioners: Gender (%) by Age Group



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



Registered practitioners: Gender by Workforce Status



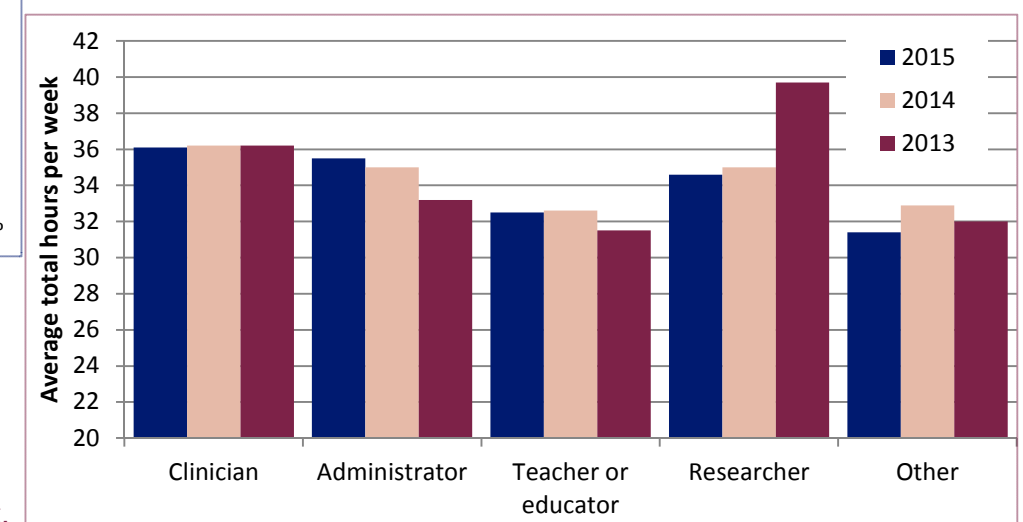
HOURS WORKED

In 2015, clinician dentists worked 36.1 total hours per week on average, including 4.3 Clinical support (non-clinical) hours per week.

Teachers and educators worked the shortest total hours on average, at 32.5 hours per week.

Clinician dentists spent an average of 32.9 hours per week performing clinical duties, while non-clinicians spent an average of 17.3 hours per week on clinical work.

Employed practitioners: Average weekly hours by Job Role and Year

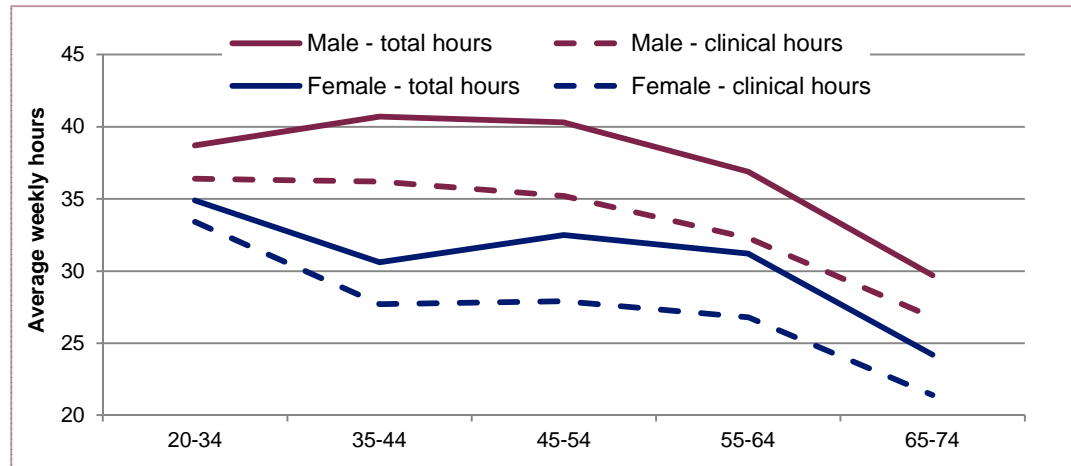


The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) DENTAL PRACTITIONERS - DENTISTS 2015

Male dentists worked 38.2 total hours per week on average, while female dentists worked 32.8 total hours.

The most hours were worked by male dentists in the 35-44 age group, at 40.7 hours per week on average. Among female dentists, the most hours were worked by the 20-34 age group (34.9 hours).

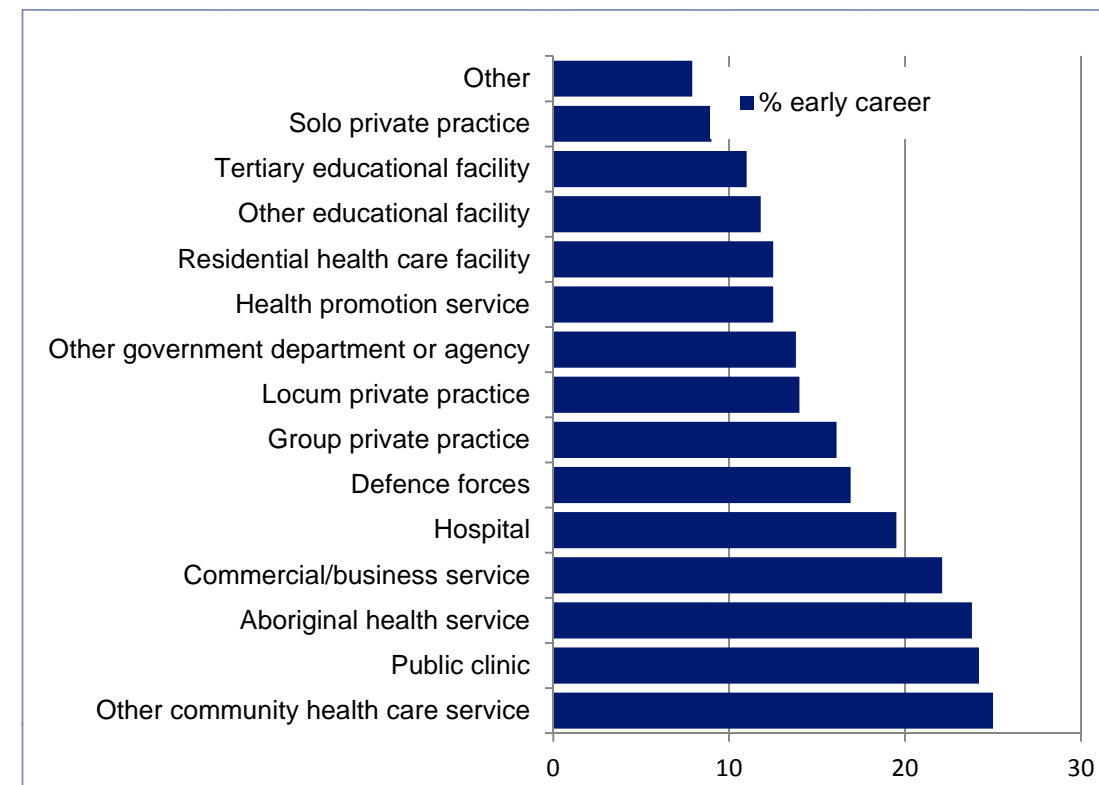
Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Age Group and Gender



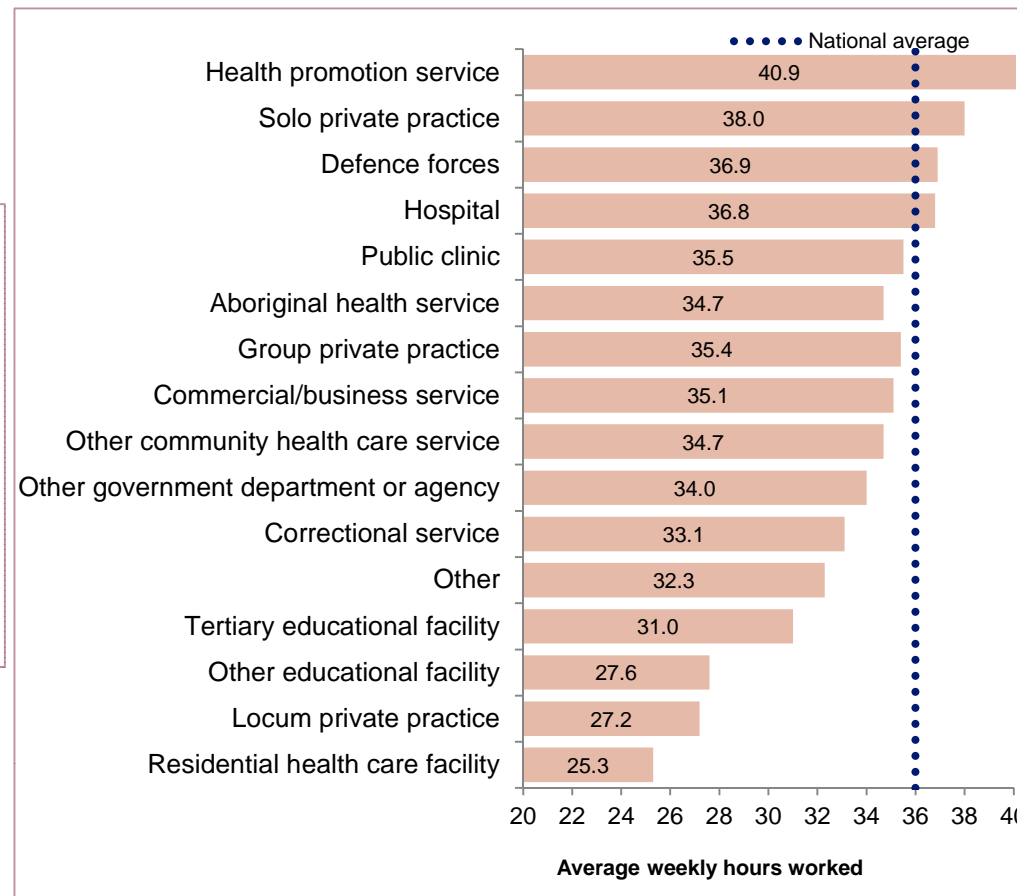
Early Career practitioners worked more total hours per week on average (36.7 hours) than more experienced practitioners (35.9 hours), and also worked more clinical hours per week (35.1 hours) than more experienced practitioners (32.1 hours).

At 15% of the overall workforce, Early Career dentists comprised 24% of the small number of dentists (63 in total) working in Aboriginal Health Services, and 24% of the Public Clinic workforce.

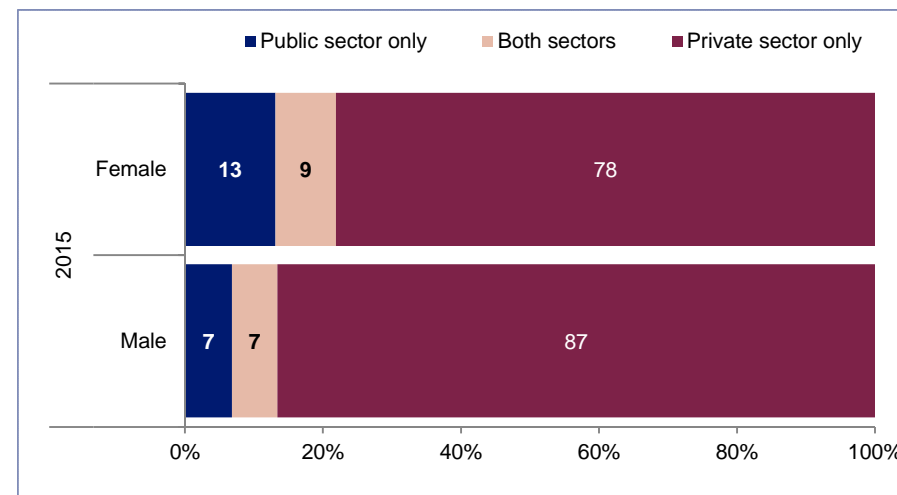
Employed practitioners: Early Career practitioners (%) in selected Job Settings



Employed practitioners: Average Weekly Hours by Job Setting



Clinicians: Male and Female (%) by Sector



Since 2013, the proportion of clinicians working some hours in the public sector has increased in Remote areas from 29% to 35%, and increased in Very Remote areas from 65% to 77%. In other locations, the proportion of clinician dentists working all or some hours in the public sector has remained relatively unchanged since 2013.

SETTING AND SECTOR

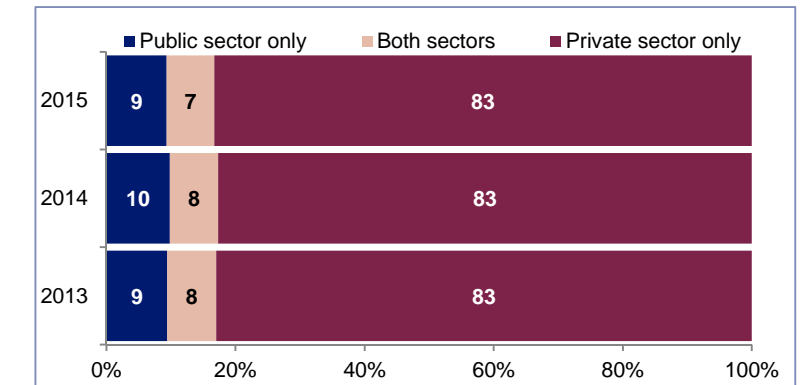
55% of employed dentists worked in a Group private practice setting, and 28% worked in Solo private practice.

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

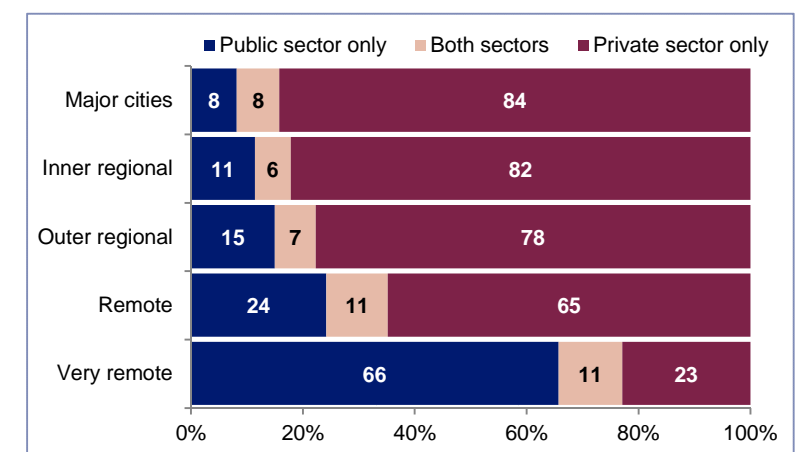
In 2015, 16% of clinician dentists worked some hours in the public sector.

Female clinicians were more likely to work in the public sector, with 22% working some clinical hours in the public sector, compared to 14% of male clinicians.

Clinicians (%) by Sector and Year



Clinicians (%) by Sector and Remoteness Areas

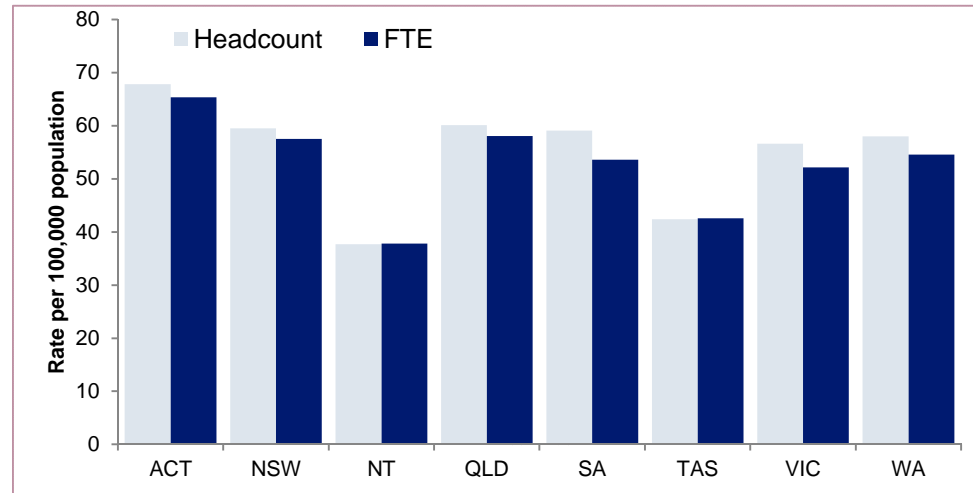




LOCATION

Numbers of full-time equivalent (FTE) clinicians per 100,000 population decreased with remoteness, from 62 FTE clinicians in Major Cities to 18 FTE in Very Remote locations. Since 2013, the number of FTE clinicians per 100,000 population increased by 1 FTE in both Major Cities and Inner Regional areas, increased by 3 in Outer Regional areas and by 6 in Remote areas, and increased by 5 FTE in Very Remote areas.

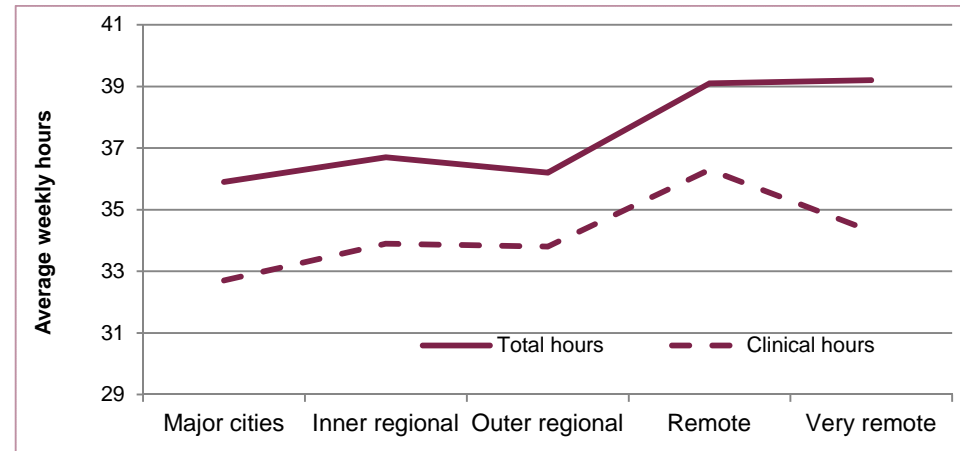
Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by State / Territory



Average total hours for clinicians were highest in NT (38.2) and lowest in SA at 34.5 hours per week. Clinicians' average total hours generally increased with remoteness, from 35.9 hours per week in Major Cities to 39.2 hours in Very Remote areas.

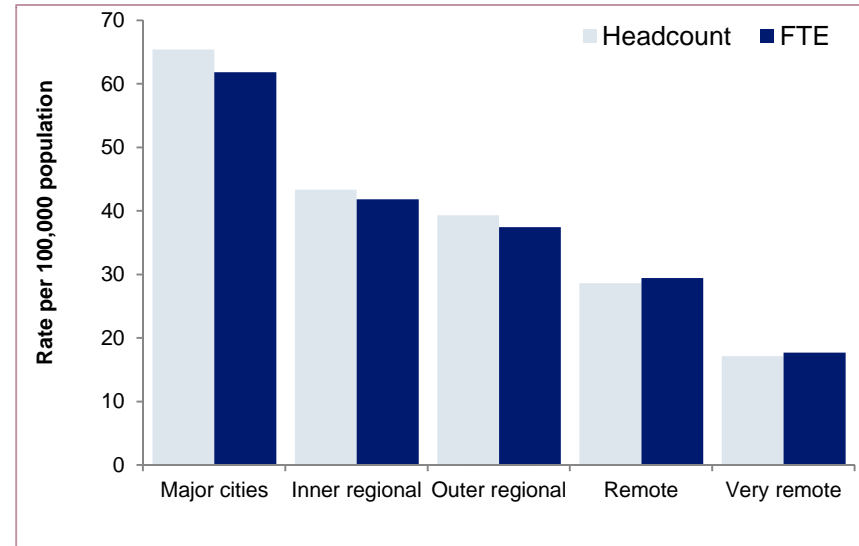
Clinicians' average clinical hours relative to total hours followed a similar pattern between Major Cities and Remote areas, yet decreased to 34.3 hours in Very Remote areas.

Clinicians: Average Weekly Hours by Remoteness Area



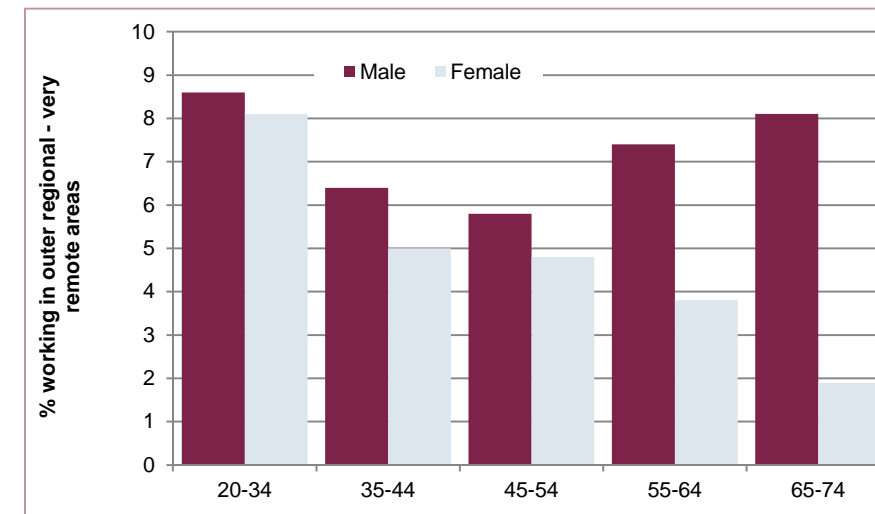
The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) DENTAL PRACTITIONERS - DENTISTS 2015

Clinicians: Headcount and FTE by Remoteness Area



The distribution of the workforce across states and territories shows a peak of 65 FTE clinicians per 100,000 population in ACT. Since 2013, FTE numbers have increased across all states and territories other than SA, with the largest increase of 5 FTE in Tasmania.

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



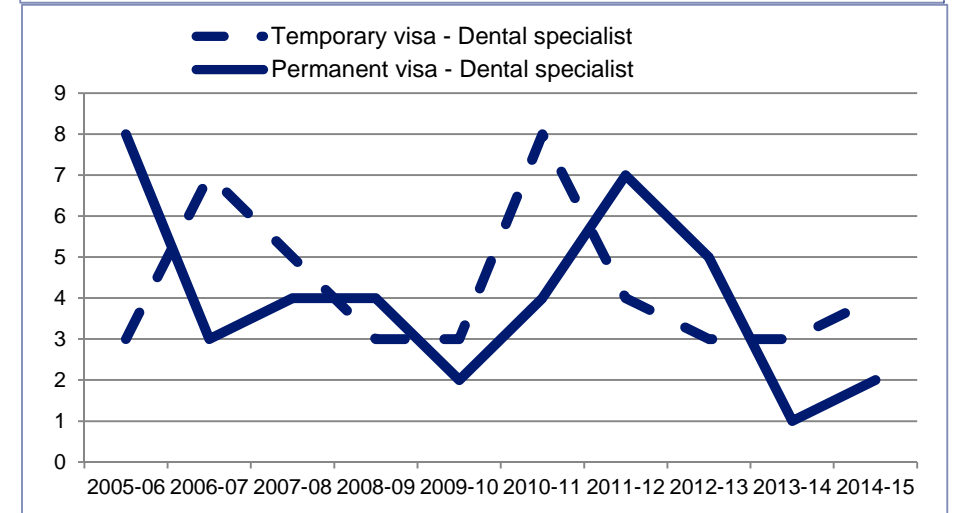
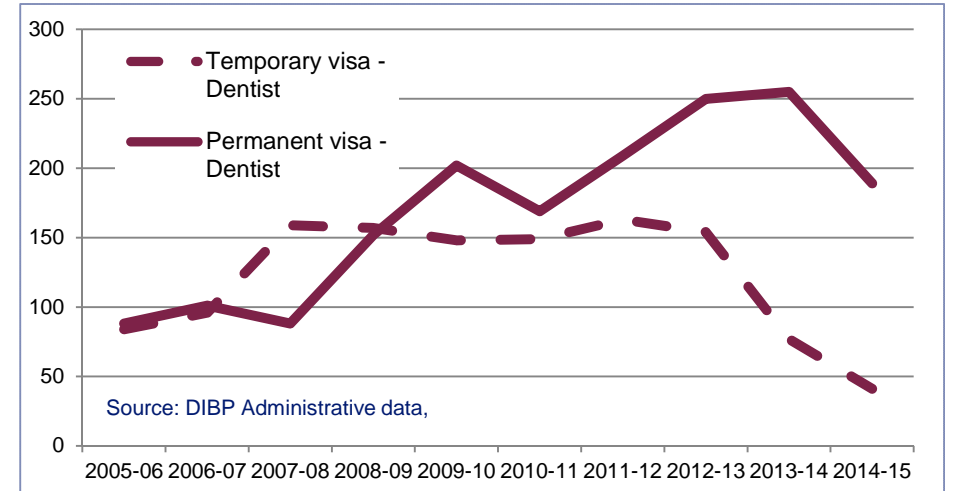
Male clinicians in all age groups were more likely than their female counterparts to work outside Major Cities. In 2015, there were 82 male clinicians and 45 female clinicians working in Remote and Very Remote locations around Australia. 14% of Early Career clinicians with Australian or New Zealand qualifications worked in Outer Regional, Remote or Very Remote areas. Experienced clinicians with Australian or NZ qualifications were the group most inclined to work in Major Cities (84%).

WORKFORCE TRENDS

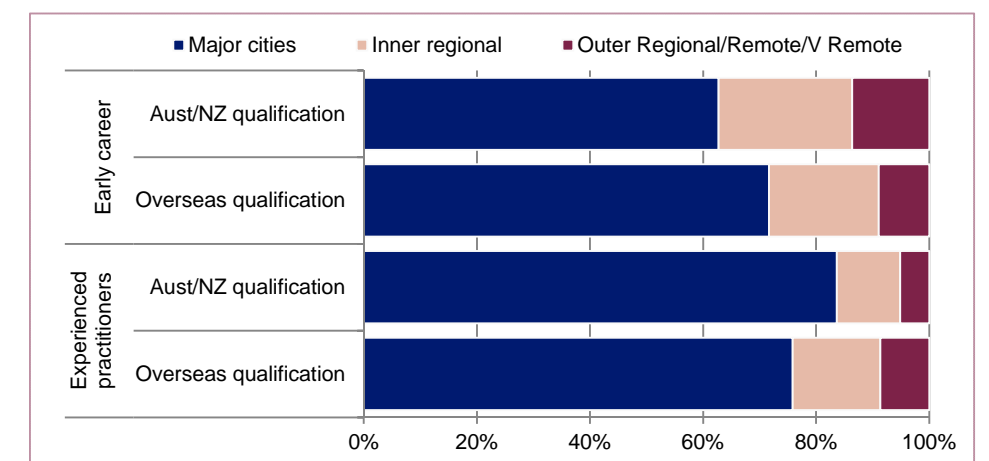
Between 2013 and 2014, temporary visas to Dentists declined by 50%, from 154 to 77. The generally increasing trend in permanent visas also declined in 2014-15, to 189. Between 2005 and 2015, an average of 4.3 temporary visas and 4 permanent visas were granted to Dental Specialists each year.

Temporary and Permanent Visas issued, 2005-2015

Source: DIBP Administrative data, 2015

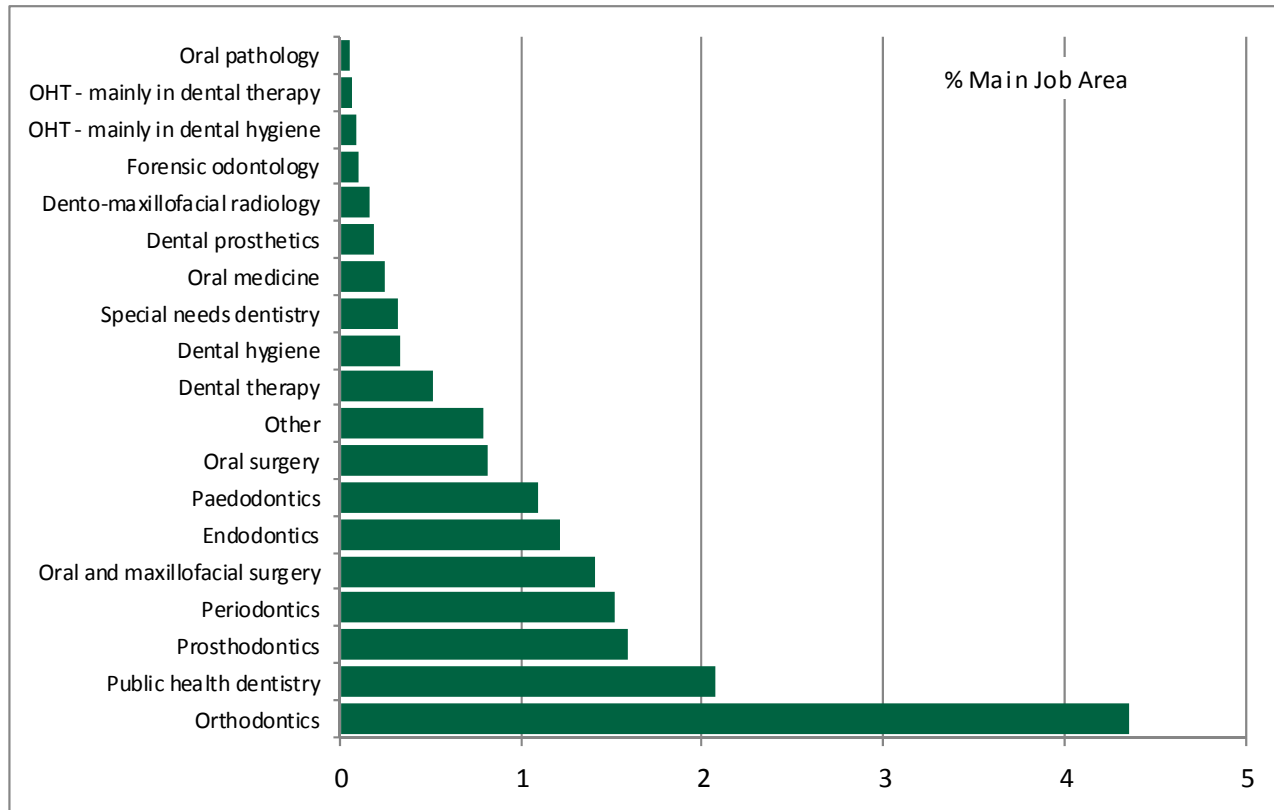


Clinicians: Remoteness Area by Career Status



The NATIONAL HEALTH WORKFORCE DATASET (NHWDS) DENTAL PRACTITIONERS - DENTISTS 2015

Employed practitioners (%) in selected Job Areas



MAIN JOB AREA

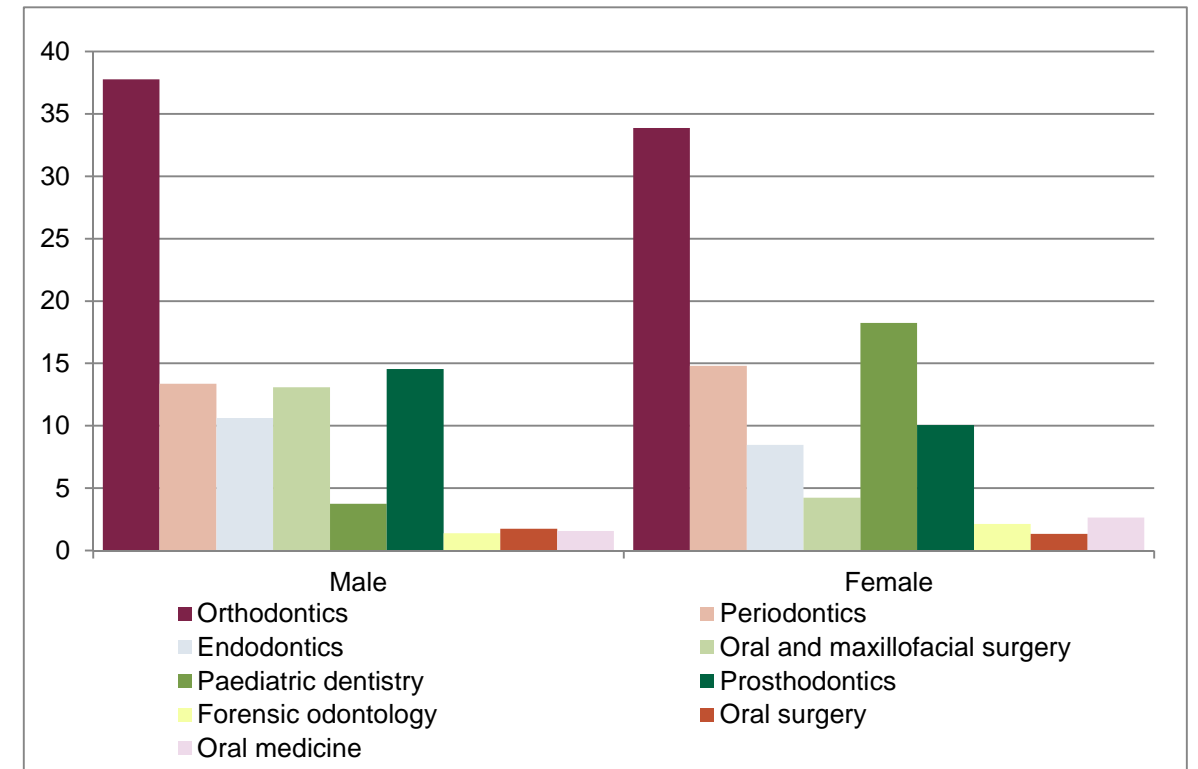
83% of employed dentists reported 'General Dental Practice' as the principal area of their job as a dental practitioner.

The graph shows that Orthodontics was the second most commonly reported job area (4%) followed by Public Health dentistry (2%).

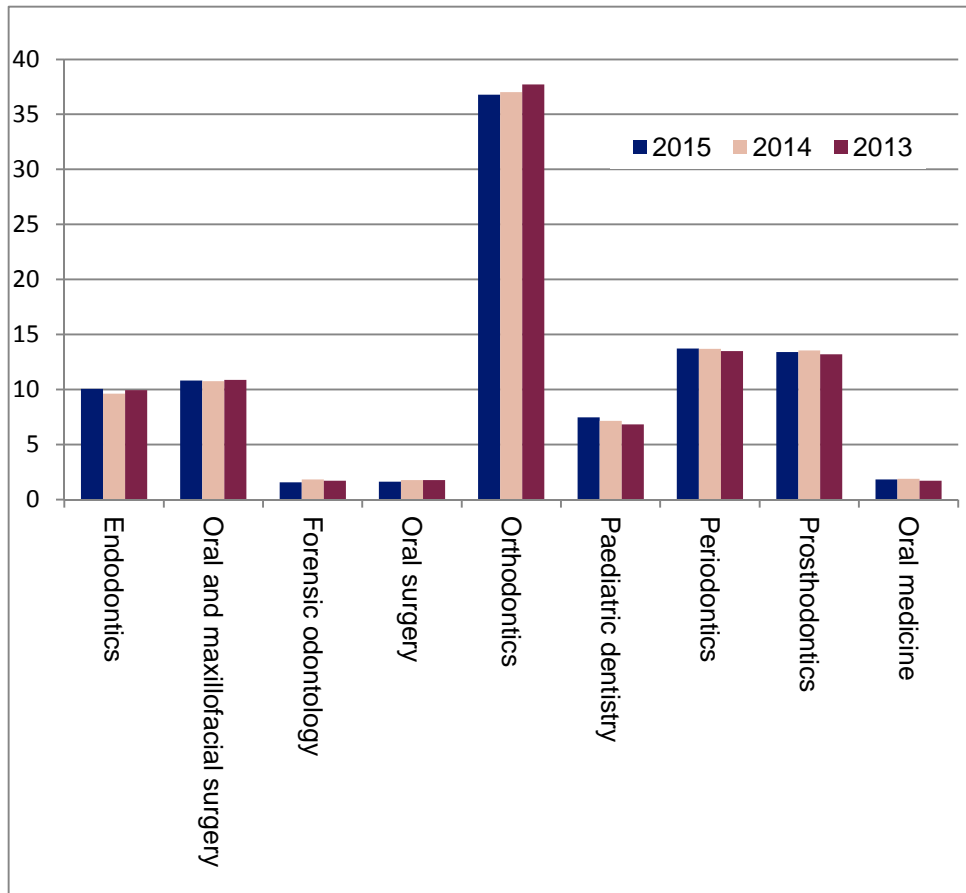
PRIMARY SPECIALTY

10% of employed dentists (1,470) were registered with a primary specialty. This proportion has remained at 10% since 2013.

Employed practitioners: Primary Specialty (%) by Gender



Employed practitioners: Primary Specialty (%) by Year

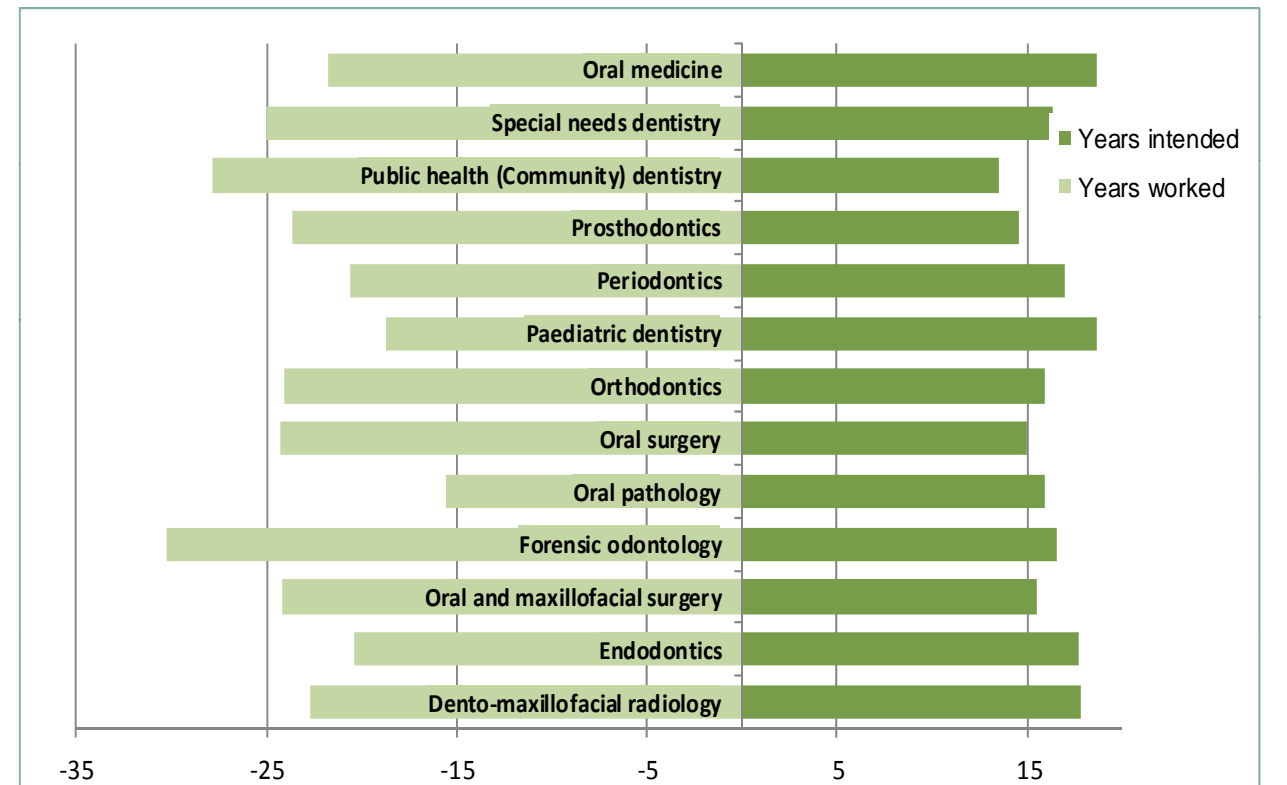


Since 2013, Paediatric Dentistry increased by 14 practitioners, Periodontics increased by 12, Prosthodontics increased by 11, and Orthodontics increased by 8 practitioners.

The specialties with the smallest numbers of practitioners were Oral Pathology (7), Dento-maxillofacial radiology (9), Public Health Dentistry - Community dentistry (12) and Special Needs Dentistry (12 practitioners). Due to the size these are not presented in the accompanying graphs.

Of the remaining specialties, the most significant differences in male and female specialists were in the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery specialty (13% of male specialists and 4% of female specialists) and Paediatric Dentistry (4% of male specialists and 18% of female specialists).

Employed practitioners: Career length by Specialty



YEARS WORKED AND INTENTIONS TO RETIRE

Overall, Dentists reported an intended career length of 35.4 years. Oral Pathology specialists reported the shortest work histories (15.6 years) and the shortest intended careers 31.5 years.

Forensic odontology specialists reported the longest work histories (30.3 years) and the longest intended careers (46.9 years).