

Profile of the Podiatrist Labourforce in NSW, 2002

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Profile of the Podiatrist Workforce in NSW, 2002

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INTRODUCTION

The annual podiatrist labour force survey

Introduction

Each year, as part of the annual registration process for podiatrists in NSW, an Annual Labour Force Survey is sent to each podiatrist currently registered with the Podiatrists Registration Board of New South Wales. This report provides an overview of information from the 2002 workforce survey.

The response rate to the survey was 87.5% in 2001, and 77.9% in 2002, indicating a decline in the response rate. The continued support of the Podiatry Registration Board of New South Wales, professional organisations and podiatrists participating in the survey is appreciated.

Availability of survey information

The most recent summary of the Annual Survey data was produced in 2001, entitled "Profile of the Podiatrist Labour force in NSW, 2001". This profile reproduces the same data as for the 2001 profile as there have been no coding or design changes to the survey form in that time. Additional survey analysis data such as additional cross tabulations can be obtained by forwarding a written request to the contact address in the front of the publication. Contact should be made to clarify the information required and to determine if a fee may apply. A charging policy is available on request.

Strict procedures are followed to ensure the privacy of individual podiatrists who respond to the Survey. There is no access to identifying data, as individual names and addresses are not included by the Board on the data file. Survey information will not be made available in any format that enables the identification of individual respondents.

Methodology

Timing of the 2002 Survey

Information from the 2002 Annual Labour Force Survey relates to the 2002 registration renewal period. Renewal notices and surveys were forwarded in April 2002 to podiatrists registered with the Podiatrists Registration Board of New South Wales at that time. The renewal fee was due by the end of June in order for the podiatrist to be retained on the register, as non-financial podiatrists had their status altered on the data base by the beginning of July, 2002 and by Board consent in mid-July, 2002. Survey

respondents completed the survey with information about their usual working situation at that time. Information regarding the registration status of podiatrists was provided by the Board which related to the period from July 2001 to end June 2002.

Labour force Survey coverage

Information from the Annual Labour Force Survey does not cover all registered podiatrists in NSW. Only those registrants renewing their registration are forwarded a survey form. This excludes:

- **New registrants:** New registrants include new local graduates, interstate graduates and overseas trained podiatrists registering for the first time with the NSW Board who have had their qualifications recognised in NSW. These persons will normally not receive the labour force survey, but new registrants receive the survey form if they also renew in the same financial year.
- **Restorations:** Restorations are persons who have been restored to the register after a period in which they were not financial. These persons will not normally receive the annual survey, unless they also renew in the same financial year.
- **Technical restorations:** Some podiatrists are restorations simply due to late payment, as they are removed from the register and then reinstated on receipt of the payment of the renewal fee. These podiatrists have usually completed a survey form, and therefore if they have provided survey data they have been included in the data analysis for this profile. Prior to the 2000 profile the definition of respondents was those podiatrists **renewing** their registration who completed or part completed a survey form.
- **Technical renewals:** There are a group of podiatrists who either pay their registration fee early or who pay in advance and earn a credit as they will not be able to make their payment at the usual time. If these podiatrists were sent a survey form in the year of renewal and are still financial in that year they have now been included in the survey population, and their returned survey forms included as respondents. This group has now been defined as **technical renewals, even though no transaction may have been recorded for the year of the survey.** This process has occurred for 2001 and 2002.

The definition of response until the 2000 profile was restricted to those respondents who completed the question on workforce status. It has been identified that a number of podiatrists have not completed the question on workforce status, but have completed the majority of the remainder of the survey form including the provision of a New South Wales postcode for work location, as well as other data such as hours worked. It was therefore decided for data completeness, to include both of those categories in the definition of respondents, as a workforce status could be derived.

The adoption of these changes in the approach to survey coverage, and definition of respondents, means that the data will now be compatible with definitions of the workforce used by the Australian Institute of Health & Welfare in preparing national profiles. However, it also means that the raw data on workforce size may show considerable variation from previous years. This is analysed in detail in the Section on "Estimating Workforce Size".

Care should be taken when interpreting this data as some individual podiatrists may be included in more than one of the categories during the twelve month period.

Figures have not been adjusted for non-response

Data in this publication have not been adjusted for unknown information (both survey non-response and registration data such as year of birth or sex). When interpreting the tables, consideration should be given to the impact of unknown data:

- The absence of data due to non-response results in an under-representation of the size of the labour force in individual tables.
- The labour force characteristics of non-respondents may differ from the characteristics of survey respondents (for example, respondents may be more likely than non-respondents to be in the labour

force). Weighting the survey data according to non-response alone may result in an overestimation or under-estimation in some categories.

- The labour force characteristics of podiatrists who are not part of the survey target group (that is, new registrants and restorations) may differ from the characteristics of the survey population.

Calculating total unknown data for the survey

In determining the total unknown data for a particular question, consideration should be given to:

- **Unknown data for the question or questions comprising the table**, as indicated at the foot of each table. This may also include information that is unknown due to registration data (eg, year of birth) being unavailable from the Board.
- **Non-response to any filtering questions.** Data on second and other practice location/job will be affected by the lack of the explicit question “Do you work from other location(s), and if so how many?” The number of persons with second locations/jobs can be estimated from the highest response to any one question (Table 3.19 n=125 for second practice location) and can be used to estimate unknown data in relevant questions.
- **Non-response to the survey.** Survey response rates are presented in Table 1.1.

It should be noted that limitations in the survey data prevent a distinction between non-response and alternatives such as “no”, “other” or “zero”. Information regarding this is noted at the foot of the relevant tables.

Conventions used in this publication

Throughout this publication, figures within the tables may not add to the total shown where it has been necessary to round numbers. Percentages printed as 0.0 may denote less than 0.05%.

Italics are used to report unknown data.

— denotes not applicable.

Bold is used to indicate a total or subtotal.

n/a denotes data is not available.

Category of Podiatrist Registration

Table 1.1: Persons registered as Podiatrists in NSW, 2002

Category of registration	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %
	Female		Male		Total	
New registrants ²	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	100.0%
Renewals	392	60.6%	255	39.4%	647	100.0%
Technical restorations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
True restorations ³	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Technical renewals	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Deletions	29	56.9%	22	43.1%	51	100.0%

Notes:

1 The table includes information on podiatrists who were financial with the Board during 2002.

Some podiatrists are included in more than one category during the twelve month period.

2 The Board data indicated that there were 46 financial and 13 unfinancial new registrations.

A large number of these had multiple transactions, and 40 financial new registrations were reclassified as renewals where they renewed their registration within the same year.

3 The Board data indicated that there were 12 financial restorations and 3 who were unfinancial.

A large number of these had multiple transactions, and therefore 11 financial restorations were reclassified as renewals where they renewed their registration within the same year.

In 2002, there were 656 podiatrists financially registered with the Podiatrists Registration Board of NSW. Of these, 60.5% were female and 39.5% were male. Table 1.1 provides an overview of the number of podiatrists in each category of registration.

Response rate to Labour Force Annual Survey

The response rate to the 2002 Podiatrist Labour Force Annual Survey was 77.9%, lower than the 2001 response rate of 87.5% and the 2000 response rate of 86.9%.

Table 1.2: Response Rate to Podiatrist Annual Labour Force Survey, 2000 - 2002

	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	2000		2001		2002	
Formal response rate						
<i>Survey respondents</i> ¹ who were <i>renewals</i> ²	551		590		505	
Total renewals ²	634	86.9%	674	87.5%	648	77.9%

Notes:

1. A "survey respondent" is defined as a renewal or technical registration who provides information to the question on work status, or whose work status can be derived from other data.
In 2002, there were 135 podiatrists who did not return a survey form, and 8 survey forms with work status question unanswered, and no capacity to derive the work status from a NSW postcode for place of work.
2. A renewal is defined to include a person who paid their registration fee on time, who was a renewal but was late in paying the renewal fee, and was therefore de-registered and then restored (ie technical restoration), or who was sent a survey form and returned a form or was still financial at the end of the relevant year while having no financial status (technical renewal).

Determining the response rate to the survey is complicated by the relationship between the survey and the renewal process. While new registrants and restorations do not generally receive the survey, some may if they also receive a renewal notice within the twelve month survey period. Additionally, some persons sent renewal notices do not renew their registration and therefore do not return surveys. All survey responses from financially registered podiatrists are presented in Tables 1.3 and 1.4. Tables 3.1 to 3.19 describe the working renewals cohort only.

Work Status

There were 436 working renewal survey respondents in 2002. Working renewals are those respondents who:

- Were financially registered and renewed their registration in 2002 or were technical restorations or technical renewals
- Returned a labour force survey indicating their work status or provided sufficient data for a status of working in NSW to be derived; and
- Indicated that their work status was one of the following two categories:
 - Working in podiatry only in NSW
 - Working in podiatry mainly in NSW, but also in other states (see Table 1.3)

Table 1.3: Work status of Podiatrist Labourforce Survey respondents¹, NSW, in 2002

Work Status	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
	Female		Male		Total		Female
Working in podiatry							
Only in NSW	256	82.3%	170	87.6%	426	84.4%	60.1%
Mainly in NSW, but also in other states	8	2.6%	2	1.0%	10	2.0%	80.0%
Mainly in other states, but also in NSW	16	5.1%	8	4.1%	24	4.8%	66.7%
Only in states other than NSW	6	1.9%	3	1.5%	9	1.8%	66.7%
Overseas	4	1.3%	1	0.5%	5	1.0%	80.0%
Not Working in podiatry							
Not working, not looking for work. retired	10	3.2%	5	2.6%	15	3.0%	66.7%
Not in paid work, but looking for work	1	0.3%	2	1.0%	3	0.6%	33.3%
In paid work, but not in podiatry	10	3.2%	3	1.5%	13	2.6%	76.9%
Total	311	100.0%	194	100.0%	505	100.0%	61.6%
Non response	4	1.3%	4	2.0%	8	1.6%	

Notes:

1. There were 513 forms from podiatrists renewing their registration, of whom 8 did not reply to the question on working status, and did not provide a NSW postcode for place of work (see Note 1 to Table 1.2).

Podiatrists seeking work

Table 1.4: Seeking work in Podiatry in NSW, 2002

Nature of work sought	No.	%
	Total	
Not looking for work in podiatry	13	81.3%
Looking for work in podiatry		
- either full time or part time	0	0.0%
- full time	2	0.0%
- part time	1	6.3%
Total	16	100.0%
Non-response	0	0.0%

Note:

Table includes only those survey respondents in Table 1.3 who were not in paid work but looking for work, or in paid work but not in podiatry (n = 16) AND who indicated whether they were looking for work in podiatry (n = 3)

Estimating Workforce Size

The 2002 Profile of the Medical Workforce in NSW (NSW Health Department, 2004) estimated the size of the medical workforce in New South Wales, using the following approach:

- Assume the proportion of survey respondents working in NSW represents the proportion of all renewals working in NSW (86.3% for podiatrists in 2002)
- Assume 90% of new registrants are working in NSW
- Assume 80% of other registrants are working in NSW (excluding deletions)

Using this approach for podiatrists results in an estimated 559 working renewals, 5 working new registrants, and 1 working registrant who was a restoration, with a total estimated workforce size of 565 podiatrists. Table 1.5 shows variation in the estimated size of the workforce over the three year period. This is due to the variation in the response rate by year (which is taken into account in the estimates in Table 1.5). The lower response rate in 2002 makes the sampling error greater when assuming that non respondents have the same workforce participation as respondents.

Table 1.5: Estimating the Size of the Podiatrist Workforce, 2000-2002

	No.		
	2000	2001	2002
Size of Workforce (Unadjusted) ¹	474	507	436
Total respondents to work status	551	590	505
% working	86.0%	85.9%	86.3%
No. of renewals ²	634	674	648
1) estimated workforce from renewals	545	579	559
No. of new registrants ³	17	17	6
2) estimated workforce from new reg. (90%)	15	15	5
No. of restorations ³	1	2	1
3) estimated workforce from restorations (80%)	1	2	1
Total Estimated Workforce (1+2+3)	562	596	566
Total number of financial new registrations	50	50	46
Total number of financial restorations	11	11	12

Notes: 1 The unadjusted size of the workforce is based on renewals, technical restorations and technical renewals who answered the work status question as working in NSW (see Section on work status). This is the workforce size unadjusted for non response.

2 The number of renewals includes renewals, technical restorations and technical renewals

3 The total number of new registrants and restorations in each year are shown below the table. However, a large number had multiple transactions in the year, and therefore are counted as renewals as they returned a survey form.

Estimating Full-Time Equivalent Workforce (FTE)

The numbers of hours worked by podiatrists on average per week for all jobs together (see Table 3.16) can be converted to full-time equivalents (FTEs) which becomes a measure of the productive workforce. This is shown in Table 3.12, where the total hours worked by podiatrists in each age and hours worked group are divided by 35 to calculate the FTE workforce. Thirty five hours is used as the measure of full time work based on labourforce definitions developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A ratio of FTEs to the total headcount workforce can then be calculated, to determine the relative productivity of the workforce. Table 3.12 has not been adjusted to the estimated size of the workforce accounting for non response.

The full-time equivalent podiatrist workforce is 452.6, which when divided by the number of podiatrists recording hours (n=424) results in an FTE ratio of 1.0675. Therefore podiatrists are on average 6.8% more productive than a 35 hour per week participant in the labourforce. The FTE ratio of 1.0675 applied to the estimated workforce size of 566 headcount results in an estimated FTE workforce of 604.2 FTE podiatrists.

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PODIATRISTS WORKING IN NSW

This section documents the number and characteristics of podiatrists working in NSW in 2002.

- In 2002, the NSW podiatrist workforce is estimated to be 566 in number (after adjusting for non response, see Section 1, p.5, "Estimating Workforce Size"). This estimate assumes that non-respondents to the survey participated at the same rate in the workforce as respondents.
- The workforce participation rate for podiatrists in NSW was similar between 2000, 2001 and 2002 (86.0%, 85.9% and 86.3% respectively).
- There is a higher proportion of women in the podiatry workforce, with 60.6% female and 39.4% male, with a greater proportion of females in all age groups except for 60 to 64 years, where there is an equal proportion. Some 57.0% of the male workforce were aged under 40, while 58.8% of females were under forty years in 2002. Women are greater in numbers in all age groups except for the 60 to 64 age group, varying from 100.0% of all podiatrists seventy years and over, to the lowest proportion of 50.0% for those aged 60 to 64 years.
- Some 58.0% of the workforce are aged under forty years, 27.0% are aged 40 to 49 years, 10.7% are aged 50 to 59 years, and 4.2% of the workforce are 60 years and older. This indicates a younger workforce overall, with the modal age range for all podiatrists and female podiatrists being 25 to 29 years (ie the age range with the greatest number of working podiatrists), while for male podiatrists it is 35 to 39 years (21.6% of all male podiatrists).
- Some 6.0% of podiatrists working in NSW are also registered interstate, with the highest proportion being registered in Victoria (1.6% of total workforce), followed by Queensland (1.2%).
- Of the 436 podiatrists in the workforce with survey data, some 125 identified that they worked in a second practice location (28.7% of the workforce), while 28 podiatrists (6.4% of the workforce) indicated additional practice locations in terms of hours worked per week (see comments, page 3, non-response to filtering questions)
- Some 97.2% of the workforce are working as a clinical podiatrist in their main practice, with 0.9% working in administration, 0.7% in each of research and other positions and 0.5% in teaching/education only in their main job (two respondents). This varies with the second practice, with 70.7% of those indicating a second practice working as a clinical podiatrist, 22.4% in teaching/education, 3.4 % working in administration, and only one podiatrist in each of research, and other positions (1.7% each).

- Some 75.0% or three quarters of podiatrists are in their own practice as their main practice with or without other arrangements, and this is similar for females (73.5%) and males (77.3%). Some 62.0% of podiatrists have their own practice or partnership with no other arrangements. Some 21.2% are in salaried positions, while 3.7% are in locum positions. This varies with a second practice, with some 51.4% or just over half of podiatrists in their own practice with or without other arrangements, and slightly lower for females (50.1%) than for males (52.9%). Some 17.1% of podiatrists have their own practice or partnership with no other arrangements in a second practice. Some 38.2% are in salaried positions in their second practice/job, while 10.5% are in locum positions.
- The overwhelming majority of the workforce are in the private sector (84.2%) in their main practice, with 15.8% of the total workforce working in the public sector. Over three quarters or 76.5% of the total workforce were in a private surgery or rooms, with 3.8% in a private domiciliary service. The major area of employment in the public sector was hospital outpatient services (9.2% of the total workforce) followed by community centre/ day centre/ health centre (2.6%), tertiary education institutions (1.2%), and hospital inpatient services (0.9%). There is a slightly higher proportion of male podiatrists in the private sector than female podiatrists (85.0% and 83.7% respectively) in their main practice. The private sector participation drops with the second practice, with 71.2% working in the private sector, and 28.8% in the public sector; including locations in private surgery/rooms (36.5%), public hospital outpatient services (14.0%), nursing home/long stay facility (12.5%), private domiciliary care service (8.7%), tertiary education institutions (6.7%) and public community centre/day centre/health centres (2.9%).
- Just under half or 43.4% of podiatrists reported working part time (hours worked less than 35 hours per week) **in their main practice location**. Women were much more likely to work part time than men (56.8% of women compared to 29.9% of men). All respondents worked less than 35 hours per week in **their second practice location**.
- The hours worked per week were added together across the two specified practice locations and any additional practice locations to give total hours worked per week (Table 3.16). Some 31.4% of podiatrists reported working part time (hours worked less than 35 hours per week) in terms of **total hours worked per week**. Women were more likely to work part time than men (53.3% of women compared with 28.2% of men). The modal range of hours worked per week was 40 to 44 hours, with 22.7% of podiatrists working those hours. This was the same for both females and males (21.1% of all female podiatrists, 25.1% of all male podiatrists worked 40 to 44 hours per week on average). Some 16.8% of podiatrists worked on average between 50 and 69 hours per week, with 1.2% working on average greater than 70 hours per week.
- The full time equivalent podiatrist workforce (FTE workforce) consists of an estimated 452.6 FTE (see Table 3.12) from the 424 podiatrists who provided data on their hours worked (Table 3.16). Therefore the ratio of the FTE workforce of 1.0675 compared to total numbers indicates that podiatrists work on average 6.8% more than a participant in the general workforce working 35 hours a week. This is due to the number of podiatrists who work 35 hours or greater contributing more to the productive workforce than those working less than 35 hours. Women were 244.3 FTE (54.0% of the FTE workforce) and men 208.3 (46.0%), indicating that the greater hours worked by males result in slightly higher productivity rates (males were 39.4% of the headcount workforce).
- In 2002, the main practice location for 83.6% of podiatrists was located in Metropolitan Area Health Services, with 66.2% in Metropolitan Sydney and 17.4% in other major Metropolitan areas. Northern Sydney was the main practice location for 20.9% of podiatrists with South Eastern Sydney having 18.8%. Rural Area Health services were the main practice location for 16.4% of podiatrists, with Greater Murray having the highest proportion in a rural area at 3.6% followed by Northern Rivers with 2.9%. There was a very similar proportion of podiatrists in Metropolitan Area Health Services in their second practice location (84.8%), with Northern Sydney having the highest proportion overall (20.0%).

3

LABOURFORCE TABLES

Table 3.1 Age and sex distribution of podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Age group	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent Female
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total		
20-24	9	4	3.5%	2.4%	13	3.1%		69.2%	
25-29	51	28	20.0%	16.8%	79	18.7%		64.6%	
30-34	49	27	19.2%	16.2%	76	18.0%		64.5%	
35-39	41	36	16.1%	21.6%	77	18.2%		53.2%	
40-44	33	29	12.9%	17.4%	62	14.7%		53.2%	
45-49	28	24	11.0%	14.4%	52	12.3%		53.8%	
50-54	18	8	7.1%	4.8%	26	6.2%		69.2%	
55-59	12	7	4.7%	4.2%	19	4.5%		63.2%	
60-64	3	3	1.2%	1.8%	6	1.4%		50.0%	
65-69	4	1	1.6%	0.6%	5	1.2%		80.0%	
70-74	4	0	1.6%	0.0%	4	0.9%		100.0%	
75+	3	0	1.2%	0.0%	3	0.7%		100.0%	
Total	255	167	100.0%	100.0%	422	100.0%		60.4%	
<i>Unknown</i>	9	5	3.4%	2.9%	14	3.2%			

Table 3.2: Resident status of podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Residential Status	No.	% of respondents
Australian Citizen	415	95.2%
Not an Australian Citizen		
Permanent resident	19	4.4%
Not permanent resident	1	0.2%
Not stated	1	0.2%
Total	436	100.0%
<i>Non-response:</i>	0	0.0%

Table 3.3: Podiatrists working in NSW with registration to work as a podiatrist in other states of Australia, 2002

	No.	% of respondents
Not registered interstate	408	94.0%
Registered interstate	26	6.0%
Total	434	100.0%
<i>Non-response:</i>	2	0.5%
Registered in Victoria	7	
Registered in Queensland	5	
Registered in South Australia	4	
Registered in Western Australia	1	
Registered in Tasmania	0	

Note: Individual survey respondents may be in more than one of the above categories.

Table 3.4: Nature of work in podiatry, main practice - podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Nature of work - 1st practice	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent Female
	Female		Male		Total				
Clinical podiatrist	249	97.6%	163	96.4%	412	97.2%			60.4%
Administration	2	0.8%	2	1.2%	4	0.9%			0.0%
Teaching / Education	1	0.4%	1	0.6%	2	0.5%			50.0%
Research	1	0.4%	2	1.2%	3	0.7%			33.3%
Other	2	0.8%	1	0.6%	3	0.7%			0.0%
Total	255	100.0%	169	100.0%	424	100.0%			60.1%
<i>Non-response:</i>	9	3.4%	3	1.7%	12	2.8%			

Table 3.5: Nature of work in podiatry, second practice - podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Nature of work - 2nd practice	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent Female
	Female		Male		Total				
Clinical podiatrist	25	75.8%	16	64.0%	41	70.7%			61.0%
Administration	1	3.0%	1	4.0%	2	3.4%			50.0%
Teaching / Education	7	21.2%	6	24.0%	13	22.4%			53.8%
Research	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	1	1.7%			0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	1	1.7%			0.0%
Total	33	100.0%	25	100.0%	58	100.0%			56.9%
<i>Non-response:</i>	231	87.5%	147	85.5%	378	86.7%			

Table 3.6: Type of practice or employment, main practice - podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Type of practice or employment - main practice	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent Female
	Female		Male		Total				
Own practice or partnership	155	60.3%	108	64.7%	263	62.0%			58.9%
Own practice and sessional appointments elsewhere	9	3.5%	6	3.6%	15	3.5%			60.0%
Own practice and fee-for-service elsewhere	15	5.8%	9	5.4%	24	5.7%			62.5%
Own practice, sessional and fee-for-service elsewhere	10	3.9%	6	3.6%	16	3.8%			62.5%
Salaried podiatrist (private practice, hospital, etc)	58	22.6%	32	19.2%	90	21.2%			64.4%
Locum, regular location	9	3.5%	6	3.6%	15	3.5%			60.0%
Locum, various locations	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%			100.0%
Total	257	100.0%	167	100.0%	424	100.0%			60.6%
<i>Non-response:</i>	7	2.7%	5	2.9%	12	2.8%			

Table 3.7: Type of practice or employment, second practice - podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Type of practice or employment - second practice	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent Female
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Own practice or partnership	6	7	14.3%	20.6%	13	17.1%	46.2%		
Own practice and sessional appointments elsewhere	2	3	4.8%	8.8%	5	6.6%	40.0%		
Own practice and fee-for-service elsewhere	7	3	16.7%	8.8%	10	13.2%	70.0%		
Own practice, sessional and fee-for-service elsewhere	6	5	14.3%	14.7%	11	14.5%	54.5%		
Salaried podiatrist (private practice, hospital, etc)	17	12	40.5%	35.3%	29	38.2%	58.6%		
Locum, regular location	3	4	7.1%	11.8%	7	9.2%	42.9%		
Locum, various locations	1	0	2.4%	0.0%	1	1.3%	100.0%		
Total	42	34	100.0%	100.0%	76	100.0%	55.3%		
<i>Non-response:</i>	222	138	84.1%	80.2%	360	82.6%			

Table 3.8: Industry and sector of practice, main practice - podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Industry & sector of practice, main practice location	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent Female
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Public Sector									
Hospital inpatient services	2	2	0.8%	1.2%	4	0.9%	50.0%		
Hospital outpatient services	25	14	9.7%	8.4%	39	9.2%	64.1%		
Nursing home/long stay facility	0	1	0.0%	0.6%	1	0.2%	0.0%		
Community centre/day centre/health centre	6	5	2.3%	3.0%	11	2.6%	54.5%		
Domiciliary care service	6	0	2.3%	0.0%	6	1.4%	100.0%		
Physical/developmental disability institution	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Tertiary education institution	3	2	1.2%	1.2%	5	1.2%	60.0%		
Government department/organisation	0	1	0.0%	0.6%	1	0.2%	0.0%		
Defence forces	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Public sports centre	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Other	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Sub Total	42	25	16.3%	15.0%	67	15.8%	62.7%		
Private Sector									
Private (podiatry) surgery/rooms	191	134	74.0%	80.2%	325	76.5%	58.8%		
Hospital inpatient services	1	1	0.4%	0.6%	2	0.5%	0.0%		
Hospital outpatient services	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Nursing home/long stay facility	10	0	3.9%	0.0%	10	2.4%	100.0%		
Community centre/day centre/health centre	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Domiciliary care service	13	3	5.0%	1.8%	16	3.8%	81.3%		
Physical/developmental disability institution	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Tertiary education institution	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Sports centre/clinic	1	3	0.4%	1.8%	4	0.9%	25.0%		
Industry	0	1	0.0%	0.6%	1	0.2%	0.0%		
Other	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%		
Sub Total	216	142	83.7%	85.0%	358	84.2%	60.3%		
Total	258	167	100.0%	100.0%	425	100.0%	60.7%		
<i>Non-response:</i>	6	5	2.3%	2.9%	11	2.5%			

Table 3.9: Industry and sector of practice, second practice - podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Industry & sector of practice, second practice location	No.		%		No.		%	
	Female	Male	Total	Per cent Female				
Public Sector								
Hospital inpatient services	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	#	100.0%
Hospital outpatient services	9	15.3%	6	13.3%	15	14.4%	#	60.0%
Nursing home/long stay facility	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	#	100.0%
Community centre/day centre/health centre	1	1.7%	2	4.4%	3	2.9%	#	33.3%
Domiciliary care service	0	0.0%	2	4.4%	2	1.9%	#	0.0%
Physical/developmental disability institution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#	0.0%
Tertiary education institution	4	6.8%	3	6.7%	7	6.7%	#	57.1%
Government department/organisation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#	0.0%
Defence forces	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	#	100.0%
Public sports centre	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#	0.0%
Sub Total	17	28.8%	13	28.9%	30	28.8%		56.7%
Private Sector								
Private (podiatry) surgery/rooms	20	33.9%	18	40.0%	38	36.5%		52.6%
Hospital inpatient services	1	1.7%	1	2.2%	2	1.9%		50.0%
Hospital outpatient services	2	3.4%	2	4.4%	4	3.8%		50.0%
Nursing home/long stay facility	9	15.3%	4	8.9%	13	12.5%		69.2%
Community centre/day centre/health centre	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%		100.0%
Domiciliary care service	7	11.9%	2	4.4%	9	8.7%		77.8%
Physical/developmental disability institution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		0.0%
Tertiary education institution	0	0.0%	2	4.4%	2	1.9%		0.0%
Sports centre/clinic	0	0.0%	1	2.2%	1	1.0%		0.0%
Industry	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%		100.0%
Other	0	0.0%	2	4.4%	2	1.9%		0.0%
Sub Total	42	71.2%	32	71.1%	74	71.2%		56.8%
Total	59	100.0%	45	100.0%	104	100.0%		56.7%
Non-response:	205	77.7%	127	73.8%	332	76.1%		

Table 3.10: Use of local anaesthesia - podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Qualifications & frequency of use	No.	% of respondents
Not qualified	46	10.8%
Qualified & frequency of use		
Never use	83	19.4%
Occasionally use	217	50.8%
Frequently use	68	15.9%
Not applicable	4	0.9%
Unknown	9	2.1%
Total	427	100.0%
Unknown	9	2.1%

Table 3.11: Languages used professionally - podiatrists working in NSW, 2002

Languages used	No.	% of total respondents
English only	352	93.6%
Other language(s)	24	6.4%
Total	376	100.0%
Other languages spoken		
ARABIC	6	1.6%
ITALIAN	6	1.6%
GREEK	5	1.3%
RUSSIAN	3	0.8%
ARMENIAN	2	0.5%
Other	19	5.1%
Unknown	3	0.8%

Table 3.12: Estimated full-time equivalent podiatrists in workforce using average hours worked per week in total, 2002

FTE by hours worked per week	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent female
	Female		Male		Total				
1-9	2.5	1.0%	0.3	0.1%	2.8	0.6%			89.8%
10-19	12.1	4.9%	2.2	1.0%	14.3	3.2%			84.8%
20-29	24.1	9.9%	6.7	3.2%	30.8	6.8%			78.2%
30-34	28.7	11.7%	13.1	6.3%	41.8	9.2%			68.6%
35-39	24.9	10.2%	10.6	5.1%	35.5	7.8%			70.0%
40-44	71.7	29.3%	53.5	25.7%	125.1	27.6%			57.3%
45-49	19.7	8.1%	31.7	15.2%	51.5	11.4%			38.4%
50-59	37.7	15.4%	51.4	24.7%	89.1	19.7%			42.3%
60-69	20.7	8.5%	20.9	10.0%	41.6	9.2%			49.9%
70+	2.3	0.9%	17.9	8.6%	20.2	4.5%			0.0%
Total	244.3	100.0%	208.3	100.0%	452.6	100.0%			54.0%

No hours reported

8

4

12

Note: Table 3.12 calculates the full-time equivalent (FTE) workforce assuming that 1 FTE works a 35 hour week. The total hours worked per week by the physiotherapist numbers in Table 3.16a are divided by 35 to calculate the FTE numbers.

Table 3.13: Total hours usually worked per week in podiatry - main practice, 2002

Hours per week	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent female
	Female		Male		Total				
1-9	18	7.0%	2	1.2%	20	4.7%			90.0%
10-19	35	13.7%	10	6.0%	45	10.6%			77.8%
20-29	50	19.5%	19	11.4%	69	16.3%			72.5%
30-34	34	13.3%	16	9.6%	50	11.8%			68.0%
35-39	24	9.4%	16	9.6%	40	9.5%			60.0%
40-44	54	21.1%	42	25.1%	96	22.7%			56.3%
45-49	10	3.9%	17	10.2%	27	6.4%			37.0%
50-59	23	9.0%	28	16.8%	51	12.1%			45.1%
60-69	7	2.7%	13	7.8%	20	4.7%			35.0%
70+	1	0.4%	4	2.4%	5	1.2%			0.0%
Total	256	100.0%	167	100.0%	423	100.0%			60.5%

No hours reported

8

3.0%

5

2.9%

13

3.0%

Table 3.14: Total hours usually worked per week in podiatry - second practice, 2002

Hours per week	No.		%		No.		%		Per cent female
	Female		Male		Total				
1-9	26	53.1%	14	36.8%	40	46.0%			65.0%
10-19	20	40.8%	18	47.4%	38	43.7%			52.6%
20-29	3	6.1%	6	15.8%	9	10.3%			33.3%
30-34	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0.0%
35-39	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0.0%
40-44	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0.0%
Total	49	100.0%	38	100.0%	87	100.0%			56.3%

No hours reported

215

81.4%

134

77.9%

349

80.0%

Table 3.15: Total hours usually worked per week in podiatry - additional practices/ jobs, 2002

Hours per week	Female		Male		Total		Per cent female
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1-9	11	78.6%	7	50.0%	18	64.3%	61.1%
10-19	3	21.4%	4	28.6%	7	25.0%	42.9%
20-29	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
30-34	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
35-39	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
40-44	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	3.6%	0.0%
45-49	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	7.1%	0.0%
Total	14	100.0%	14	100.0%	28	100.0%	50.0%
<i>No hours reported</i>	250	94.7%	158	91.9%	408	93.6%	

Table 3.16: Total hours usually worked per week in podiatry - all practices/ jobs, 2002

Hours per week	Female		Male		Total		Per cent female
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1-9	15	5.9%	2	1.2%	17	4.0%	88.2%
10-19	32	12.5%	6	3.6%	38	9.0%	84.2%
20-29	37	14.5%	10	6.0%	47	11.1%	78.7%
30-34	32	12.5%	15	8.9%	47	11.1%	68.1%
35-39	24	9.4%	10	6.0%	34	8.0%	70.6%
40-44	62	24.2%	46	27.4%	108	25.5%	57.4%
45-49	15	5.9%	24	14.3%	39	9.2%	38.5%
50-59	26	10.2%	35	20.8%	61	14.4%	42.6%
60-69	12	4.7%	12	7.1%	24	5.7%	50.0%
>70	1	0.4%	8	4.8%	9	2.1%	11.1%
Total	256	100.0%	168	100.0%	424	100.0%	60.4%
<i>No hours reported</i>	8	3.0%	4	2.3%	12	2.8%	

Table 3.17: Home location of podiatrists working in NSW, by Area Health Service, 2002

Home location	No.		%		No.		%	
	Female		Male		Total		Per cent Female	
Health Service								
Central Coast	14	5.8%	9	5.8%	23	5.8%	60.9%	
Central Sydney	21	8.6%	15	9.6%	36	9.0%	58.3%	
Hunter	15	6.2%	9	5.8%	24	6.0%	62.5%	
Illawarra	18	7.4%	8	5.1%	26	6.5%	69.2%	
Northern Sydney	55	22.6%	30	19.2%	85	21.3%	64.7%	
South Eastern Sydney	37	15.2%	31	19.9%	68	17.0%	54.4%	
South Western Sydney	14	5.8%	16	10.3%	30	7.5%	46.7%	
Wentworth	12	4.9%	7	4.5%	19	4.8%	63.2%	
Western Sydney	9	3.7%	9	5.8%	18	4.5%	50.0%	
Total Metropolitan Areas	195	80.2%	134	85.9%	329	82.5%	59.3%	
Far West	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	
Greater Murray	8	3.3%	4	2.6%	12	3.0%	66.7%	
Macquarie	3	1.2%	1	0.6%	4	1.0%	75.0%	
Mid North Coast	10	4.1%	3	1.9%	13	3.3%	76.9%	
Mid Western	3	1.2%	6	3.8%	9	2.3%	33.3%	
New England	5	2.1%	1	0.6%	6	1.5%	83.3%	
Northern Rivers	8	3.3%	2	1.3%	10	2.5%	80.0%	
Southern	4	1.6%	4	2.6%	8	2.0%	50.0%	
Total Rural Health Services	41	16.9%	21	13.5%	62	15.5%	66.1%	
Interstate	7	2.9%	1	0.6%	8	2.0%	87.5%	
Total	243	100.0%	156	100.0%	399	100.0%	60.9%	
<i>Non response:</i>	21	8.0%	16	9.3%	37	8.5%		

Table 3.18: Work location of podiatrists working in NSW, by Area Health Service - main practice, 2002

Work location - main practice	No.		%		No.		%	
	Female		Male		Total		Per cent Female	
Health Service								
Central Coast	12	4.7%	7	4.2%	19	4.5%	63.2%	
Central Sydney	21	8.3%	19	11.4%	40	9.5%	52.5%	
Hunter	17	6.7%	9	5.4%	26	6.2%	65.4%	
Illawarra	18	7.1%	10	6.0%	28	6.7%	64.3%	
Northern Sydney	58	22.8%	30	18.0%	88	20.9%	65.9%	
South Eastern Sydney	39	15.4%	40	24.0%	79	18.8%	49.4%	
South Western Sydney	21	8.3%	15	9.0%	36	8.6%	58.3%	
Wentworth	8	3.1%	8	4.8%	16	3.8%	50.0%	
Western Sydney	12	4.7%	8	4.8%	20	4.8%	60.0%	
Total Metropolitan Areas	206	81.1%	146	87.4%	352	83.6%	58.5%	
Far West		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	
Greater Murray	11	4.3%	4	2.4%	15	3.6%	73.3%	
Macquarie	4	1.6%	1	0.6%	5	1.2%	80.0%	
Mid North Coast	10	3.9%	3	1.8%	13	3.1%	76.9%	
Mid Western	3	1.2%	6	3.6%	9	2.1%	33.3%	
New England	5	2.0%	1	0.6%	6	1.4%	83.3%	
Northern Rivers	10	3.9%	2	1.2%	12	2.9%	83.3%	
Southern	5	2.0%	4	2.4%	9	2.1%	55.6%	
Total Rural Health Services	48	18.9%	21	12.6%	69	16.4%	69.6%	
					0			
Total	254	100.0%	167	100.0%	421	100.0%	60.3%	
<i>Non response:</i>	10	3.8%	5	2.9%	15	3.4%		

Table 3.19: Work location of podiatrists working in NSW, by Area Health Service-second practice, 2002

Work location -2nd practice	No.		%		No.		%	
	Female		Male		Total		Per cent Female	
Health Service								
Central Coast	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	100.0%	
Central Sydney	4	5.7%	3	5.5%	7	5.6%	57.1%	
Hunter	7	10.0%	4	7.3%	11	8.8%	63.6%	
Illawarra	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	100.0%	
Northern Sydney	14	20.0%	11	20.0%	25	20.0%	56.0%	
South Eastern Sydney	7	10.0%	15	27.3%	22	17.6%	31.8%	
South Western Sydney	10	14.3%	7	12.7%	17	13.6%	58.8%	
Wentworth	3	4.3%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%	100.0%	
Western Sydney	7	10.0%	7	12.7%	14	11.2%	50.0%	
Total Metropolitan Areas	55	31.3%	47	86.2%	102	84.8%	53.9%	
Far West	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0.0%	
Greater Murray	4	5.7%	1	1.8%	5	4.0%	80.0%	
Macquarie	1	1.4%	1	1.8%	2	1.6%	0.0%	
Mid North Coast	2	2.9%	2	3.6%	4	3.2%	50.0%	
Mid Western	2	2.9%	3	5.5%	5	4.0%	40.0%	
New England	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	
Northern Rivers	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	100.0%	
Southern	2	2.9%	1	1.8%	3	2.4%	66.7%	
Total Rural Health Services	14	6.0%	8	13.8%	22	15.2%	63.6%	
Interstate	1		0					
Total	70	100.0%	55	100.0%	125	100.0%	56.0%	
<i>Non response:</i>	194	9.3%	117	9.3%	311	9.3%		