

# Dental Council

## Workforce Analysis 2016-2017

### Primary reporting periods:

Dentists and dental specialists  
1<sup>st</sup> October 2015 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017

Dental therapists, hygienists, and technicians  
1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017

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## Introduction

This report provides an overview of the oral health workforce based on data from the Dental Council (the Council) registration system, workforce survey data collected from oral health practitioners and graduate data from the universities offering dental related programmes.

The report provides workforce data for 2016 and 2017 using the same approach and methodology used for the 2013-2015 report.

From a workforce planning point of view, the interest is mainly in key changes or critical observations over time. Observations over an extended period also potentially allow for predictive analysis which can support future workforce planning based on a data driven, evidence-based approach rather than intuitive perceptions. Key trends and movements are highlighted in the executive summary of each section.

## General

The report relies on survey information provided by practitioners. The quality and validity of this information is therefore largely dependent on the information provided in the survey. In some areas of this report, the survey returns were lower than previous years which can impact on the validity of the statistics, particularly as these are relatively small in number. Lower reporting was mainly in the areas of employment type and working hours.

This report follows classifications based on Statistics New Zealand standards where they exist and are applicable. Population estimates for district health boards for 2016 and 2017 were unavailable from Statistics New Zealand – population values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018 for all DHB analysis.

Unless otherwise stated numbers in brackets represent column percentages throughout the report.

Where practitioner groups were subcategorised for reporting purposes, for example dentists and dental specialists, the practitioner's highest scope of practice level dictated the categorisation.



# Oral health practitioners

2017  
workforce  
at a glance

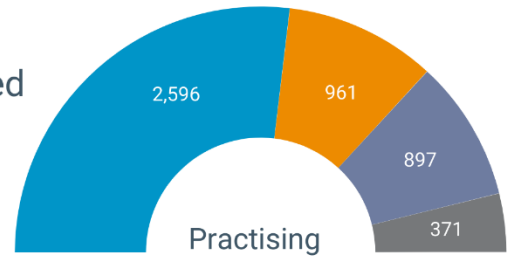


4,825 practising

5,235 registered

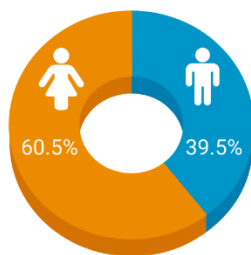


410 not practising

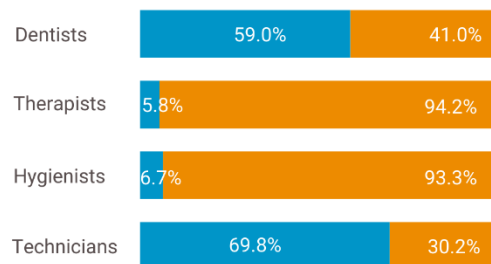


● Dentists ● Therapists ● Hygienists ● Technicians

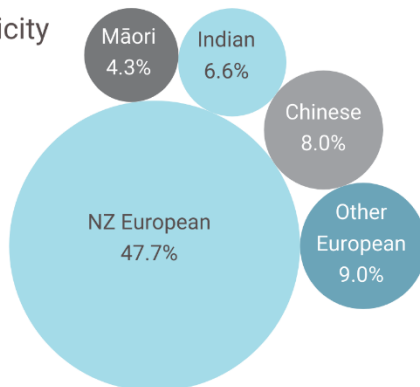
## Practising demographics



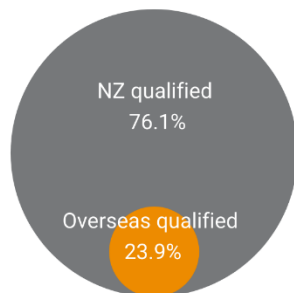
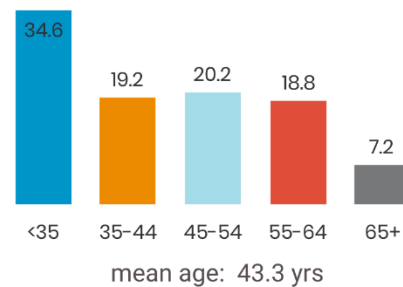
### Gender by profession



### Ethnicity

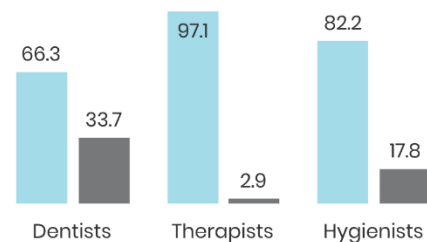


### % by age group



Excluding technicians

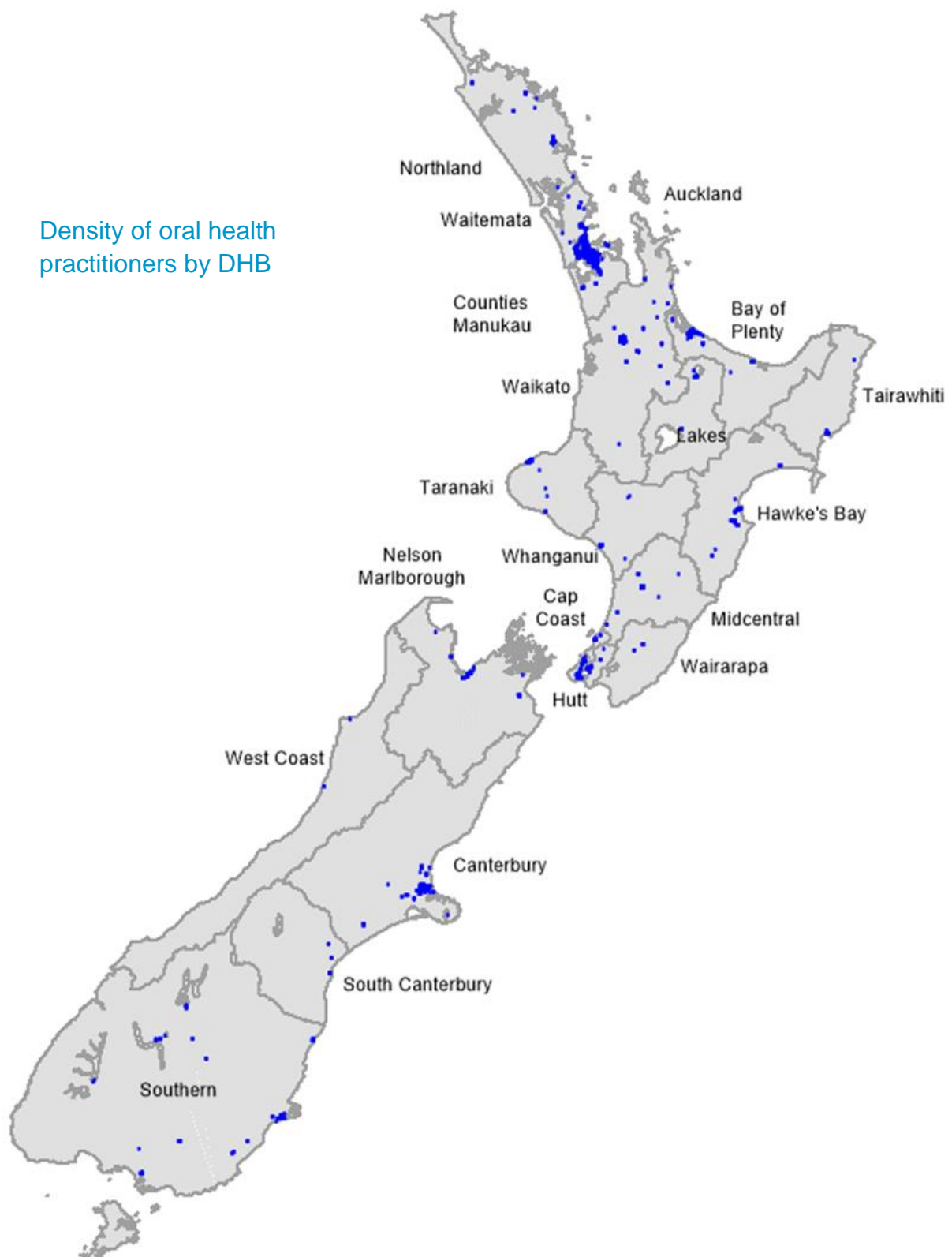
### Country of primary qualification



● NZ qualification %  
● Overseas qualification %

Excluding technicians

Density of oral health practitioners by DHB



# Section 1:

## The dentist and dental specialist workforce

# Dentists and dental specialists

2017 workforce at a glance



2,596 practising

2,865 registered



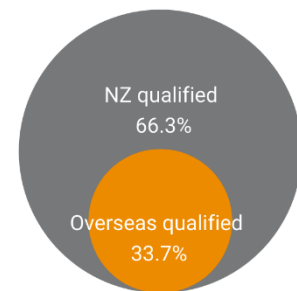
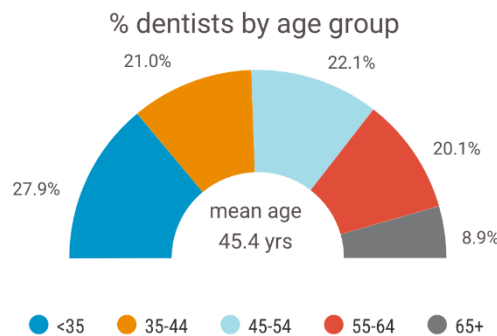
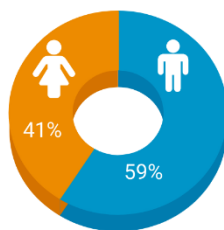
269 not practising

311 practising specialists

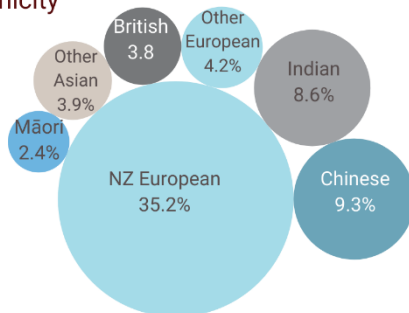


2,285 practising dentists

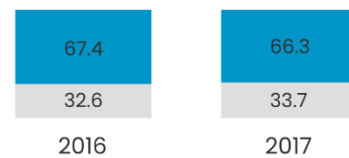
## Practising demographics



### Ethnicity



### Country of primary qualification



● NZ qualification %  
● Overseas qualification %

### Primary employment

Self-employed 53.5%



13.7% solo practice



39.8% group practice

Employees 13.1%

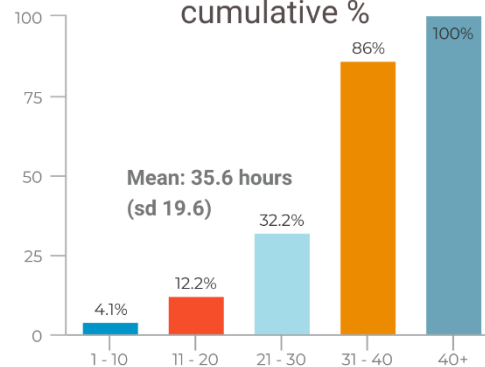


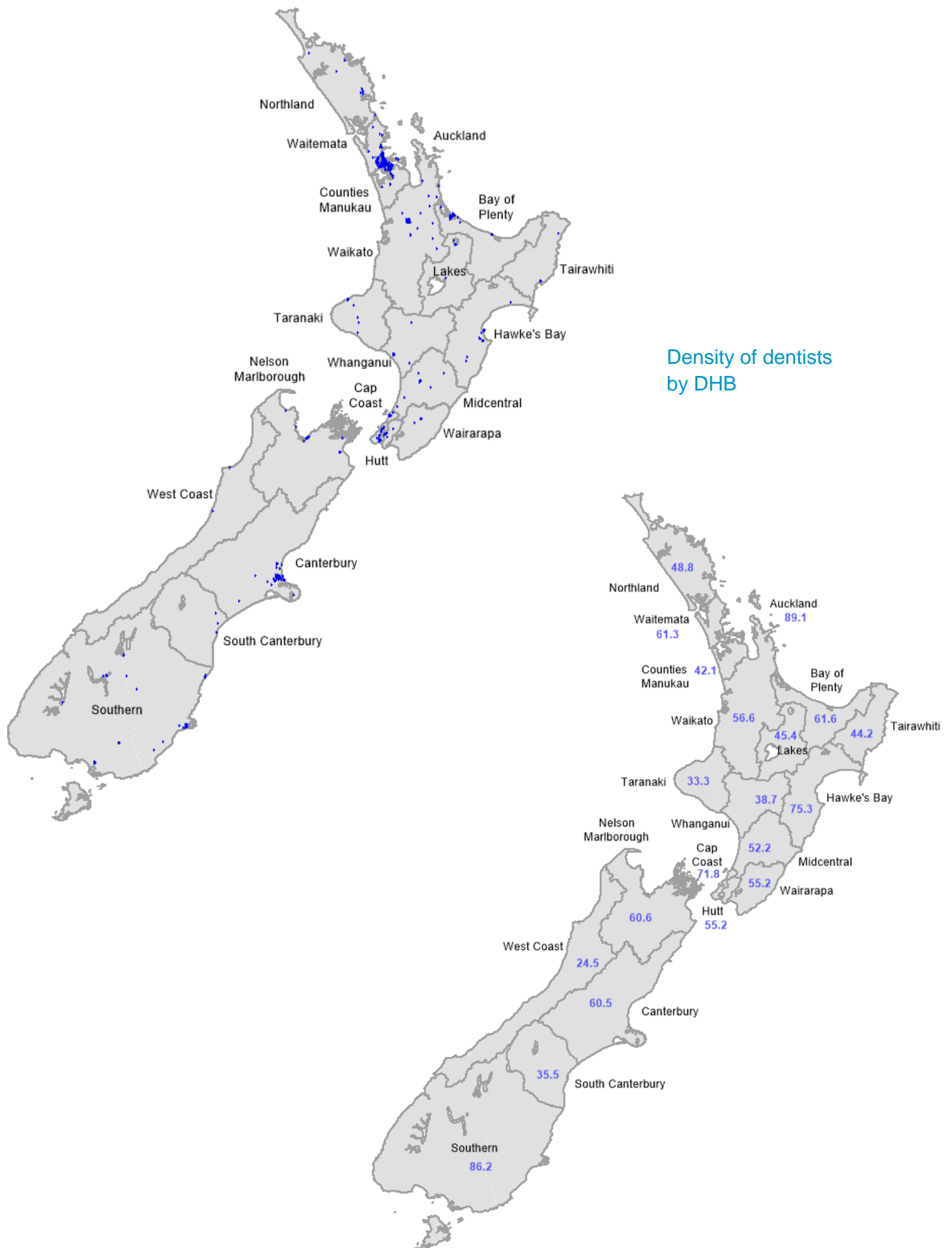
5.4% private practice



4.5% district health boards

### Hours worked cumulative %





## Executive summary dentists and dental specialists

### Number of dentists and dental specialists

The total number of dentists and dental specialists has increased by about 2.5% year-on-year. <sup>Table 1-1</sup>

In 2017 there was a total of 2,865 dentists and dental specialists on the register: an increase of 4.8% over 2015. A total of 2,596 (90.6%) held practising certificates for the 2017 year which is a significantly higher proportion than the 83.8% for 2015. <sup>Table 1-1</sup>

Table 1-1. Registered dentists and dental specialists

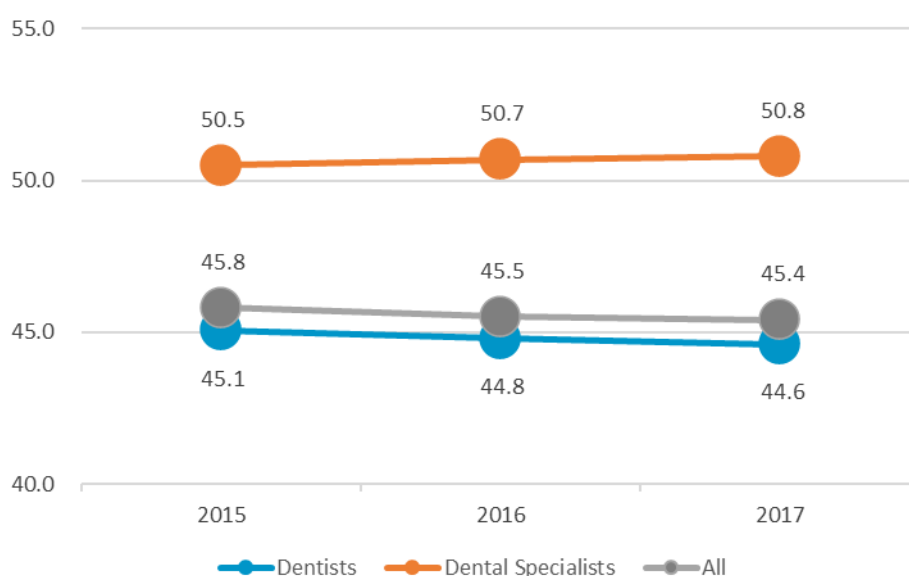
	2015	% YoY	2016	% YoY	2017
Registered dentists with practising certificates	1,972	8.4	2,138	6.9	2,285
Registered dental specialists with practising certificates	320	-8.1	294	5.8	311
Registered dentists with no practising certificates	432	-25.7	321	-29.0	228
Registered dental specialists with no practising certificates	11	327.3	47	-12.8	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2,865</b>

### Demographics

The mean age shows a very small decline for practising dentists and slight increase for dental specialists. <sup>Figure 1-1</sup>

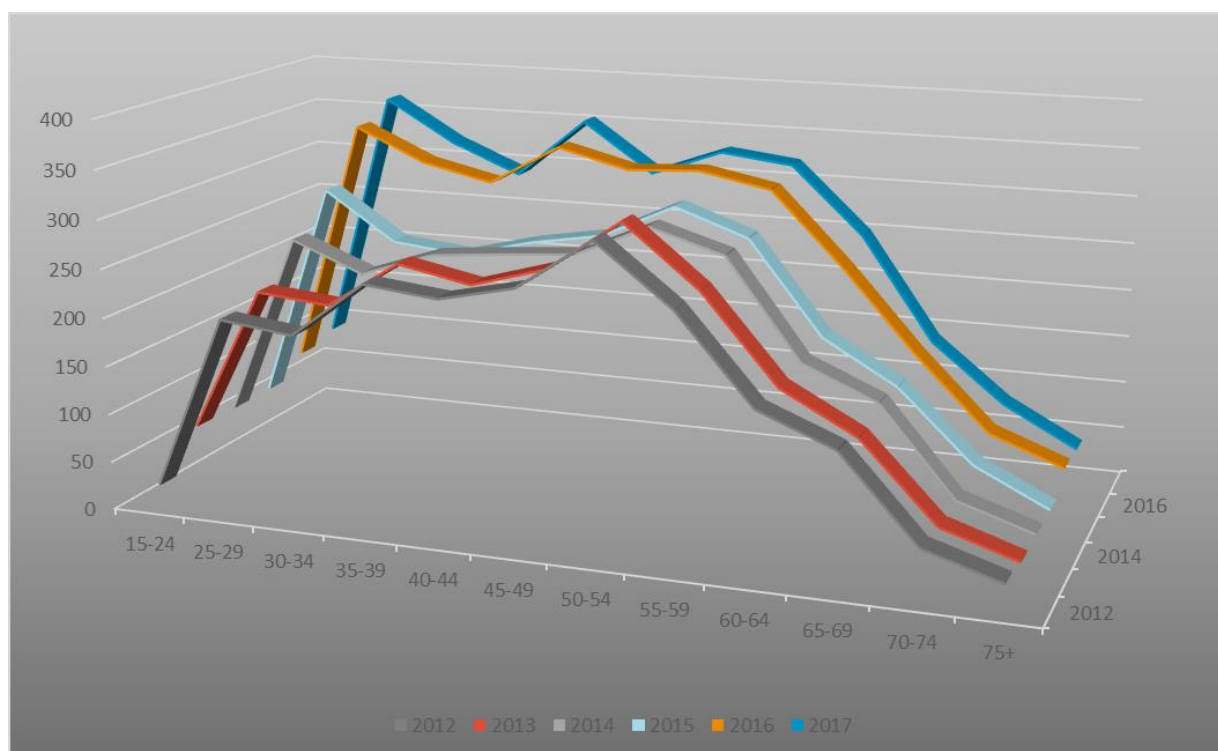
The mean age for practising dentists was 44.6, for dental specialists 50.8, and for the total group 45.4 in 2017.

Figure 1-1. Mean age of practising dentists and dental specialists



An age group distribution indicates that there are gradual increases in the earlier age groups (15-24, 25 to 29 and 30-34), until there is a sustained but steep decline in numbers from 55 years onwards. Over the last 5 years there has been a flattening of the numbers over 50 (from a peak in 2013). A total of 231 dentists and dental specialists aged 65 years and older had practising certificates in 2017; 31 of these were 75 years or older. Figure 1-2 & Table 1-4

Figure 1-2. Age band distribution of practising dentists and dental specialists



Females continue to increase in numbers from 35.1% of practising dentists and dental specialists in 2012 to 41% in 2017. Overall, female dental specialists have increased from 24.9% in 2012 to 30.7% in 2017. Table 1-5 & Table 1-6

The ethnicity reported reflects the diversity of the profession. New Zealand European remains the largest ethnicity at 35.2%, with Māori 2.4% of practising dentists and dental specialists. The most reported other ethnicities included: Chinese (241, 9.3%), Indian (223, 8.6%), Other European (110, 4.2%), Other Asian (102, 3.9%), British (99, 3.8%), South African (63, 2.4%), South Korea (63, 2.4%), and Iraqi (55, 2.1%). Table 1-7

From 2015 and based on actual numbers, decreases compared with 2017 were reported for Other European (-54.9%), Other East Asian (-20.9%), New Zealand European (-17.5%) and Chinese (-7.3%). Some of these movements may be explained by a significant increase of undefined ethnicities reported for 2017 (proportional 18.4% increase). Table 1-7

## Registration

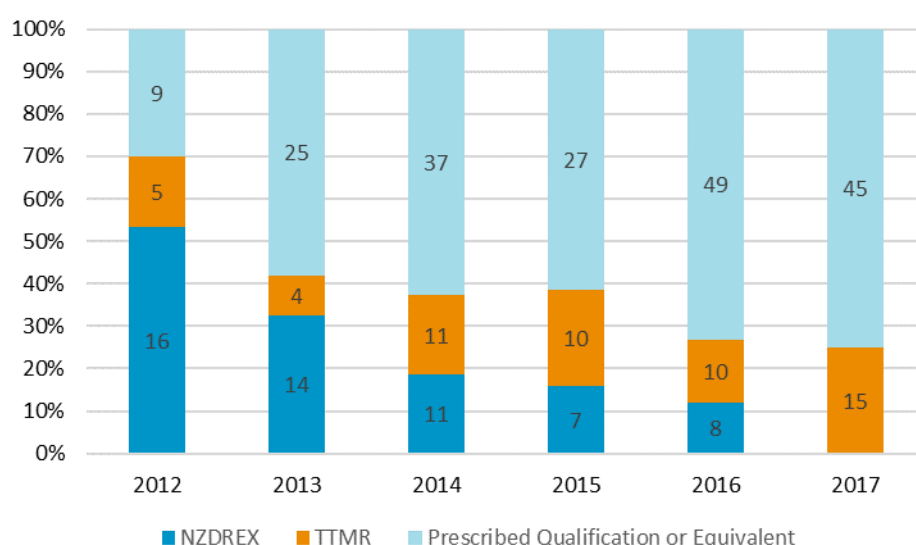
The proportion of overseas graduates shows a continued increase of practising overseas trained dentists and dental specialists - 30.3% in 2012 to 31.3% in 2015 and 33.7% in 2017. The greatest number of graduates in 2017 were from the UK (225: 8.7%) India (172: 6.6%), South Africa (108: 4.2%) and Australian qualified dentists and dental specialists represent 2.3% of registrants in the practising practitioner group. An increase of qualifications from the following countries were noted

between 2016 and 2017: Australia (53 to 59: +11.3%), United States of America (39 to 49: +25.6%), South Africa (87 to 108: +24.1%). Table 1-9, Table 1-10

There has been significant shifts in the types of registrations from 2012 to 2017. Dentist examination registrations (NZDREX) reduced from about 50% in 2012 to none in 2017. The decline in NZDREX numbers is due to a change in August 2016 of the examinations being administered by NDEB of Canada.

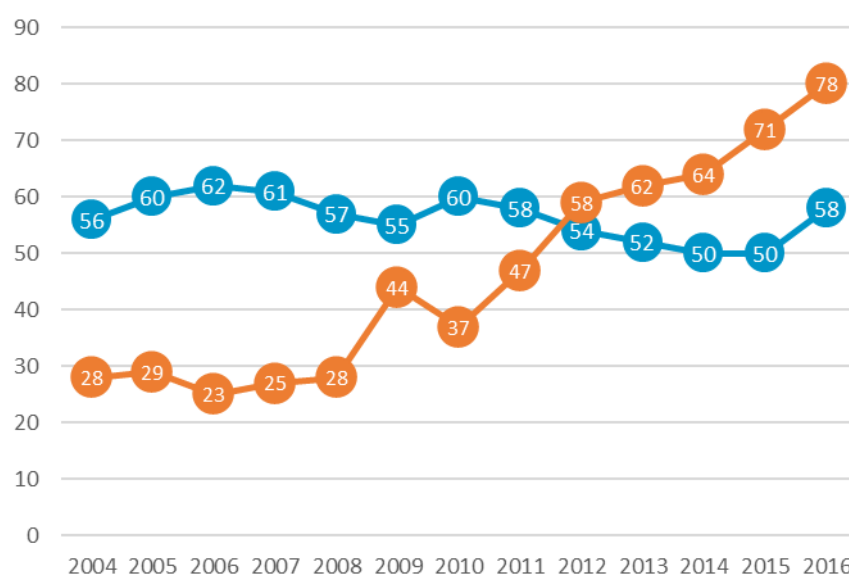
In 2017 TTMR registrations was a quarter of overseas qualified dentist registration, and the proportional number of registrations granted to those with prescribed qualifications or individual assessments of equivalence increased from 30% in 2012 to over 73% since 2016. Figure 1-3, Table 1-13

Figure 1-3. Types of registration pathways for dentists



Since 2012, the number of dental graduates from the University of Otago have been higher than the number of local students and has shown a consistent increase practising rate following graduation, with 134.5% in 2017. This is due to international funded students registering and practising in New Zealand following graduation. Figure 1-4, Table 1-12

Figure 1-4. Longitudinal cohort remainder rate of university of Otago dental graduates, as at 30 September 2017





## Practising characteristics

The type of primary employment reported has shown a decrease of self-employed dentists and dental specialists (down from 67.5% in 2015 to 53.5% in 2017), with an also reported decrease of employees (16.5% to 13.1%) over the same period. This is likely as a result of half the response rate to these workforce questions (no response up from 15.1 to 32.6). Table 1-15

Using a 40-hour work week as a norm, it was found that 86% of dentists reported working 40 hours or less per week in 2017, slightly down from 2015 (89.7%). About 63% of dental specialists reported the same hours or less in 2017. This is a decrease from 75% in 2015. Table 1-16

The dentists with the highest mean hours of work reported were those in the MOH/DHB as primary employees with an average of 34.8 hours per week reported. Self-employed dentists in private practice reported 32.4 hours per week for 2017, similar to the hours reported in 2015. The MOH/DHBs also reported the highest mean hours as secondary employer with 15.9 hours worked in 2017 (similar to 2015). Table 1-19

Oral and maxillofacial surgeons practising primarily in universities reported an average week of 52.5 hours, followed by 42.0 hours for those oral and maxillofacial surgeons working in the MoH/DHBs as primary employers - up from 47.5 and 41.2 hours respectively in 2015. One endodontist reported 45 hours per week in the MOH/DHB. Table 1-21

Personal choice (44.5%) and parental responsibilities (20.7%) remain the main reasons for working part-time, followed by semi-retirement (10.3%) and insufficient dental work (9.2%). For “other” reasons offered (4.8%), the main reason provided was the contract hours offered (10 respondents) followed by choice (9 respondents). Table 1-17

The reasons given by those who are in New Zealand but are not currently practising shows retirement as the biggest category (25.6% in 2017) followed by parental responsibilities (18.6%). Both remain the major categories from previous years. Table 1-30

## Geographical distribution

Six territorial authorities (TAs) have no dentists or dental specialists recorded. Based on 2017 data, these include: South Wairarapa, Westland, Hurunui, Mackenzie, Waimate and Chatham Islands territories. A total of 68.2 (43.2 FTE) dentists and dental specialists per 100,000 NZ population over 15 years of age is reported. In 2015, 62.3 dentists and dental specialists per 100,000 NZ population over 15 years of age were reported (39.5 FTE) – an increase of 9.5% (+9.4% FTE) . Table 1-27

## Postgraduate studies

Postgraduate studies reported by dentists and dental specialists shows variation over the years with a high of 143 in 2013. The numbers have decreased to 86 reported in 2016 and 78 in 2017. Table 1-31

## Workforce survey response rate

Survey response rates have declined from 2015 (88.1%) to 2017 (75.0%). This will have an impact on some of the statistics in this report, as variables such as reported hours are used to derive FTE equivalents. Continued declines will negatively impact the comparative value of some of the survey derived statistics. <sup>Table 1-2</sup>

Table 1-2. Dentist and dental specialist survey responses

Year	Response rate
2015	88.1%
2016	78.1%
2017	75.0%

(Data source: Workforce survey)

## Dentists and dental specialists workforce data tables

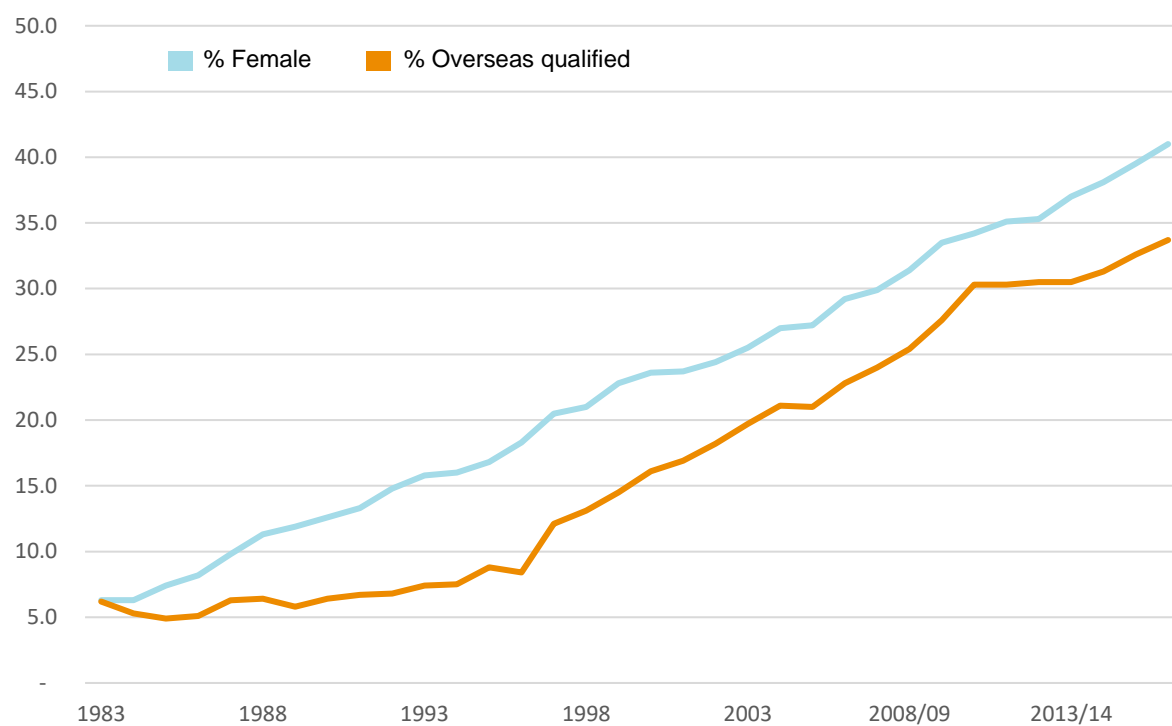
Table 1-3. Number of dentists and dental specialists with practising certificates, by workforce reporting year

Report year	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	% overseas graduates
1983	1,142	93.7	6.3	6.2
1984	1,148	93.7	6.3	5.3
1985	1,176	92.6	7.4	4.9
1986	1,204	91.8	8.2	5.1
1987	1,219	90.2	9.8	6.3
1988	1,233	88.7	11.3	6.4
1989	1,215	88.1	11.9	5.8
1990	1,226	87.4	12.6	6.4
1991	1,262	86.7	13.3	6.7
1992	1,287	85.2	14.8	6.8
1993	1,306	84.2	15.8	7.4
1994	1,312	84.0	16.0	7.5
1995	1,346	83.2	16.8	8.8
1996	1,364	81.7	18.3	8.4
1997	1,473	79.5	20.5	12.1
1998	1,496	79.0	21.0	13.1
1999	1,558	77.2	22.8	14.5
2000	1,591	76.4	23.6	16.1
2001	1,601	76.3	23.7	16.9
2002	1,645	75.6	24.4	18.2
2003	1,662	74.5	25.5	19.7
2004	1,747	73.0	27.0	21.1
2005	1,682	72.8	27.2	21.0
2006	1,717	70.8	29.2	22.8
2007	1,779	70.1	29.9	24.0
2008 <sup>a</sup>	1,867	68.6	31.4	25.4
2009 <sup>b</sup>	2,000	66.5	33.5	27.6
2010/11	2,083	66.0	34.0	30.4
2011/12	2,127	64.9	35.1	30.3
2012/13	2,166	64.7	35.3	30.5
2013/14	2,235	63.0	37.0	30.5
2014/15	2,292	61.9	38.1	31.3
2015/16	2,432	60.5	39.5	32.6
2016/17	2,596	59.0	41.0	33.7

<sup>a</sup> Reporting date 31 March (previously 31<sup>st</sup> December)

<sup>b</sup> Reporting date changed to 30 September for 2009 onwards  
(Data source: Dental register)

Figure 1-5. Trends in the proportion of female and overseas qualified dentists and dental specialists with practising certificates, from 1983 to 2017



(Data source: Dental register)

Table 1-4. Age of dentists and dental specialists by practising certificate status, as at 30 September 2017

Age bands	Practising certificate (%)	No practising certificate (%)
15 - 24	91 (3.5)	—
25 - 29	340 (13.1)	24 (8.9)
30 - 34	292 (11.2)	28 (10.4)
35 - 39	254 (9.8)	35 (13.0)
40 - 44	290 (11.2)	62 (23.0)
45 - 49	276 (10.6)	24 (8.9)
50 - 54	299 (11.5)	29 (10.8)
55 - 59	290 (11.2)	29 (10.8)
60 - 64	233 (9.0)	15 (5.6)
65 - 69	130 (5.0)	9 (3.3)
70 - 74	70 (2.7)	8 (3.0)
75+	31 (1.2)	6 (2.2)
Total	<b>2,596</b>	<b>269</b>

(Data source: Dental register)

Figure 1-6. Age of dentists and dental specialists by practising certificate status, as at 30 September 2017

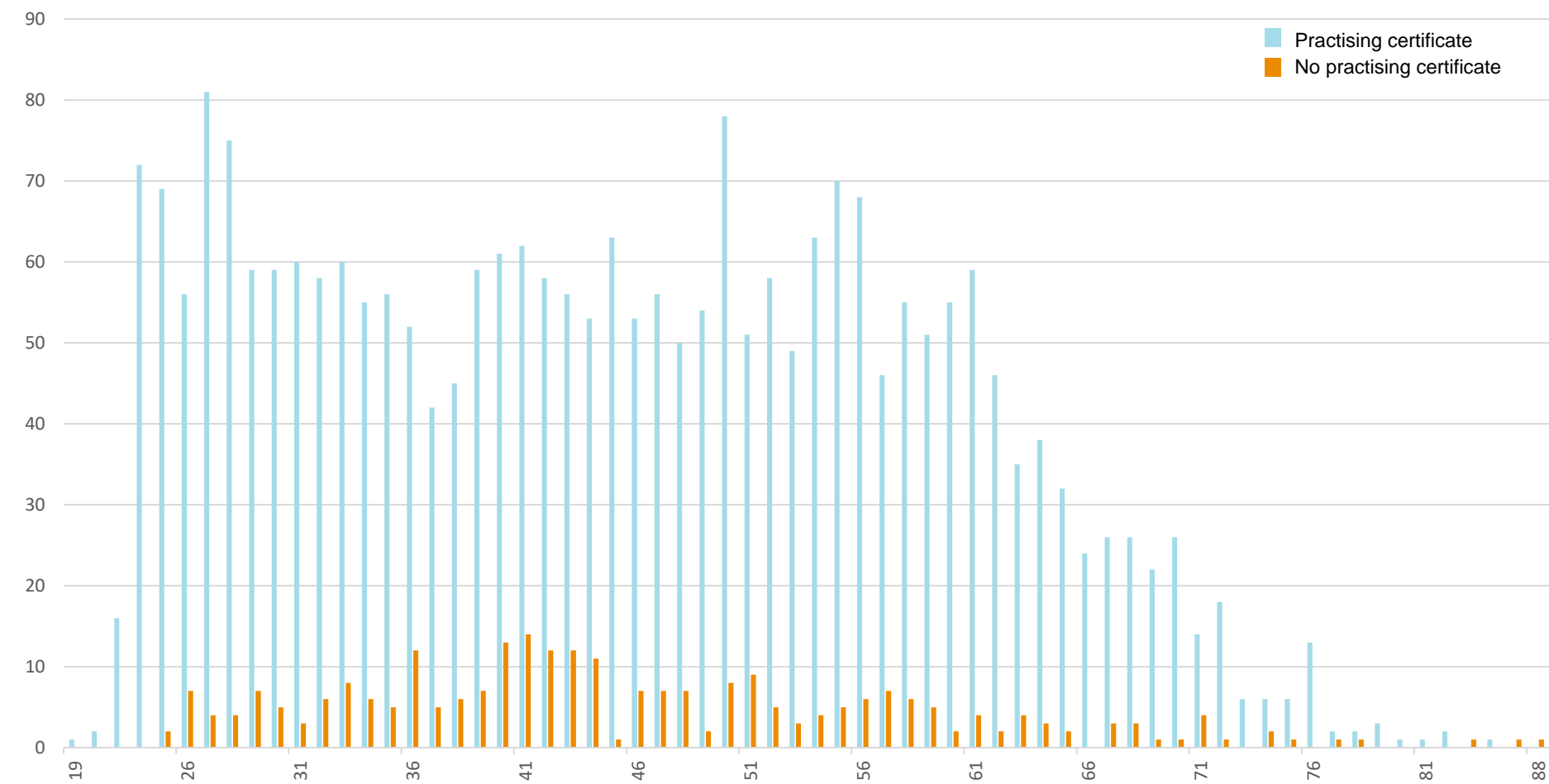
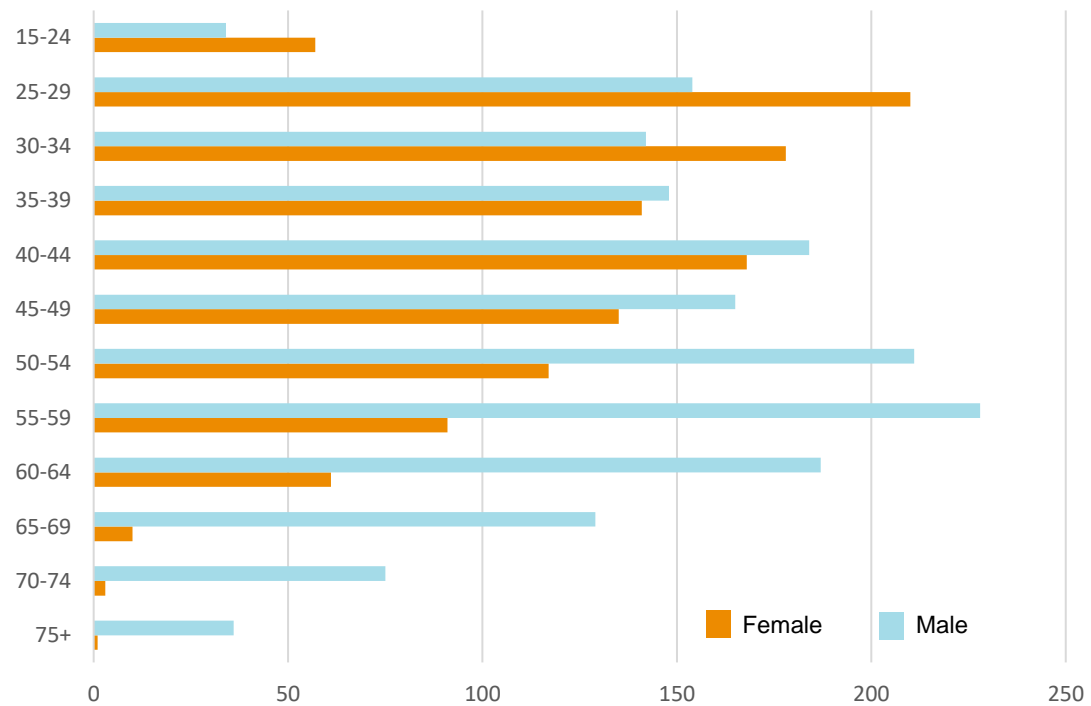


Figure 1-7. Age of registered dentists and dental specialists by gender, as at 30 September 2017



(Data source: Dental register)

Table 1-5. Gender of dentists and dental specialists by practising certificate status

	Gender	Practising certificate (%)	No practising certificate (%)	Total (%)
2016	Male	1,471 (60.5)	219 (59.5)	1,690 (60.4)
	Female	961 (39.5)	149 (40.5)	1,110 (39.6)
	Total (row %)	<b>2,432 (86.9)</b>	<b>368 (13.1)</b>	<b>2,800</b>
2017	Male	1,531 (59.0)	162 (60.2)	1,693 (59.1)
	Female	1,065 (41.0)	107 (39.8)	1,172 (40.9)
	Total (row %)	<b>2,596 (90.6)</b>	<b>269 (9.4)</b>	<b>2,865</b>

(Data source: Dental register)



Table 1-6. Scope of practice registrations for dentists and dental specialists, by gender

	Total	Male (row %)	Female (row %)	
2016	Dentists	2,459	1,451 (59.0)	1,008 (41.0)
	Dental specialists	341	239 (70.1)	102 (29.9)
	Total	2,800	1,690 (60.4)	1,110 (39.6)
	Specialty <sup>a</sup>			
	Endodontics	34	24 (70.6)	10 (29.4)
	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	50	49 (98.0)	1 (2.0)
	Oral Medicine	5	3 (60.0)	2 (40.0)
	Oral Pathology	8	3 (37.5)	5 (62.5)
	Oral Surgery	10	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)
	Orthodontics	108	71 (65.7)	37 (34.3)
	Paediatric Dentistry	21	9 (42.9)	12 (57.1)
	Periodontology	36	24 (66.7)	12 (33.3)
	Prosthodontics	32	26 (81.3)	6 (18.7)
	Public Health Dentistry	19	8 (42.1)	11 (57.9)
2017	Restorative Dentistry	10	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)
	Special Needs Dentistry	9	5 (55.6)	4 (44.4)
	Dentists	2,513	1,449 (57.7)	1,064 (42.3)
	Dental specialists	352	244 (69.3)	108 (30.7)
	Total	2,865	1,693 (59.1)	1,172 (40.9)
	Specialty <sup>a</sup>			
	Endodontics	36	25 (69.4)	11 (30.6)
	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	49	48 (98.0)	1 (2.0)
	Oral Medicine	5	3 (60.0)	2 (40.0)
	Oral Pathology	9	4 (44.4)	5 (55.6)

Oral Surgery	10	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)
Orthodontics	111	73 (65.8)	38 (34.2)
Paediatric Dentistry	21	9 (42.9)	12 (57.1)
Periodontology	37	24 (64.9)	13 (35.1)
Prosthodontics	34	28 (82.4)	6 (17.6)
Public Health Dentistry	20	8 (40.0)	12 (60.0)
Restorative Dentistry	10	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)
Special Needs Dentistry	11	5 (45.5)	6 (54.5)

<sup>a</sup> Registrations in multiple specialist scopes of practice occur  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 1-7. Self-identified ethnicity by practising dentists and dental specialists

Ethnicity	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
New Zealand European	966 (39.7)	913 (35.2)
Māori	70 (2.9)	63 (2.4)
Chinese	244 (10.0)	241 (9.3)
Indian	225 (9.3)	223 (8.6)
Other European	132 (5.4)	110 (4.2)
Other Asian	112 (4.6)	102 (3.9)
Other East Asian	46 (1.8)	52 (1.9)
British	89 (3.7)	99 (3.8)
South African	51 (2.1)	63 (2.4)
South Korean	52 (2.1)	63 (2.4)
Other	79 (3.2)	94 (3.6)
Iraqi	56 (2.3)	55 (2.1)
Samoan	9 (0.4)	8 (0.3)
Fijian	8 (0.3)	8 (0.3)
Egyptian	8 (0.3)	9 (0.3)
Other Pacific Peoples	2 (0.1)	5 (0.2)
Tongan	2 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Niuean	—	1 (0.0)
Cook Island Māori	1 (0.0)	—
Unknown	461 (19.0)	664 (25.6)
<b>Total <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>2,724</b>
Total selecting an 'Other' group	371	363
Total practising dentists and dental specialists <sup>b</sup>	2,432	2,596

<sup>a</sup> Total is greater than number of practising dentists and dental specialists due to self-identification of multiple ethnicities.

<sup>b</sup> Denominator used for percentage values is total practising dentists and dental specialists.

(Data sources: Dental register and workforce survey)

Table 1-8. Self-identification of 'other' ethnicity based on 2017 data

Malaysian	30	Ceylonese, Irish, Dutch	2	Hispanic	1
Taiwanese	25	Croatian	2	Indonesian Chinese	1
Malaysian Chinese	21	Danish	2	Iranian	1
Sri Lankan	20	French, UAE	2	Iranian, Persian	1
Undefined	12	Greek	2	Irish Chinese	1
Australian	9	Indonesian	2	Irish, English	1
Irish	8	Italian, South American	2	Israeli	1
American	7	Japanese	2	Israeli Russian	1
Brazilian	7	Macedonian	2	Kiwi Asian, Singaporean	1
Malay	7	New Zealand Born	2	Kurd	1
Russian	7	New Zealand Chinese	2	Latvian	1
English	5	Portuguese	2	Lebanese New Zealand	1
Filipino	5	Punjabi Indian	2	Libyan	1
Middle Eastern	5	South African	2	Lithuanian	1
Serbian	5	South African Indian	2	Malaysia	1
South American	5	Swedish	2	Malaysian Indian	1
African	4	Taiwanese, Kiwi	2	Mediterranean	1
German	4	USA	2	Middle Eastern, Iranian	1
New Zealander	4	Welsh	2	Natural Born Us Citizen	1
Pakistani	4	African And Middle Eastern	1	Netherlands	1
Taiwan	4	African Botswana	1	New Zealand Sri Lankan	1
Thai	4	African Of Indian Origin	1	New Zealand Tamil	1
Ukrainian	4	Albanian	1	North American	1
Dutch	3	American European	1	Norwegian European	1
Fijian Indian	3	Arab	1	Palestinian	1
Hungarian	3	Arabian	1	Persian	1
Italian	3	Australian European	1	Rhodesian Born/ Zimbabwe	1
Korean	3	Bangladeshi	1	Russian Israeli	1
Latin American	3	Belgian	1	Scandinavian	1
New Zealand Born Chinese	3	Bidayuh	1	Sinhalese	1
Polish	3	Botswana	1	South Africa European	1
Romanian	3	Burmese	1	South American Brazilian	1
Scottish	3	Cambodian	1	South East, Middle East	1
Singaporean	3	Chilean	1	Sudanese	1
South East Asian	3	Chinese New Zealand	1	Tahitian	1
United Kingdom	3	Chinese Taiwan	1	Turkish	1
Argentinian	2	Colombian	1	United Kingdom British	1
Bengali	2	Czech	1	USA Citizen	1
British	2	Egyptian	1	Vietnamese	1
Bulgarian	2	English, Irish	1	White Zambian	1
Canadian	2	European	1	Yemeni	1
Caucasian	2	French	1	Yugoslavian	1
Caucasian American	2	Hebrew	1		

(Data sources: Dental register & workforce survey)

Table 1-9 Country of primary qualification for practising dentists and dental specialists, for 2016

Country of qualification	Dental specialists (Row %)	Dentists (Row %)	Total (Column %)
New Zealand	220 (13.4)	1,418 (86.6)	1,638 (67.4)
Overseas	74 (9.3)	720 (90.7)	794 (32.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>294 (12.1)</b>	<b>2,138 (87.9)</b>	<b>2,432</b>
Breakdown of overseas qualifications			
	(Column %) <sup>a</sup>	(Column %)	(Column %)
Argentina	—	7 (0.3)	7 (0.3)
Australia	6 (2.0)	47 (2.2)	53 (2.2)
Bangladesh	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Belgium	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Bolivia	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Brazil	1 (0.3)	9 (0.4)	10 (0.4)
Bulgaria	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Canada	1 (0.3)	10 (0.5)	11 (0.5)
Chile	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
China	1 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	4 (0.2)
Colombia	1 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	4 (0.2)
Czech Republic	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Egypt	1 (0.3)	6 (0.3)	7 (0.3)
Fiji	1 (0.3)	8 (0.4)	9 (0.4)
Finland	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
France	1 (0.3)	1 (0.0)	2 (0.1)
Germany	3 (1.0)	3 (0.1)	6 (0.2)
Greece	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Hong Kong	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Hungary	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
India	8 (2.7)	151 (7.1)	159 (6.5)
Iran	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Iraq	3 (1.0)	51 (2.4)	54 (2.2)
Ireland	5 (1.7)	2 (0.1)	7 (0.3)
Israel	—	4 (0.2)	4 (0.2)
Italy	3 (1.0)	—	3 (0.1)
Jordan	3 (1.0)	2 (0.1)	5 (0.2)
Korea	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Kosovo	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Latvia	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Libya	1 (0.3)	—	1 (0.0)
Macedonia	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Malaysia	3 (1.0)	4 (0.2)	7 (0.3)
Mexico	1 (0.3)	—	1 (0.0)

Country of qualification	Dental specialists (Row %)	Dentists (Row %)	Total (Column %)
Netherlands	1 (0.3)	4 (0.2)	5 (0.2)
Pakistan	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Philippines	—	7 (0.3)	7 (0.3)
Poland	—	4 (0.2)	4 (0.2)
Puerto Rico	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Romania	—	7 (0.3)	7 (0.3)
Russia	—	12 (0.6)	12 (0.5)
Serbia	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Singapore	1 (0.3)	9 (0.4)	10 (0.4)
South Africa	9 (3.1)	78 (3.6)	87 (3.6)
Sri Lanka	2 (0.7)	11 (0.5)	13 (0.5)
Sweden	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Switzerland	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Syria	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Taiwan	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Thailand	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Turkey	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Ukraine	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
United Kingdom	15 (5.1)	193 (9.0)	208 (8.6)
USA	2 (0.7)	37 (1.7)	39 (1.6)
Venezuela	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Yugoslavia	1 (0.3)	5 (0.2)	6 (0.2)

<sup>a</sup> Percentages calculated from totals inclusive of New Zealand qualifications  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 1-10. Country of primary qualification for practising dentists and dental specialists, for 2017

Country of qualification	Dental specialists (Row %)	Dentists (Row %)	Total (Column %)
New Zealand	231 (13.4)	1,489 (86.6)	1,720 (66.3)
Overseas	80 (9.1)	796 (90.9)	876 (33.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>311 (12.0)</b>	<b>2,285 (88.0)</b>	<b>2,596</b>
Breakdown of overseas qualifications			
	(Column %) <sup>a</sup>	(Column %)	(Column %)
Argentina	—	7 (0.3)	7 (0.3)
Australia	4 (1.3)	55 (2.4)	59 (2.3)
Bangladesh	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Belgium	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Bolivia	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Brazil	1 (0.3)	9 (0.4)	10 (0.4)
Bulgaria	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Canada	2 (0.6)	13 (0.6)	15 (0.6)
Chile	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
China	1 (0.3)	5 (0.2)	6 (0.2)
Colombia	1 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	4 (0.2)
Czech Republic	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Egypt	1 (0.3)	6 (0.3)	7 (0.3)
Fiji	1 (0.3)	9 (0.4)	10 (0.4)
France	1 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Germany	3 (1.0)	5 (0.2)	8 (0.3)
Hong Kong	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Hungary	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
India	9 (2.9)	163 (7.1)	172 (6.6)
Iran	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Iraq	3 (1.0)	53 (2.3)	56 (2.2)
Ireland	6 (1.9)	5 (0.2)	11 (0.4)
Israel	—	4 (0.2)	4 (0.2)
Italy	2 (0.6)	—	2 (0.1)
Jordan	2 (0.6)	—	2 (0.1)
Korea	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Kosovo	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Latvia	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Macedonia	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Malaysia	4 (1.3)	4 (0.2)	8 (0.3)
Mexico	1 (0.3)	—	1 (0.0)
Netherlands	1 (0.3)	4 (0.2)	5 (0.2)
Pakistan	—	4 (0.2)	4 (0.2)
Philippines	—	9 (0.4)	9 (0.3)

Country of qualification	Dental specialists (Row %)	Dentists (Row %)	Total (Column %)
Poland	—	4 (0.2)	4 (0.2)
Puerto Rico	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Romania	—	7 (0.3)	7 (0.3)
Russia	—	12 (0.5)	12 (0.5)
Serbia	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Singapore	2 (0.6)	11 (0.5)	13 (0.5)
South Africa	10 (3.2)	98 (4.3)	108 (4.2)
Sri Lanka	2 (0.6)	11 (0.5)	13 (0.5)
Sweden	—	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Syria	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Taiwan	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Thailand	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Turkey	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Ukraine	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
United Kingdom	17 (5.5)	208 (9.1)	225 (8.7)
USA	5 (1.6)	44 (1.9)	49 (1.9)
Yugoslavia	1 (0.3)	5 (0.2)	6 (0.2)

<sup>a</sup> Percentages calculated from totals inclusive of New Zealand qualifications  
(Data source: Dental register)



Table 1-11. Cohort remainder rate for University of Otago dental graduates, as at 30 September 2017

Graduation cohort	Total number of domestic dental graduates <sup>a</sup>	Number of dental graduates with practising certificates <sup>b</sup>	Cohort remainder rate
1946-1950	128	—	—
1951-1955	175	—	—
1956-1960	176	2	1.1
1961-1965	188	12	6.4
1966-1970	239	48	20.1
1971-1975	212	63	29.7
1976-1980	272	140	51.5
1981-1985	269	161	59.9
1986-1990	224	127	56.7
1991-1995	247	146	59.1
1996	54	24	44.4
1997	52	28	53.8
1998	55	23	41.8
1999	58	22	37.9
2000	60	30	50.0
2001	60	26	43.3
2002	59	18	30.5
2003	56	25	44.6
2004	56	28	50.0
2005	60	29	48.3
2006	62	23	37.1
2007	61	25	41.0
2008	57	28	49.1
2009	55	44	80.0
2010	60	37	61.7
2011	58	47	81.0
2012	54	58	107.4
2013	52	62	119.2
2014	50	64	128.0
2015	50	71	142.0
2016	58	78	134.5

<sup>a</sup> For the purpose of this analysis a domestic dental graduates is defined as a dental student not externally funded

<sup>b</sup> There are internationally-funded students who register in New Zealand—resulting in the number of registrants exceeding the domestic graduates

(Data sources: Dental register and Faculty of Dentistry)

Table 1-12. Longitudinal analysis of the cohort remainder rate of University of Otago dental graduates

	Year of graduation											
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	Total number of graduates, not externally-funded <sup>a, b</sup>											
	58	50	50	52	54	58	60	55	57	61	62	60
Practising status as at:	Number of Otago dental graduates with practising certificates (cohort remainder rate)											
September 2017	78 (134.5)	71 (142.0)	64 (128.0)	62 (119.2)	58 (107.4)	47 (81.0)	37 (61.7)	44 (80.0)	28 (49.1)	25 (41.0)	23 (37.1)	29 (48.3)
September 2016		73 (146.0)	64 (128.0)	63 (121.2)	59 (109.3)	46 (79.3)	38 (63.3)	41 (74.5)	32 (56.1)	24 (39.3)	22 (35.5)	28 (46.7)
September 2015			65 (130.0)	63 (121.2)	54 (100.0)	43 (74.1)	37 (61.7)	38 (69.1)	31 (54.4)	18 (29.5)	23 (37.1)	26 (43.3)
September 2014				65 (125.0)	61 (113.0)	46 (79.3)	39 (65.0)	37 (67.3)	30 (52.6)	21 (34.4)	24 (38.7)	29 (48.3)
September 2013					62 (114.8)	48 (82.8)	41 (68.3)	38 (69.1)	31 (54.4)	23 (37.7)	26 (41.9)	30 (50.0)
September 2012						60 (103.4)	48 (80.0)	39 (70.9)	30 (52.6)	26 (42.6)	30 (48.4)	30 (50.0)
September 2011							57 (95.0)	46 (83.6)	34 (59.6)	27 (44.3)	29 (46.8)	32 (53.3)
March 2010								45 (81.8)	45 (78.9)	38 (62.3)	34 (54.8)	35 (58.3)
March 2009									(56.1)	(72.1)	(64.5)	(71.7)
December 2007											(50.0)	(71.7)
December 2006												(65.0)
December 2005												
December 2004												

<sup>a</sup> For the purpose of this analysis a domestic student is defined as a student not externally funded

<sup>b</sup> There are internationally-funded students who register in New Zealand—resulting in the number of registrants exceeding the domestic graduates  
(Data sources: Dental register and Faculty of Dentistry)

Table 1-13. Overseas qualified dentists with practising certificates—type of registration pathway by year of first New Zealand registration, as at 30 September 2017

Year of first registration in New Zealand	NZDREX (%)	Prescribed qualification or equivalency assessed (%)	Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (%)
1971-1975	—	2 (0.5)	—
1976-1980	—	3 (0.7)	—
1981-1985	—	3 (0.7)	—
1986-1990	—	15 (3.7)	—
1991-1995	11 (3.4)	19 (4.6)	—
1996	3 (0.9)	2 (0.5)	—
1997	13 (4.0)	7 (1.7)	—
1998	16 (5.0)	5 (1.2)	—
1999	12 (3.7)	1 (0.2)	—
2000	24 (7.5)	5 (1.2)	1 (1.5)
2001	13 (4.0)	3 (0.7)	—
2002	14 (4.4)	9 (2.2)	—
2003	13 (4.0)	14 (3.4)	1 (1.5)
2004	12 (3.7)	18 (4.4)	1 (1.5)
2005	17 (5.3)	21 (5.1)	4 (6.1)
2006	20 (6.2)	19 (4.6)	—
2007	24 (7.5)	12 (2.9)	1 (1.5)
2008	14 (4.4)	16 (3.9)	—
2009	20 (6.2)	23 (5.6)	2 (3.0)
2010	22 (6.9)	19 (4.6)	1 (1.5)
2011	17 (5.3)	14 (3.4)	2 (3.0)
2012	15 (4.7)	14 (3.4)	5 (7.6)
2013	15 (4.7)	24 (5.9)	5 (7.6)
2014	9 (2.8)	22 (5.4)	8 (12.1)
2015	9 (2.8)	25 (6.1)	10 (15.2)
2016	8 (2.5)	49 (12.0)	10 (15.2)
2017	—	45 (11.0)	15 (22.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>66</b>

Note: NZDREX = New Zealand Dentist Registration Examination  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 1-14. Overseas qualified dental specialists with practising certificates—type of registration pathway by year of first New Zealand registration, as at 30 September 2017

Year of first registration in New Zealand	Prescribed qualification or equivalency assessed (%)	Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (%)
1971-1975	1 (1.3)	—
1976-1980	1 (1.3)	—
1981-1985	2 (2.6)	—
1986-1990	3 (3.9)	—
1991-1995	3 (3.9)	—
1996	1 (1.3)	—
1997	5 (6.5)	—
1998	3 (3.9)	—
1999	3 (3.9)	—
2000	2 (2.6)	1 (0.3)
2001	4 (5.2)	—
2002	2 (2.6)	—
2003	2 (2.6)	—
2004	1 (1.3)	—
2005	3 (3.9)	—
2006	1 (1.3)	—
2007	2 (2.6)	1 (0.3)
2008	1 (1.3)	—
2009	6 (7.8)	—
2010	4 (5.2)	—
2011	4 (5.2)	—
2012	1 (1.3)	—
2013	2 (2.6)	—
2014	7 (9.1)	—
2015	3 (3.9)	—
2016	5 (6.5)	—
2017	5 (6.5)	1 (0.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3</b>

(Data source: Dental register)

Table 1-15. Type of primary employment of practising dentists and dental specialists

	Number (%)	Total %
2016	Self-employed	
	Solo practice	383 (26.4) 15.7
	Group practice	1,067 (73.6) 43.9
	Subtotal	1,450 59.6
	Employees	
	Private practice	187 (47.1) 7.7
	DHB	119 (30.0) 4.9
	Faculty of Dentistry	63 (15.9) 2.6
	Government Department, not MOH	14 (3.5) 0.6
	Iwi	13 (3.3) 0.5
	MOH	1 (0.3) 0.0
	Subtotal	397 16.3
	Other forms of employment	22 0.9
	No reply to question	563 23.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,432</b>
2017	Self-employed	
	Solo practice	355 (25.6) 13.7
	Group practice	1,033 (74.4) 39.8
	Subtotal	1,388 53.5
	Employees	
	Private practice	141 (41.3) 5.4
	DHB	116 (34.0) 4.5
	Faculty of Dentistry	56 (16.4) 2.2
	Government Department, not MOH	17 (5.0) 0.7
	Iwi	8 (2.3) 0.3
	MOH	3 (0.9) 0.1
	Subtotal	341 13.1
	Other forms of employment	21 0.8
	No reply to question	846 32.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,596</b>

Note: DHB = District health board; MOH = Ministry of Health  
(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 1-16. Total number of hours worked per week by dentists and dental specialists practising in New Zealand

	Number of hours worked	Total (%)	Dentists (%)	Dental specialists (%)
2016	1 to 10	66 (3.5)	61 (3.7)	5 (2.3)
	11 to 20	151 (8.1)	130 (7.9)	21 (9.8)
	21 to 30	377 (20.2)	351 (21.3)	26 (12.1)
	31 to 40	1,000 (53.6)	920 (55.8)	80 (37.4)
	41 to 50	155 (8.3)	138 (8.4)	17 (7.9)
	51 to 60	36 (1.9)	20 (1.2)	16 (7.5)
	More than 60	79 (4.2)	30 (1.8)	49 (22.9)
	Number giving data on hours	1,864	1,650	214
	Mean no. of hours/week (SD)	36.5 (19.3)	34.5 (17.5)	52.0 (27.1)
	Nil response or excluded	568	488	80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>294</b>
2017	1 to 10	72 (4.1)	63 (4.0)	9 (4.4)
	11 to 20	143 (8.1)	128 (8.2)	15 (7.3)
	21 to 30	353 (20.0)	324 (20.8)	29 (14.1)
	31 to 40	950 (53.8)	874 (56.1)	76 (36.9)
	41 to 50	151 (8.6)	133 (8.5)	18 (8.7)
	51 to 60	40 (2.3)	16 (1.0)	24 (11.7)
	More than 60	56 (3.2)	21 (1.3)	35 (17.0)
	Number giving data on hours	1,765	1,559	206
	Mean no. of hours/week (SD)	35.6 (19.6)	34.1 (18.2)	47.6 (26.6)
	Nil response or excluded	831	726	105
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>311</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 1-17. Reasons for part-time practice by dentist and dental specialist practising in New Zealand

	Reason for practising part-time	Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
2016	Engaged in non-dental work	7 (1.6)	12 (2.9)	19 (2.2)
	Insufficient dental work	40 (9.2)	52 (12.7)	92 (10.9)
	Seeking dental work	8 (1.8)	—	8 (0.9)
	Semi-retired from dentistry	12 (2.8)	63 (15.4)	75 (8.9)
	Parental responsibilities	172 (39.4)	13 (3.2)	185 (21.9)
	Personal choice	154 (35.3)	229 (55.9)	383 (45.3)
	Studying	23 (5.3)	22 (5.4)	45 (5.3)
	Health issues	2 (0.5)	7 (1.7)	9 (1.1)
	Other (see below)	18 (4.1)	12 (2.9)	30 (3.5)
	Total working part time (row %)	<b>436 (51.5)</b>	<b>410 (48.5)</b>	<b>846</b>
2017	Engaged in non-dental work	12 (2.9)	20 (5.1)	32 (3.9)
	Insufficient dental work	32 (7.6)	43 (10.9)	75 (9.2)
	Seeking dental work	3 (0.7)	3 (0.8)	6 (0.7)
	Semi-retired from dentistry	14 (3.3)	70 (17.8)	84 (10.3)
	Parental responsibilities	153 (36.3)	16 (4.1)	169 (20.7)
	Personal choice	166 (39.4)	197 (50.0)	363 (44.5)
	Studying	21 (5.0)	21 (5.3)	42 (5.2)
	Health issues	1 (0.2)	4 (1.0)	5 (0.6)
	Other (see below)	19 (4.5)	20 (5.1)	39 (4.8)
	Total working part time (row %)	<b>421</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>815</b>

Reasons offered by the 39 who selected 'other' reasons for practising part-time, based on the 2017 data (number):

- Contract hours offered (10)
- Choice (9)
- Starting new practice (5)
- Extended holiday or overseas travel (4)
- Insufficient dental work (3)
- Carer (3)
- Administration (1)
- Renovation of surgery (1)
- Practising overseas (1)
- Seeking employment (1)
- Undefined (1)

(Data sources: Dental register & workforce survey)

Table 1-18. Work by practice and employment type for dentists, by primary and secondary employer for 2016

	General dentistry		Teaching <sup>a</sup>		Administration <sup>a</sup>		Overall		
	Number	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	Number	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	Number	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	Number <sup>b, d</sup>	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	Number not reported <sup>c</sup>
Primary employer									
Private practice (self-emp)	1,276	31.3 (9.4)	2	2.0 (1.0)	34	5.5 (3.7)	1,276	32.3 (10.4)	21
Private practice (employee)	160	32.5 (9.0)	1	3.0	7	4.7 (2.8)	160	33.5 (9.8)	6
DHB or MOH	97	35.7 (12.3)	1	1.0	9	18.9 (14.1)	104	37.6 (13.8)	3
University	20	29.1 (11.6)	16	15.0 (10.6)	3	19.7 (0.0)	33	35.5 (18.8)	2
Other	25	16.0 (10.0)	1	2.0	5	21.2 (13.7)	27	32.9 (11.5)	—
Total number							<b>1,600</b>		<b>32</b>
Secondary employer									
Private practice (self-emp)	51	11.2 (5.1)	1	1.0	2	2.5 (1.5)	53	12.3 (7.7)	
Private practice (employee)	6	9.0 (2.2)	—	—	1	26.0	7	11.4 (6.3)	
DHB or MOH	10	12.1 (4.3)	—	—	4	19.0 (3.3)	13	15.2 (6.5)	
University	2	25.0 (15.0)	9	8.0 (4.1)	1	9.0	12	11.8 (9.8)	
Other	2	22.0 (18.0)	—	—	1	2.0	3	18.0 (15.7)	
Total number							<b>88</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Where specifically employed to do so

<sup>b</sup> Dentists reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>c</sup> Practice and employment type provided, but no hours recorded

<sup>d</sup> Totals of rows may sum greater than overall number per practice setting as multiple activities are performed, as well as activities not detailed in the table

Note: DHB = district health board; MOH = Ministry of Health

(Data source: Workforce survey)



Table 1-19. Work by practice and employment type for dentists, by primary and secondary employer for 2017

	General dentistry		Teaching <sup>a</sup>		Administration <sup>a</sup>		Overall		
	Number	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	Number	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	Number	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	Number <sup>b, d</sup>	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	Number not reported <sup>c</sup>
Primary employer									
Private practice (self-emp)	1,204	31.6 (9.4)	8	7.5 (7.3)	40	7.9 (6.3)	1,216	32.4 (9.8)	23
Private practice (employee)	129	30.5 (10.6)	—	—	3	6.3 (1.2)	128	31.7 (12.0)	3
DHB or MOH	88	32.5 (13.8)	3	4.8 (4.0)	13	14.4 (11.9)	98	34.8 (12.8)	6
University	15	23.3 (14.8)	8	18.3 (11.3)	3	6.3 (0.0)	28	33.8 (15.7)	3
Other	23	11.8 (8.3)	1	4.0	7	18.1 (13.1)	27	31.4 (7.8)	—
Total number							<b>1,497</b>		<b>35</b>
Secondary employer									
Private practice (self-emp)	53	10.0 (4.6)	—	—	3	9.0 (0.9)	58	10.2 (4.6)	
Private practice (employee)	2	12.5 (3.5)	—	—	—	—	2	12.5 (3.5)	
DHB or MOH	7	13.0 (9.8)	3	7.0 (5.1)	6	9.0 (5.0)	11	15.9 (13.0)	
University	2	11.0 (7.0)	12	7.9 (4.4)	—	—	14	9.1 (5.1)	
Other	2	10.0 (6.0)	—	—	1	8.0	3	9.0 (5.1)	
Total number							<b>88</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Where specifically employed to do so

<sup>b</sup> Dentists reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>c</sup> Practice and employment type provided, but no hours recorded

<sup>d</sup> Totals of rows may sum greater than overall number per practice setting as multiple activities are performed, as well as activities not detailed in the table

Note: DHB = district health board; MOH = Ministry of Health

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 1-20. Work by practice and employment type for dental specialists, by primary employer for 2016

	MoH or DHB		Private (self-employed)		Private (employed)		University	
	No. <sup>a</sup>	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)
General Dentistry	5	26.0 (13.0)	14	28.7 (10.7)	—	—	1	45.0
Dental Public Health	8	17.5 (11.3)	1	55.0	1	18.0	3	22.0 (12.0)
Endodontics	1	45.0	12	30.8 (14.6)	1	40.0	1	3.0
Oral Medicine and Pathology	3	21.3 (8.0)	2	1.5 (0.5)	3	19.3 (25.2)	3	26.0 (8.5)
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	6	42.0 (16.1)	21	35.3 (9.4)	2	23.5 (21.5)	2	52.5 (7.5)
Oral Surgery	—	—	6	36.5 (16.5)	2	13.0 (7.0)	—	—
Orthodontics	3	21.7 (6.2)	45	34.8 (12.2)	3	21.3 (12.0)	3	15.0 (4.1)
Paediatric dentistry	4	33.0 (8.2)	6	25.2 (12.3)	—	—	1	20.0
Periodontics	—	—	17	32.0 (13.5)	1	20.0	2	23.0 (17.0)
Prosthodontics	1	30.0	11	29.2 (10.1)	2	13.0 (12.0)	3	16.7 (2.4)
Restorative dentistry	1	12.0	4	17.8 (11.5)	—	—	2	7.5 (2.5)
Special needs dentistry	3	20.0 (9.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administration/Management	3	8.0 (5.7)	1	5.0	—	—	—	—
Research	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12.2 (6.1)
Teaching	3	6.0 (1.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	31.8 (10.2)	26	31.3 (9.0)	3	31.3 (10.9)	6	41.7 (11.8)
No hours recorded <sup>b</sup>	1				1			
Total number <sup>c</sup>	<b>47</b>		<b>166</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>33</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Specialists reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>b</sup> Practice and employment type provided, but no hours recorded

<sup>c</sup> Total of the column above may sum to greater than this, as some specialists reported activities in multiple scope activities

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 1-21. Work by practice and employment type for dental specialists, by primary employer for 2017

	MoH or DHB		Private (self-employed)		Private (employed)		University	
	No. <sup>a</sup>	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)
General Dentistry	5	26.0 (13.0)	14	28.7 (10.4)	—	—	1	45.0
Dental Public Health	8	17.5 (11.3)	1	55.0	1	18.0	3	22.0 (12.0)
Endodontics	1	45.0	12	30.8 (13.7)	1	40.0	1	3.0
Oral Medicine and Pathology	3	21.3 (10.0)	2	1.5 (0.5)	3	19.3 (25.2)	3	26.0 (8.5)
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	6	42.0 (16.1)	21	35.3 (9.4)	2	23.5 (21.5)	2	52.5 (7.5)
Oral Surgery	—	—	6	36.5 (16.5)	2	13.0 (7.0)	—	—
Orthodontics	3	21.7 (6.2)	45	34.8 (12.2)	3	21.3 (12.0)	3	15.0 (4.1)
Paediatric dentistry	4	33.0 (8.2)	6	25.2 (12.3)	—	—	1	20.0
Periodontics	—	—	17	32.0 (12.8)	1	20.0	2	23.0 (17.0)
Prosthodontics	1	30.0	11	29.2 (10.1)	2	13.0 (12.0)	3	16.7 (2.4)
Restorative dentistry	1	12.0	4	17.8 (11.5)	—	—	2	7.5 (2.5)
Special needs dentistry	3	20.0 (9.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administration/Management	3	8.0 (5.7)	1	5.0	—	—	—	—
Research	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12.2 (6.1)
Teaching	3	6.0 (1.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	31.8 (9.1)	26	31.3 (9.0)	3	31.3 (10.9)	6	41.7 (11.8)
No hours recorded <sup>b</sup>			1		—		1	
Total number <sup>c</sup>	<b>46</b>		<b>167</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>34</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Specialists reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>b</sup> Practice and employment type provided, but no hours recorded

<sup>c</sup> Total of the column above may sum to greater than this, as some specialists reported activities in multiple scope activities

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 1-22. Work by practice and employment type for dental specialists, by secondary employer for 2016

	MoH or DHB		Private (self-employed)		Private (employed)		University	
	No. <sup>a</sup>	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)
General Dentistry	1	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Public Health	1	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endodontics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	8	16.3 (17.7)	1	20.0	2	26.0 (12.0)	—	—
Oral Medicine and Pathology	1	10.0	—	—	—	—	1	15.0
Oral Surgery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orthodontics	4	11.0 (5.2)	1	2.0	—	—	—	—
Paediatric dentistry	1	3.0	2	6.5 (2.5)	1	8.0	1	15.0
Periodontics	—	—	1	10.0	—	—	—	—
Prosthodontics	3	7.3 (5.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restorative dentistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special needs dentistry	2	5.0 (1.0)	—	—	1	8.0	—	—
Administration/Management	1	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Research	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4	10.8 (5.5)	—	7.0 (3.0)	—	—	2	6.0 (2.0)
No hours recorded <sup>b</sup>	19		23		17		12	
Total number <sup>c</sup>	<b>45</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>16</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Specialists reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>b</sup> Practice and employment type provided, but no hours recorded

<sup>c</sup> Total of the column above may sum to greater than this, as some specialists reported activities in multiple scope activities

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 1-23. Work by practice and employment type for dental specialists, by secondary employer for 2017

	MoH or DHB		Private (self-employed)		Private (employed)		University	
	No. <sup>a</sup>	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)	No.	Mean hrs (sd)
General Dentistry	1	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Public Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endodontics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	4	17.5 (5.6)	2	8.0 (0.0)	—	—	—	—
Oral Medicine and Pathology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oral Surgery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orthodontics	5	6.8 (5.1)	2	6.0 (4.0)	1	4.0	—	—
Paediatric dentistry	—	—	1	8.0	—	—	2	9.5 (6.5)
Periodontics	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10.0
Prosthodontics	3	9.0 (2.2)	—	—	1	5.0	1	4.0
Restorative dentistry	—	—	1	10.0	—	—	—	—
Special needs dentistry	1	8.0	1	8.0	—	—	—	—
Administration/Management	1	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Research	—	—	1	6.0	—	—	1	4.0
Teaching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4	5.3 (2.9)	2	9.0 (1.0)	1	4.0	2	6.0 (0.0)
No hours recorded <sup>b</sup>	22		25		5		8	
Total number <sup>c</sup>	<b>41</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>15</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Specialists reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>b</sup> Practice and employment type provided, but no hours recorded

<sup>c</sup> Total of the column above may sum to greater than this, as some specialists reported activities in multiple scope activities

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 1-24. Geographic distribution of practising dentists and dental specialists by Territorial Authority (TA), for 2016

TA area	Number of dentists (%)	Number of dental specialists (%)	Total (%)	FTE dentists [N reporting hours]
Far North	13 (0.6)	—	13 (0.5)	10.4 [11]
Whangarei	26 (1.2)	5 (1.7)	31 (1.3)	25.2 [26]
Kaipara	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	2.6 [3]
Auckland unitary authority	561 (26.2)	80 (27.2)	641 (26.4)	506.6 [554]
<i>Rodney</i>	25 (1.2)	1 (0.3)	26 (1.1)	20.3 [24]
<i>North Shore</i>	109 (5.1)	23 (7.8)	132 (5.4)	105.1 [112]
<i>Waitakere</i>	55 (2.6)	6 (2.0)	61 (2.5)	51.2 [56]
<i>Auckland</i>	245 (11.5)	38 (12.9)	283 (11.6)	221.8 [244]
<i>Manukau</i>	93 (4.3)	9 (3.1)	102 (4.2)	80.0 [87]
<i>Papakura</i>	21 (1.0)	1 (0.3)	22 (0.9)	16.8 [18]
<i>Franklin</i>	13 (0.6)	2 (0.7)	15 (0.6)	11.5 [13]
Thames-Coromandel District	12 (0.6)	—	12 (0.5)	7.2 [9]
Hauraki District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	0.8 [1]
Waikato District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	1.1 [1]
Matamata-Piako District	9 (0.4)	—	9 (0.4)	7.1 [8]
Hamilton City	76 (3.6)	12 (4.1)	88 (3.6)	81.1 [80]
Waipa District	17 (0.8)	—	17 (0.7)	11.8 [15]
Otorohanga District	7 (0.3)	—	7 (0.3)	5.7 [6]
South Waikato District	4 (0.2)	—	4 (0.2)	3.8 [4]
Waitomo District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	1.0 [1]
Taupo District	10 (0.5)	—	10 (0.4)	8.3 [9]
Western Bay of Plenty District	9 (0.4)	—	9 (0.4)	5.3 [7]
Tauranga City	59 (2.8)	7 (2.4)	66 (2.7)	52.6 [59]
Rotorua District	21 (1.0)	1 (0.3)	22 (0.9)	20.3 [21]
Whakatane District	9 (0.4)	—	9 (0.4)	6.2 [8]
Kawerau District	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	1.0 [1]
Gisborne District	11 (0.5)	1 (0.3)	12 (0.5)	9.9 [12]
Wairoa District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	1.9 [2]
Hastings District	25 (1.2)	5 (1.7)	30 (1.2)	22.7 [24]
Napier City	22 (1.0)	3 (1.0)	25 (1.0)	22.5 [23]
Central Hawke's Bay District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	1.6 [2]
New Plymouth District	19 (0.9)	6 (2.0)	25 (1.0)	26.1 [23]
Stratford District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	0.9 [1]
South Taranaki District	7 (0.3)	—	7 (0.3)	3.8 [5]
Ruapehu District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	1.5 [2]
Wanganui District	13 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	14 (0.6)	8.3 [10]
Rangitikei District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	1.1 [2]

TA area	Number of dentists (%)	Number of dental specialists (%)	Total (%)	FTE dentists [N reporting hours]
Manawatu District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	2.0 [2]
Palmerston North City	32 (1.5)	6 (2.0)	38 (1.6)	31.8 [32]
Tararua District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	3.1 [3]
Horowhenua District	5 (0.2)	—	5 (0.2)	4.2 [5]
Kapiti Coast District	19 (0.9)	—	19 (0.8)	14.3 [18]
Porirua City	9 (0.4)	—	9 (0.4)	5.4 [7]
Upper Hutt City	12 (0.6)	—	12 (0.5)	9.6 [12]
Lower Hutt City	44 (2.1)	6 (2.0)	50 (2.1)	35.6 [42]
Wellington City	110 (5.1)	15 (5.1)	125 (5.1)	93.4 [110]
Masterton District	8 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	9 (0.4)	7.7 [7]
Carterton District	5 (0.2)	—	5 (0.2)	2.9 [3]
South Wairarapa District	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	14 (0.7)	—	14 (0.6)	9.3 [12]
Nelson City	26 (1.2)	8 (2.7)	34 (1.4)	24.9 [28]
Marlborough District	12 (0.6)	—	12 (0.5)	11.0 [11]
Kaikoura District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	0.8 [1]
Buller District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	1.0 [1]
Grey District	4 (0.2)	—	4 (0.2)	2.9 [3]
Westland District	—	—	—	—
Hurunui District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	—
Waimakariri District	14 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	15 (0.6)	9.6 [12]
Christchurch City	162 (7.6)	26 (8.8)	188 (7.7)	137.8 [161]
Selwyn District	8 (0.4)	—	8 (0.3)	3.5 [5]
Ashburton District	6 (0.3)	—	6 (0.2)	6.2 [6]
Timaru District	13 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	14 (0.6)	8.2 [10]
Mackenzie District	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	—	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	14 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	15 (0.6)	10.7 [12]
Central Otago District	8 (0.4)	—	8 (0.3)	6.8 [7]
Queenstown-Lakes District	14 (0.7)	3 (1.0)	17 (0.7)	11.9 [14]
Dunedin City	90 (4.2)	46 (15.6)	136 (5.6)	111.4 [113]
Clutha District	5 (0.2)	—	5 (0.2)	3.7 [4]
Southland District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	1.5 [2]
Gore District	4 (0.2)	—	4 (0.2)	1.6 [2]
Invercargill City	23 (1.1)	5 (1.7)	28 (1.2)	23.3 [28]
TLA code not available	516 (24.1)	54 (18.4)	570 (23.4)	323.0 [348]
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>1,776.7 [1951]</b>

Note: FTE = Full time equivalent. Dentists include dental specialists.  
Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals  
(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 1-25. Population to practising dentists and dental specialists and FTE ratios by TA, for 2016

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- dentist ratio <sub>a, b</sub>	Dentists per 100,000 population aged 15+ <sup>b</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- FTE-dentist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+
Far North	63,226	49,509	3,808.4	26.3	4,749.0	21.1
Whangarei	87,677	68,821	2,220.0	45.0	2,736.4	36.5
Kaipara	21,646	17,378	5,792.6	17.3	6,748.6	14.8
Auckland	1,576,687	1,261,338	1,967.8	50.8	2,490.1	40.2
Thames-Coromandel District	29,160	24,701	2,058.4	48.6	3,430.7	29.1
Hauraki District	19,344	15,652	7,825.8	12.8	20,868.9	4.8
Waikato District	71,609	54,864	27,431.8	3.6	48,767.7	2.1
Matamata-Piako District	33,872	26,858	2,984.3	33.5	3,809.7	26.2
Hamilton City	159,013	125,376	1,424.7	70.2	1,545.5	64.7
Waipa District	51,641	40,838	2,402.2	41.6	3,453.5	29.0
Otorohanga District	9,993	7,673	1,096.2	91.2	1,358.1	73.6
South Waikato District	23,548	18,132	4,532.9	22.1	4,771.5	21.0
Waitomo District	9,486	7,256	7,256.0	13.8	7,256.0	13.8
Taupo District	36,925	29,329	2,932.9	34.1	3,555.1	28.1
Western Bay of Plenty District	48,206	38,983	4,331.5	23.1	7,355.3	13.6
Tauranga City	128,994	102,990	1,560.4	64.1	1,957.0	51.1
Rotorua District	71,438	55,552	2,525.1	39.6	2,743.3	36.5
Whakatane District	35,015	27,146	3,016.2	33.2	4,378.3	22.8
Kawerau District	6,791	5,124	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	8,969	6,938	3,468.8	28.8	6,937.7	14.4
Gisborne District	47,455	35,990	2,999.1	33.3	3,635.3	27.5
Wairoa District	8,184	6,172	3,086.0	32.4	3,291.7	30.4
Hastings District	79,972	62,269	2,075.6	48.2	2,743.1	36.5
Napier City	61,514	49,260	1,970.4	50.8	2,186.9	45.7
Central Hawke's Bay District	13,735	10,936	3,645.4	27.4	7,055.7	14.2
New Plymouth District	79,853	63,589	2,543.6	39.3	2,441.0	41.0
Stratford District	9,327	7,317	7,317.0	13.7	8,130.0	12.3
South Taranaki District	27,529	21,430	3,061.4	32.7	5,714.7	17.5
Ruapehu District	12,897	10,029	5,014.3	19.9	6,685.8	15.0
Wanganui District	44,317	35,594	2,542.5	39.3	4,288.5	23.3
Rangitikei District	14,788	11,637	3,879.0	25.8	10,579.1	9.5
Manawatu District	29,615	23,372	11,686.0	8.6	11,686.0	8.6
Palmerston North City	85,572	68,916	1,813.6	55.1	2,168.9	46.1
Taranua District	17,471	13,685	4,561.6	21.9	4,379.1	22.8
Horowhenua District	31,916	26,039	5,207.7	19.2	6,163.0	16.2



	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- dentist ratio <sub>a, b</sub>	Dentists per 100,000 population aged 15+ <sup>b</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- FTE-dentist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+
Kapiti Coast District	52,247	42,856	2,255.6	44.3	3,002.1	33.3
Porirua City	55,270	42,139	4,682.1	21.4	7,803.5	12.8
Upper Hutt City	42,813	34,296	2,858.0	35.0	3,591.2	27.8
Lower Hutt City	102,895	81,726	1,634.5	61.2	2,297.3	43.5
Wellington City	205,591	171,924	1,375.4	72.7	1,840.7	54.3
Masterton District	24,906	20,011	2,223.4	45.0	2,615.8	38.2
Carterton District	8,904	7,206	1,441.3	69.4	2,528.5	39.5
South Wairarapa District	10,219	8,326	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	51,402	41,905	2,993.2	33.4	4,493.9	22.3
Nelson City	50,961	41,921	1,233.0	81.1	1,686.9	59.3
Marlborough District	47,054	38,870	3,239.2	30.9	3,533.6	28.3
Kaikoura District	3,984	3,343	3,343.3	29.9	4,179.2	23.9
Buller District	10,277	8,513	8,512.7	11.7	8,512.7	11.7
Grey District	13,690	11,006	2,751.4	36.3	3,861.6	25.9
Westland District	9,580	8,020	—	—	—	—
Hurunui District	12,702	10,238	10,238.0	9.8	—	—
Waimakariri District	57,374	46,086	3,072.4	32.5	4,788.2	20.9
Christchurch City	371,360	307,616	1,636.3	61.1	2,231.9	44.8
Selwyn District	55,457	43,264	5,408.0	18.5	12,450.1	8.0
Ashburton District	33,244	26,495	4,415.8	22.6	4,308.1	23.2
Timaru District	46,524	38,267	2,733.4	36.6	4,652.6	21.5
Mackenzie District	5,514	4,639	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	7,824	6,397	—	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	647	523	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	22,344	18,227	1,215.1	82.3	1,707.4	58.6
Central Otago District	20,431	16,918	2,114.8	47.3	2,487.9	40.2
Queenstown-Lakes District	37,275	31,064	1,827.3	54.7	2,610.4	38.3
Dunedin City	127,265	107,319	789.1	126.7	963.6	103.8
Clutha District	17,660	14,189	2,837.7	35.2	3,809.0	26.3
Southland District	31,798	25,142	12,571.2	8.0	16,761.6	6.0
Gore District	12,464	10,023	2,505.7	39.9	6,466.2	15.5
Invercargill City	54,424	43,817	1,564.9	63.9	1,880.5	53.2
Missing/outside TA	105	104	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,661,590</b>	<b>3,743,080</b>	<b>1,539.1</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>2,106.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimate as at 30 June 2016

<sup>b</sup> Where hours are reported

Note: Dentists include dental specialists.

Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 1-26. Geographic distribution of practising dentists and dental specialists by TA, for 2017

TA area	Number of dentists (%)	Number of dental specialists (%)	Total (%)	FTE dentists [N reporting hours]
Far North	16 (0.7)	—	16 (0.6)	9.4 [12]
Whangarei	31 (1.4)	4 (1.3)	35 (1.3)	25.7 [29]
Kaipara	4 (0.2)	—	4 (0.2)	2.0 [3]
Auckland unitary authority	567 (24.8)	81 (26.0)	648 (25.0)	467.1 [522]
<i>Rodney</i>	31 (1.4)	2 (0.6)	33 (1.3)	23.1 [28]
<i>North Shore</i>	98 (4.3)	23 (7.4)	121 (4.7)	92.2 [102]
<i>Waitakere</i>	64 (2.8)	6 (1.9)	70 (2.7)	42.9 [49]
<i>Auckland</i>	253 (11.1)	38 (12.2)	291 (11.2)	213.4 [237]
<i>Manukau</i>	86 (3.8)	10 (3.2)	96 (3.7)	66.6 [74]
<i>Papakura</i>	17 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	18 (0.7)	15.6 [16]
<i>Franklin</i>	18 (0.8)	1 (0.3)	19 (0.7)	13.3 [16]
Thames-Coromandel District	10 (0.4)	—	10 (0.4)	6.6 [8]
Hauraki District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	0.7 [1]
Waikato District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	2.0 [2]
Matamata-Piako District	11 (0.5)	—	11 (0.4)	6.6 [8]
Hamilton City	79 (3.5)	12 (3.9)	91 (3.5)	60.8 [69]
Waipa District	19 (0.8)	—	19 (0.7)	10.1 [14]
Otorohanga District	7 (0.3)	—	7 (0.3)	3.2 [4]
South Waikato District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	3.5 [3]
Waitomo District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	—
Taupo District	11 (0.5)	—	11 (0.4)	9.3 [10]
Western Bay of Plenty District	8 (0.4)	—	8 (0.3)	4.1 [5]
Tauranga City	56 (2.5)	6 (1.9)	62 (2.4)	42.6 [46]
Rotorua District	24 (1.1)	1 (0.3)	25 (1.0)	17.7 [20]
Whakatane District	13 (0.6)	—	13 (0.5)	8.2 [10]
Kawerau District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	0.8 [1]
Opotiki District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	0.9 [1]
Gisborne District	13 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	14 (0.5)	7.9 [9]
Wairoa District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	1.0 [1]
Hastings District	19 (0.8)	4 (1.3)	23 (0.9)	14.3 [17]
Napier City	24 (1.1)	5 (1.6)	29 (1.1)	19.4 [22]
Central Hawke's Bay District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	0.9 [1]
New Plymouth District	21 (0.9)	6 (1.9)	27 (1.0)	20.9 [22]
Stratford District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	1.0 [1]
South Taranaki District	5 (0.2)	—	5 (0.2)	3.3 [4]
Ruapehu District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	1.3 [2]
Wanganui District	15 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	16 (0.6)	8.4 [11]
Rangitikei District	2 (0.1)	1 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	2.5 [2]
Manawatu District	4 (0.2)	—	4 (0.2)	3.6 [4]

TA area	Number of dentists (%)	Number of dental specialists (%)	Total (%)	FTE dentists [N reporting hours]
Palmerston North City	33 (1.4)	6 (1.9)	39 (1.5)	30.7 [30]
Tararua District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	1.7 [2]
Horowhenua District	8 (0.4)	—	8 (0.3)	5.4 [6]
Kapiti Coast District	22 (1.0)	—	22 (0.8)	14.3 [17]
Porirua City	7 (0.3)	—	7 (0.3)	4.7 [6]
Upper Hutt City	12 (0.5)	—	12 (0.5)	9.3 [11]
Lower Hutt City	43 (1.9)	4 (1.3)	47 (1.8)	31.0 [36]
Wellington City	111 (4.9)	16 (5.1)	127 (4.9)	81.9 [97]
Masterton District	9 (0.4)	—	9 (0.3)	8.5 [7]
Carterton District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	—
South Wairarapa District	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	15 (0.7)	—	15 (0.6)	8.6 [12]
Nelson City	21 (0.9)	8 (2.6)	29 (1.1)	18.0 [22]
Marlborough District	17 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	18 (0.7)	11.7 [13]
Kaikoura District	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	0.8 [1]
Buller District	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	0.9 [1]
Grey District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	2.0 [3]
Westland District	—	—	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—	—	—
Waimakariri District	12 (0.5)	1 (0.3)	13 (0.5)	6.0 [8]
Christchurch City	167 (7.3)	27 (8.7)	194 (7.5)	130.5 [160]
Selwyn District	7 (0.3)	—	7 (0.3)	2.4 [3]
Ashburton District	4 (0.2)	—	4 (0.2)	3.1 [3]
Timaru District	12 (0.5)	1 (0.3)	13 (0.5)	6.4 [7]
Mackenzie District	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	—	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	14 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	15 (0.6)	9.9 [14]
Central Otago District	8 (0.4)	—	8 (0.3)	5.0 [6]
Queenstown-Lakes District	12 (0.5)	3 (1.0)	15 (0.6)	5.3 [7]
Dunedin City	87 (3.8)	44 (14.1)	131 (5.0)	99.3 [104]
Clutha District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	1.7 [2]
Southland District	3 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)	0.8 [1]
Gore District	4 (0.2)	—	4 (0.2)	1.5 [3]
Invercargill City	28 (1.2)	5 (1.6)	33 (1.3)	22.9 [25]
TLA code not available	639 (28.0)	72 (23.2)	711 (27.4)	352.3 [371]
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>1,641.7 [1842]</b>

Note: FTE = Full time equivalent. Dentists include dental specialists.  
Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals  
(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 1-27. Population to practising dentists and dental specialists and FTE ratios by TA, for 2017

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- dentist ratio <sub>a, b</sub>	Dentists per 100,000 population aged 15+ <sup>b</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE- dentist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+
Far North	65,151	51,217	3,201.1	31.2	5,477.8	18.3
Whangarei	89,453	70,341	2,009.8	49.8	2,742.4	36.5
Kaipara	22,191	17,855	4,463.8	22.4	8,927.7	11.2
Auckland	1,583,474	1,268,777	1,958.0	51.1	2,716.4	36.8
Thames-Coromandel District	30,521	26,002	2,600.2	38.5	3,969.8	25.2
Hauraki District	19,589	15,903	15,903.3	6.3	22,719.0	4.4
Waikato District	73,719	56,527	18,842.4	5.3	28,263.7	3.5
Matamata-Piako District	34,144	27,117	2,465.2	40.6	4,124.2	24.2
Hamilton City	161,227	127,051	1,396.2	71.6	2,089.7	47.9
Waipa District	52,882	41,776	2,198.7	45.5	4,126.0	24.2
Otorohanga District	10,266	7,977	1,139.5	87.8	2,512.3	39.8
South Waikato District	23,595	18,163	6,054.4	16.5	5,189.5	19.3
Waitomo District	9,443	7,312	7,312.0	13.7	—	—
Taupo District	38,251	30,559	2,778.1	36.0	3,277.1	30.5
Western Bay of Plenty District	49,612	40,267	5,033.3	19.9	9,761.6	10.2
Tauranga City	133,387	106,579	1,719.0	58.2	2,504.8	39.9
Rotorua District	73,677	57,505	2,300.2	43.5	3,248.9	30.8
Whakatane District	35,429	27,491	2,114.7	47.3	3,362.9	29.7
Kawerau District	6,922	5,238	5,238.0	19.1	6,984.0	14.3
Opotiki District	9,129	7,085	7,085.3	14.1	8,097.5	12.3
Gisborne District	47,510	36,179	2,584.2	38.7	4,594.2	21.8
Wairoa District	8,189	6,224	6,224.0	16.1	6,224.0	16.1
Hastings District	82,045	64,238	2,793.0	35.8	4,500.0	22.2
Napier City	62,627	50,220	1,731.7	57.7	2,592.0	38.6
Central Hawke's Bay District	14,019	11,173	5,586.3	17.9	12,414.1	8.1
New Plymouth District	80,705	64,279	2,380.7	42.0	3,075.5	32.5
Stratford District	9,433	7,404	7,404.0	13.5	7,404.0	13.5
South Taranaki District	27,357	21,260	4,252.0	23.5	6,491.6	15.4
Ruapehu District	13,344	10,507	5,253.7	19.0	7,930.1	12.6
Wanganui District	45,033	36,189	2,261.8	44.2	4,295.4	23.3
Rangitikei District	14,876	11,724	3,908.0	25.6	4,689.6	21.3
Manawatu District	29,931	23,644	5,911.0	16.9	6,567.8	15.2
Palmerston North City	85,644	68,933	1,767.5	56.6	2,247.2	44.5
Taranua District	17,542	13,769	4,589.8	21.8	8,220.5	12.2
Horowhenua District	32,433	26,477	3,309.7	30.2	4,926.0	20.3

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- dentist ratio <sub>a, b</sub>	Dentists per 100,000 population aged 15+ <sup>b</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE- dentist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+
Kapiti Coast District	53,093	43,611	1,982.3	50.4	3,060.4	32.7
Porirua City	56,041	42,777	6,111.0	16.4	9,053.4	11.0
Upper Hutt City	43,626	35,093	2,924.4	34.2	3,783.6	26.4
Lower Hutt City	103,790	82,651	1,758.5	56.9	2,664.0	37.5
Wellington City	207,381	174,048	1,370.5	73.0	2,126.4	47.0
Masterton District	25,411	20,421	2,269.0	44.1	2,409.6	41.5
Carterton District	9,018	7,313	2,437.6	41.0	—	—
South Wairarapa District	10,437	8,552	—	0.0	—	—
Tasman District	53,304	43,711	2,914.0	34.3	5,112.4	19.6
Nelson City	52,021	42,941	1,480.7	67.5	2,388.9	41.9
Marlborough District	48,808	40,540	2,252.2	44.4	3,472.4	28.8
Kaikoura District	4,308	3,667	3,666.7	27.3	4,583.3	21.8
Buller District	10,204	8,525	4,262.7	23.5	9,216.6	10.9
Grey District	13,730	11,111	3,703.8	27.0	5,487.1	18.2
Westland District	10,441	8,889	—	—	—	—
Hurunui District	12,905	10,426	—	—	—	—
Waimakariri District	58,348	46,973	3,613.3	27.7	7,796.3	12.8
Christchurch City	374,920	311,032	1,603.3	62.4	2,384.3	41.9
Selwyn District	58,215	45,428	6,489.7	15.4	18,733.2	5.3
Ashburton District	33,289	26,590	6,647.5	15.0	8,577.4	11.7
Timaru District	46,848	38,535	2,964.2	33.7	5,997.6	16.7
Mackenzie District	6,588	5,697	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	7,777	6,404	—	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	683	566	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	22,788	18,653	1,243.6	80.4	1,884.2	53.1
Central Otago District	21,662	18,086	2,260.8	44.2	3,635.4	27.5
Queenstown-Lakes District	42,150	35,627	2,375.2	42.1	6,722.1	14.9
Dunedin City	128,729	108,738	830.1	120.5	1,095.0	91.3
Clutha District	17,920	14,477	4,825.8	20.7	8,392.7	11.9
Southland District	32,996	26,385	8,794.9	11.4	35,179.6	2.8
Gore District	12,478	10,045	2,511.3	39.8	6,587.1	15.2
Invercargill City	54,649	44,033	1,334.3	74.9	1,927.1	51.9
Missing/outside TA	161	159	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,727,469</b>	<b>3,804,669</b>	<b>1,465.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2,317.50</b>	<b>43.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimate as at 30 June 2017

<sup>b</sup> Where hours are reported

Note: Dentists include dental specialists.

Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 1-28. Population to practising dentists and dental specialists and FTE ratios by DHB, for 2016

	No with practising certificates	Total population <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years	FTE dentists and dental specialists	Population aged 15+ years-to- dentist ratio	Dentists per 100,000 population aged 15+ years	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE- dentist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+ years
Northland	56	172,549	135,775	49.1	2,425	41.2	2,766.7	36.1
Waitemata	235	580,455	465,256	210.5	1,980	50.5	2,210.0	45.2
Auckland	286	486,337	403,904	259.1	1,412	70.8	1,558.7	64.2
Counties-Manukau	136	527,807	405,867	122.5	2,984	33.5	3,313.2	30.2
Waikato	147	397,713	313,731	139.7	2,134	46.9	2,246.2	44.5
Lakes	37	108,365	84,816	32.8	2,292	43.6	2,585.9	38.7
Bay of Plenty	87	228,003	181,121	74.9	2,082	48.0	2,417.4	41.4
Tairāwhiti	14	47,455	35,990	11.9	2,571	38.9	3,037.1	32.9
Hawke's Bay	57	116,695	92,316	53.2	1,620	61.7	1,736.9	57.6
Taranaki	33	163,785	129,023	33.9	3,910	25.6	3,811.6	26.2
Whanganui	21	63,662	50,695	17.7	2,414	41.4	2,860.1	35.0
MidCentral	56	173,273	138,970	51.6	2,482	40.3	2,694.5	37.1
Hutt	61	145,708	116,088	45.8	1,903	52.5	2,534.7	39.5
Capital and Coast	155	304,339	250,024	130.4	1,613	62.0	1,917.7	52.1
Wairarapa	12	44,035	35,476	12.2	2,956	33.8	2,913.9	34.3
Nelson-Marlborough	62	149,485	122,632	53.1	1,978	50.6	2,311.6	43.3
West Coast	5	33,534	27,570	6.5	5,514	18.1	4,225.3	23.7
Canterbury	220	534,257	437,133	185.5	1,987	50.3	2,356.2	42.4
South Canterbury	14	59,922	49,324	10.8	3,523	28.4	4,556.5	21.9
Southern <sup>b</sup>	216 [153]	323,696	266,868	188.9 [118.0]	1,236 [1,744]	80.9 [57.3]	1,412.7 [2,261.1]	70.8 [44.2]
Unknown	522							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>4,661,076</b>	<b>3,742,580</b>	<b>1,690.0</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>2,214.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2016 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals. Dentists include dental specialists.

<sup>b</sup> Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude dentists and dental specialists who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer  
(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 1-29. Population to practising dentists and dental specialists and FTE ratios by DHB, for 2017

	No with practising certificates	Total population <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years	FTE dentists and dental specialists	Population aged 15+ years-to- dentist ratio	Dentists per 100,000 population aged 15+ years	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE- dentist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+ years
Northland	53	176,798	139,449	45.0	2,631	38.0	3,102.3	32.2
Waitemata	232	585,311	469,712	194.3	2,025	49.4	2,417.5	41.4
Auckland	288	482,673	401,807	256.1	1,395	71.7	1,569.1	63.7
Counties-Manukau	138	533,914	411,335	117.4	2,981	33.5	3,503.7	28.5
Waikato	138	404,826	319,763	113.3	2,317	43.2	2,821.6	35.4
Lakes	35	111,929	88,032	30.8	2,515	39.8	2,862.8	34.9
Bay of Plenty	83	234,505	186,641	71.5	2,249	44.5	2,611.3	38.3
Tairāwhiti	12	47,510	36,179	9.2	3,015	33.2	3,921.9	25.5
Hawke's Bay	50	117,489	92,933	42.4	1,859	53.8	2,190.5	45.7
Taranaki	33	167,070	132,046	32.6	4,001	25.0	4,050.5	24.7
Whanganui	15	64,725	51,691	14.5	3,446	29.0	3,577.2	28.0
MidCentral	55	174,447	139,940	51.5	2,544	39.3	2,719.9	36.8
Hutt	54	147,416	117,775	45.5	2,181	45.9	2,587.0	38.7
Capital and Coast	137	307,579	253,347	113.6	1,849	54.1	2,230.7	44.8
Wairarapa	14	44,870	36,253	13.4	2,589	38.6	2,710.5	36.9
Nelson-Marlborough	60	154,171	127,165	45.7	2,119	47.2	2,784.1	35.9
West Coast	4	34,368	28,541	2.9	7,135	14.0	9,841.6	10.2
Canterbury	222	542,415	444,467	173.3	2,002	49.9	2,564.4	39.0
South Canterbury	12	61,243	50,648	10.1	4,221	23.7	5,002.3	20.0
Southern <sup>b</sup>	182 [126]	333,393	276,137	152.0 [100.4]	1,517 [2,192]	65.9 [45.6]	1,816.4 [2,751.1]	55.1 [36.3]
Unknown	779			—				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>4,726,651</b>	<b>3,803,860</b>	<b>1,535.0</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2,478.2</b>	<b>40.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2017 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals. Dentists include dental specialists.

<sup>b</sup> Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude dentists and dental specialists who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer (Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 1-30. Practising pattern, dentists and dental specialists who reported they are not currently practising in New Zealand

	Employment status	Females	Males	Overall number
2016	Practising overseas	94 (83.2)	147 (84.5)	241 (84.0)
	Overseas and not practising	6 (5.3)	8 (4.6)	14 (4.9)
	In NZ but not practising	13 (11.5)	19 (10.9)	32 (11.1)
	<b>Total not currently practising</b>	<b>113 (39.4)</b>	<b>174 (60.6)</b>	<b>287</b>
	Employment status of 'In NZ but not practising' group			
	Another health profession	2	1	3
	Non-health profession	1	—	1
	Full-time study	—	1	1
	Parental responsibilities	1	—	1
	Other unpaid work	3	2	5
	Seeking work	1	—	1
	Retired	2	9	11
	Not reported	3	6	9
2017	Practising overseas	122 (81.3)	194 (87.4)	316 (84.9)
	Overseas and not practising	8 (5.3)	5 (2.3)	13 (3.5)
	In NZ but not practising	20 (13.3)	23 (10.4)	43 (11.6)
	<b>Total not currently practising</b>	<b>150 (40.3)</b>	<b>222 (59.7)</b>	<b>372</b>
	Employment status of 'In NZ but not practising' group			
	Another health profession	2	3	5
	Non-health profession	2	4	6
	Full-time study	1	—	1
	Parental responsibilities	7	1	8
	Retired	1	10	11
	Not reported	7	5	12

(Data source: Workforce survey)



Table 1-31. Postgraduate training undertaken by dentists and dental specialists

	Expected year of completion	Current APC (%)	No current APC (%)	Overall (%)
2016	2015	9 (12.2)	1 (8.3)	10 (11.6)
	2016	24 (32.4)	3 (25.0)	27 (31.4)
	2017	17 (23.0)	3 (25.0)	20 (23.3)
	2018	11 (14.9)	1 (8.3)	12 (14.0)
	2019	2 (2.7)	2 (16.7)	4 (4.7)
	2020	2 (2.7)	—	2 (2.3)
	2024	—	1 (8.3)	1 (1.2)
	Completed before period	2 (2.7)	—	2 (2.3)
	Not stated/unsure	7 (9.5)	1 (8.3)	8 (9.3)
	Total in postgraduate training	<b>74 (86.0)</b>	<b>12 (14.0)</b>	<b>86</b>
2017	2016	8 (11.4)	1 (12.5)	9 (11.5)
	2017	20 (28.6)	1 (12.5)	21 (26.9)
	2018	15 (21.4)	3 (37.5)	18 (23.1)
	2019	9 (12.9)	2 (25.0)	11 (14.1)
	2020	2 (2.9)	1 (12.5)	3 (3.8)
	Completed before period	1 (1.4)	—	1 (1.3)
	Not stated/unsure	15 (21.4)	—	15 (19.2)
	Total in postgraduate training	<b>70 (89.7)</b>	<b>8 (10.3)</b>	<b>78</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 1-32. Branch of postgraduate training being undertaken, based on 2017 data

Branch of dentistry	Students/Trainees
General dentistry	7
Dental public health	6
Endodontics	4
Oral pathology	3
Oral Surgery	3
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	5
Orthodontics	12
Paediatric dentistry	5
Periodontics	3
Prosthodontics	7
Special needs dentistry	2
Other/not reported/not a dental branch	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey; not University data)

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## Section 2: The dental therapists workforce

## Dental therapists

2017  
workforce  
at a glance



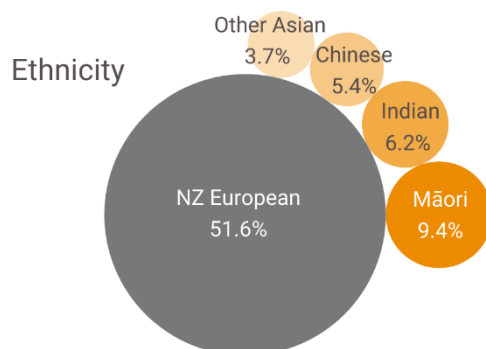
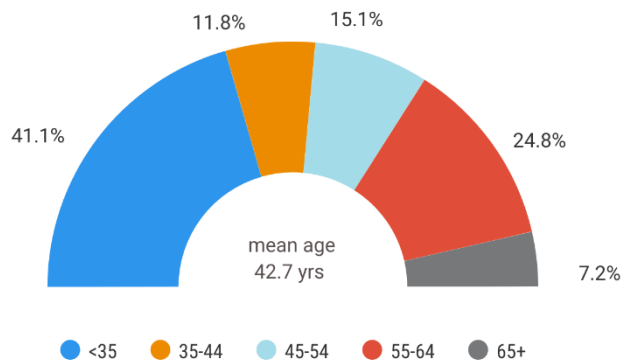
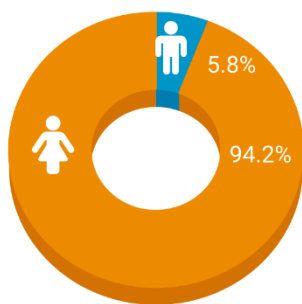
961 practising

1,011 registered



50 not practising

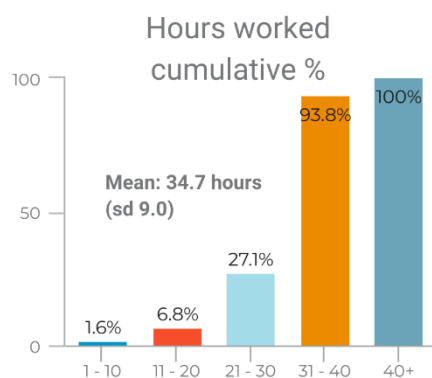
### Practising demographics



### Country of primary qualification



● NZ qualification % ● Overseas qualification %



### Primary employment



4.1% Self-employed

Employees 74.5%



55.0% District health boards



16.4% Private practice



Density of dental therapists  
by DHB



## Executive summary dental therapists

### Number of dental therapists

Since 2015 the total number of dental therapists has increased with 4.0% (2016) and 2.9% (2017) year-on-year. The greatest movement was a decrease of dental therapists without practising certificates by around 41.0% between 2015 and 2016, increasing by 22% the following year. <sup>Table 2-1</sup>

In 2017 there was a total of 1,011 dental therapists on the register: an increase of 7.0% from 2015. Of those, 961 (95.1%) held annual practising certificates.

**Table 2-1. Registered dental therapists**

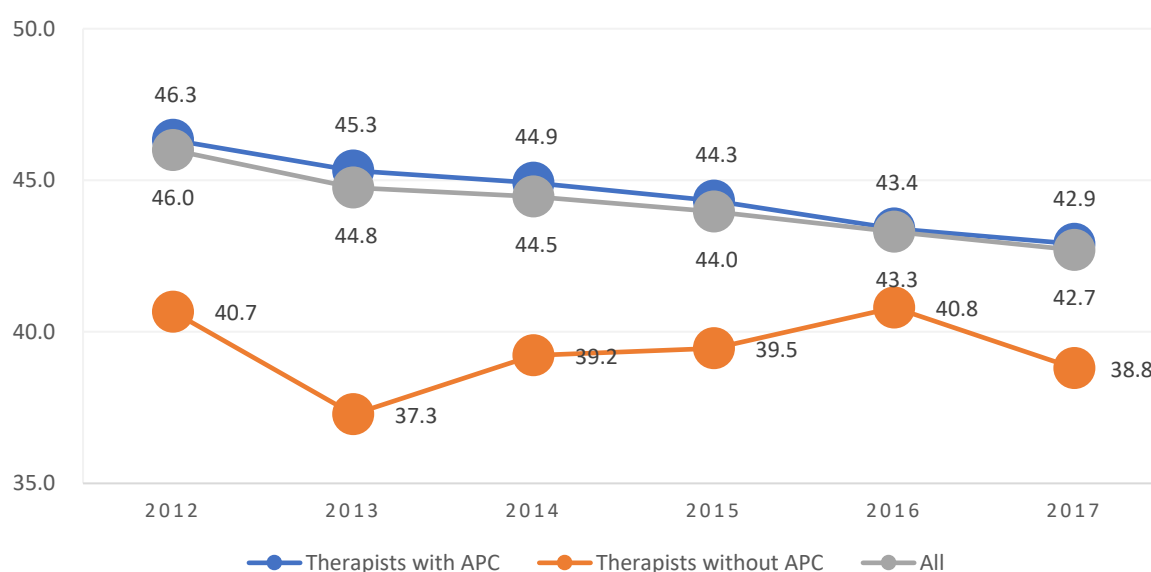
	2015	% YoY	2016	% YoY	2017
Dental therapists with practising certificates	875	7.7	942	2.0	961
Dental therapists without practising certificates	70	-41.4	41	22.0	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,011</b>

### Demographics

Over the reporting period the mean age has steadily dropped from 44.0 (2015) to 42.7 (2017). This is as a result of the oral health graduates entering the profession of dental therapy. <sup>Figure 2-1</sup>

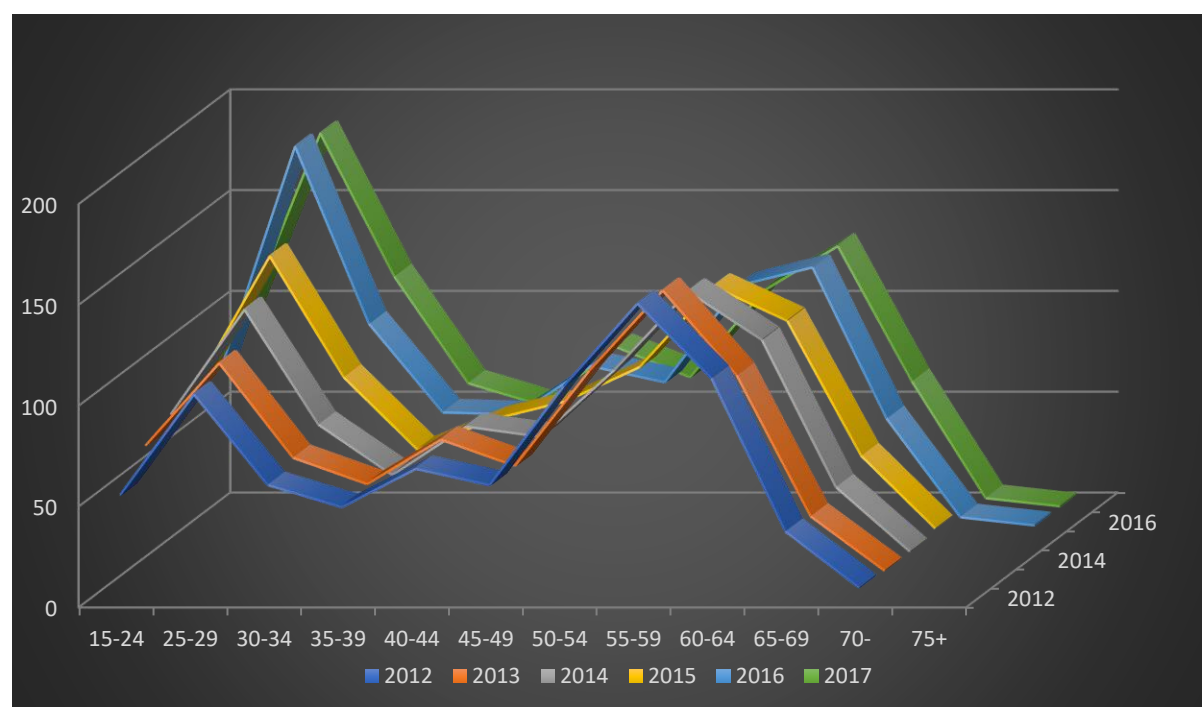
However, this downward trend will reverse with the transfer of the oral health graduates to the oral health therapy scope of practice in the next workforce report (the OHT scope came into effect on 1 November 2017). With no dental therapy qualification available in New Zealand, and hardly any overseas dental therapists entering the profession, a decline of numbers in the dental therapy scope of practice is expected.

**Figure 2-1. Mean age of practising dental therapists**



The age group distribution over time shows an uneven distribution that has peaks at both ends, particularly in the 25-29 and 55-59 age bands. The transfer of oral health graduates as oral health therapists from November 2017, will further skew the age distribution towards the right. <sup>Figure 2-2</sup>

Figure 2-2. Age band distribution of practising dental therapists



Females continue to dominate the dental therapy workforce, with males below 6% of the practising profession but slowly increasing over time with the oral health graduates registering as dental therapists (4.8% in 2015). <sup>Table 2-3</sup>

The ethnicity reported by dental therapists reflects the diversity of the profession, with the largest Māori representation (9.4%). NZ European is the largest group at 496 (51.6%) followed by Indian (6.2%) and Chinese (5.4%). From 2015 and based on actual numbers, the largest movements were a drop in New Zealand European by 8.3%, and a decrease of 4.7% for Māori, while Indian representation increased by 71.4% and Chinese by 26.8%. A proportional increase of 12.5% undefined ethnicities from those reported in 2015 may contribute towards the shifts reported. <sup>Table 2-6</sup>

## Registration

The number and proportion of overseas qualified dental therapists remained fairly stable over the 2015 to 2017 period: between 23 (2.6%) and 28 (2.9%) of practising dental therapists. The number of New Zealand qualified, practising dental therapists continues to increase as a result of the oral health graduates' registrations, but remains proportionally similar around 97%. <sup>Table 2-8</sup>

Based on 2017 data, 60.7% of the overseas qualified dental therapists registered have a prescribed qualification or a qualification considered equivalent to the New Zealand prescribed qualifications. The remainder registered on the basis of similar registration in Australia (25%) or passing the New Zealand dental therapy examination (14.3%). <sup>Table 2-9</sup>

During the reporting period there has been a continued increase in the scope of practice registrations for all the previous "additional" scope of practice activities that now form part of the dental therapy scope of practice. These increases were mainly as a result of the oral health graduates entering the profession with these clinical capabilities as part of their undergraduate education. The number of



practising registrants in adult care dental therapy remain stable, from 12 in 2015 to 13 in 2016 and 2017. Table 2-10

## Practising characteristics

The reported type of primary employment is reasonably flat for self-employed dental therapists - from 41 (2015) to 39 in 2017. Employees in private practice shows the biggest reported change with a growth of 14.5% from 138 (2016) to 158 (2017); this is up from 107 reported in 2015 (+47.7%). Employees that reported primary employment in DHBs are down from 553 (2015) to 529 in 2017 (-4.3%). It should be noted that response to this question decreased in 2017, so caution should be taken in assumptions on the movements ("no responses" increased from 17% 2015 to 21.3% 2017).

Table 2-11

Using a 40-hour work week as a norm, it was found that almost 94% (2017) of dental therapists work 40 hours or less per week. This has been fairly constant over the reporting periods from 2013 onwards. Table 2-12

The dental therapists with the highest reported mean hours of work were those with DHBs/MoH as primary employer, reporting 34.0 hours per week for 2017 (sd 7.5). This is slightly less than the 35.0 hours reported in 2015 (sd 12.5). The majority of dental therapists work in DHB environments (55.0% 2017). Table 2-11, Table 2-15

Of the 50 dental therapists who reported not practising in 2017, 20 (40.0%) indicated they were practising overseas, 4 (8.0%) were overseas but not practising, and 26 (52.0%) were in New Zealand but not practising. Of those in New Zealand but not practising, the majority offered parental responsibilities and working in another health profession as the reason (6, 23.1% respectively). Four (15.4%) offered full-time study as a reason. Table 2-21

## Geographical distribution

The analysis of territorial authorities (TAs) shows there are still a number of TAs without any dental therapy services reported. For 2017, these include: Hauraki, Otorohanga, Kawerau, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Kaikoura, Mackenzie and Chatham Islands territories. Table 2-16

Comparing the district health board distributions, the FTE dental therapists reported increased from 640.7 in 2015 to 662.5 in 2017, an increase of 3.4%. During the same period the population aged <15 increased by 0.9%. Reported increases between 2016 and 2017 were in South Canterbury (83.7%), Wairarapa (33.3%) and Hutt (21.6%). The largest decreases during the same period were West Coast (-17.1%), Southern (-14%) and Lakes (-12.7%). Table 2-20

## Postgraduate studies

Twelve dental therapists indicated they were undertaking postgraduate studies in the 2017 workforce survey, with the most reported areas of postgraduate studies being: oral health (3), other (3), general dentistry (2) and dental public health (2). Table 2-22, Table 2-23

## Workforce survey response rates

Dental therapists have the highest workforce survey response rate of all the professions, with an average of over 80% for the period 2012-2017. During the same period, the survey response rate was lowest in 2017 (80.7%) and the highest in 2015 (92.0%). <sup>Table 2-2</sup>

Table 2-2. Dental therapist survey responses

Year	Response rate (%)
2015	92.0
2016	81.3
2017	80.7

## Dental therapists workforce data tables

Table 2-3. Number of dental therapists with practising certificates, by workforce reporting year

Report year	Total	Female (row %)	Male (row %)	% overseas graduates
2007	673	664 (98.7)	9 (1.3)	— <sup>a</sup>
2008	648	633 (97.7)	15 (2.3)	—
2009	647	632 (97.7)	15 (2.3)	—
2010/11	740	715 (96.6)	25 (3.4)	—
2011/12	804	769 (95.6)	35 (4.4)	2.6
2012/13	820	788 (96.1)	32 (3.9)	2.4
2013/14	841	802 (95.4)	39 (4.6)	2.4
2014/15	875	833 (95.2)	42 (4.8)	2.6
2015/16	942	893 (94.8)	49 (5.2)	2.8
2016/17	961	905 (94.2)	56 (5.8)	2.9

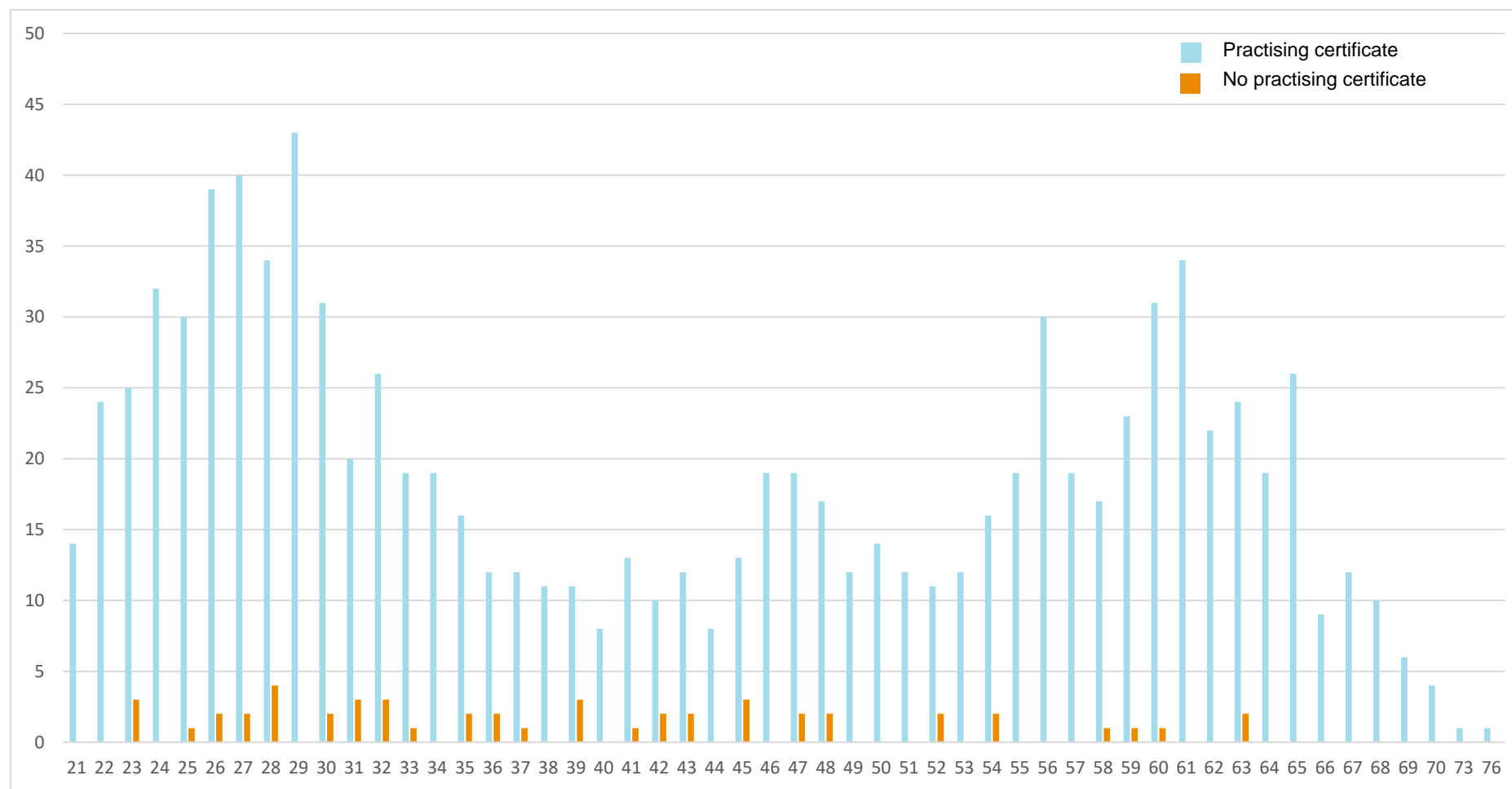
<sup>a</sup> Data not available from historic reports  
(Data sources: Dental register & previous workforce reports)

Table 2-4. Age of dental therapists by practising certificate status, as at 31 March 2017

Age bands	Practising certificate (%)	No practising certificate (%)
15 - 24	95 (9.9)	3 (6.0)
25 - 29	186 (19.4)	9 (18.0)
30 - 34	115 (12.0)	9 (18.0)
35 - 39	62 (6.5)	8 (16.0)
40 - 44	51 (5.3)	5 (10.0)
45 - 49	80 (8.3)	7 (14.0)
50 - 54	65 (6.8)	4 (8.0)
55 - 59	108 (11.2)	2 (4.0)
60 - 64	130 (13.5)	3 (6.0)
65 - 69	63 (6.6)	—
70 - 74	5 (0.5)	—
75+	1 (0.1)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>50</b>

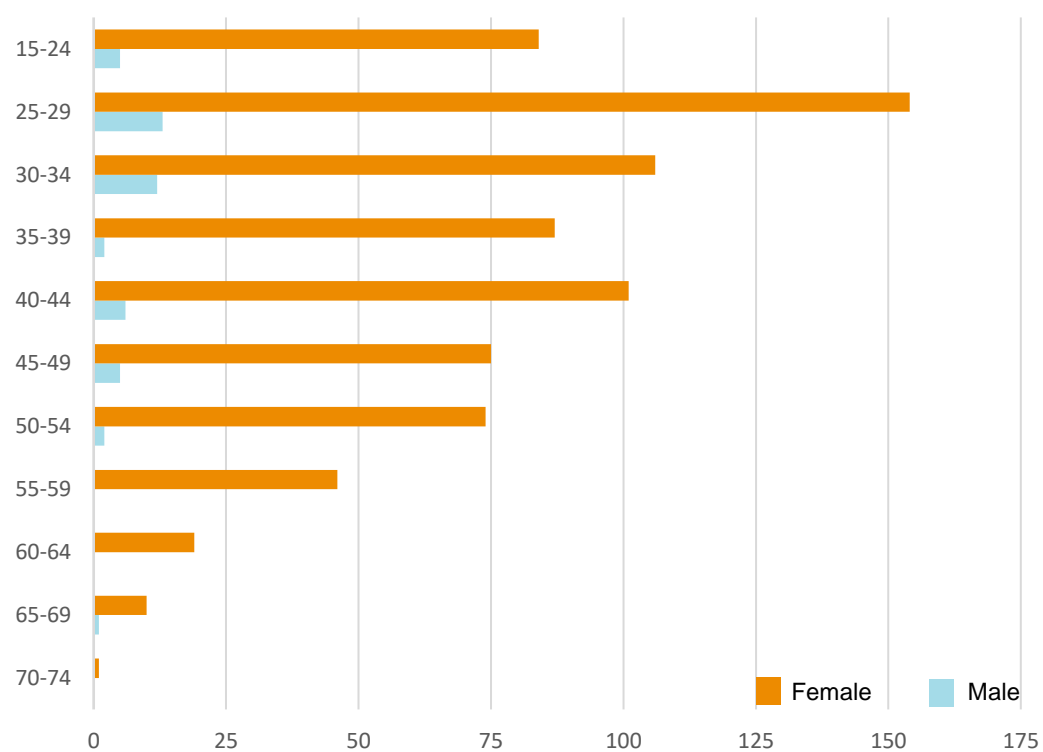
(Data source: Dental register)

Figure 2-3. Age of dental therapists by practising certificate status, as at 31 March 2017



(Data source: Dental register)

Figure 2-4. Age of registered dental therapists by gender, as at 31 March 2017



(Data source: Dental register)

Table 2-5. Gender of dental therapists by practising certificate status

	Gender	Practising certificate (%)	No practising certificate (%)	Total (%)
2016	Female	893 (94.8)	38 (92.7)	931 (94.7)
	Male	49 (5.2)	3 (7.3)	52 (5.3)
	Total	<b>942 (95.8)</b>	<b>41 (4.2)</b>	<b>983</b>
2017	Female	905 (94.2)	46 (92.0)	951 (94.1)
	Male	56 (5.8)	4 (8.0)	60 (5.9)
	Total	<b>961 (95.1)</b>	<b>50 (4.9)</b>	<b>1,011</b>

(Data source: Dental register)

Table 2-6. Self-identified ethnicity by practising dental therapists

Ethnicity	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
New Zealand European	514 (54.6)	496 (51.6)
Māori	98 (10.4)	90 (9.4)
Chinese	50 (5.3)	52 (5.4)
Indian	50 (5.3)	60 (6.2)
Other Asian	35 (3.7)	36 (3.7)
Other European	24 (2.5)	28 (2.9)
Other	23 (2.4)	25 (2.6)
Fijian	20 (2.1)	24 (2.5)
Samoan	16 (1.7)	14 (1.5)
South Korean	16 (1.7)	26 (2.7)
Other East Asian	13 (1.4)	9 (0.9)
Iraqi	9 (1.0)	9 (0.9)
British	8 (0.8)	7 (0.7)
Cook Island Māori	7 (0.7)	5 (0.5)
Niuean	6 (0.6)	5 (0.5)
South African	6 (0.6)	9 (0.9)
Other Pacific Peoples	5 (0.5)	5 (0.5)
Tongan	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)
Tokelauan	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
Egyptian	1 (0.1)	—
Unknown	164 (17.4)	181 (18.8)
<b>Total <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,083</b>
Total selecting an 'Other' group	100	103
Total practising dentists and dental specialists <sup>b</sup>	942	961

<sup>a</sup> Total is greater than number of dental therapists due to self-identification of multiple ethnicities.

<sup>b</sup> Denominator used for percentage values is total practising dental therapists.

(Data sources: Dental register and workforce survey)



Table 2-7. Self-identification of 'other' ethnicity by dental therapists based on 2017 data

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Count</b>
Taiwanese	13	Cambodian	1
Filipino	9	Canadian First Nations	1
Dutch	8	Chinese Malaysian	1
Malaysian	4	Croatian	1
Japanese	3	Danish	1
Middle Eastern	3	East African Kenyan	1
African	2	Fijian Indian	1
American	2	French	1
Australian	2	Georgian	1
German	2	Greek	1
Iranian	2	Hong Kong	1
Irish	2	Indo - Fijian	1
Korean	2	Indonesian	1
Latin American	2	Indonesian, Malaysian	1
Pakistani	2	Kiribati	1
Rotuman	2	Laos	1
Russian	2	Latin American, Spanish, Italian	1
South African	2	Nepalese	1
Thai	2	New Zealand	1
Vietnamese	2	New Zealand Born Indo-Fijian	1
Zimbabwe	2	New Zealand Pakeha	1
Afghan	1	New Zealander	1
Afghanistan	1	Thailand	1
African Somalian	1	Ukrainian	1
African Zimbabwe	1	Vietnamese New Zealander	1
Albanian	1	Undefined	2
British	1		

(Data sources: Workforce survey)

Table 2-8. Country of primary qualification for practising dental therapists

Country of qualification	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
New Zealand	916 (97.2)	933 (97.1)
Overseas	26 (2.8)	28 (2.9)
Total	<b>942</b>	<b>961</b>
Breakdown of overseas qualifications		
	(%)	(%)
Australia	4 (0.4)	6 (0.6)
Canada	—	1 (0.1)
China	—	—
Fiji	6 (0.6)	6 (0.6)
Hong Kong	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
India	6 (0.6)	6 (0.6)
Philippines	3 (0.3)	3 (0.3)
Russia	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
Samoa	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
South Africa	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
United Kingdom	3 (0.3)	2 (0.2)

<sup>a</sup> Percentages calculated from totals inclusive of New Zealand qualifications  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 2-9. Overseas qualified dental therapists with practising certificates—type of registration pathway by year of first New Zealand registration, as at 31 March 2017

Year of first registration in New Zealand	NZDTREX (%)	Prescribed qualification or equivalency assessed (%)	Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (%)
1986 - 1990	—	—	—
1991 - 1995	—	—	—
1996	—	—	—
1997	—	—	—
1998	—	—	—
1999	—	—	—
2000	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—
2002	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—
2004	—	—	1 (14.3)
2005	—	—	1 (14.3)
2006	—	4 (23.5)	—
2007	1 (25.0)	1 (5.9)	—
2008	—	—	—
2009	1 (25.0)	3 (17.6)	—
2010	—	1 (5.9)	1 (14.3)
2011	—	1 (5.9)	1 (14.3)
2012	1 (25.0)	—	—
2013	—	3 (17.6)	—
2014	1 (25.0)	1 (5.9)	—
2015	—	1 (5.9)	3 (42.9)
2016	—	2 (11.8)	—
2017	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>

Note: NZDTREX = New Zealand Dental Therapy Registration Examination  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 2-10. Scope of practice registrations, including previous “additional” scope of practice activities <sup>a</sup>

	Scope of practice activities	Total
2016	<b>Dental therapists</b>	
	Dental therapy practice	<b>983</b>
	Radiography in Dental Therapy Practice	964
	Diagnostic Radiography in Dental Therapy Practice	768
	Pulpotomies in Dental Therapy Practice	977
	Stainless Steel Crowns in Dental Therapy Practice	784
	Adult Care in Dental Therapy Practice	13
2017	<b>Dental therapists</b>	
	Dental therapy practice	<b>1,011</b>
	Radiography in Dental Therapy Practice	1,001
	Diagnostic Radiography in Dental Therapy Practice	811
	Pulpotomies in Dental Therapy Practice	1,002
	Stainless Steel Crowns in Dental Therapy Practice	829
	Adult Care in Dental Therapy Practice	13

<sup>a</sup> The above indented scope activities were registered as “additional” scopes of practices until March 2011, whereafter these activities were considered part of the dental therapy scope of practice, and merged into the general scope. The above reflects the levels of capabilities in these clinical areas.

(Data source: Dental register)

Table 2-11. Type of primary employment of practising dental therapists <sup>a</sup>

		Number (%)	Total %
2016	Self-employed		
	Solo practice	9 (26.5)	1.0
	Group practice	25 (73.5)	2.7
	Subtotal	<b>34</b>	<b>3.6</b>
	Employee		
	Private practice	138 (19.8)	14.6
	DHB	531 (76.1)	56.4
	Universities	12 (1.7)	1.3
	Government Department, not MOH	5 (0.7)	0.5
	Iwi	9 (1.3)	1.0
	Ministry of Health	3 (0.4)	0.3
	Subtotal	<b>698</b>	<b>74.1</b>
	Other forms of employment	—	—
	No reply to question	210	22.3
	Total	<b>942</b>	
2017	Self-employed		
	Solo practice	15 (38.5)	1.6
	Group practice	24 (61.5)	2.5
	Subtotal	<b>39</b>	<b>4.1</b>
	Employee		
	Private practice	158 (22.1)	16.4
	DHB	529 (73.9)	55.0
	Universities	12 (1.7)	1.2
	Government Department, not MOH	6 (0.8)	0.6
	Iwi	8 (1.1)	0.8
	Ministry of Health	3 (0.4)	0.3
	Subtotal	<b>716</b>	<b>74.5</b>
	Other forms of employment	1	0.1
	No reply to question	205	21.3
	Total	<b>961</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Only the data captured against the dental therapy workforce survey were included in the analysis for oral health graduates registered in both the dental hygiene and dental therapy scopes of practice. However, there might be some overlap in data reported between the two scopes of practice.

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 2-12. Total number of hours worked per week by dental therapists practising in New Zealand

Number of hours worked	2016	2017
1 to 10	7 (0.9)	12 (1.6)
11 to 20	40 (5.4)	40 (5.2)
21 to 30	145 (19.5)	155 (20.3)
31 to 40	501 (67.4)	508 (66.7)
41 to 50	40 (5.4)	37 (4.9)
51 to 60	3 (0.4)	5 (0.7)
More than 60	7 (0.9)	5 (0.7)
Number giving data on hours	743	762
Mean no. of hours/week (SD)	35.0 (8.6)	34.7 (9.0)
No response or excluded	199	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>961</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 2-13. Reasons for part-time practice by dental therapists practising in New Zealand

	Reason for practising part-time	Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
2016	Engaged in non-dental work	6 (2.2)	1 (14.3)	7 (2.5)
	Insufficient dental work	35 (12.9)	1 (14.3)	36 (12.9)
	Seeking dental work	7 (2.6)	—	7 (2.5)
	Semi-retired	6 (2.2)	—	6 (2.2)
	Parental responsibilities	52 (19.1)	2 (28.6)	54 (19.4)
	Personal choice	134 (49.3)	1 (14.3)	135 (48.4)
	Studying	5 (1.8)	—	5 (1.8)
	Health issues	2 (0.7)	—	2 (0.7)
	Other	25 (9.2)	2 (28.6)	27 (9.7)
	<b>Total working part time</b>	<b>272 (97.5)</b>	<b>7 (2.5)</b>	<b>279</b>
2017	Engaged in non-dental work	13 (4.7)	—	13 (4.6)
	Insufficient dental work	35 (12.6)	2 (28.6)	37 (13.0)
	Seeking dental work	7 (2.5)	—	7 (2.5)
	Semi-retired	7 (2.5)	—	7 (2.5)
	Parental responsibilities	45 (16.2)	—	45 (15.8)
	Personal choice	129 (46.4)	1 (14.3)	130 (45.6)
	Studying	8 (2.9)	1 (14.3)	9 (3.2)
	Health issues	4 (1.4)	—	4 (1.4)
	Other (see below)	30 (10.8)	3 (42.9)	33 (11.6)
	<b>Total working part time</b>	<b>278 (97.5)</b>	<b>7 (2.5)</b>	<b>285</b>

Reasons offered by the 33 who selected 'other' reasons for practising part-time, based on the 2017 data (number):

- Contract hours offered (16)
- Administration/Management (8)
- Personal (2)
- Not enough dental work (2)
- Health issues (2)
- Extended holiday/travel (1)
- Doing non-dental work (1)
- Other/Unknown (1)

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 2-14. Work by practice and employment type for dental therapists, by primary and secondary employer for 2016

	Dental therapy		Teaching <sup>a</sup>		Administration <sup>a</sup>		Overall <sup>c</sup>	
	No. <sup>b</sup>	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)
Primary employer								
Private practice (self-emp)	30	17.8 (13.3)	1	10.0	5	16.6 (6.8)	34	28.0 (9.9)
Private practice (employee)	84	12.0 (11.5)	—	—	2	11.5 (3.5)	136	28.9 (10.7)
DHB or MOH	515	33.4 (9.1)	2	20.0	29	30.6 (8.2)	527	34.8 (8.0)
Universities	6	17.5 (11.1)	10	26.2 (12.5)	1	40.0	12	36.4 (16.5)
Other	8	32.4 (10.1)	—	—	1	30.0	13	34.5 (8.7)
Total number	643		13		38		722	
Secondary employer								
Private practice (self-emp)	4	13.5 (10.6)	—	—	1	16.0	10	13.0 (9.7)
Private practice (employee)	35	8.1 (6.3)	—	—	—	—	48	11.5 (9.0)
DHB or MOH	13	11.5 (11.8)	—	—	5	12.8 (7.2)	62	9.9 (7.3)
Universities	1	2.0	—	—	—	—	1	10.0
Other	2	7.5 (2.5)	—	—	—	—	4	16.3 (13.9)
Total number	55		—		6		125	

<sup>a</sup> Where specifically employed to do so

<sup>b</sup> Practitioners reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>c</sup> Totals of columns may sum greater than overall number per practice setting as multiple activities are performed, as well as activities not detailed in the table

Note: DHB = District health board; MOH = Ministry of Health

(Data source: Workforce survey)



Table 2-15. Work by practice and employment type for dental therapists, by primary and secondary employer for 2017

	Dental therapy		Teaching <sup>a</sup>		Administration <sup>a</sup>		Overall <sup>c</sup>	
	No. <sup>b</sup>	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)
Primary employer								
Private practice (self-emp)	27	12.4 (11.2)	—	—	3	25.0 (10.8)	38	30.1 (9.3)
Private practice (employee)	96	12.8 (11.0)	—	—	3	17.0 (10.6)	156	28.2 (10.3)
DHB or MOH	508	33.1 (8.7)	2	20.0	24	28.1 (10.1)	522	34.0 (7.5)
Universities	8	13.8 (7.0)	10	23.4 (11.2)	2	7.5 (2.5)	12	32.7 (7.0)
Other	9	38.9 (2.1)	—	—	1	5.0	15	39.3 (1.7)
Total number	<b>648</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>33</b>		<b>743</b>	
Secondary employer								
Private practice (self-emp)	9	5.9 (6.5)	—	—	1	16.0	14	8.8 (9.0)
Private practice (employee)	35	7.4 (5.1)	1	3.0	2	13.0 (7.0)	54	10.1 (7.2)
DHB or MOH	16	16.6 (12.1)	1	15.0	1	23.0	68	11.7 (9.0)
Universities	1	2.0	—	—	—	—	1	9.0
Other	2	20.5 (19.5)	—	—	—	—	2	22.5 (17.5)
Total number	<b>63</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>139</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Where specifically employed to do so

<sup>b</sup> Practitioners reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>c</sup> Totals of columns may sum greater than overall number per practice setting as multiple activities are performed, as well as activities not detailed in the table

Note: DHB = District health board; MOH = Ministry of Health

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 2-16. Geographic distribution of practising dental therapists by Territorial Authority (TA)

TA area	2016		2017	
	Number of dental therapists (%)	FTE [N reporting hours]	Number of dental therapists (%)	FTE [N reporting hours]
Far North	15 (1.6)	11.4 [14]	11 (1.1)	6.6 [8]
Whangarei	19 (2.0)	14.3 [16]	20 (2.1)	14.2 [17]
Kaipara	2 (0.2)	—	1 (0.1)	—
Auckland unitary authority	356 (37.8)	252.8 [279]	376 (39.1)	260.1 [291]
<i>Rodney</i>	16 (1.7)	11.1 [14]	20 (2.1)	14.0 [16]
<i>North Shore</i>	74 (7.9)	45.5 [52]	70 (7.3)	50.8 [56]
<i>Waitakere</i>	49 (5.2)	37.4 [39]	52 (5.4)	37.4 [43]
<i>Auckland</i>	109 (11.6)	74.0 [84]	116 (12.1)	73.3 [80]
<i>Manukau</i>	78 (8.3)	65.8 [68]	86 (8.9)	64.9 [73]
<i>Papakura</i>	15 (1.6)	8.2 [10]	17 (1.8)	9.7 [12]
<i>Franklin</i>	15 (1.6)	10.9 [12]	15 (1.6)	10.1 [11]
Thames-Coromandel District	2 (0.2)	1.6 [2]	3 (0.3)	1.7 [2]
Hauraki District	—	—	—	—
Waikato District	5 (0.5)	1.2 [2]	6 (0.6)	5.6 [6]
Matamata-Piako District	3 (0.3)	1.4 [2]	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]
Hamilton City	46 (4.9)	31.6 [38]	48 (5.0)	33.8 [40]
Waipa District	10 (1.1)	8.5 [10]	8 (0.8)	6.3 [8]
Otorohanga District	1 (0.1)	—	—	—
South Waikato District	2 (0.2)	1.8 [2]	2 (0.2)	1.8 [2]
Waitomo District	1 (0.1)	0.9 [1]	1 (0.1)	0.9 [1]
Taupo District	5 (0.5)	4.2 [5]	6 (0.6)	3.4 [5]
Western Bay of Plenty District	6 (0.6)	5.2 [6]	6 (0.6)	4.6 [6]
Tauranga City	30 (3.2)	20.7 [22]	43 (4.5)	31.9 [34]
Rotorua District	18 (1.9)	13.2 [16]	19 (2.0)	12.4 [16]
Whakatane District	7 (0.7)	6.7 [7]	5 (0.5)	3.8 [4]
Kawerau District	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	2 (0.2)	0.8 [1]	2 (0.2)	1.5 [2]
Gisborne District	12 (1.3)	9.5 [11]	11 (1.1)	9.2 [9]
Wairoa District	4 (0.4)	3.4 [4]	3 (0.3)	1.3 [2]
Hastings District	17 (1.8)	10.4 [13]	16 (1.7)	12.4 [14]
Napier City	11 (1.2)	7.0 [9]	12 (1.2)	7.5 [9]
Central Hawke's Bay District	1 (0.1)	0.9 [1]	2 (0.2)	1.8 [2]
New Plymouth District	20 (2.1)	16.9 [19]	19 (2.0)	14.9 [15]
Stratford District	3 (0.3)	0.8 [1]	2 (0.2)	1.6 [2]
South Taranaki District	3 (0.3)	1.2 [2]	3 (0.3)	2.1 [3]
Ruapehu District	3 (0.3)	2.2 [3]	3 (0.3)	2.1 [3]
Wanganui District	18 (1.9)	14.5 [16]	18 (1.9)	14.4 [17]
Rangitikei District	4 (0.4)	1.3 [2]	4 (0.4)	2.2 [3]

	2016		2017	
TA area	Number of dental therapists (%)	FTE [N reporting hours]	Number of dental therapists (%)	FTE [N reporting hours]
Manawatu District	1 (0.1)	0.9 [1]	2 (0.2)	1.0 [1]
Palmerston North City	23 (2.4)	18.3 [19]	23 (2.4)	13.7 [14]
Tararua District	3 (0.3)	1.5 [2]	3 (0.3)	1.7 [2]
Horowhenua District	2 (0.2)	0.9 [1]	1 (0.1)	—
Kapiti Coast District	9 (1.0)	5.3 [8]	8 (0.8)	3.5 [5]
Porirua City	5 (0.5)	4.4 [5]	8 (0.8)	6.0 [7]
Upper Hutt City	8 (0.8)	6.4 [7]	5 (0.5)	4.6 [5]
Lower Hutt City	22 (2.3)	13.8 [17]	26 (2.7)	20.4 [24]
Wellington City	35 (3.7)	22.7 [24]	33 (3.4)	22.0 [26]
Masterton District	11 (1.2)	4.9 [7]	8 (0.8)	5.2 [7]
Carterton District	—	—	—	—
South Wairarapa District	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	7 (0.7)	6.0 [7]	10 (1.0)	7.4 [9]
Nelson City	8 (0.8)	4.4 [5]	5 (0.5)	4.4 [5]
Marlborough District	9 (1.0)	5.0 [7]	7 (0.7)	3.8 [5]
Kaikoura District	—	—	—	—
Buller District	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]
Grey District	2 (0.2)	1.5 [2]	2 (0.2)	0.9 [1]
Westland District	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]
Hurunui District	1 (0.1)	0.5 [1]	1 (0.1)	0.5 [1]
Waimakariri District	3 (0.3)	2.5 [3]	5 (0.5)	4.5 [5]
Christchurch City	56 (5.9)	37.1 [44]	54 (5.6)	37.1 [45]
Selwyn District	4 (0.4)	2.4 [3]	2 (0.2)	1.4 [2]
Ashburton District	4 (0.4)	3.4 [4]	5 (0.5)	3.4 [4]
Timaru District	6 (0.6)	3.3 [5]	7 (0.7)	5.0 [7]
Mackenzie District	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	—	—	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	2 (0.2)	1.4 [2]	2 (0.2)	1.3 [2]
Central Otago District	2 (0.2)	2.0 [2]	2 (0.2)	1.0 [1]
Queenstown-Lakes District	5 (0.5)	2.5 [3]	6 (0.6)	3.9 [5]
Dunedin City	44 (4.7)	35.4 [37]	39 (4.1)	24.9 [29]
Clutha District	4 (0.4)	1.6 [2]	3 (0.3)	2.2 [3]
Southland District	3 (0.3)	1.8 [2]	3 (0.3)	1.8 [2]
Gore District	4 (0.4)	2.6 [3]	4 (0.4)	2.9 [3]
Invercargill City	12 (1.3)	7.9 [9]	12 (1.2)	10.1 [11]
TLA code not available	19 (2.0)	4.2 [5]	21 (2.2)	6.1 [7]
<b>Total</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>650.1 [743]</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>662.5 [763]</b>

Note: FTE = Full time equivalent

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 2-17. Population to practising dental therapists and FTE ratios by TA, for 2016

	Total population	Population aged <15 years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged <15 years-to- dental therapist ratio <sub>a, b</sub>	Dental therapist per 100,000 population aged <15 <sup>b</sup>	Population aged <15 years-to- FTE-dental therapist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged <15
Far North	63,226	13,717	914.5	109.4	1,208.5	82.7
Whangarei	87,677	18,856	992.4	100.8	1,323.2	75.6
Kaipara	21,646	4,268	2,134.0	46.9	—	—
Auckland	1,576,687	315,349	885.8	112.9	1,247.7	80.1
Thames-Coromandel District	29,160	4,459	2,229.7	44.8	2,744.2	36.4
Hauraki District	19,344	3,693	—	—	—	—
Waikato District	71,609	16,746	3,349.1	29.9	13,669.9	7.3
Matamata-Piako District	33,872	7,014	2,337.9	42.8	5,009.8	20.0
Hamilton City	159,013	33,638	731.3	136.8	1,063.6	94.0
Waipa District	51,641	10,803	1,080.3	92.6	1,270.9	78.7
Otorohanga District	9,993	2,320	2,319.7	43.1	—	—
South Waikato District	23,548	5,416	2,708.0	36.9	3,094.9	32.3
Waitomo District	9,486	2,230	2,230.3	44.8	2,411.2	41.5
Taupo District	36,925	7,596	1,519.2	65.8	1,830.4	54.6
Western Bay of Plenty District	48,206	9,223	1,537.1	65.1	1,765.1	56.7
Tauranga City	128,994	26,004	866.8	115.4	1,259.3	79.4
Rotorua District	71,438	15,886	882.6	113.3	1,205.8	82.9
Whakatane District	35,015	7,869	1,124.1	89.0	1,178.9	84.8
Kawerau District	6,791	1,667	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	8,969	2,032	1,015.8	98.4	2,708.9	36.9
Gisborne District	47,455	11,465	955.4	104.7	1,206.9	82.9
Wairoa District	8,184	2,012	503.1	198.8	591.9	169.0
Hastings District	79,972	17,703	1,041.4	96.0	1,702.2	58.7
Napier City	61,514	12,254	1,114.0	89.8	1,756.8	56.9
Central Hawke's Bay District	13,735	2,798	2,798.3	35.7	3,198.1	31.3
New Plymouth District	79,853	16,263	813.2	123.0	963.8	103.8
Stratford District	9,327	2,010	669.9	149.3	2,679.6	37.3
South Taranaki District	27,529	6,099	2,032.9	49.2	5,303.2	18.9
Ruapehu District	12,897	2,868	956.1	104.6	1,303.8	76.7
Wanganui District	44,317	8,722	484.6	206.4	602.6	166.0
Rangitikei District	14,788	3,151	787.8	126.9	2,471.4	40.5
Manawatu District	29,615	6,243	6,243.3	16.0	7,135.2	14.0
Palmerston North City	85,572	16,656	724.2	138.1	908.9	110.0
Taranua District	17,471	3,786	1,262.1	79.2	2,524.2	39.6
Horowhenua District	31,916	5,878	2,938.8	34.0	6,354.2	15.7

	Total population	Population aged <15 years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged <15 years-to- dental therapist ratio <sub>a, b</sub>	Dental therapist per 100,000 population aged <15 <sup>b</sup>	Population aged <15 years-to- FTE-dental therapist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged <15
Kapiti Coast District	52,247	9,391	1,043.4	95.8	1,780.3	56.2
Porirua City	55,270	13,132	2,626.3	38.1	2,984.5	33.5
Upper Hutt City	42,813	8,517	1,064.6	93.9	1,341.2	74.6
Lower Hutt City	102,895	21,169	962.2	103.9	1,534.0	65.2
Wellington City	205,591	33,667	961.9	104.0	1,484.7	67.4
Masterton District	24,906	4,895	445.0	224.7	1,009.3	99.1
Carterton District	8,904	1,698	—	—	—	—
South Wairarapa District	10,219	1,893	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	51,402	9,497	1,356.7	73.7	1,582.8	63.2
Nelson City	50,961	9,040	1,130.0	88.5	2,078.2	48.1
Marlborough District	47,054	8,184	909.3	110.0	1,653.3	60.5
Kaikoura District	3,984	641	—	—	—	—
Buller District	10,277	1,764	1,764.3	56.7	1,764.3	56.7
Grey District	13,690	2,684	1,342.2	74.5	1,760.2	56.8
Westland District	9,580	1,561	1,560.7	64.1	1,560.7	64.1
Hurunui District	12,702	2,464	2,464.3	40.6	5,476.3	18.3
Waimakariri District	57,374	11,288	3,762.6	26.6	4,470.4	22.4
Christchurch City	371,360	63,744	1,138.3	87.9	1,719.3	58.2
Selwyn District	55,457	12,193	3,048.3	32.8	5,134.0	19.5
Ashburton District	33,244	6,749	1,687.3	59.3	1,985.1	50.4
Timaru District	46,524	8,257	1,376.1	72.7	2,483.2	40.3
Mackenzie District	5,514	875	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	7,824	1,427	—	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	647	124	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	22,344	4,117	2,058.7	48.6	2,941.0	34.0
Central Otago District	20,431	3,513	1,756.5	56.9	1,756.5	56.9
Queenstown-Lakes District	37,275	6,211	1,242.3	80.5	2,535.2	39.4
Dunedin City	127,265	19,946	453.3	220.6	564.2	177.2
Clutha District	17,660	3,471	867.8	115.2	2,169.6	46.1
Southland District	31,798	6,656	2,218.6	45.1	3,749.7	26.7
Gore District	12,464	2,441	610.3	163.8	939.0	106.5
Invercargill City	54,424	10,608	884.0	113.1	1,338.5	74.7
Missing/outside TA	105	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total <sup>c</sup></b>	<b>4,661,590</b>	<b>918,510</b>	<b>975.1</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>1,412.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimate as at 30 June 2016

<sup>b</sup> Where hours are reported

<sup>c</sup> Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals  
(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 2-18. Population to practising dental therapists and FTE ratios by TA, for 2017

	Total population	Population aged <15 years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged <15 years-to- dental therapist ratio <sup>a, b</sup>	Dental therapist per 100,000 population aged <15 <sup>b</sup>	Population aged <15 years-to-FTE- dental therapist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged <15
Far North	65,151	13,934	1,266.7	78.9	2,103.2	47.5
Whangarei	89,453	19,112	955.6	104.6	1,348.3	74.2
Kaipara	22,191	4,336	4,336.0	23.1	—	—
Auckland	1,583,474	314,697	837.0	119.5	1,210.1	82.6
Thames-Coromandel District	30,521	4,519	1,506.2	66.4	2,697.7	37.1
Hauraki District	19,589	3,685	—	—	—	—
Waikato District	73,719	17,191	2,865.2	34.9	3,083.6	32.4
Matamata-Piako District	34,144	7,027	7,027.3	14.2	7,397.2	13.5
Hamilton City	161,227	34,175	712.0	140.5	1,010.4	99.0
Waipa District	52,882	11,106	1,388.3	72.0	1,755.9	57.0
Otorohanga District	10,266	2,289	—	—	—	—
South Waikato District	23,595	5,432	2,716.0	36.8	2,976.4	33.6
Waitomo District	9,443	2,131	2,130.7	46.9	2,303.4	43.4
Taupo District	38,251	7,692	1,282.0	78.0	2,262.4	44.2
Western Bay of Plenty District	49,612	9,345	1,557.6	64.2	2,031.6	49.2
Tauranga City	133,387	26,808	623.4	160.4	839.7	119.1
Rotorua District	73,677	16,172	851.2	117.5	1,304.2	76.7
Whakatane District	35,429	7,938	1,587.6	63.0	2,116.8	47.2
Kawerau District	6,922	1,684	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	9,129	2,043	1,021.7	97.9	1,362.2	73.4
Gisborne District	47,510	11,331	1,030.1	97.1	1,228.3	81.4
Wairoa District	8,189	1,965	654.9	152.7	1,511.3	66.2
Hastings District	82,045	17,807	1,112.9	89.9	1,436.0	69.6
Napier City	62,627	12,407	1,033.9	96.7	1,654.3	60.4
Central Hawke's Bay District	14,019	2,847	1,423.3	70.3	1,603.8	62.4
New Plymouth District	80,705	16,427	864.6	115.7	1,102.5	90.7
Stratford District	9,433	2,029	1,014.7	98.6	1,248.8	80.1
South Taranaki District	27,357	6,097	2,032.4	49.2	2,903.5	34.4
Ruapehu District	13,344	2,837	945.6	105.8	1,350.8	74.0
Wanganui District	45,033	8,845	491.4	203.5	614.2	162.8
Rangitikei District	14,876	3,152	788.0	126.9	1,416.6	70.6
Manawatu District	29,931	6,287	3,143.3	31.8	6,286.7	15.9
Palmerston North City	85,644	16,711	726.6	137.6	1,217.6	82.1
Tararua District	17,542	3,773	1,257.6	79.5	2,219.2	45.1

Horowhenua District	32,433	5,955	5,955.3	16.8	—	—
Kapiti Coast District	53,093	9,482	1,185.3	84.4	2,728.6	36.6
Porirua City	56,041	13,263	1,657.9	60.3	2,210.6	45.2
Upper Hutt City	43,626	8,533	1,706.7	58.6	1,855.1	53.9
Lower Hutt City	103,790	21,139	813.0	123.0	1,036.2	96.5
Wellington City	207,381	33,333	1,010.1	99.0	1,518.6	65.9
Masterton District	25,411	4,990	623.8	160.3	964.3	103.7
Carterton District	9,018	1,705	—	—	—	—
South Wairarapa District	10,437	1,885	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	53,304	9,593	959.3	104.2	1,296.4	77.1
Nelson City	52,021	9,080	1,816.0	55.1	2,075.4	48.2
Marlborough District	48,808	8,268	1,181.1	84.7	2,204.8	45.4
Kaikoura District	4,308	641	—	—	—	—
Buller District	10,204	1,679	1,678.7	59.6	1,678.7	59.6
Grey District	13,730	2,619	1,309.3	76.4	2,909.6	34.4
Westland District	10,441	1,551	1,551.3	64.5	1,551.3	64.5
Hurunui District	12,905	2,479	2,478.7	40.3	5,508.1	18.2
Waimakariri District	58,348	11,375	2,275.1	44.0	2,542.0	39.3
Christchurch City	374,920	63,888	1,183.1	84.5	1,722.0	58.1
Selwyn District	58,215	12,787	6,393.3	15.6	9,133.3	10.9
Ashburton District	33,289	6,699	1,339.7	74.6	1,970.2	50.8
Timaru District	46,848	8,313	1,187.6	84.2	1,679.5	59.5
Mackenzie District	6,588	891	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	7,777	1,373	1,373.3	72.8	1,373.3	72.8
Chatham Islands Territory	683	117	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	22,788	4,135	2,067.3	48.4	3,242.9	30.8
Central Otago District	21,662	3,576	1,788.0	55.9	3,764.2	26.6
Queenstown-Lakes District	42,150	6,523	1,087.1	92.0	1,661.8	60.2
Dunedin City	128,729	19,991	512.6	195.1	804.5	124.3
Clutha District	17,920	3,443	1,147.6	87.1	1,564.8	63.9
Southland District	32,996	6,611	2,203.8	45.4	3,673.0	27.2
Gore District	12,478	2,433	608.2	164.4	838.9	119.2
Invercargill City	54,649	10,615	884.6	113.0	1,048.4	95.4
Missing/outside TA	161	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Total <sup>c</sup></b>	<b>4,727,469</b>	<b>922,800</b>	<b>960.2</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>1,393.0</b>	<b>71.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimate as at 30 June 2017

<sup>b</sup> Where hours are reported

<sup>c</sup> Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals.  
(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 2-19. Population to practising dental therapists and FTE ratios by district health board (DHB), for 2016

	No with practising certificates	Total population <sup>a</sup>	Population aged <15 years	FTE dental therapists	Population aged <15 years-to-dental therapist ratio	Dental therapist per 100,000 population aged <15 years	Population aged <15 years-to-FTE-dental therapist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged <15 years
Northland	38	172,549	36,774	27.0	968	103.3	1,363.3	73.4
Waitemata	139	580,455	115,199	94.3	829	120.7	1,221.9	81.8
Auckland	103	486,337	82,433	71.2	800	124.9	1,157.8	86.4
Counties-Manukau	110	527,807	121,940	85.1	1,109	90.2	1,432.9	69.8
Waikato	73	397,713	83,982	49.9	1,150	86.9	1,683.8	59.4
Lakes	25	108,365	23,549	18.1	942	106.2	1,302.8	76.8
Bay of Plenty	50	228,003	46,882	38.8	938	106.7	1,208.3	82.8
Tairāwhiti	11	47,455	11,465	8.6	1,042	95.9	1,333.2	75.0
Hawke's Bay	33	116,695	24,378	22.7	739	135.4	1,076.3	92.9
Taranaki	27	163,785	34,762	19.8	1,287	77.7	1,757.9	56.9
Whanganui	23	63,662	12,967	16.2	564	177.4	800.4	124.9
MidCentral	29	173,273	34,303	21.8	1,183	84.5	1,577.2	63.4
Hutt	32	145,708	29,620	21.3	926	108.0	1,390.6	71.9
Capital and Coast	44	304,339	54,316	29.4	1,234	81.0	1,849.0	54.1
Wairarapa	10	44,035	8,559	3.9	856	116.8	2,223.0	45.0
Nelson-Marlborough	23	149,485	26,853	14.3	1,168	85.7	1,877.8	53.3
West Coast	4	33,534	5,964	3.5	1,491	67.1	1,691.8	59.1
Canterbury	67	534,257	97,124	45.8	1,450	69.0	2,119.5	47.2
South Canterbury	7	59,922	10,598	4.3	1,514	66.1	2,450.3	40.8
Southern <sup>b</sup>	72 [60]	323,696	56,828	49.9 [38.7]	789 [947]	126.7 [105.6]	1,140 [1,469.4]	87.7 [68.1]
Unknown	22			4.5				
<b>Total</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>4,661,076</b>	<b>918,496</b>	<b>650.1</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>1,412.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2016 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

<sup>b</sup> Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude dental therapists who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer  
(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)



Table 2-20. Population to practising dental therapists and FTE ratios by DHB, for 2017

	No with practising certificates	Total population <sup>a</sup>	Population aged <15 years	FTE dental therapists	Population aged <15 years-to-dental therapist ratio	Dental therapist per 100,000 population aged <15 years	Population aged <15 years-to-FTE-dental therapist ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged <15 years
Northland	31	176,798	37,349	25.2	1,205	83.0	1,482.1	67.5
Waitemata	149	585,311	115,599	101.8	776	128.9	1,135.8	88.0
Auckland	99	482,673	80,866	70.0	817	122.4	1,155.2	86.6
Counties-Manukau	120	533,914	122,579	85.4	1,021	97.9	1,434.9	69.7
Waikato	71	404,826	85,063	51.8	1,198	83.5	1,641.4	60.9
Lakes	24	111,929	23,897	15.8	996	100.4	1,512.5	66.1
Bay of Plenty	54	234,505	47,864	42.1	886	112.8	1,136.9	88.0
Tairāwhiti	11	47,510	11,331	9.2	1,030	97.1	1,228.3	81.4
Hawke's Bay	33	117,489	24,557	23.0	744	134.4	1,068.8	93.6
Taranaki	24	167,070	35,024	18.6	1,459	68.5	1,880.5	53.2
Whanganui	21	64,725	13,034	15.3	621	161.1	854.7	117.0
MidCentral	34	174,447	34,507	21.3	1,015	98.5	1,620.0	61.7
Hutt	30	147,416	29,641	25.9	988	101.2	1,146.6	87.2
Capital and Coast	49	307,579	54,231	30.1	1,107	90.4	1,801.7	55.5
Wairarapa	8	44,870	8,617	5.2	1,077	92.8	1,665.2	60.1
Nelson-Marlborough	23	154,171	27,006	16.7	1,174	85.2	1,622.0	61.7
West Coast	4	34,368	5,827	2.9	1,457	68.6	2,009.4	49.8
Canterbury	68	542,415	97,948	47.3	1,440	69.4	2,069.7	48.3
South Canterbury	10	61,243	10,595	7.9	1,060	94.4	1,345.4	74.3
Southern <sup>b</sup>	64 [52]	333,393	57,256	42.9 [32.9]	895 (1,101)	111.8 [90.8]	1,334.6 (1,741.6)	74.9 [57.4]
Unknown	34			4.2				
<b>Total</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>4,726,651</b>	<b>922,791</b>	<b>662.5</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>1,393.0</b>	<b>71.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2017 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

<sup>b</sup>Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude dental therapists who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer  
(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 2-21. Practising pattern, dental therapists who reported that they are not currently practising in New Zealand

Employment status		Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
2016	Practising overseas	16 (35.6)	4 (100.0)	20 (40.8)
	Overseas and not practising	4 (8.9)	—	4 (8.2)
	In NZ but not practising	25 (55.6)	—	25 (51.0)
	<b>Total not currently practising</b>	<b>45 (91.8)</b>	<b>4 (8.2)</b>	<b>49</b>
	Practising status not stated	126	11	137
	Employment status of 'In NZ but not practising' group			
	Another health profession	7	—	7
	Non-health profession	—	—	—
	Full-time study	6	—	6
	Parental responsibilities	6	—	6
	Other unpaid work	1	—	1
	Seeking work	1	—	1
	Retired	—	—	—
	Not reported	4		4
2017	Practising overseas	18 (37.5)	2 (100.0)	20 (40.0)
	Overseas and not practising	4 (8.3)	—	4 (8.0)
	In NZ but not practising	26 (54.2)	—	26 (52.0)
	<b>Total not currently practising</b>	<b>48 (96.0)</b>	<b>2 (4.0)</b>	<b>50</b>
	Practising status not stated	181	14	195
	Employment status of 'In NZ but not practising' group			
	Another health profession	6	—	6
	Non-health profession	1	—	1
	Full-time study	4	—	4
	Parental responsibilities	6	—	6
	Seeking work	1	—	1
	Retired	1	—	1
	Not reported	7		7

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 2-22. Postgraduate training undertaken by dental therapists

	Expected year of completion	Current APC (%)	No current APC (%)	Overall (%)
2016	2015	12 (60.0)	—	12 (57.1)
	2016	3 (15.0)	1 (100.0)	4 (19.0)
	2017	1 (5.0)	—	1 (4.8)
	2020	1 (5.0)	—	1 (4.8)
	Not stated/unsure	3 (15.0)	—	3 (14.3)
	Total in postgraduate training	<b>20 (95.2)</b>	<b>1 (4.8)</b>	<b>21</b>
2017	2015	1 (9.1)	—	1 (8.3)
	2016	6 (54.5)	1 (100.0)	7 (58.3)
	2018	3 (27.3)	—	3 (25.0)
	2019	1 (9.1)	—	1 (8.3)
	Total in postgraduate training	<b>11 (91.7)</b>	<b>1 (8.3)</b>	<b>12</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 2-23. Branch of dental practice in which postgraduate training being undertaken, based on 2017 data

Branch of dental practice	Students/Trainees
Oral health	3
Public health	2
Dentistry	2
Orthodontic auxiliary	1
Adult care in dental therapy	1
Other	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

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## Section 3:

### The dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries workforce

# Dental hygienists & orthodontic auxiliaries

2017  
workforce  
at a glance



897 practising

952 registered



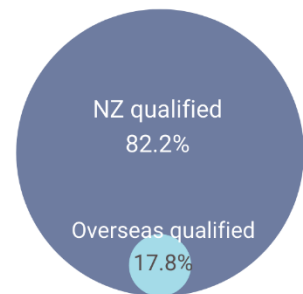
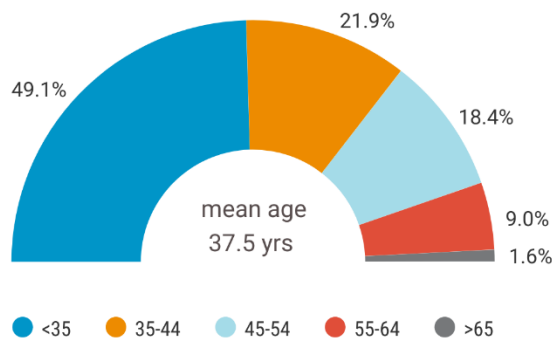
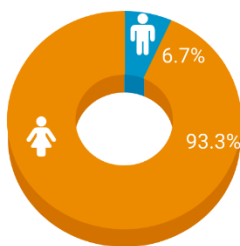
55 not practising

784 practising dental hygienists

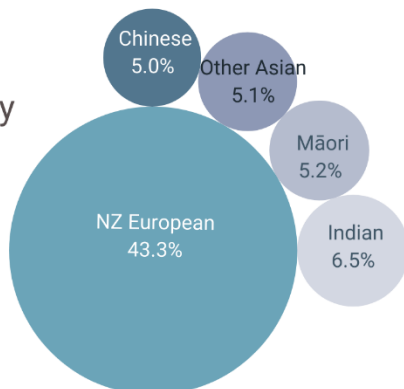


113 practising orthodontic auxiliaries

## Practising demographics



## Ethnicity



## Country of primary qualification



● NZ qualification % ● Overseas qualification %

## Primary employment

Self-employed 10.9%



3.1% solo practice



7.8% group practice

Employees 62.3%

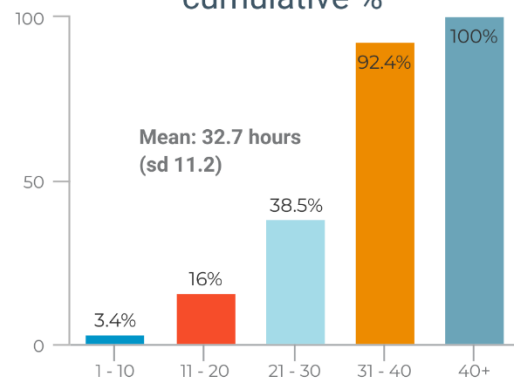


43.1% private practice



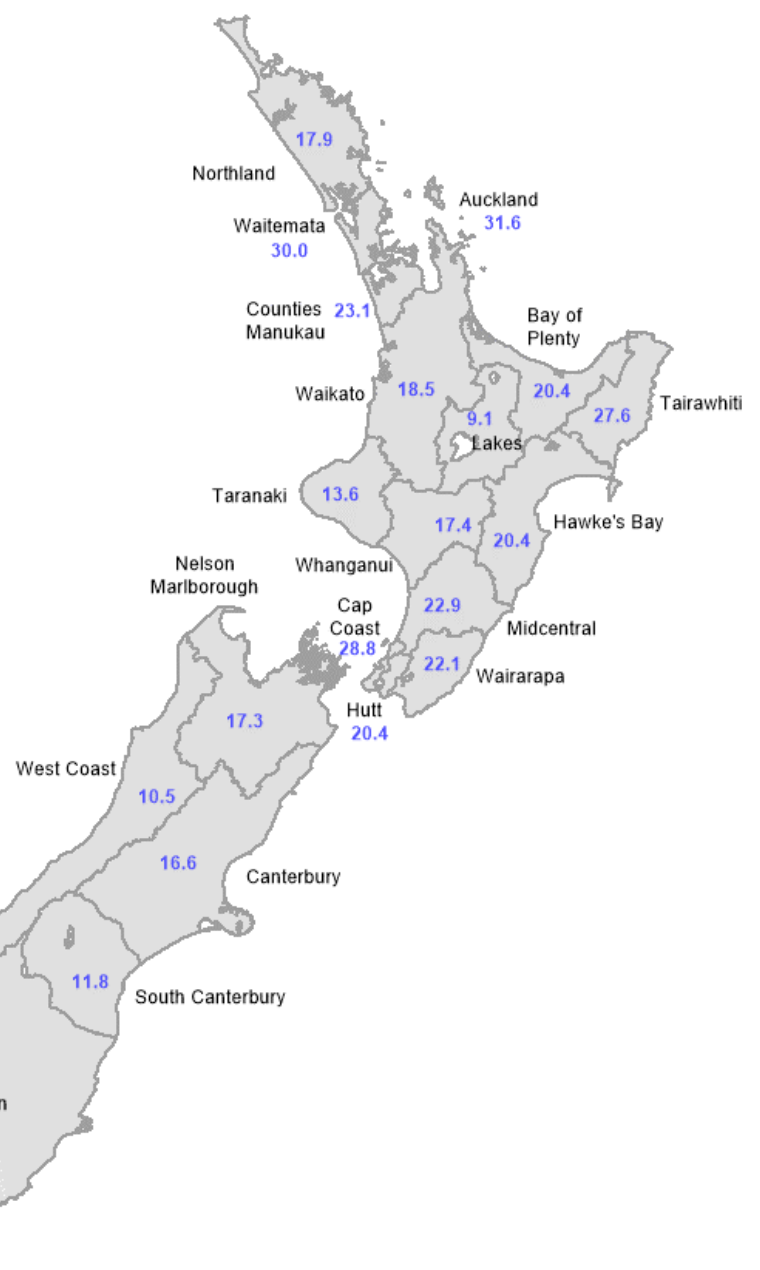
17.1% district health boards

## Hours worked cumulative %





Density of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries by DHB





## Executive summary dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries

### Number of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries

The total number of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries increased from 829 in 2015 to 952 in 2017 with an average annual growth of 7.2%. The most significant relative growth was in 2016 for practising orthodontic auxiliaries (21.4%) and 13.8% for dental hygienists, with less growth in 2017. Some of this shift is as a result of less practitioners without practising certificates for 2016. <sup>Table 3-1</sup>

As a result, 94.2% of these practitioners held a practising certificate in 2017 compared to 88.7% in 2015.

**Table 3-1. Registered hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries**

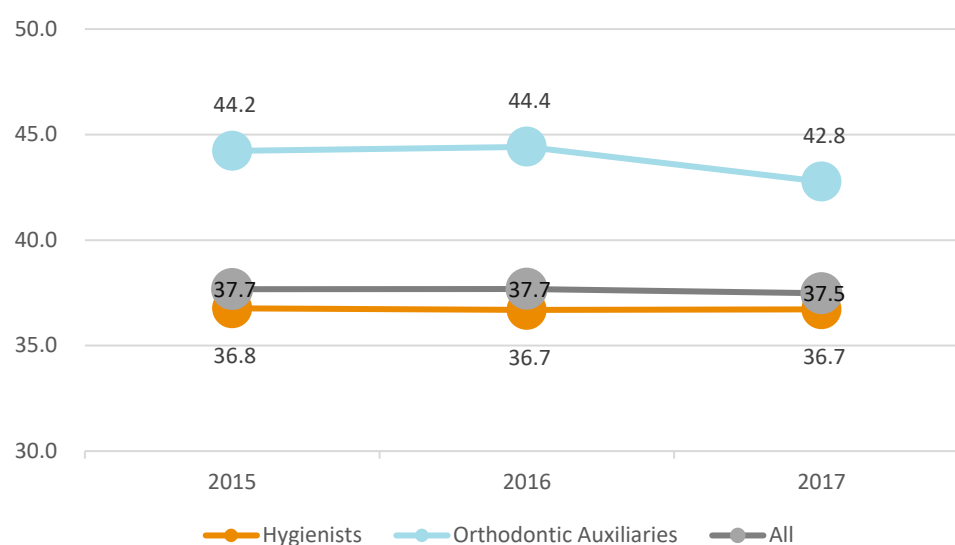
	2015	% YoY	2016	% YoY	2017
Dental hygienists with practising certificates	646	13.8	735	6.7	784
Orthodontic auxiliaries with practising certificates	89	21.4	108	4.6	113
Dental hygienists without practising certificates	73	-28.8	52	3.8	54
Orthodontic auxiliaries without practising certificates	21	-95.2	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>952</b>

### Demographics

The mean age for this group in 2017 remained similar to 2015 for practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries. The mean age of dental hygienists has remained flat from 2015 (36.8) to 2017 (36.7). The mean age for orthodontic auxiliaries slightly decreased from 44.2 in 2015 to 42.8 in 2017. The mean age for the overall group remains flat at 37.5 in 2017 (2015 37.7).

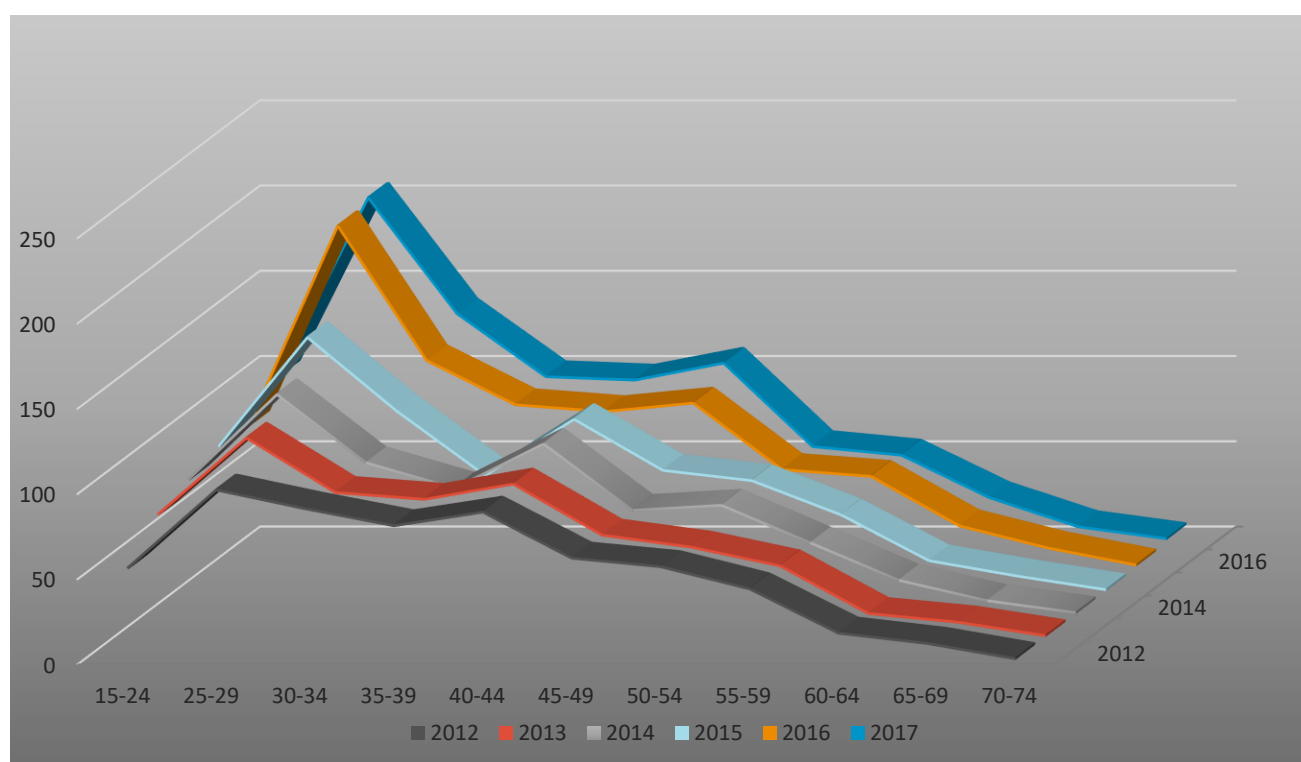
Similar to dental therapy, this trend is expected to reverse once the oral health graduates register as oral health therapists from November 2017 onwards. With no dental hygiene qualification available in New Zealand, and small numbers of overseas dental hygienists entering the profession, limited growth in this profession is expected in future. <sup>Figure 3-1</sup>

Figure 3-1. Mean age of practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries



The age distribution showed increases in the earlier age groups, especially the 25-29- and 30-34 years' bands, reflecting increasing new entries of oral health graduates since 2008 into the profession. There was a strong wave for the 40-44 age group in 2015 but dissipating in subsequent years to follow a more gradual decline up to age 50 after which the decline accelerates towards retirement. Most leave the profession between ages 60-64 with 15 still practising in the over 65 age bands. Figure 3-2 & Table 3-4

Figure 3-2. Age distribution of practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries



Males continued to increase marginally in proportion to females but are still a low proportion of the population (6.7% of those practising in 2017, 5.3% in 2015). <sup>Table 3-5</sup>

The ethnicity reported by dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries reflected the diversity of the profession. In 2017, the largest groups were NZ European (43.3%), with Māori 5.2% of practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries. Other ethnicities reported include Indian (6.5%), Other Asian (5.1%) and Chinese (5.0%). From 2015 and based on actual number movements, an increase of 52.6% of Indian ethnicity was reported, with decreases reported for Other European (-56.3%) and Other Pacific Peoples (-50.0%). A doubling of undefined ethnicities from 2015 could explain some of these shifts (from 11.8 to 22.2). <sup>Table 3-6</sup>

## Registration

Overseas qualified dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries continued to decline in proportion from 19.5% (2015) to 17.8% (2017), but the actual numbers increased by about 12%.

Accordingly, the number of New Zealand qualified dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries continued to increase from 592 (2015) to 737 (2017). This group made up 82.2% of practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries in 2017. The largest overseas countries represented were UK (5.8%), USA (2.3%) and Canada (2.0%). The rest were all under 2%, including Australia (1.6%). <sup>Table 3-8</sup>

Based on the 2017 data, 93.3% of the overseas qualified dental hygienists with a practising certificate had a prescribed qualification or a qualification considered equivalent to the New Zealand prescribed qualifications. Entering on the basis of registration in Australia (TTMR) made up 5.2% of overseas registrations; with only two successful New Zealand hygiene examination candidates with a practising certificate in 2017. <sup>Table 3-10</sup>

There has been an increase in the scope of practice registrations for all the previous “additional” scope of practice activities that now form part of the dental hygiene scope of practice. As with dental therapy, the increases are mostly driven by the oral health graduates entering the profession with these clinical capabilities as part of their undergraduate education. <sup>Table 3-11</sup>

## Practising characteristics

The reported type of primary employment shows a shift from self-employed to employees. Self-employment increased from 90 (2015) to 98 (2017, +8.9%). Employees increased from 432 (58.8% 2015) to 559 (62.3% 2017), an increase of 29.4% in actual numbers. Most employees continue to work in private practice (43.1% 2017), followed by district health boards: up from 82 (11.2% 2015) to 153 (17.1% 2017). <sup>Table 3-12</sup>

Using a 40 hour work week as a norm, it was found that 92.4% of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries reported worked 40 hours or less per week and has been fairly constant over recent periods (92.9% in 2015). In 2017, the average number of hours of work per week reported was 32.7 (sd 11.2), consistent with 2015. <sup>Table 3-13</sup>

The dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries with the highest reported mean hours of work in 2017 were those in Universities (43.5), followed by District Health Boards (DHBs) or the Ministry of Health (35.2) as primary employer. <sup>Table 3-16</sup>

Of the 341 reporting working part-time in 2017, just over two thirds reported personal choice (34.0%) or parental responsibilities (33.1%) as the reason. <sup>Table 3-14</sup>

Of the 77 dental hygienists reporting not practising in during 2017, 27 were practising overseas (35.1%), 8 were overseas but not practising (10.4%), and 42 were in New Zealand but not practising (54.5%). Of the latter group, most (15 35.7%) indicated the reason being parental responsibilities followed by working in another health profession (12 28.6%). Table 3-23

### Geographical distribution

The analysis of territorial authorities (TAs) shows very similar patterns over the years. The most significant shift was the number of full time equivalents (FTE) reported in Auckland, up from 172.9 (2015) to 223.5 (2017). However, there were still 16 out of the 73 TAs where no dental hygiene and orthodontic auxiliary practice was reported in 2017 compared to 19 in 2016. Table 3-17, Table 3-19

Comparing DHBs from 2016 to 2017, most showed reported increases in FTEs (Midcentral was the highest (22.8FTE in 2017) with 6 showing decreases of which West Coast (-28.6%) and Tairāwhiti (-22.8%) had the greatest % decrease. Table 3-21, Table 3-22

### Postgraduate studies

There was a decrease by 50% in those who reported undertaking postgraduate studies from 14 in 2015 to 7 in 2017. The most prominent areas of study reported in 2017 were orthodontics (3) followed by administration, general dentistry, oral health, and “other” with 1 each. Table 3-24, Table 3-25

### Workforce survey response rates

The survey response rates for dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries remained fairly constant around 77%. Table 3-2

Table 3-2. Dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries survey responses

Year	Response rate
2015	77.7%
2016	78.1%
2017	76.7%

## Dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries workforce data tables

Table 3-3. Number of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries with practising certificates, by workforce reporting year

Report year	Total	Female (%)	Male (%)	% overseas graduates
2007	414	405 (97.8)	9 (2.2)	— <sup>a</sup>
2008	371	363 (97.8)	8 (2.2)	—
2009	378	368 (97.4)	10 (2.6)	—
2010/11 <sup>b</sup>	502	483 (96.2)	19 (3.8)	—
2011/12	593	565 (95.3)	28 (4.7)	24.5
2012/13	626	596 (95.2)	30 (4.8)	22.5
2013/14	683	645 (94.4)	38 (5.6)	20.8
2014/15	735	696 (94.7)	39 (5.3)	19.5
2015/16	843	794 (94.2)	49 (5.8)	19.1
2016/17	897	837 (93.3)	60 (6.7)	17.8

<sup>a</sup> Data not available from historic reports

<sup>b</sup> Dental hygiene data include dental hygienists, dental auxiliaries (also known as dental assistants/chairside assistants) and orthodontic auxiliaries until September 2009, when the dental auxiliaries scope of practice was closed—some dental auxiliary practitioners retained limited dental hygiene registration.

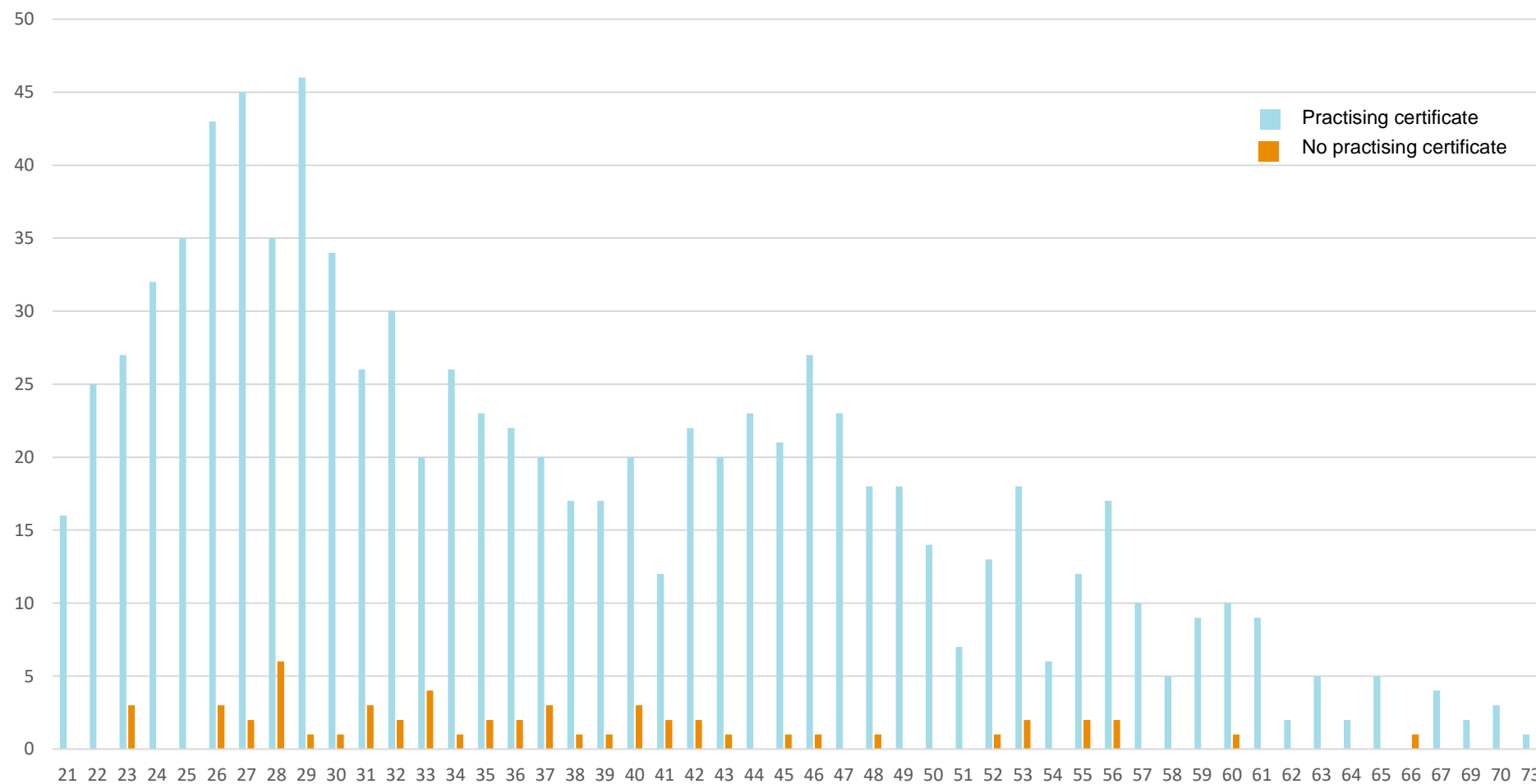
(Data sources: Dental register & previous workforce reports)

Table 3-4. Age of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries by practising certificate status, as at 31 March 2017

Age bands	Practising certificate (%)	No practising certificate (%)
15 - 24	100 (11.1)	3 (5.5)
25 - 29	204 (22.7)	12 (21.8)
30 - 34	136 (15.2)	11 (20.0)
35 - 39	99 (11.0)	9 (16.4)
40 - 44	97 (10.8)	8 (14.5)
45 - 49	107 (11.9)	3 (5.5)
50 - 54	58 (6.5)	3 (5.5)
55 - 59	53 (5.9)	4 (7.3)
60 - 64	28 (3.1)	1 (1.8)
65 - 69	11 (1.2)	1 (1.8)
70 - 74	4 (0.4)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>897 (94.2)</b>	<b>55 (5.8)</b>

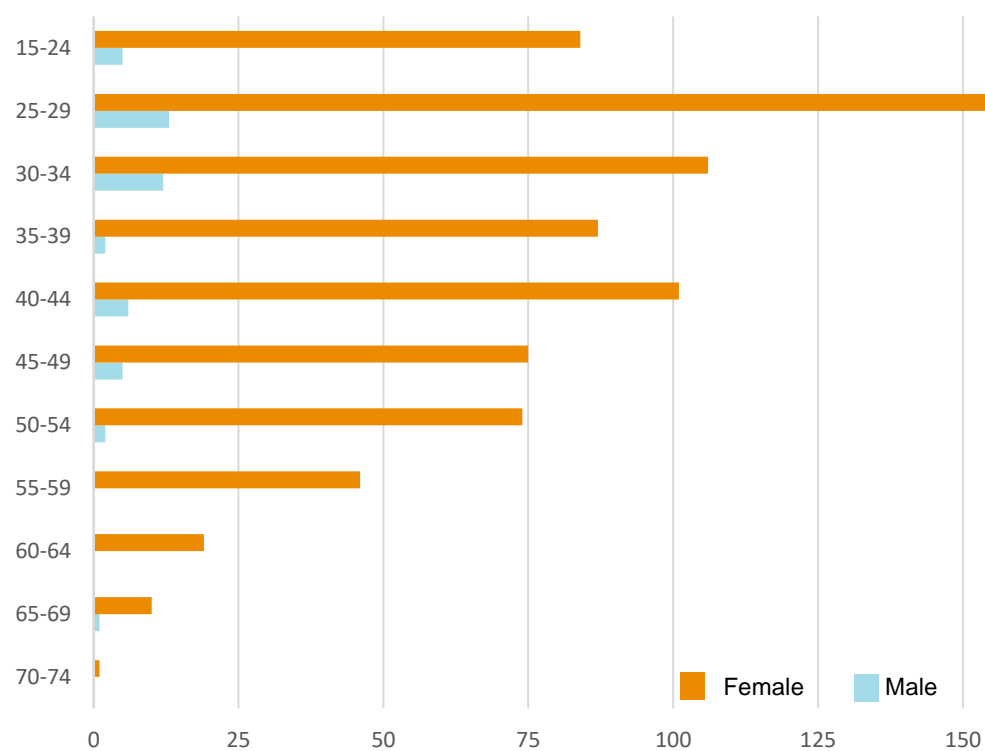
(Data source: Dental register)

Figure 3-3. Age of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries by practising certificate status, as at 31 March 2017



(Data source: Dental register)

Figure 3-4. Age of registered dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries by gender, as at 31 March 2017



(Data source: Dental register)



Table 3-5. Gender of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries by practising certificate status

Gender		Practising certificate (%)	No practising certificate (%)	Total (%)
2016	Female	794 (94.2)	50 (94.3)	844 (94.2)
	Male	49 (5.8)	3 (5.7)	52 (5.8)
	Total	<b>843 (94.1)</b>	<b>53 (5.9)</b>	<b>896</b>
2017	Female	837 (93.3)	53 (96.4)	890 (93.5)
	Male	60 (6.7)	2 (3.6)	62 (6.5)
	Total	<b>897 (94.2)</b>	<b>55 (5.8)</b>	<b>952</b>

(Data source: Dental register)

Table 3-6. Self-identified ethnicity by practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries

Ethnicity	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
New Zealand European	374 (44.4)	389 (43.4)
Māori	48 (5.7)	47 (5.2)
Indian	45 (5.3)	58 (6.5)
Other Asian	39 (4.6)	46 (5.1)
Chinese	37 (4.4)	45 (5.0)
Other European	37 (4.4)	38 (4.2)
Other	35 (4.2)	36 (4.0)
British	31 (3.7)	34 (3.8)
Other East Asian	18 (2.1)	16 (1.8)
South African	16 (1.9)	21 (2.3)
South Korean	16 (1.9)	16 (1.8)
Fijian	15 (1.8)	18 (2.0)
Samoan	9 (1.1)	11 (1.2)
Iraqi	7 (0.8)	10 (1.1)
Cook Island Māori	5 (0.6)	2 (0.2)
Other Pacific Peoples	4 (0.5)	6 (0.7)
Niuean	2 (0.2)	3 (0.3)
Tongan	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
Tokelauan	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
Unknown	199 (23.6)	199 (22.2)
<b>Total <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>939</b>	<b>997</b>
Total selecting an 'Other' group	133	142
Total practising dentists and dental specialists <sup>b</sup>	843	897

<sup>a</sup> Total is greater than number of dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries due to self-identification of multiple ethnicities.

<sup>b</sup> Denominator used for percentage values is total practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries.

(Data sources: Dental register and workforce survey)

Table 3-7. Self-identification of 'other' ethnicity by dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries based on 2017 data

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Count</b>
Filipino	21	Caucasian White	1
Taiwanese	14	Chinese Malaysian	1
Canadian	6	Chinese New Zealander	1
Japanese	6	East African Kenyan	1
Australian	5	Fijian Indian	1
American	4	Filipino Canadian	1
Malaysian	4	French	1
British	3	French Canadian	1
Iranian	3	Greek	1
Irish	3	Hong Kong	1
Middle Eastern	3	Indo-Fijian	1
New Zealander	3	Indonesian	1
Pakistani	3	Indonesian, Malaysian	1
Australian Aboriginal	2	Kiribati	1
Cambodian New Zealander	2	Kiwi	1
Canadian Caucasian	2	Korean	1
Dutch	2	Laos	1
English	2	Latin American	1
German	2	Macedonian	1
Rotuman	2	Moriori Chatham Islands	1
Russian	2	Native North American, European	1
Swiss	2	Nepalese	1
Thailand	2	New Zealand Born Fiji-Indian	1
Zimbabwe	2	North American	1
Afghanistan	1	South African	1
Africa Zimbabwe	1	South American	1
African	1	South American Chilean	1
African European	1	Sri Lankan	1
African Somalian	1	Swedish New Zealand	1
Bahamian	1	Ukrainian	1
Cambodian	1	Vietnamese New Zealander	1
Canadian European	1	White American	1
		Undefined	2

(Data sources: Workforce survey)

Table 3-8. Country of primary qualification for practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries, for 2016

Country of qualification	Dental hygienists (Row %)	Orthodontic auxiliaries (Row %)	Total (Column %)
New Zealand	590 (86.5)	92 (13.5)	682 (80.9)
Overseas	145 (90.1)	16 (9.9)	161 (19.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>735 (87.2)</b>	<b>108 (12.8)</b>	<b>843</b>
Breakdown of overseas qualifications			
	(Column %) <sup>a</sup>	(Column %)	(Column %)
Australia	11 (1.5)	1 (0.9)	12 (1.4)
Brazil	—	1 (0.9)	1 (0.1)
Bulgaria	—	1 (0.9)	1 (0.1)
Canada	22 (3.0)	—	22 (2.6)
Columbia	—	1 (0.9)	1 (0.1)
Egypt	—	1 (0.9)	1 (0.1)
Fiji	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.5)
Hong Kong	1 (0.1)	1 (0.9)	2 (0.2)
India	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.5)
Ireland	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
Japan	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.5)
Philippines	7 (1.0)	5 (4.6)	12 (1.4)
Russia	1 (0.1)	1 (0.9)	2 (0.2)
Samoa	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
South Africa	15 (2.0)	—	15 (1.8)
Sri Lanka	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
Sweden	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
Switzerland	1 (0.1)	1 (0.9)	2 (0.2)
Ukraine	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
United Kingdom	51 (6.9)	2 (1.9)	53 (6.3)
USA	19 (2.6)	1 (0.9)	20 (2.4)

<sup>a</sup> Percentages calculated from totals inclusive of New Zealand qualifications  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 3-9. Country of primary qualifications for practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries, for 2017

Country of qualification	Dental hygienists (Row %)	Orthodontic auxiliaries (Row %)	Total (Column %)
New Zealand	643 (87.2)	94 (12.8)	737 (82.2)
Overseas	141 (88.1)	19 (11.9)	160 (17.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>784 (87.4)</b>	<b>113 (12.6)</b>	<b>897</b>
Breakdown of overseas qualifications			
	(Column %) <sup>a</sup>	(Column %)	(Column %)
Australia	13 (1.7)	1 (0.9)	14 (1.6)
Bulgaria	—	1 (0.9)	1 (0.1)
Canada	18 (2.3)	—	18 (2.0)
Columbia	—	1 (0.9)	1 (0.1)
Egypt	—	1 (0.9)	1 (0.1)
Fiji	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.4)
Hong Kong	1 (0.1)	1 (0.9)	2 (0.2)
India	3 (0.4)	2 (1.8)	5 (0.6)
Ireland	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
Japan	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.4)
Philippines	6 (0.8)	6 (5.3)	12 (1.3)
Russia	1 (0.1)	1 (0.9)	2 (0.2)
Samoa	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
South Africa	17 (2.2)	—	17 (1.9)
Sri Lanka	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
Sweden	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)
Switzerland	1 (0.1)	1 (0.9)	2 (0.2)
United Kingdom	49 (6.3)	3 (2.7)	52 (5.8)
USA	20 (2.6)	1 (0.9)	21 (2.3)

<sup>a</sup> Percentages calculated from totals inclusive of New Zealand qualifications  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 3-10. Overseas qualified dental hygienists with practising certificates—type of registration pathway by year of first New Zealand registration, as at 31 March 2017

Year of first registration in New Zealand	NZDHREX (%)	Prescribed qualification or equivalency assessed (%)	Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (%)
1966 - 1970	—	—	—
1971 - 1975	—	—	—
1976 - 1980	—	—	—
1981 - 1985	—	—	—
1986 - 1990	—	—	—
1991 - 1995	—	—	—
1996	—	—	—
1997	—	—	—
1998	—	—	—
1999	—	—	—
2000	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—
2002	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—
2004	—	46 (36.5)	1 (14.3)
2005	—	7 (5.6)	—
2006	—	7 (5.6)	—
2007	—	10 (7.9)	—
2008	—	4 (3.2)	—
2009	—	7 (5.6)	—
2010	—	5 (4.0)	—
2011	—	4 (3.2)	1 (14.3)
2012	1 (50.0)	5 (4.0)	—
2013	—	5 (4.0)	—
2014	1 (50.0)	8 (6.3)	—
2015	—	10 (7.9)	3 (42.9)
2016	—	8 (6.3)	2 (28.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>7</b>

Note: NZDHREX = New Zealand Dental Hygiene Registration Examination  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 3-11. Scope of practice registrations, including previous “additional” scope of practice activities <sup>a</sup>

	Scope of practice activities	Total
2016	<b>Dental hygienists</b>	
	Dental hygiene practice	<b>735</b>
	Intra-oral radiography in dental hygiene practice	633
	Extra-oral radiography in dental hygiene practice	481
	Local anaesthetic in dental hygiene practice	603
	Orthodontic procedures in dental hygiene practice	460
	<b>Orthodontic auxiliaries</b>	
	Orthodontic auxiliary Practice	<b>108</b>
	Intra-oral radiography in orthodontic auxiliary practice	75
	Extra-oral radiography in orthodontic auxiliary practice	75
2017	<b>Dental hygienists</b>	
	Dental hygiene practice	<b>784</b>
	Intra-oral radiography in dental hygiene practice	737
	Extra-oral radiography in dental hygiene practice	592
	Local anaesthetic in dental hygiene practice	717
	Orthodontic procedures in dental hygiene practice	555
	<b>Orthodontic auxiliaries</b>	
	Orthodontic auxiliary Practice	<b>113</b>
	Intra-oral radiography in orthodontic auxiliary practice	113
	Extra-oral radiography in orthodontic auxiliary practice	113

<sup>a</sup> The above indented scope activities were registered as “additional” scopes of practices until March 2011, where after these activities were considered part of the dental hygiene and orthodontic auxiliary scopes of practice, and merged into the general scopes. The above reflects the levels of capabilities in these clinical areas.  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 3-12. Type of primary employment of practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries <sup>a</sup>

		Number (%)	Total %
2016	Self-employed		
	Solo practice	32 (35.2)	3.8
	Group practice	59 (64.8)	7.0
	Subtotal	<b>91</b>	<b>10.8</b>
	Employee		
	Private practice	349 (69.9)	41.4
	DHB	123 (24.6)	14.6
	Universities	12 (2.4)	1.4
	Government Department, not MOH	9 (1.8)	1.1
	Iwi	2 (0.4)	0.2
	Ministry of Health	4 (0.8)	0.5
	Subtotal	<b>499</b>	<b>59.2</b>
	Other forms of employment	—	—
	No reply to question	253	30.0
	Total	<b>843</b>	
2017	Self-employed		
	Solo practice	28 (28.6)	3.1
	Group practice	70 (71.4)	7.8
	Subtotal	<b>98</b>	<b>10.9</b>
	Employee		
	Private practice	387 (69.2)	43.1
	DHB	153 (27.4)	17.1
	Universities	6 (1.1)	0.7
	Government Department, not MOH	8 (1.4)	0.9
	Iwi	3 (0.5)	0.3
	Ministry of Health	2 (0.4)	0.2
	Subtotal	<b>559</b>	<b>62.3</b>
	Other forms of employment	—	—
	No reply to question	240	26.8
	Total	<b>897</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Only the data captured against the dental hygiene workforce survey were included in the analysis for oral health graduates registered in both the dental hygiene and dental therapy scopes of practice. However, there might be some overlap in data reported between the two scopes of practice.

(Data source: Workforce survey)



Table 3-13. Total number of hours worked per week by dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries practising in New Zealand

	Number of hours worked	Dental hygienists (%)	Orthodontic auxiliaries (%)	Total (%)
2016	1 to 10	15 (2.9)	1 (1.4)	16 (2.7)
	11 to 20	70 (13.4)	8 (11.4)	78 (13.2)
	21 to 30	117 (22.4)	19 (27.1)	136 (22.9)
	31 to 40	274 (52.4)	42 (60.0)	316 (53.3)
	41 to 50	43 (8.2)	—	43 (7.3)
	51 to 60	2 (0.4)	—	2 (0.3)
	More than 60	2 (0.4)	—	2 (0.3)
	Number giving data on hours	523	70	593
	Mean no. of hours/week (SD)	32.1 (10.0)	35.6 (8.5)	32.5 (9.8)
	No response or excluded	212	38	250
	<b>Total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>843</b>
2017	1 to 10	22 (3.8)	1 (1.2)	23 (3.4)
	11 to 20	75 (12.8)	9 (11.0)	84 (12.6)
	21 to 30	131 (22.4)	19 (23.2)	150 (22.5)
	31 to 40	307 (52.4)	53 (64.6)	360 (53.9)
	41 to 50	43 (7.3)	—	43 (6.4)
	51 to 60	3 (0.5)	—	3 (0.4)
	More than 60	5 (0.9)	—	5 (0.7)
	Number giving data on hours	586	82	668
	Mean no. of hours/week (SD)	32.4 (11.5)	34.7 (9.2)	32.7 (11.2)
	No response or excluded	197	32	229
	<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>897</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 3-14. Reasons for part-time practice by dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries practising in New Zealand

	Reason for practising part-time	Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
2016	Engaged in non-dental work	5 (1.6)	1 (14.3)	6 (1.9)
	Insufficient dental work	57 (18.0)	3 (42.9)	60 (18.5)
	Seeking dental work	6 (1.9)	—	6 (1.9)
	Semi-retired	5 (1.6)	—	5 (1.5)
	Parental responsibilities	107 (33.8)	1 (14.3)	108 (33.3)
	Personal choice	109 (34.4)	—	109 (33.6)
	Studying	5 (1.6)	2 (28.6)	7 (2.2)
	Health issues	5 (1.6)	—	5 (1.5)
	Other	18 (5.7)	—	18 (5.6)
	<b>Total working part time</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>324</b>
2017	Engaged in non-dental work	13 (3.9)	—	13 (3.8)
	Insufficient dental work	45 (13.4)	1 (20.0)	46 (13.5)
	Seeking dental work	9 (2.7)	—	9 (2.6)
	Semi-retired	5 (1.5)	—	5 (1.5)
	Parental responsibilities	113 (33.6)	—	113 (33.1)
	Personal choice	113 (33.6)	3 (60.0)	116 (34.0)
	Studying	7 (2.1)	—	7 (2.1)
	Health issues	5 (1.5)	—	5 (1.5)
	Other (see below)	26 (7.7)	1 (20.0)	27 (7.9)
	<b>Total working part time</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>341</b>

Reasons offered by the 27 who selected 'other' reasons for practising part-time, based on the 2017 data (number):

- Contract hours offered (12)
- Personal (3)
- Health problems (2)
- Practising dental therapy (2)
- Administration (1)
- Choice (1)
- Locum (1)
- Seeking employment (1)
- Travel (1)
- Variable patient numbers (1)
- Unknown (2)

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 3-15. Work by practice and employment type for dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries, by primary and secondary employer for 2016

	Dental hygiene		Orthodontic auxiliary		Teaching <sup>a</sup>		Administration <sup>a</sup>		Overall <sup>c</sup>		
	No. <sup>b</sup>	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No. not reported
<b>Primary employer</b>											
Private practice (self-emp)	77	25.3 (10.0)	6	24.0 (10.8)	—	—	3	10.3 (10.4)	87	25.8 (10.2)	4
Private practice (employee)	271	24.9 (9.4)	69	27.5 (11.8)	1	12.0	9	13.7 (7.1)	337	28.2 (9.7)	12
DHB or MOH	28	9.6 (8.6)	5	29.6 (13.3)	—	—	1	32.0	124	35.7 (7.8)	2
Universities	7	24.7 (10.2)	—	—	6	19.7 (8.5)	2	30.0 (10.0)	11	35.5 (16.1)	1
Other	9	34.3 (11.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	34.5 (10.4)	—
<b>Total number</b>	<b>392</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>570</b>		<b>19</b>
<b>Secondary employer</b>											
Private practice (self-emp)	15	10.1 (4.9)	1	8.0	—	—	1	16.0	20	10.5 (5.1)	1
Private practice (employee)	54	9.6 (4.9)	4	4.0 (2.4)	1	6.0	—	—	64	9.3 (5.0)	10
DHB or MOH	4	11.8 (5.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14.5 (5.2)	3
Universities	1	7.0	—	—	3	11.3 (6.2)	—	—	5	11.6 (5.0)	1
Other	1	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 (2.6)	—
<b>Total number</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>15</b>

<sup>a</sup> Where specifically employed to do so

<sup>b</sup> Practitioners reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>c</sup> Totals of columns may sum greater than overall number per practice setting as multiple activities are performed, as well as activities not detailed in the table

Note: DHB = District health board; MOH = Ministry of Health

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 3-16. Work by practice and employment type for dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries, by primary and secondary employer for 2017

	Dental hygiene		Orthodontic auxiliary		Teaching <sup>a</sup>		Administration <sup>a</sup>		Overall <sup>c</sup>		
	No. <sup>b</sup>	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No.	Mean hours spent at work type (SD)	No. not reported
Primary employer											
Private practice (self-emp)	90	25.0 (9.0)	5	17.0 (14.6)	—	—	5	16.8 (13.8)	97	27.0 (9.8)	1
Private practice (employee)	295	25.1 (12.0)	97	26.4 (12.7)	—	—	6	13.3 (9.9)	380	28.2 (10.7)	7
DHB or MOH	31	10.5 (8.2)	5	21.8 (16.6)	1	6.0	3	28.3 (10.3)	151	35.2 (6.7)	4
Universities	3	23.3 (12.5)	—	—	5	28.8 (9.8)	2	6.0 (1.0)	6	43.5 (16.6)	—
Other	8	31.3 (12.7)	—	—	1	10.0	1	30.0	11	36.5 (8.3)	—
Total number	<b>427</b>		<b>107</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>645</b>		<b>12</b>
Secondary employer											
Private practice (self-emp)	14	11.1 (4.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10.6 (4.7)	3
Private practice (employee)	77	10.4 (5.7)	4	6.8 (4.7)	—	—	—	—	86	10.4 (6.8)	10
DHB or MOH	5	13.4 (7.3)	1	8.0	—	—	—	—	10	14.2 (6.7)	3
Universities	1	3.0	—	—	4	8.3 (3.9)	1	16.0	6	12.5 (9.3)	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number	<b>97</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>	—	<b>117</b>		<b>16</b>

<sup>a</sup> Where specifically employed to do so

<sup>b</sup> Practitioners reporting not working any hours and those who reported more than 80 hours per week, are excluded from these calculations

<sup>c</sup> Totals of columns may sum greater than overall number per practice setting as multiple activities are performed, as well as activities not detailed in the table

Note: DHB = District health board; MOH = Ministry of Health

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 3-17. Geographic distribution of practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries by Territorial Authority (TA), for 2016

TA area	Number of dental hygienists (%)	Number of orthodontic auxiliaries (%)	Total (%)	FTE combined [N reporting hours]
Far North	8 (1.1)	1 (0.9)	9 (1.1)	6.6 [9]
Whangarei	17 (2.3)	—	17 (2.0)	9.6 [14]
Kaipara	—	—	—	—
Auckland unitary authority	311 (42.3)	38 (35.2)	349 (41.4)	200.6 [245]
<i>Rodney</i>	17 (2.3)	1 (0.9)	18 (2.1)	8.5 [14]
<i>North Shore</i>	66 (9.0)	6 (5.6)	72 (8.5)	40.3 [49]
<i>Waitakere</i>	35 (4.8)	6 (5.6)	41 (4.9)	26.8 [32]
<i>Auckland</i>	118 (16.1)	17 (15.7)	135 (16.0)	77.9 [94]
<i>Manukau</i>	55 (7.5)	6 (5.6)	61 (7.2)	38.1 [43]
<i>Papakura</i>	9 (1.2)	1 (0.9)	10 (1.2)	4.4 [6]
<i>Franklin</i>	11 (1.5)	1 (0.9)	12 (1.4)	4.9 [7]
Thames-Coromandel District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	0.8 [1]
Hauraki District	—	—	—	—
Waikato District	3 (0.4)	1 (0.9)	4 (0.5)	2.4 [3]
Matamata-Piako District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	—
Hamilton City	32 (4.4)	1 (0.9)	33 (3.9)	20.5 [26]
Waipa District	10 (1.4)	—	10 (1.2)	4.1 [7]
Otorohanga District	—	—	—	—
South Waikato District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.3 [2]
Waitomo District	—	—	—	—
Taupo District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.4)	1.3 [2]
Western Bay of Plenty District	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.5)	2.1 [3]
Tauranga City	19 (2.6)	3 (2.8)	22 (2.6)	14.9 [19]
Rotorua District	6 (0.8)	1 (0.9)	7 (0.8)	2.6 [5]
Whakatane District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.4)	2.7 [3]
Kawerau District	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	—	—	—	—
Gisborne District	4 (0.5)	2 (1.9)	6 (0.7)	4.7 [6]
Wairoa District	—	—	—	—
Hastings District	9 (1.2)	1 (0.9)	10 (1.2)	4.0 [7]
Napier City	6 (0.8)	—	6 (0.7)	3.5 [4]
Central Hawke's Bay District	—	—	—	—
New Plymouth District	13 (1.8)	1 (0.9)	14 (1.7)	6.4 [8]
Stratford District	—	—	—	—
South Taranaki District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.4)	2.1 [2]
Ruapehu District	—	—	—	—
Wanganui District	8 (1.1)	2 (1.9)	10 (1.2)	5.4 [6]
Rangitikei District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	—

TA area	Number of dental hygienists (%)	Number of orthodontic auxiliaries (%)	Total (%)	FTE combined [N reporting hours]
Manawatu District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.5 [2]
Palmerston North City	13 (1.8)	6 (5.6)	19 (2.3)	10.7 [13]
Tararua District	—	—	—	—
Horowhenua District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	0.8 [1]
Kapiti Coast District	6 (0.8)	—	6 (0.7)	3.1 [4]
Porirua City	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.4)	2.0 [2]
Upper Hutt City	8 (1.1)	1 (0.9)	9 (1.1)	5.5 [6]
Lower Hutt City	14 (1.9)	2 (1.9)	16 (1.9)	10.3 [13]
Wellington City	49 (6.7)	6 (5.6)	55 (6.5)	33.3 [42]
Masterton District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.4)	2.6 [3]
Carterton District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.4 [2]
South Wairarapa District	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.5)	3.0 [4]
Nelson City	4 (0.5)	7 (6.5)	11 (1.3)	6.6 [9]
Marlborough District	6 (0.8)	—	6 (0.7)	2.5 [4]
Kaikoura District	—	—	—	—
Buller District	—	—	—	—
Grey District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.4)	2.1 [3]
Westland District	—	—	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—	—	—
Waimakariri District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	—
Christchurch City	46 (6.3)	18 (16.7)	64 (7.6)	36.0 [45]
Selwyn District	3 (0.4)	1 (0.9)	4 (0.5)	2.3 [3]
Ashburton District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.8 [2]
Timaru District	3 (0.4)	2 (1.9)	5 (0.6)	2.4 [4]
Mackenzie District	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	—	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	0.6 [1]
Central Otago District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.4)	2.2 [3]
Queenstown-Lakes District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.4)	0.6 [1]
Dunedin City	42 (5.7)	5 (4.6)	47 (5.6)	30.7 [33]
Clutha District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	0.6 [1]
Southland District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]
Gore District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.9 [2]
Invercargill City	9 (1.2)	6 (5.6)	15 (1.8)	8.5 [10]
TLA code not available	33 (4.5)	3 (2.8)	36 (4.3)	5.7 [7]
<b>Total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>474.7 [593]</b>

Note: FTE = Full time equivalent

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 3-18. Population to practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries and FTE ratios by TA, for 2016

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-dental hygienist/orthodontic auxiliary ratio <sup>a, b</sup>	Dental hygienist/orthodontic auxiliary per 100,000 population aged 15+ <sup>b</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE-dental hygienist/orthodontic auxiliary ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+
Far North	63,226	49,509	5,501.0	18.2	7,558.6	13.2
Whangarei	87,677	68,821	4,048.3	24.7	7,187.5	13.9
Kaipara	21,646	17,378	—	—	—	—
Auckland	1,576,687	1,261,338	3,614.1	27.7	6,287.0	15.9
Thames-Coromandel District	29,160	24,701	12,350.5	8.1	32,934.7	3.0
Hauraki District	19,344	15,652	—	—	—	—
Waikato District	71,609	54,864	13,715.9	7.3	22,624.2	4.4
Matamata-Piako District	33,872	26,858	26,858.3	3.7	—	—
Hamilton City	159,013	125,376	3,799.3	26.3	6,108.4	16.4
Waipa District	51,641	40,838	4,083.8	24.5	9,900.1	10.1
Otorohanga District	9,993	7,673	—	—	—	—
South Waikato District	23,548	18,132	9,065.8	11.0	14,220.9	7.0
Waitomo District	9,486	7,256	—	—	—	—
Taupo District	36,925	29,329	9,776.4	10.2	23,003.4	4.3
Western Bay of Plenty District	48,206	38,983	9,745.8	10.3	18,345.1	5.5
Tauranga City	128,994	102,990	4,681.3	21.4	6,900.5	14.5
Rotorua District	71,438	55,552	7,936.0	12.6	21,573.7	4.6
Whakatane District	35,015	27,146	9,048.6	11.1	9,961.7	10.0
Kawerau District	6,791	5,124	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	8,969	6,938	—	—	—	—
Gisborne District	47,455	35,990	5,998.3	16.7	7,657.4	13.1
Wairoa District	8,184	6,172	—	—	—	—
Hastings District	79,972	62,269	6,226.9	16.1	15,764.3	6.3
Napier City	61,514	49,260	8,210.0	12.2	14,278.3	7.0
Central Hawke's Bay District	13,735	10,936	—	—	—	—
New Plymouth District	79,853	63,589	4,542.1	22.0	10,014.1	10.0
Stratford District	9,327	7,317	—	—	—	—
South Taranaki District	27,529	21,430	7,143.3	14.0	10,084.7	9.9
Ruapehu District	12,897	10,029	—	—	—	—
Wanganui District	44,317	35,594	3,559.4	28.1	6,591.5	15.2
Rangitikei District	14,788	11,637	11,637.0	8.6	—	—
Manawatu District	29,615	23,372	11,686.0	8.6	15,581.3	6.4
Palmerston North City	85,572	68,916	3,627.2	27.6	6,455.9	15.5
Tararua District	17,471	13,685	—	—	—	—

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary ratio <sup>a, b</sup>	Dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary per 100,000 population aged 15+ <sup>b</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE- dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+
Horowhenua District	31,916	26,039	26,038.7	3.8	34,718.2	2.9
Kapiti Coast District	52,247	42,856	7,142.6	14.0	13,713.8	7.3
Porirua City	55,270	42,139	14,046.2	7.1	20,809.2	4.8
Upper Hutt City	42,813	34,296	3,810.7	26.2	6,292.9	15.9
Lower Hutt City	102,895	81,726	5,107.9	19.6	7,915.3	12.6
Wellington City	205,591	171,924	3,125.9	32.0	5,162.9	19.4
Masterton District	24,906	20,011	6,670.2	15.0	7,847.3	12.7
Carterton District	8,904	7,206	3,603.2	27.8	5,147.4	19.4
South Wairarapa District	10,219	8,326	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	51,402	41,905	10,476.3	9.5	13,968.4	7.2
Nelson City	50,961	41,921	3,811.0	26.2	6,351.6	15.7
Marlborough District	47,054	38,870	6,478.3	15.4	15,705.1	6.4
Kaikoura District	3,984	3,343	—	—	—	—
Buller District	10,277	8,513	—	—	—	—
Grey District	13,690	11,006	3,668.6	27.3	5,303.9	18.9
Westland District	9,580	8,020	—	—	—	—
Hurunui District	12,702	10,238	—	—	—	—
Waimakariri District	57,374	46,086	46,086.3	2.2	—	—
Christchurch City	371,360	307,616	4,806.5	20.8	8,556.8	11.7
Selwyn District	55,457	43,264	10,816.0	9.2	19,228.4	5.2
Ashburton District	33,244	26,495	13,247.5	7.5	15,140.0	6.6
Timaru District	46,524	38,267	7,653.5	13.1	15,780.3	6.3
Mackenzie District	5,514	4,639	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	7,824	6,397	—	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	647	523	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	22,344	18,227	9,113.3	11.0	30,377.8	3.3
Central Otago District	20,431	16,918	5,639.3	17.7	7,868.8	12.7
Queenstown-Lakes District	37,275	31,064	10,354.6	9.7	56,479.4	1.8
Dunedin City	127,265	107,319	2,283.4	43.8	3,501.4	28.6
Clutha District	17,660	14,189	7,094.3	14.1	23,647.8	4.2
Southland District	31,798	25,142	25,142.3	4.0	25,142.3	4.0
Gore District	12,464	10,023	5,011.3	20.0	5,275.1	19.0
Invercargill City	54,424	43,817	2,921.1	34.2	5,185.4	19.3
Missing/outside TA	105	104	—	—	—	—
<b>Total <sup>c</sup></b>	<b>4,661,590</b>	<b>3,743,080</b>	<b>4,440.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>7,885.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimate as at 30 June 2016

<sup>b</sup> Where hours are reported

<sup>c</sup> Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals  
(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)



Table 3-19. Geographic distribution of practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries by TA, for 2017

TA area	Number of dental hygienists	Number of orthodontic auxiliaries	Total	FTE combined [N reporting hours]
Far North	10 (1.3)	1 (0.9)	11 (1.2)	7.7 [10]
Whangarei	17 (2.2)	—	17 (1.9)	9.5 [13]
Kaipara	—	—	—	—
Auckland unitary authority	332 (42.3)	37 (32.7)	369 (41.1)	223.5 [272]
<i>Rodney</i>	18 (2.3)	3 (2.7)	21 (2.3)	12.6 [18]
<i>North Shore</i>	71 (9.1)	6 (5.3)	77 (8.6)	42.9 [52]
<i>Waitakere</i>	37 (4.7)	5 (4.4)	42 (4.7)	27.3 [35]
<i>Auckland</i>	119 (15.2)	17 (15.0)	136 (15.2)	77.0 [92]
<i>Manukau</i>	68 (8.7)	5 (4.4)	73 (8.1)	50.4 [59]
<i>Papakura</i>	6 (0.8)	1 (0.9)	7 (0.8)	4.9 [5]
<i>Franklin</i>	13 (1.7)	—	13 (1.4)	8.5 [11]
Thames-Coromandel District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	0.9 [1]
Hauraki District	—	—	—	—
Waikato District	3 (0.4)	1 (0.9)	4 (0.4)	1.7 [2]
Matamata-Piako District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.6 [2]
Hamilton City	37 (4.7)	3 (2.7)	40 (4.5)	28.6 [34]
Waipa District	7 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	8 (0.9)	5.2 [8]
Otorohanga District	—	—	—	—
South Waikato District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.3 [2]
Waitomo District	—	—	—	—
Taupo District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.3)	0.6 [2]
Western Bay of Plenty District	8 (1.0)	—	8 (0.9)	3.7 [6]
Tauranga City	26 (3.3)	3 (2.7)	29 (3.2)	17.6 [22]
Rotorua District	3 (0.4)	1 (0.9)	4 (0.4)	1.4 [4]
Whakatane District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.3)	2.8 [3]
Kawerau District	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	—	—	—	—
Gisborne District	7 (0.9)	2 (1.8)	9 (1.0)	4.4 [6]
Wairoa District	—	—	—	—
Hastings District	12 (1.5)	1 (0.9)	13 (1.4)	7.7 [10]
Napier City	6 (0.8)	1 (0.9)	7 (0.8)	4.1 [5]
Central Hawke's Bay District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	0.9 [1]
New Plymouth District	13 (1.7)	3 (2.7)	16 (1.8)	12.5 [13]
Stratford District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	—
South Taranaki District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	0.9 [1]
Ruapehu District	—	—	—	—
Wanganui District	8 (1.0)	2 (1.8)	10 (1.1)	7.0 [8]
Rangitikei District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	—

TA area	Number of dental hygienists	Number of orthodontic auxiliaries	Total	FTE combined [N reporting hours]
Manawatu District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	—
Palmerston North City	16 (2.0)	8 (7.1)	24 (2.7)	16.7 [19]
Tararua District	—	—	—	—
Horowhenua District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.8 [2]
Kapiti Coast District	8 (1.0)	—	8 (0.9)	5.5 [7]
Porirua City	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.4)	3.0 [3]
Upper Hutt City	6 (0.8)	1 (0.9)	7 (0.8)	6.3 [7]
Lower Hutt City	14 (1.8)	1 (0.9)	15 (1.7)	11.1 [12]
Wellington City	58 (7.4)	8 (7.1)	66 (7.4)	41.3 [51]
Masterton District	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.4)	3.4 [4]
Carterton District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.6 [2]
South Wairarapa District	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	5 (0.6)	2 (1.8)	7 (0.8)	5.3 [7]
Nelson City	6 (0.8)	7 (6.2)	13 (1.4)	8.1 [9]
Marlborough District	5 (0.6)	—	5 (0.6)	3.3 [4]
Kaikoura District	—	—	—	—
Buller District	—	—	—	—
Grey District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.3)	1.5 [2]
Westland District	—	—	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—	—	—
Waimakariri District	—	1 (0.9)	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]
Christchurch City	46 (5.9)	16 (14.2)	62 (6.9)	38.5 [48]
Selwyn District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.3)	1.3 [2]
Ashburton District	3 (0.4)	—	3 (0.3)	1.0 [1]
Timaru District	3 (0.4)	2 (1.8)	5 (0.6)	3.1 [5]
Mackenzie District	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.2 [2]
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.0 [2]
Central Otago District	4 (0.5)	—	4 (0.4)	1.1 [2]
Queenstown-Lakes District	6 (0.8)	—	6 (0.7)	3.7 [5]
Dunedin City	29 (3.7)	4 (3.5)	33 (3.7)	19.6 [23]
Clutha District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	1.6 [2]
Southland District	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	1.0 [1]
Gore District	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.2)	—
Invercargill City	9 (1.1)	5 (4.4)	14 (1.6)	11.1 [13]
TLA code not available	34 (4.3)	2 (1.8)	36 (4.0)	5.7 [8]
<b>Total</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>542.7 [669]</b>

Note: FTE = Full time equivalent

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 3-20. Population to practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries and FTE ratios by TA, for 2017

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-dental hygienist/orthodontic auxiliary ratio <sup>a, b</sup>	Dental hygienist/orthodontic auxiliary per 100,000 population aged 15+ <sup>b</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE- dental hygienist/orthodontic auxiliary ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+
Far North	65,151	51,217	4,656.1	21.5	6,651.6	15.0
Whangarei	89,453	70,341	4,137.7	24.2	7,443.5	13.4
Kaipara	22,191	17,855	—	—	—	—
Auckland	1,583,474	1,268,777	3,438.4	29.1	5,677.5	17.6
Thames-Coromandel District	30,521	26,002	26,002.0	3.8	29,716.6	3.4
Hauraki District	19,589	15,903	—	—	—	—
Waikato District	73,719	56,527	14,131.8	7.1	34,259.0	2.9
Matamata-Piako District	34,144	27,117	13,558.3	7.4	16,687.2	6.0
Hamilton City	161,227	127,051	3,176.3	31.5	4,446.2	22.5
Waipa District	52,882	41,776	5,222.0	19.1	8,072.7	12.4
Otorohanga District	10,266	7,977	—	—	—	—
South Waikato District	23,595	18,163	9,081.7	11.0	14,530.7	6.9
Waitomo District	9,443	7,312	—	—	—	—
Taupo District	38,251	30,559	10,186.2	9.8	53,145.5	1.9
Western Bay of Plenty District	49,612	40,267	5,033.3	19.9	10,956.9	9.1
Tauranga City	133,387	106,579	3,675.1	27.2	6,047.1	16.5
Rotorua District	73,677	57,505	14,376.2	7.0	41,074.8	2.4
Whakatane District	35,429	27,491	9,163.8	10.9	9,996.8	10.0
Kawerau District	6,922	5,238	—	—	—	—
Opotiki District	9,129	7,085	—	—	—	—
Gisborne District	47,510	36,179	4,019.9	24.9	8,317.1	12.0
Wairoa District	8,189	6,224	—	—	—	—
Hastings District	82,045	64,238	4,941.4	20.2	8,369.8	11.9
Napier City	62,627	50,220	7,174.3	13.9	12,174.5	8.2
Central Hawke's Bay District	14,019	11,173	11,172.7	9.0	12,414.1	8.1
New Plymouth District	80,705	64,279	4,017.4	24.9	5,162.9	19.4
Stratford District	9,433	7,404	7,404.0	13.5	—	—
South Taranaki District	27,357	21,260	21,260.0	4.7	22,983.8	4.4
Ruapehu District	13,344	10,507	—	—	—	—
Wanganui District	45,033	36,189	3,618.9	27.6	5,188.3	19.3
Rangitikei District	14,876	11,724	11,724.0	8.5	—	—
Manawatu District	29,931	23,644	23,644.0	4.2	—	—
Palmerston North City	85,644	68,933	2,872.2	34.8	4,133.9	24.2
Tararua District	17,542	13,769	—	—	—	—

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary ratio <sup>a, b</sup>	Dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary per 100,000 population aged 15+ <sup>b</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- FTE- dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+
Horowhenua District	32,433	26,477	13,238.7	7.6	15,129.9	6.6
Kapiti Coast District	53,093	43,611	5,451.4	18.3	7,929.3	12.6
Porirua City	56,041	42,777	10,694.3	9.4	14,259.1	7.0
Upper Hutt City	43,626	35,093	5,013.2	19.9	5,548.2	18.0
Lower Hutt City	103,790	82,651	5,510.1	18.1	7,446.1	13.4
Wellington City	207,381	174,048	2,637.1	37.9	4,216.8	23.7
Masterton District	25,411	20,421	5,105.3	19.6	6,095.9	16.4
Carterton District	9,018	7,313	3,656.3	27.3	4,717.8	21.2
South Wairarapa District	10,437	8,552	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	53,304	43,711	6,244.4	16.0	8,208.6	12.2
Nelson City	52,021	42,941	3,303.2	30.3	5,317.8	18.8
Marlborough District	48,808	40,540	8,108.0	12.3	12,284.8	8.1
Kaikoura District	4,308	3,667	—	—	—	—
Buller District	10,204	8,525	—	—	—	—
Grey District	13,730	11,111	3,703.8	27.0	7,286.1	13.7
Westland District	10,441	8,889	—	—	—	—
Hurunui District	12,905	10,426	—	—	—	—
Waimakariri District	58,348	46,973	46,972.7	2.1	46,972.7	2.1
Christchurch City	374,920	311,032	5,016.6	19.9	8,089.3	12.4
Selwyn District	58,215	45,428	15,142.7	6.6	34,285.3	2.9
Ashburton District	33,289	26,590	8,863.3	11.3	26,590.0	3.8
Timaru District	46,848	38,535	7,706.9	13.0	12,531.6	8.0
Mackenzie District	6,588	5,697	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	7,777	6,404	3,202.0	31.2	5,568.7	18.0
Chatham Islands Territory	683	566	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	22,788	18,653	9,326.7	10.7	19,131.6	5.2
Central Otago District	21,662	18,086	4,521.5	22.1	16,076.4	6.2
Queenstown-Lakes District	42,150	35,627	5,937.9	16.8	9,760.9	10.2
Dunedin City	128,729	108,738	3,295.1	30.3	5,562.0	18.0
Clutha District	17,920	14,477	7,238.7	13.8	9,048.3	11.1
Southland District	32,996	26,385	26,384.7	3.8	26,384.7	3.8
Gore District	12,478	10,045	5,022.7	19.9	—	—
Invercargill City	54,649	44,033	3,145.2	31.8	3,975.9	25.2
Missing/outside TA	161	159	—	—	—	—
<b>Total <sup>c</sup></b>	<b>4,727,469</b>	<b>3,804,669</b>	<b>4,241.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>7,011.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimate as at 30 June 2017

<sup>b</sup> Where hours are reported

<sup>c</sup> Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals  
(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 3-21. Population to practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries and FTE ratios by district health board (DHB), for 2016

	No with practising certificates	Total population <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years	FTE dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries	Population aged 15+ years-to-dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary ratio	Dental hygienist /orthodontic auxiliary per 100,000 population aged 15+ years	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE- dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+ years
Northland	30	172,549	135,775	19.3	4,526	22.1	7,044.1	14.2
Waitemata	139	580,455	465,256	74.2	3,347	29.9	6,270.3	15.9
Auckland	120	486,337	403,904	71.6	3,366	29.7	5,645.1	17.7
Counties-Manukau	83	527,807	405,867	49.4	4,890	20.5	8,220.1	12.2
Waikato	52	397,713	313,731	28.9	6,033	16.6	10,865.2	9.2
Lakes	7	108,365	84,816	2.9	12,117	8.3	29,760.0	3.4
Bay of Plenty	32	228,003	181,121	23.3	5,660	17.7	7,790.1	12.8
Tairāwhiti	8	47,455	35,990	5.7	4,499	22.2	6,314.0	15.8
Hawke's Bay	16	116,695	92,316	7.3	5,770	17.3	12,689.5	7.9
Taranaki	16	163,785	129,023	8.5	8,064	12.4	15,224.0	6.6
Whanganui	11	63,662	50,695	5.4	4,609	21.7	9,388.0	10.7
MidCentral	23	173,273	138,970	14.1	6,042	16.6	9,891.1	10.1
Hutt	23	145,708	116,088	14.0	5,047	19.8	8,292.0	12.1
Capital and Coast	73	304,339	250,024	43.3	3,425	29.2	5,774.2	17.3
Wairarapa	6	44,035	35,476	4.0	5,913	16.9	8,981.4	11.1
Nelson-Marlborough	23	149,485	122,632	12.3	5,332	18.8	9,949.9	10.1
West Coast	3	33,534	27,570	2.1	9,190	10.9	13,286.9	7.5
Canterbury	70	534,257	437,133	41.0	6,245	16.0	10,668.3	9.4
South Canterbury	5	59,922	49,324	2.8	9,865	10.1	17,615.7	5.7
Southern <sup>b</sup>	66 [54]	323,696	266,868	38.8 [27.8]	4,043 [4,942]	24.7 [20.2]	6,878.0 [9,608.2]	14.5 [10.4]
Unknown	37	510	374	6.2				
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>4,661,586</b>	<b>3,742,954</b>	<b>474.7</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>7,884.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2016 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

<sup>b</sup> Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer  
(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 3-22. Population to practising dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries, and FTE ratios by DHB, for 2017

	No with practising certificates	Total population <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years	FTE dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries	Population aged 15+ years-to-dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary ratio	Dental hygienist /orthodontic auxiliary per 100,000 population aged 15+ years	Population aged 15+ years-to-FTE- dental hygienist/ orthodontic auxiliary ratio	FTE per 100,000 population aged 15+ years
Northland	25	176,798	139,449	19.3	5,578	17.9	7,244.1	13.8
Waitemata	141	585,311	469,712	81.8	3,331	30.0	5,740.4	17.4
Auckland	127	482,673	401,807	76.5	3,164	31.6	5,254.1	19.0
Counties-Manukau	95	533,914	411,335	62.2	4,330	23.1	6,618.4	15.1
Waikato	59	404,826	319,763	39.5	5,420	18.5	8,095.3	12.4
Lakes	8	111,929	88,032	2.7	11,004	9.1	32,305.3	3.1
Bay of Plenty	38	234,505	186,641	22.7	4,912	20.4	8,240.2	12.1
Tairāwhiti	10	47,510	36,179	4.4	3,618	27.6	8,317.1	12.0
Hawke's Bay	19	117,489	92,933	10.7	4,891	20.4	8,705.6	11.5
Taranaki	18	167,070	132,046	13.4	7,336	13.6	9,872.6	10.1
Whanganui	9	64,725	51,691	6.1	5,743	17.4	8,508.8	11.8
MidCentral	32	174,447	139,940	22.8	4,373	22.9	6,137.7	16.3
Hutt	24	147,416	117,775	16.8	4,907	20.4	7,031.4	14.2
Capital and Coast	73	307,579	253,347	50.0	3,471	28.8	5,064.4	19.7
Wairarapa	8	44,870	36,253	5.4	4,532	22.1	6,713.5	14.9
Nelson-Marlborough	22	154,171	127,165	14.7	5,780	17.3	8,650.7	11.6
West Coast	3	34,368	28,541	1.5	9,514	10.5	18,715.2	5.3
Canterbury	74	542,415	444,467	47.3	6,006	16.6	9,401.7	10.6
South Canterbury	6	61,243	50,648	3.2	8,441	11.8	15,952.1	6.3
Southern <sup>b</sup>	65 [59]	333,393	276,137	38.3 [31.6]	4,248 [4,680]	23.5 [21.4]	7,205.1 [8,745.4]	13.9 [11.4]
Unknown	41			3.6				
<b>Total</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>4,726,651</b>	<b>3,803,860</b>	<b>542.7</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>7,009.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2017 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

<sup>b</sup> Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer  
(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 3-23. Practising pattern, dental hygienists who reported that they are not currently practising in New Zealand

Employment status		Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
2016	Practising overseas	28 (35.9)	3 (42.9)	31 (36.5)
	Overseas and not practising	6 (7.7)	1 (14.3)	7 (8.2)
	In NZ but not practising	44 (56.4)	3 (42.9)	47 (55.3)
	<b>Total not currently practising</b>	<b>78 (91.8)</b>	<b>7 (8.2)</b>	<b>85</b>
	Practising status not stated	158	15	173
	Employment status of 'In NZ but not practising' group			
	Another health profession	14	—	14
	Non-health profession	1	—	1
	Full-time study	4	2	6
	Parental responsibilities	11	—	11
	Seeking work	2	—	2
	Retired	4	—	4
	Not reported	8	1	9
2017	Practising overseas	26 (35.1)	1 (33.3)	27 (35.1)
	Overseas and not practising	7 (9.5)	1 (33.3)	8 (10.4)
	In NZ but not practising	41 (55.4)	1 (33.3)	42 (54.5)
	<b>Total not currently practising</b>	<b>74 (96.1)</b>	<b>3 (3.9)</b>	<b>77</b>
	Practising status not stated	181	24	205
	Employment status of 'In NZ but not practising' group			
	Another health profession	11	1	12
	Non-health profession	1	—	1
	Full-time study	7	—	7
	Parental responsibilities	15	—	15
	Seeking work	2	—	2
	Retired	2	—	2
	Not reported	3	—	3

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 3-24. Postgraduate training undertaken by dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries

	Expected year of completion	Current APC (%)	No current APC (%)	Overall (%)
2016	2015	9 (56.3)	—	9 (56.3)
	2016	5 (31.3)	—	5 (31.3)
	2019	1 (6.3)	—	1 (6.3)
	2020	1 (6.3)	—	1 (6.3)
	Total in postgraduate training	<b>16</b>	—	<b>16</b>
2017	2016	2 (28.6)	—	2 (28.6)
	2017	1 (14.3)	—	1 (14.3)
	2018	3 (42.9)	—	3 (42.9)
	2019	1 (14.3)	—	1 (14.3)
	Total in postgraduate training	<b>7</b>	—	<b>7</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)



Table 3-25. Branch of postgraduate training being undertaken, based on 2017 data

Branch of dental practice	Students/Trainees
Administration/Management	1
General Dentistry	1
Oral health	1
Orthodontics	3
Other	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

## Section 4:

### The dental technicians and clinical dental technicians workforce

## Dental technicians & clinical dental technicians

2017  
workforce  
at a glance



371 practising  
407 registered



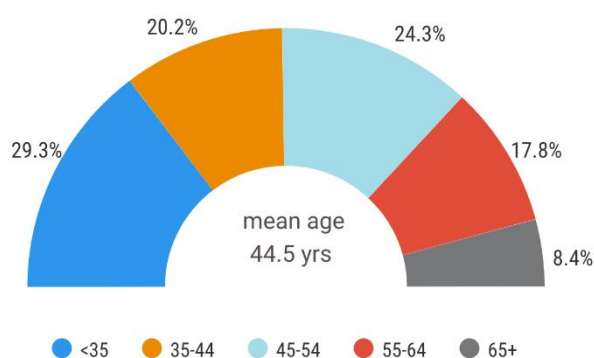
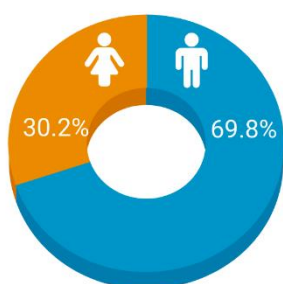
36 not practising

164 practising dental technicians

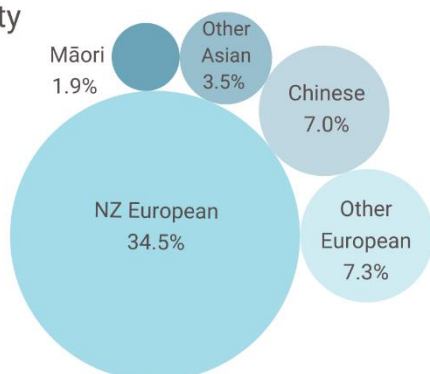


207 practising clinical dental technicians

### Practising demographics



### Ethnicity



### Primary employment

Self-employed 39.9%



31.0% Solo practice



8.9% Group practice

Employees 31.0%



21.6% Private practice



4.3% University



Density of dental technicians  
and clinical dental technicians  
by DHB



## Executive summary dental technicians and clinical dental technicians

### Number of dental technicians and clinical dental technicians

The total number of practising dental technicians remained stable compared with 2015 (164 in 2015 and 2017), while clinical dental technicians continue to grow year-on-year (+9.5% from 2015, 189 in 2015 to 207 in 2017). The number of practising clinical dental technicians (207) continue to outnumber the dental technicians (164). Dental technicians without practising certificates decreased by 46.7% from 2015 to 2017, while non practising clinical dental technicians remain relatively low (2.9% in 2017).

In 2017 there was a total of 407 dental technicians and clinical dental technicians on the register: a slight decrease of 1.7% during 2015-2017. Of those, a total of 91.2% held annual practising certificates. Table 4-1

Table 4-1. Registered dental technicians and clinical dental technicians

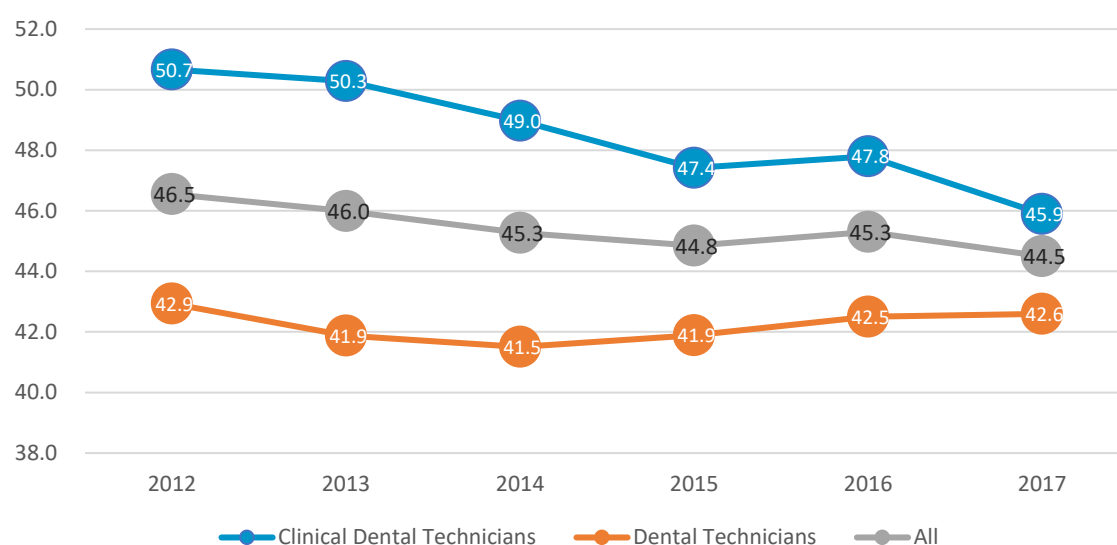
	2015	% YoY	2016	% YoY	2017
Dental technicians with practising certificates	164	6.7	175	-6.3	164
Clinical dental technicians with practising certificates	189	5.8	200	3.5	207
Dental technicians without practising certificates	45	-37.8	28	-14.3	24
Clinical dental technicians without practising certificates	16	-62.5	6	100.0	12
Total	414	-1.2	409	-0.5	407

### Demographics

The mean age shows a decline from 2016 to 2017 for practising clinical dental technicians from 47.8 (2016) to 45.9 (2017) with 7 more clinical dental technicians. Dental technicians' mean age have risen from 41.9 (2015) to 42.5 (2016) to 42.6 (2017) with a decrease in numbers between 2016 and 2017 (-15). The overall mean age for 2017 is 44.5, similar to 2015 (44.8). Figure 4-1

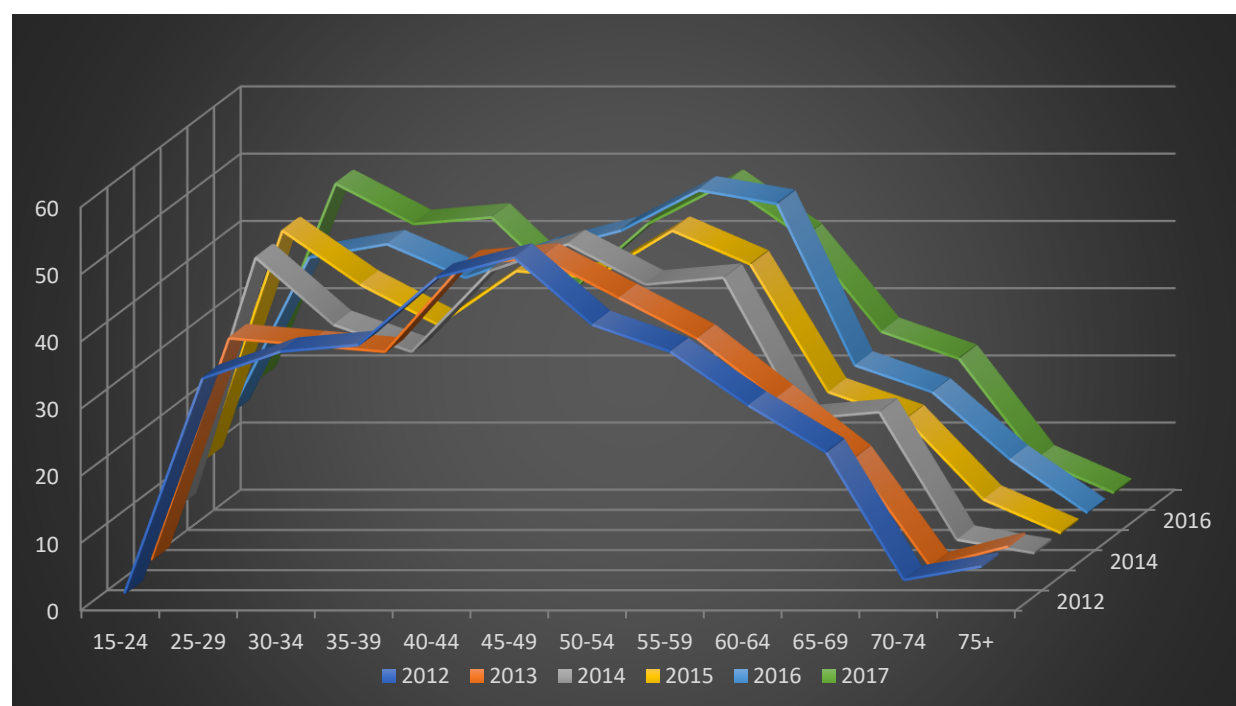
The reduction in the mean age of clinical dental technicians is due to a large proportion of dental technician graduates continuing to complete the postgraduate clinical dental technology qualification directly after their bachelor degree, and registering accordingly.

Figure 4-1. Mean age of practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians



The age group distribution shows an increase in the workforce for the earlier years and rapid decrease from 60 years onwards, presumably as a result of retirement. Based on 2017 data, there were still 31 dental technicians and clinical dental technicians active in the workforce over age 65, with two in the age band 75+. Figure 4-2, Table 4-4

Figure 4-2. Age band distribution of practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians



Females made up 30.2% of the practising dental technician and clinical technician workforce in 2017, representing a small proportional increase from 27.5% in 2015. In contrast males slightly increased in actual numbers from 256 (2015) to 259 in (2017), but proportionally is down to 69.8% in 2017 (2015 72.5%). Table 4-3

The ethnicity reported by dental technicians and clinical dental technicians reflected some diversity in the profession. New Zealand European makes up 34.5% and Māori 1.9%. Other ethnicities reported

include Other European (7.3%) and Chinese (7.0%). From 2015 and based on actual number movements, decreases were reported for Other European (-47.1%), Other Asian (-56.7%) and New Zealand European (-18.0%) ethnicities. An increase of 17% proportional undefined ethnicities from 2015 could be the reason for some of these shifts. <sup>Table 4-6</sup>

## Practising characteristics

Reported self-employment has declined from 174 (49.3% 2015) to 148 (39.9%) in 2017, a decrease of -14.9% in actual numbers. Solo practice decreased from 38.5% in 2015 to 31.0% in 2017. Similarly, employees in private practice decreased by 11.1% in actual numbers, from 90 (25.5% 2015) to 80 (21.6% 2017). The number of technicians who have not completed this question doubled, so care should be taken in interpreting these movements. <sup>Table 4-9</sup>

The main reasons reported for part-time practice were insufficient dental work (26.7%) and parental responsibilities (24.4%) in 2017. In 2016 the main reasons were insufficient dental work (24.5%) and personal choice (22.4%) followed by parental responsibilities (18.4%). <sup>Table 4-10</sup>

Of the 26 dental technicians who reported that they were not practising in 2017, 6 (23.1%) were practising overseas, 3 (11.5%) were overseas but not practising, and 17 (65.4%) were in New Zealand but not practising. Of the last group, most (5) indicated they were working in another health profession, followed by practising in a non-health profession (3) or not practising due to parental responsibilities (3). <sup>Table 4-17</sup>

## Geographical distribution

The number of hours recorded by dental technicians and clinical dental technicians were minimal, this prevented FTE analysis for this group.

The analysis of territorial authorities (TAs) showed that a number of TAs had no reported dental technology representation 25 (2017). A number of larger TAs had declining numbers reported between 2016 and 2017: Auckland (140 to 126), Dunedin (42 to 15), Christchurch (36 to 24) and Wellington (16 to 12) while Hamilton had an increase of 42.9% (14 to 20). <sup>Table 4-11, Table 4-13</sup>

## Postgraduate studies

In 2017, of the 15 who indicated postgraduate studies, 13 were in the clinical dental technology branch of study. <sup>Table 4-18</sup>

## Workforce survey response rates

The survey response rates for dental technicians and clinical dental technicians decreased over the reporting period: the last period covered in this report (2017) having the lowest rate of 74.7%. <sup>Table 4-2</sup>

Table 4-2. Survey responses

Year	Response rate %
2015	87.4
2016	75.6
2017	74.7

## Dental technicians and clinical dental technicians workforce data tables

Table 4-3. Number of dental technicians and clinical dental technicians with practising certificates, by workforce reporting year

Report year	Total	Female (%)	Male (%)
2007	373	84 (22.5)	291 (78.0) <sup>a</sup>
2008	345	72 (20.9)	272 (78.8) <sup>b</sup>
2009	346	77 (22.3)	265 (76.6) <sup>c</sup>
2010/11	356	82 (23.0)	274 (77.0)
2011/12	357	88 (24.6)	269 (75.4)
2012/13	345	82 (23.8)	263 (76.2)
2013/14	351	91 (25.9)	260 (74.1)
2014/15	353	97 (27.5)	256 (72.5)
2015/16	375	106 (28.3)	269 (71.7)
2016/17	371	112 (30.2)	259 (69.8)

<sup>a</sup> As recorded in 2007 workforce report; reported as 1 gender unknown

<sup>b</sup> Reported as 1 gender unknown

<sup>c</sup> As recorded in 2009 workforce report; reported as 3 gender unknown  
(Data sources: Dental register & previous workforce reports)

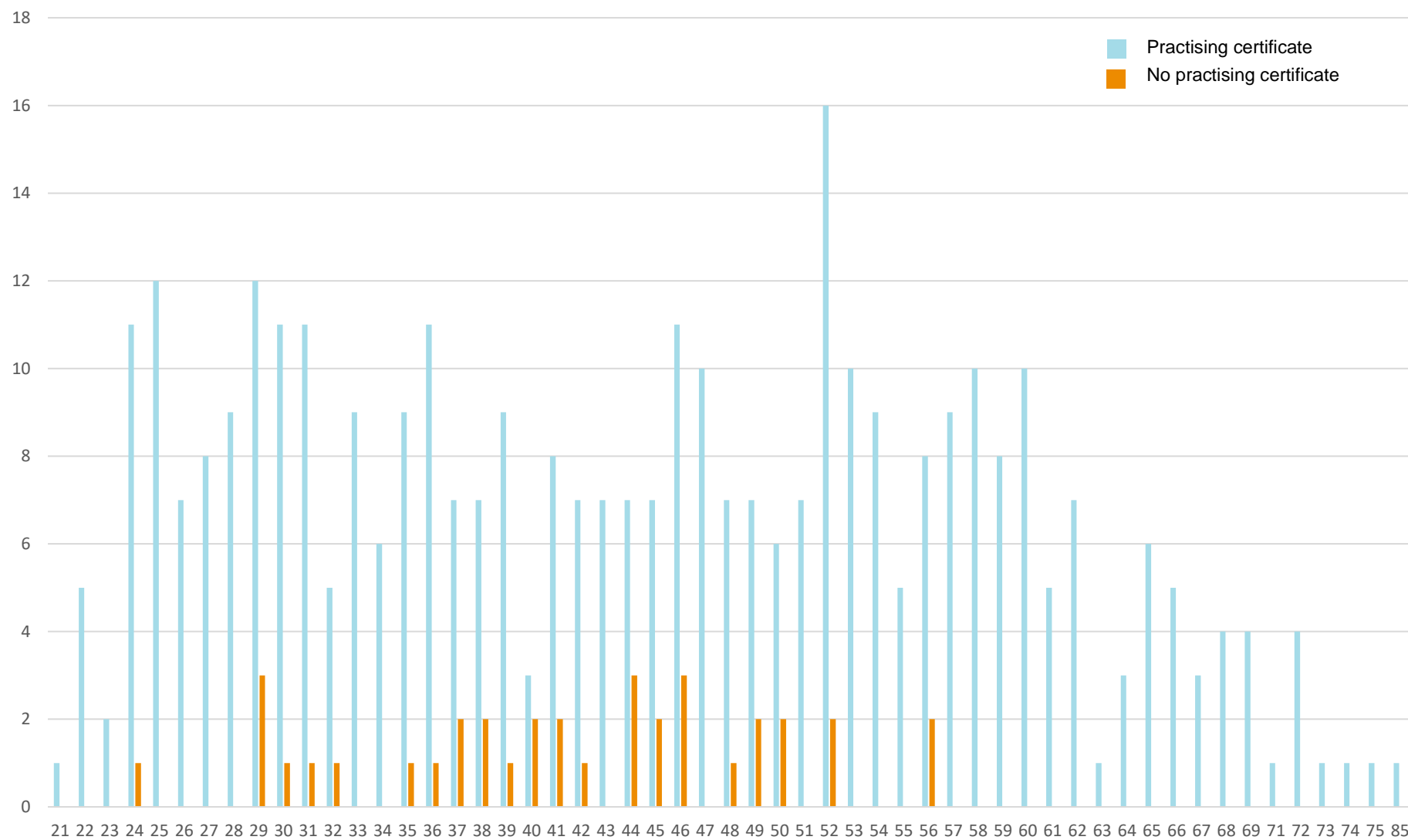


Table 4-4. Age of dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by practising certificate status, as at 31 March 2017

Age bands	Practising certificate (%)	No practising certificate (%)
15 - 24	19 (5.1)	1 (2.8)
25 - 29	48 (12.9)	3 (8.3)
30 - 34	42 (11.3)	3 (8.3)
35 - 39	43 (11.6)	7 (19.4)
40 - 44	32 (8.6)	8 (22.2)
45 - 49	42 (11.3)	8 (22.2)
50 - 54	48 (12.9)	4 (11.1)
55 - 59	40 (10.8)	2 (5.6)
60 - 64	26 (7.0)	—
65 - 69	22 (5.9)	—
70 - 74	7 (1.9)	—
75+	2 (0.5)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>36</b>

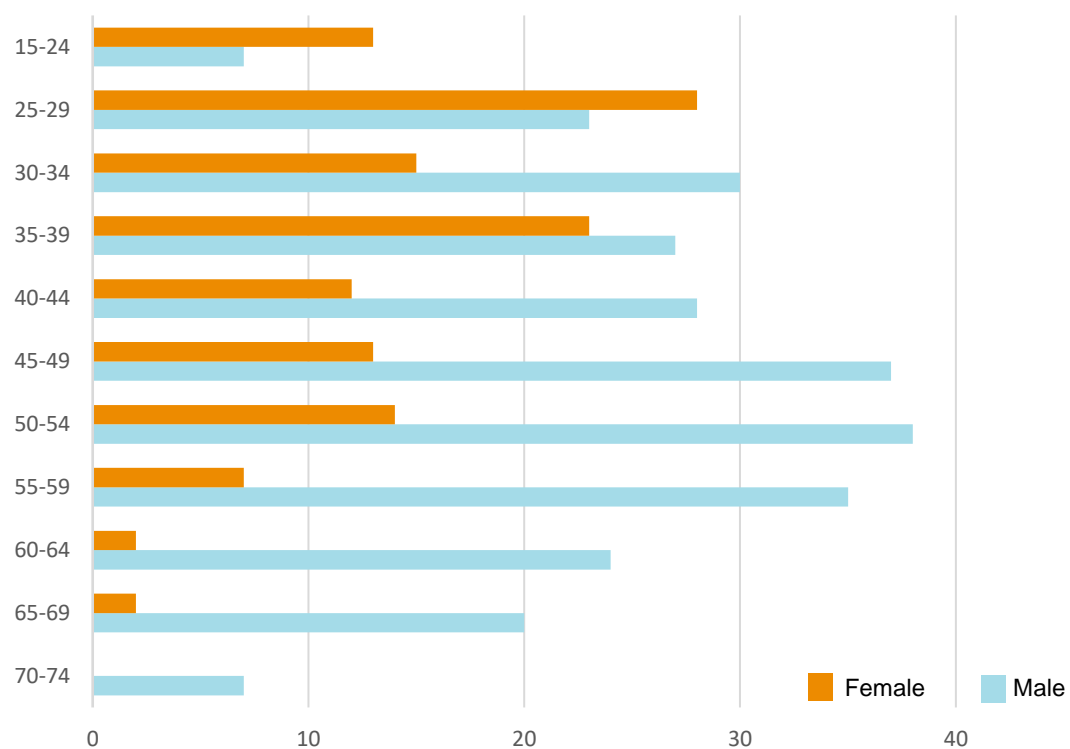
(Data source: Dental register)

Figure 4-3. Age of dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by practising certificate status, as at 31 March 2017



(Data source: Dental register)

Figure 4-4. Age of registered dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by gender, as at 31 March 2017



(Data source: Dental register)

Table 4-5. Gender of dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by practising certificate status

	Gender	Practising certificate	No practising certificate	Total
2016	Female	106 (28.3)	16 (47.1)	122 (29.8)
	Male	269 (71.7)	18 (52.9)	287 (70.2)
	Total	<b>375 (91.7)</b>	<b>34 (8.3)</b>	<b>409</b>
2017	Female	112 (30.2)	17 (47.2)	129 (31.7)
	Male	259 (69.8)	19 (52.8)	278 (68.3)
	Total	<b>371 (91.2)</b>	<b>36 (8.8)</b>	<b>407</b>

(Data source: Dental register)

Table 4-6. Self-identified ethnicity by practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians

Ethnicity	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
New Zealand European	142 (37.9)	128 (34.5)
Māori	5 (1.3)	7 (1.9)
Other European	21 (5.6)	27 (7.3)
Chinese	24 (6.4)	26 (7.0)
Other Asian	14 (3.7)	13 (3.5)
South African	14 (3.7)	12 (3.2)
British	10 (2.7)	11 (3.0)
Other	18 (4.8)	10 (2.7)
Indian	7 (1.9)	7 (1.9)
Other East Asian	8 (2.1)	7 (1.9)
Fijian	4 (1.1)	6 (1.6)
Iraqi	—	5 (1.3)
Egyptian	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)
Niuean	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
Other Pacific Peoples	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
Samoan	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
Tongan	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
Unknown	95 (25.3)	103 (27.8)
<b>Total <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>368</b>	<b>368</b>
Total selecting an 'Other' group	62	58
Total practising dentists and dental specialists <sup>b</sup>	375	371

<sup>a</sup> Total is greater due to self-identification of multiple ethnicities.

<sup>b</sup> Denominator used for percentage values is total practising dental technicians.  
(Data sources: Dental register and workforce survey)

Table 4-7. Self-identification of 'other' ethnicity by dental technicians and clinical dental technicians based on 2017 data

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Count</b>
German	12	English	1
Japanese	10	Eurasian	1
Middle Eastern	4	Hawaiian	1
Cambodian	3	Hungarian	1
New Zealander	2	Italian	1
Romanian	2	Japanese Korean Filipino	1
Russian	2	Jewish	1
Taiwanese	2	Korean	1
Australian	1	Malaysian	1
Austrian	1	New Zealand Chinese	1
Botswana	1	Pakeha	1
British	1	Thai	1
Chinese Born Malaysia	1	Ukrainian	1
Dutch	1	Zimbabwean	1

(Data sources: Workforce survey)

Table 4-8. Scope of practice registrations

	Scopes of practice	Total
2016	Dental technology practice	409
	Clinical dental technology practice	206
	Implant overdentures in clinical dental technology	17
2017	Dental technology practice	407
	Clinical dental technology practice	219
	Implant overdentures in clinical dental technology	16

(Data source: Dental register)

Table 4-9. Type of primary employment of practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians

		Dental technicians (%)	Clinical dental technicians (%)	Total number (%)	Total %
2016	Self-employed				
	Solo practice	47 (82.5)	80 (80.0)	127 (80.9)	33.9
	Group practice	10 (17.5)	20 (20.0)	30 (19.1)	8.0
	Subtotal	57	100	157	41.9
	Employee				
	Private practice	42 (70.0)	29 (64.4)	71 (67.6)	18.9
	DHB	7 (11.7)	8 (17.8)	15 (14.3)	4.0
	Universities	7 (11.7)	6 (13.3)	13 (12.4)	3.5
	Government Department, not MOH	2 (3.3)	—	2 (1.9)	0.5
	Iwi	1 (1.7)	—	1 (1.0)	0.3
	Ministry of Health	1 (1.7)	2 (4.4)	3 (2.9)	0.8
	Subtotal	60	45	105	28.0
	Other forms of employment	—	—	—	—
	No reply to question	58	55	113	30.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>375</b>	
2017	Self-employed				
	Solo practice	46 (80.7)	69 (75.8)	115 (77.7)	31.0
	Group practice	11 (19.3)	22 (24.2)	33 (22.3)	8.9
	Subtotal	57	91	148	39.9
	Employee				
	Private practice	35 (66.0)	45 (72.6)	80 (69.6)	21.6
	DHB	3 (5.7)	8 (12.9)	11 (9.6)	3.0
	Universities	8 (15.1)	8 (12.9)	16 (13.9)	4.3
	Government Department, not MOH	2 (3.8)	—	2 (1.7)	0.5
	Iwi	—	—	—	—
	Ministry of Health	5 (9.4)	1 (1.6)	6 (5.2)	1.6
	Subtotal	53	62	115	31.0
	Other forms of employment	—	—	—	—
	No reply to question	54	54	108	29.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>371</b>	

(Data source: Workforce survey)



Table 4-10. Reasons for part-time practice by dental technicians and clinical dental technicians practising in New Zealand

	Reason for practising part-time	Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
2016	Engaged in non-dental work	—	2 (6.7)	2 (4.1)
	Insufficient dental work	5 (26.3)	7 (23.3)	12 (24.5)
	Seeking dental work	1 (5.3)	—	1 (2.0)
	Semi-retired	—	5 (16.7)	5 (10.2)
	Parental responsibilities	6 (31.6)	3 (10.0)	9 (18.4)
	Personal choice	1 (5.3)	10 (33.3)	11 (22.4)
	Studying	4 (21.1)	2 (6.7)	6 (12.2)
	Health issues	1 (5.3)	—	1 (2.0)
	Other	1 (5.3)	1 (3.3)	2 (4.1)
	<b>Total working part time</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49</b>
2017	Engaged in non-dental work	—	1 (4.3)	1 (2.2)
	Insufficient dental work	3 (13.6)	9 (39.1)	12 (26.7)
	Seeking dental work	—	1 (4.3)	1 (2.2)
	Semi-retired	1 (4.5)	4 (17.4)	5 (11.1)
	Parental responsibilities	10 (45.5)	1 (4.3)	11 (24.4)
	Personal choice	2 (9.1)	4 (17.4)	6 (13.3)
	Studying	3 (13.6)	2 (8.7)	5 (11.1)
	Health issues	1 (4.5)	1 (4.3)	2 (4.4)
	Other (see below)	2 (9.1)	—	2 (4.4)
	<b>Total working part time</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>45</b>

Reasons offered by the 2 who selected 'other' reasons for practising part-time, based on the 2017 data (number):

Health (1)

Carer (1)

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 4-11. Geographic distribution of practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by Territorial Authority (TA), for 2016

TA area	Number of dental technicians (%)	Number of clinical dental technicians (%)	Total (%)
Far North	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Whangarei	4 (2.3)	5 (2.5)	9 (2.4)
Kaipara	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Auckland unitary authority	80 (45.7)	60 (30.0)	140 (37.3)
<i>Rodney</i>	6 (3.4)	3 (1.5)	9 (2.4)
<i>North Shore</i>	27 (15.4)	21 (10.5)	48 (12.8)
<i>Waitakere</i>	5 (2.9)	6 (3.0)	11 (2.9)
<i>Auckland</i>	29 (16.6)	13 (6.5)	42 (11.2)
<i>Manukau</i>	9 (5.1)	12 (6.0)	21 (5.6)
<i>Papakura</i>	3 (1.7)	1 (0.5)	4 (1.1)
<i>Franklin</i>	1 (0.6)	4 (2.0)	5 (1.3)
Thames-Coromandel District	—	—	—
Hauraki District	—	—	—
Waikato District	2 (1.1)	—	2 (0.5)
Matamata-Piako District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Hamilton City	3 (1.7)	11 (5.5)	14 (3.7)
Waipa District	1 (0.6)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.5)
Otorohanga District	—	—	—
South Waikato District	—	—	—
Waitomo District	—	—	—
Taupo District	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Western Bay of Plenty District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Tauranga City	2 (1.1)	9 (4.5)	11 (2.9)
Rotorua District	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Whakatane District	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Kawerau District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Opotiki District	—	—	—
Gisborne District	2 (1.1)	1 (0.5)	3 (0.8)
Wairoa District	—	—	—
Hastings District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Napier City	4 (2.3)	5 (2.5)	9 (2.4)
Central Hawke's Bay District	—	—	—
New Plymouth District	—	4 (2.0)	4 (1.1)
Stratford District	—	—	—
South Taranaki District	—	—	—
Ruapehu District	—	—	—
Wanganui District	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Rangitikei District	—	—	—

TA area	Number of dental technicians (%)	Number of clinical dental technicians (%)	Total (%)
Manawatu District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Palmerston North City	3 (1.7)	3 (1.5)	6 (1.6)
Tararua District	—	—	—
Horowhenua District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Kapiti Coast District	1 (0.6)	2 (1.0)	3 (0.8)
Porirua City	1 (0.6)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.5)
Upper Hutt City	3 (1.7)	3 (1.5)	6 (1.6)
Lower Hutt City	2 (1.1)	4 (2.0)	6 (1.6)
Wellington City	8 (4.6)	8 (4.0)	16 (4.3)
Masterton District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Carterton District	—	—	—
South Wairarapa District	—	—	—
Tasman District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Nelson City	4 (2.3)	5 (2.5)	9 (2.4)
Marlborough District	2 (1.1)	2 (1.0)	4 (1.1)
Kaikoura District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Buller District	—	—	—
Grey District	—	—	—
Westland District	—	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—	—
Waimakariri District	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Christchurch City	13 (7.4)	23 (11.5)	36 (9.6)
Selwyn District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Ashburton District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Timaru District	3 (1.7)	1 (0.5)	4 (1.1)
Mackenzie District	—	—	—
Waimate District	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—	—
Waitaki District	1 (0.6)	3 (1.5)	4 (1.1)
Central Otago District	—	—	—
Queenstown-Lakes District	2 (1.1)	2 (1.0)	4 (1.1)
Dunedin City	25 (14.3)	17 (8.5)	42 (11.2)
Clutha District	—	—	—
Southland District	—	—	—
Gore District	—	—	—
Invercargill City	—	3 (1.5)	3 (0.8)
TLA code not available	5 (2.9)	7 (3.5)	12 (3.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>375</b>

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 4-12. Population to practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by TA, for 2016

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- technicians ratio <sup>a</sup>	Technicians per 100,000 population aged 15+
Far North	63,226	49,509	24,754.3	4.0
Whangarei	87,677	68,821	7,646.7	13.1
Kaipara	21,646	17,378	17,377.7	5.8
Auckland	1,576,687	1,261,338	9,009.6	11.1
Thames-Coromandel District	29,160	24,701	—	—
Hauraki District	19,344	15,652	—	—
Waikato District	71,609	54,864	27,431.8	3.6
Matamata-Piako District	33,872	26,858	26,858.3	3.7
Hamilton City	159,013	125,376	8,955.4	11.2
Waipa District	51,641	40,838	20,419.0	4.9
Otorohanga District	9,993	7,673	—	—
South Waikato District	23,548	18,132	—	—
Waitomo District	9,486	7,256	—	—
Taupo District	36,925	29,329	14,664.7	6.8
Western Bay of Plenty District	48,206	38,983	38,983.3	2.6
Tauranga City	128,994	102,990	9,362.7	10.7
Rotorua District	71,438	55,552	27,776.2	3.6
Whakatane District	35,015	27,146	13,572.8	7.4
Kawerau District	6,791	5,124	5,124.0	19.5
Opotiki District	8,969	6,938	—	—
Gisborne District	47,455	35,990	11,996.6	8.3
Wairoa District	8,184	6,172	—	—
Hastings District	79,972	62,269	62,269.0	1.6
Napier City	61,514	49,260	5,473.3	18.3
Central Hawke's Bay District	13,735	10,936	—	—
New Plymouth District	79,853	63,589	15,897.3	6.3
Stratford District	9,327	7,317	—	—
South Taranaki District	27,529	21,430	—	—
Ruapehu District	12,897	10,029	—	—
Wanganui District	44,317	35,594	17,797.2	5.6
Rangitikei District	14,788	11,637	—	—
Manawatu District	29,615	23,372	23,372.0	4.3
Palmerston North City	85,572	68,916	11,486.1	8.7
Taranua District	17,471	13,685	—	—
Horowhenua District	31,916	26,039	26,038.7	3.8
Kapiti Coast District	52,247	42,856	14,285.2	7.0
Porirua City	55,270	42,139	21,069.3	4.7
Upper Hutt City	42,813	34,296	5,716.1	17.5

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to- technicians ratio <sup>a</sup>	Technicians per 100,000 population aged 15+
Lower Hutt City	102,895	81,726	13,620.9	7.3
Wellington City	205,591	171,924	10,745.3	9.3
Masterton District	24,906	20,011	20,010.7	5.0
Carterton District	8,904	7,206	—	—
South Wairarapa District	10,219	8,326	—	—
Tasman District	51,402	41,905	41,905.3	2.4
Nelson City	50,961	41,921	4,657.9	21.5
Marlborough District	47,054	38,870	9,717.5	10.3
Kaikoura District	3,984	3,343	3,343.3	29.9
Buller District	10,277	8,513	—	—
Grey District	13,690	11,006	—	—
Westland District	9,580	8,020	—	—
Hurunui District	12,702	10,238	—	—
Waimakariri District	57,374	46,086	23,043.2	4.3
Christchurch City	371,360	307,616	8,544.9	11.7
Selwyn District	55,457	43,264	43,264.0	2.3
Ashburton District	33,244	26,495	26,495.0	3.8
Timaru District	46,524	38,267	9,566.8	10.5
Mackenzie District	5,514	4,639	—	—
Waimate District	7,824	6,397	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	647	523	—	—
Waitaki District	22,344	18,227	4,556.7	21.9
Central Otago District	20,431	16,918	—	—
Queenstown-Lakes District	37,275	31,064	7,765.9	12.9
Dunedin City	127,265	107,319	2,555.2	39.1
Clutha District	17,660	14,189	—	—
Southland District	31,798	25,142	—	—
Gore District	12,464	10,023	—	—
Invercargill City	54,424	43,817	14,605.6	6.8
Missing/outside TA	105	104	—	—
<b>Total <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>4,661,590</b>	<b>3,743,080</b>	<b>9,981.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimate as at 30 June 2016

<sup>b</sup> Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 4-13. Geographic distribution of practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by TA, for 2017

TA area	Number of dental technicians (%)	Number of clinical dental technicians (%)	Total (%)
Far North	2 (1.2)	—	2 (0.5)
Whangarei	3 (1.8)	5 (2.4)	8 (2.2)
Kaipara	—	—	—
Auckland unitary authority	56 (34.1)	70 (33.8)	126 (34.0)
<i>Rodney</i>	3 (1.8)	4 (1.9)	7 (1.9)
<i>North Shore</i>	12 (7.3)	20 (9.7)	32 (8.6)
<i>Waitakere</i>	6 (3.7)	2 (1.0)	8 (2.2)
<i>Auckland</i>	20 (12.2)	23 (11.1)	43 (11.6)
<i>Manukau</i>	10 (6.1)	17 (8.2)	27 (7.3)
<i>Papakura</i>	1 (0.6)	2 (1.0)	3 (0.8)
<i>Franklin</i>	4 (2.4)	2 (1.0)	6 (1.6)
Thames-Coromandel District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Hauraki District	—	—	—
Waikato District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Matamata-Piako District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Hamilton City	9 (5.5)	11 (5.3)	20 (5.4)
Waipa District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Otorohanga District	—	—	—
South Waikato District	—	—	—
Waitomo District	—	—	—
Taupo District	1 (0.6)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.5)
Western Bay of Plenty District	2 (1.2)	—	2 (0.5)
Tauranga City	4 (2.4)	4 (1.9)	8 (2.2)
Rotorua District	—	6 (2.9)	6 (1.6)
Whakatane District	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Kawerau District	—	—	—
Opotiki District	—	—	—
Gisborne District	3 (1.8)	1 (0.5)	4 (1.1)
Wairoa District	—	—	—
Hastings District	12 (7.3)	19 (9.2)	31 (8.4)
Napier City	3 (1.8)	4 (1.9)	7 (1.9)
Central Hawke's Bay District	—	—	—
New Plymouth District	2 (1.2)	2 (1.0)	4 (1.1)
Stratford District	—	—	—
South Taranaki District	—	—	—
Ruapehu District	—	—	—
Wanganui District	3 (1.8)	1 (0.5)	4 (1.1)
Rangitikei District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)

TA area	Number of dental technicians (%)	Number of clinical dental technicians (%)	Total (%)
Manawatu District	—	—	—
Palmerston North City	6 (3.7)	3 (1.4)	9 (2.4)
Tararua District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Horowhenua District	—	—	—
Kapiti Coast District	2 (1.2)	5 (2.4)	7 (1.9)
Porirua City	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Upper Hutt City	1 (0.6)	2 (1.0)	3 (0.8)
Lower Hutt City	6 (3.7)	1 (0.5)	7 (1.9)
Wellington City	3 (1.8)	9 (4.3)	12 (3.2)
Masterton District	3 (1.8)	1 (0.5)	4 (1.1)
Carterton District	—	—	—
South Wairarapa District	—	—	—
Tasman District	2 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	3 (0.8)
Nelson City	3 (1.8)	3 (1.4)	6 (1.6)
Marlborough District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Kaikoura District	—	—	—
Buller District	—	—	—
Grey District	1 (0.6)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.5)
Westland District	—	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—	—
Waimakariri District	—	—	—
Christchurch City	8 (4.9)	16 (7.7)	24 (6.5)
Selwyn District	2 (1.2)	—	2 (0.5)
Ashburton District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Timaru District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Mackenzie District	—	—	—
Waimate District	—	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—	—
Waitaki District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Central Otago District	—	—	—
Queenstown-Lakes District	—	2 (1.0)	2 (0.5)
Dunedin City	5 (3.0)	10 (4.8)	15 (4.0)
Clutha District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Southland District	—	1 (0.5)	1 (0.3)
Gore District	1 (0.6)	—	1 (0.3)
Invercargill City	1 (0.6)	6 (2.9)	7 (1.9)
TLA code not available	13 (7.9)	14 (6.8)	27 (7.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>371</b>

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 4-14. Population to practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by TA, for 2017

	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-technicians ratio <sup>a</sup>	Technicians per 100,000 population aged 15+
Far North	65,151	51,217	25,608.7	3.9
Whangarei	89,453	70,341	8,792.7	11.4
Kaipara	22,191	17,855	—	—
Auckland	1,583,474	1,268,777	10,069.7	9.9
Thames-Coromandel District	30,521	26,002	26,002.0	3.8
Hauraki District	19,589	15,903	—	—
Waikato District	73,719	56,527	56,527.3	1.8
Matamata-Piako District	34,144	27,117	27,116.7	3.7
Hamilton City	161,227	127,051	6,352.6	15.7
Waipa District	52,882	41,776	41,776.0	2.4
Otorohanga District	10,266	7,977	—	—
South Waikato District	23,595	18,163	—	—
Waitomo District	9,443	7,312	—	—
Taupo District	38,251	30,559	15,279.3	6.5
Western Bay of Plenty District	49,612	40,267	20,133.3	5.0
Tauranga City	133,387	106,579	13,322.4	7.5
Rotorua District	73,677	57,505	9,584.1	10.4
Whakatane District	35,429	27,491	13,745.7	7.3
Kawerau District	6,922	5,238	—	—
Opotiki District	9,129	7,085	—	—
Gisborne District	47,510	36,179	9,044.8	11.1
Wairoa District	8,189	6,224	—	—
Hastings District	82,045	64,238	2,072.2	—
Napier City	62,627	50,220	7,174.3	13.9
Central Hawke's Bay District	14,019	11,173	—	—
New Plymouth District	80,705	64,279	16,069.7	6.2
Stratford District	9,433	7,404	—	—
South Taranaki District	27,357	21,260	—	—
Ruapehu District	13,344	10,507	—	—
Wanganui District	45,033	36,189	9,047.2	11.1
Rangitikei District	14,876	11,724	11,724.0	8.5
Manawatu District	29,931	23,644	—	—
Palmerston North City	85,644	68,933	7,659.2	13.1
Tararua District	17,542	13,769	13,769.3	7.3
Horowhenua District	32,433	26,477	—	—
Kapiti Coast District	53,093	43,611	6,230.2	16.1
Porirua City	56,041	42,777	21,388.7	4.7
Upper Hutt City	43,626	35,093	11,697.6	8.5



	Total population	Population aged 15+ years <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years-to-technicians ratio <sup>a</sup>	Technicians per 100,000 population aged 15+
Lower Hutt City	103,790	82,651	11,807.3	8.5
Wellington City	207,381	174,048	14,504.0	6.9
Masterton District	25,411	20,421	5,105.3	19.6
Carterton District	9,018	7,313	—	—
South Wairarapa District	10,437	8,552	—	—
Tasman District	53,304	43,711	14,570.2	6.9
Nelson City	52,021	42,941	7,156.9	14.0
Marlborough District	48,808	40,540	40,540.0	2.5
Kaikoura District	4,308	3,667	—	—
Buller District	10,204	8,525	—	—
Grey District	13,730	11,111	5,555.7	18.0
Westland District	10,441	8,889	—	—
Hurunui District	12,905	10,426	—	—
Waimakariri District	58,348	46,973	—	—
Christchurch City	374,920	311,032	12,959.7	7.7
Selwyn District	58,215	45,428	22,714.0	4.4
Ashburton District	33,289	26,590	26,590.0	3.8
Timaru District	46,848	38,535	38,534.7	2.6
Mackenzie District	6,588	5,697	—	—
Waimate District	7,777	6,404	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	683	566	—	—
Waitaki District	22,788	18,653	18,653.3	5.4
Central Otago District	21,662	18,086	—	—
Queenstown-Lakes District	42,150	35,627	17,813.7	5.6
Dunedin City	128,729	108,738	7,249.2	13.8
Clutha District	17,920	14,477	14,477.3	6.9
Southland District	32,996	26,385	26,384.7	3.8
Gore District	12,478	10,045	10,045.3	10.0
Invercargill City	54,649	44,033	6,290.5	15.9
Missing/outside TA	161	159	—	—
<b>Total <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>4,727,469</b>	<b>3,804,669</b>	<b>10,255.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimate as at 30 June 2017

<sup>b</sup> Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 4-15. Population to practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by district health board (DHB), for 2016

	No with practising certificates	Total population <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years	Population aged 15+ years-to-technicians ratio	Technicians per 100,000 population aged 15+ years
Northland	12	172,549	135,775	11,315	8.8
Waitemata	68	580,455	465,256	6,842	14.6
Auckland	38	486,337	403,904	10,629	9.4
Counties-Manukau	33	527,807	405,867	12,299	8.1
Waikato	23	397,713	313,731	13,640	7.3
Lakes	4	108,365	84,816	21,204	4.7
Bay of Plenty	13	228,003	181,121	13,932	7.2
Tairāwhiti	3	47,455	35,990	11,997	8.3
Hawke's Bay	10	116,695	92,316	9,232	10.8
Taranaki	4	163,785	129,023	32,256	3.1
Whanganui	2	63,662	50,695	25,348	3.9
MidCentral	8	173,273	138,970	17,371	5.8
Hutt	11	145,708	116,088	10,553	9.5
Capital and Coast	23	304,339	250,024	10,871	9.2
Wairarapa	1	44,035	35,476	35,476	2.8
Nelson-Marlborough	17	149,485	122,632	7,214	13.9
West Coast	—	33,534	27,570	—	-
Canterbury	44	534,257	437,133	9,935	10.1
South Canterbury	4	59,922	49,324	12,331	8.1
Southern <sup>b</sup>	47 [34]	323,696	266,868	5,678 [7,849]	17.6 [12.7]
Unknown	10				
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>4,661,076</b>	<b>3,742,580</b>	<b>9,980</b>	<b>10.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2016 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

<sup>b</sup> Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer  
(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 4-16. Population to practising dental technicians and clinical dental technicians by DHB, for 2017

	No with practising certificates	Total population <sup>a</sup>	Population aged 15+ years	Population aged 15+ years-to-technicians ratio	Technicians per 100,000 population aged 15+ years
Northland	9	176,798	139,449	15,494	6.5
Waitemata	52	585,311	469,712	9,033	11.1
Auckland	38	482,673	401,807	10,574	9.5
Counties-Manukau	35	533,914	411,335	11,752	8.5
Waikato	25	404,826	319,763	12,791	7.8
Lakes	8	111,929	88,032	11,004	9.1
Bay of Plenty	12	234,505	186,641	15,553	6.4
Tairāwhiti	4	47,510	36,179	9,045	11.1
Hawke's Bay	38	117,489	92,933	2,446	40.9
Taranaki	4	167,070	132,046	33,012	3.0
Whanganui	5	64,725	51,691	10,338	9.7
MidCentral	11	174,447	139,940	12,722	7.9
Hutt	10	147,416	117,775	11,778	8.5
Capital and Coast	20	307,579	253,347	12,667	7.9
Wairarapa	4	44,870	36,253	9,063	11.0
Nelson-Marlborough	9	154,171	127,165	14,129	7.1
West Coast	2	34,368	28,541	14,270	7.0
Canterbury	28	542,415	444,467	15,874	6.3
South Canterbury	1	61,243	50,648	50,648	2.0
Southern <sup>b</sup>	26 [10]	333,393	276,137	10.621 [27,614]	9.4 [3.6]
Unknown	30				
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>4,726,651</b>	<b>3,803,860</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>9.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2017 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

<sup>b</sup> Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer  
(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 4-17. Practising pattern, dental technicians and clinical dental technicians who reported that they are not currently practising in New Zealand

Employment status		Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
2016	Practising overseas	2 (10.0)	6 (33.3)	8 (21.1)
	Overseas and not practising	2 (10.0)	3 (16.7)	5 (13.2)
	In NZ but not practising	16 (80.0)	9 (50.0)	25 (65.8)
	Total not currently practising	<b>20 (52.6)</b>	<b>18 (47.4)</b>	<b>38</b>
	Practising status not stated	26	52	78
	Employment status of 'In NZ but not practising' group			
	Another health profession	1	2	3
	Non-health profession	2	4	6
	Full-time study	4	1	5
	Parental responsibilities	7	—	7
	Other unpaid work	—	—	—
	Retired	—	—	—
	Not reported	2	2	4
2017	Practising overseas	1 (9.1)	5 (33.3)	6 (23.1)
	Overseas and not practising	2 (18.2)	1 (6.7)	3 (11.5)
	In NZ but not practising	8 (72.7)	9 (60.0)	17 (65.4)
	Total not currently practising	<b>11 (42.3)</b>	<b>15 (57.7)</b>	<b>26</b>
	Practising status not stated	33	70	103
	Employment status of 'In NZ but not practising' group			
	Another health profession	1	4	5
	Non-health profession	1	2	3
	Full-time study	1	—	1
	Parental responsibilities	3	—	3
	Other unpaid work	—	1	1
	Seeking work	—	1	1
	Not reported	2	1	3

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 4-18. Postgraduate training undertaken by dental technicians and clinical dental technicians

	Expected year of completion	Current APC (%)	No current APC (%)	Overall (%)
2016	2015	16 (57.1)	—	16 (57.1)
	2016	2 (7.1)	—	2 (7.1)
	2017	5 (17.9)	—	5 (17.9)
	2018	2 (7.1)	—	2 (7.1)
	Not stated/unsure	3 (10.7)	—	3 (10.7)
	Total in postgraduate training	<b>28 (100.0)</b>	—	<b>28</b>
2017	2016	4 (28.6)	—	4 (26.7)
	2017	9 (64.3)	1 (100.0)	10 (66.7)
	Not stated/unsure	1 (7.1)	—	1 (6.7)
	Total in postgraduate training	<b>14 (93.3)</b>	<b>1 (6.7)</b>	<b>15</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

13 of the postgraduate training reported in 2017 related to clinical dental technology; the other two were a MHealthSc and PhD.

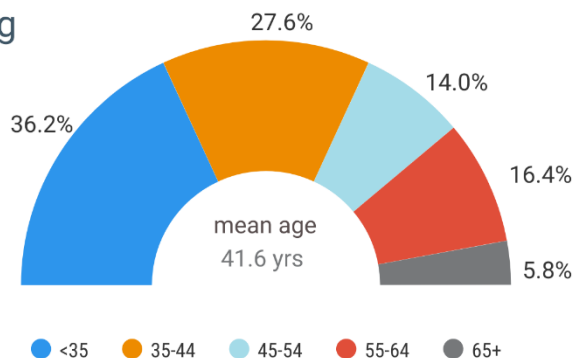
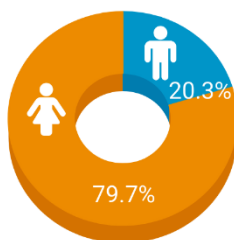
## Section 5: The Māori oral health practitioners workforce

# Māori oral health practitioners

## 2017 workforce at a glance



207 practising



## Primary employment

Self-employed 26.1%



5.8% Solo practice



20.3% Group practice

Employees 69.1%



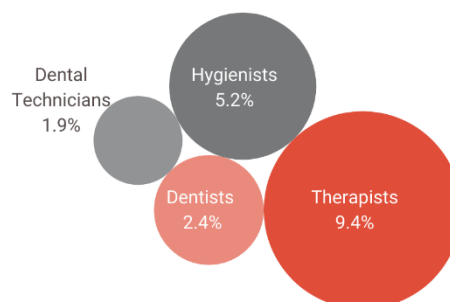
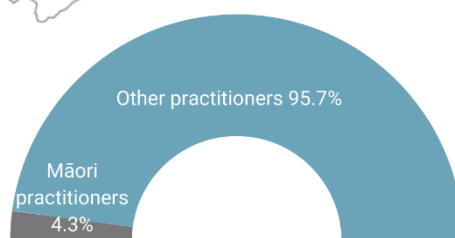
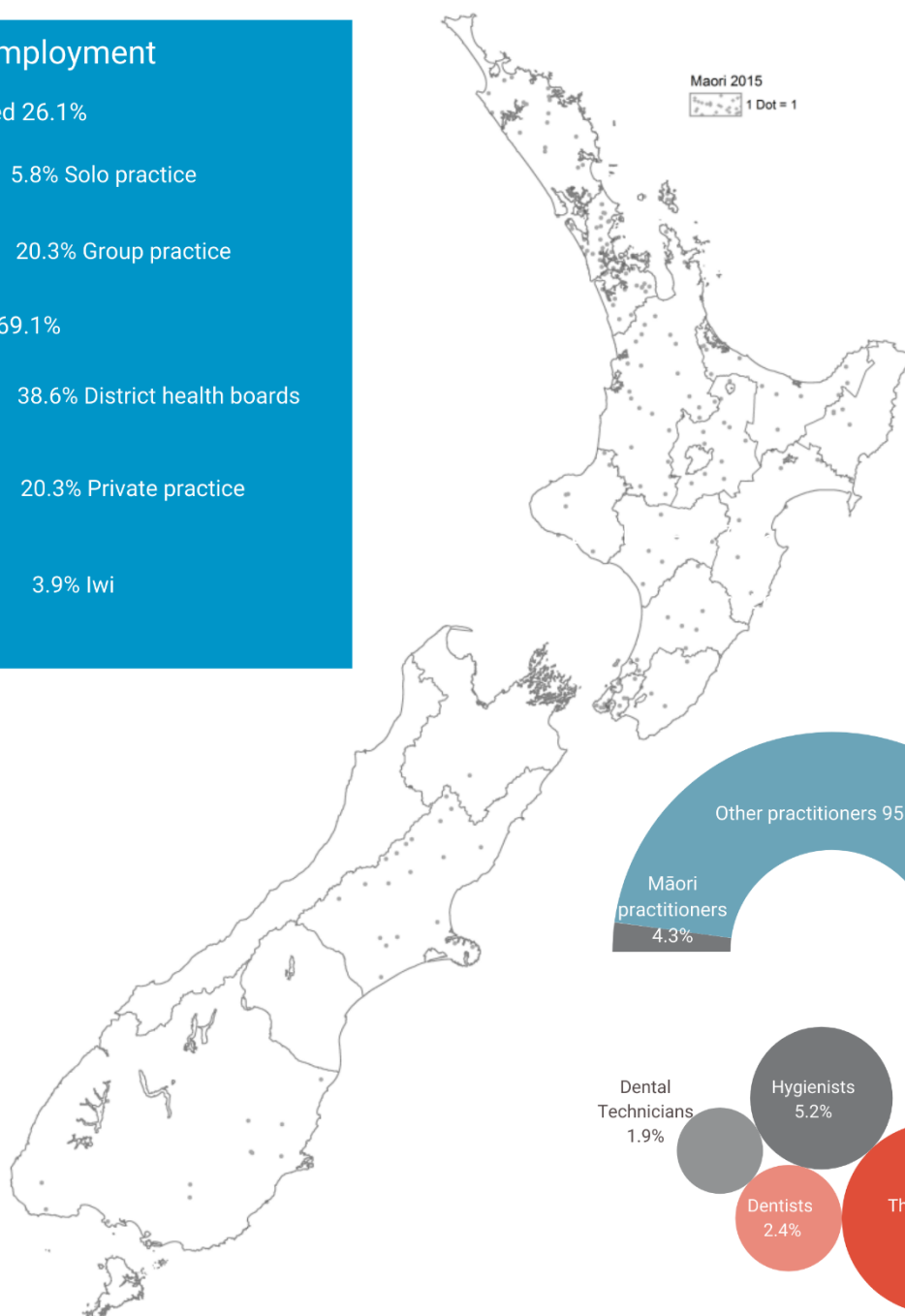
38.6% District health boards



20.3% Private practice



3.9% Iwi



## Executive summary Māori oral health practitioners

### Māori representation

Māori made up 4.3% (207) of the total practising oral health workforce in 2017 down from the 2015 level of 5.4% (229). The largest proportional representation is in dental therapists (9.4%) followed by dental hygienists (5.2%). <sup>Table 5-1</sup>

Table 5-1. Māori ethnicity, self-identified by practising oral health practitioners

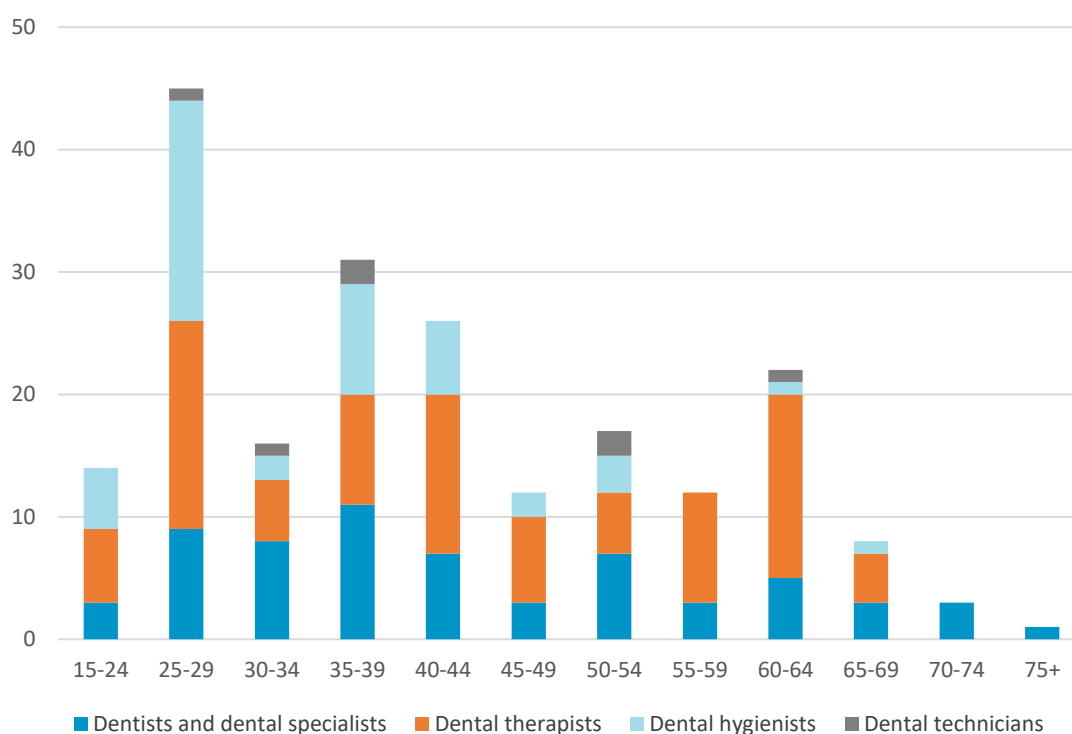
	2015				2016				2017		
	Māori	Total	% Total	% YoY	Māori	Total	% Total	% YoY	Māori	Total	% Total
Dentists and dental specialists	71	2,292	3.1%	-1.4	70	2,432	2.9%	-10.0	63	2,596	2.4%
Dental therapists	99	875	11.3%	-1.0	98	942	10.4%	-8.2	90	961	9.4%
Dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries	50	735	6.8%	-4.0	48	843	5.7%	-2.1	47	897	5.2%
Dental technicians and clinical dental technicians	9	353	2.5%	-44.4	5	375	1.3%	40.0	7	371	1.9%
Total	229	4,255	5.4%	-3.5	221	4,592	4.8%	-6.3	207	4,825	4.3%



## Demographics

The age group distribution for Māori is skewed towards the younger age groups, with 25 to 29 being the largest group (21.7%). This is an encouraging sign for the future of Māori oral health practitioners. Dental hygienists and dental therapists are more prominent in the 25-29 age group, most likely oral health graduates registered in both scopes of practice. Dental therapists are also dominant in the 40-44 and 60-64 age bands. Figure 5-1

Figure 5-1. Age band distribution of practitioners self-identified as Māori



Females made up three quarters of the Māori workforce (165 79.7%) in 2017, increasing from 73.0% (138) in 2012. Table 5-4

## Cohort remainder rates

The cohort remainder rates for Māori graduates was calculated with data kindly provided by the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Otago and Department of Oral Health, Auckland University of Technology. Limitations for these analyses include: small numbers, and Māori identification for the analysis relies on self-identification both during their studies and with the Council.

An increase from 2 to 7 dentistry students who identified as Māori, graduated in 2015 and 2016 respectively. The analysis did indicate that for dentists and dental specialists, the Māori graduate remainder rate of the 2015 cohort is 50%, while none of the 7 students from the 2016 cohort were registered with a practising certificate as at 30 September 2017. Table 5-6

In 2016 there were two oral health graduates who self-identified as Māori, but none were registered and practising as a dental hygienist or dental therapist as at 31 March 2017. Table 5-8 & Table 5-9

No Māori technology graduates were reported in the 2015 or 2016 cohorts, similar trend to earlier years.

Similar to previous years, it appears that there is a lag between graduation and practising for the various Māori cohorts.

### Practising characteristics

Being an employee is the largest form of primary employment for Māori oral health practitioners, and increased by from 128 (55.9%) in 2015 to 143 (69.1%) in 2017. District health boards were reported as the largest primary employer accounting for 38.6% in 2017, followed by private practice (20.3%) and Iwi accounted for 3.9% (down from 5.2% reported in 2015). Table 5-10

### Geographical distribution

Geographical distribution of Māori oral health practitioners by territorial authorities and district health boards was completed for 2016-2017. The greatest concentrations were found in Auckland (60 29.0%) followed by the Hamilton (5.3%) in 2017. Only minor movements occurred during the period, mainly due to the small size of the group. However, it did highlight a concentration of Māori practitioners in the North Island. Table 5-11 - Table 5-14

## Māori oral health practitioners workforce data tables

Table 5-2. Māori ethnicity, self-identified by practising oral health practitioners

	Ethnicity	Total (%)	Dentists and dental specialists (%)	Dental therapists (%)	Dental hygienists (%)	Dental technicians (%)
2016	Māori	221 (4.8)	70 (2.9)	98 (10.4)	48 (5.7)	5 (1.3)
	Other	4,371 (95.2)	2,362 (97.1)	844 (89.6)	795 (94.3)	370 (98.7)
	Total	<b>4,592</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>375</b>
2017	Māori	207 (4.3)	63 (2.4)	90 (9.4)	47 (5.2)	7 (1.9)
	Other	4,618 (95.7)	2,533 (97.6)	871 (90.6)	850 (94.8)	364 (98.1)
	Total	<b>4,825</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>371</b>

(Data source: Dental register and workforce survey)

Table 5-3. Age of practising Māori oral health practitioners, as at the end of the 2017 reporting periods <sup>a</sup>

Age bands	Total (%)	Dentists and dental specialists (%)	Dental therapists (%)	Dental hygienists (%)	Dental technicians (%)
15 - 24	14 (6.8)	3 (4.8)	6 (6.7)	5 (10.6)	—
25 - 29	45 (21.7)	9 (14.3)	17 (18.9)	18 (38.3)	1 (14.3)
30 - 34	16 (7.7)	8 (12.7)	5 (5.6)	2 (4.3)	1 (14.3)
35 - 39	31 (15.0)	11 (17.5)	9 (10.0)	9 (19.1)	2 (28.6)
40 - 44	26 (12.6)	7 (11.1)	13 (14.4)	6 (12.8)	—
45 - 49	12 (5.8)	3 (4.8)	7 (7.8)	2 (4.3)	—
50 - 54	17 (8.2)	7 (11.1)	5 (5.6)	3 (6.4)	2 (28.6)
55 - 59	12 (5.8)	3 (4.8)	9 (10.0)	—	—
60 - 64	22 (10.6)	5 (7.9)	15 (16.7)	1 (2.1)	1 (14.3)
65 - 69	8 (3.9)	3 (4.8)	4 (4.4)	1 (2.1)	—
70 - 74	3 (1.4)	3 (4.8)	—	—	—
75+	1 (0.5)	1 (1.6)	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>63 (30.4)</b>	<b>90 (43.5)</b>	<b>47 (22.7)</b>	<b>7 (3.4)</b>

<sup>a</sup> Dentists and dental specialists reporting period ends 30 September 2017; others end 31 March 2017  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 5-4. Gender of practising Māori oral health practitioners

	Gender	Total (%)	Dentists and dental specialists (%)	Dental therapists (%)	Dental hygienists (%)	Dental technicians (%)
2016	Male	48 (21.7)	39 (55.7)	2 (2.0)	3 (6.3)	4 (80.0)
	Female	173 (78.3)	31 (44.3)	96 (98.0)	45 (93.7)	1 (20.0)
	Total	<b>221</b>	<b>70 (31.7)</b>	<b>98 (44.3)</b>	<b>48 (21.7)</b>	<b>5 (2.3)</b>
2017	Male	42 (20.3)	33 (52.4)	3 (3.3)	2 (4.3)	4 (57.1)
	Female	165 (79.7)	30 (47.6)	87 (96.7)	45 (95.7)	3 (42.9)
	Total	<b>207</b>	<b>63 (30.4)</b>	<b>90 (43.5)</b>	<b>47 (22.7)</b>	<b>7 (3.4)</b>

(Data source: Dental register)

Table 5-5. Scope of practice registrations for practising Māori dentists and dental specialists, by gender

		Total <sup>a</sup>	Male (row %)	Female (row %)
2016	Dentists	68	38 (55.9)	30 (44.1)
	Dental specialists	3	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)
	Total	<b>71</b>	<b>40 (56.3)</b>	<b>31 (43.7)</b>
	Specialty			
	Endodontics	—	—	—
	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	—	—	—
	Oral Medicine	—	—	—
	Oral Pathology	—	—	—
	Oral Surgery	1	1 (100.0)	—
	Orthodontics	—	—	—
	Paediatric Dentistry	—	—	—
	Periodontology	1	1 (100.0)	—
	Prosthodontics	—	—	—
	Public Health Dentistry	1	—	1 (100.0)
	Restorative Dentistry	—	—	—
	Special Needs Dentistry	—	—	—
2017	Dentists	60	31 (51.7)	29 (48.3)
	Dental specialists	4	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)
	Total	<b>64</b>	<b>34 (53.1)</b>	<b>30 (46.9)</b>
	Specialty			
	Endodontics	—	—	—
	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	—	—	—
	Oral Medicine	—	—	—
	Oral Pathology	—	—	—
	Oral Surgery	1	1 (100.0)	—
	Orthodontics	1	1 (100.0)	—
	Paediatric Dentistry	—	—	—
	Periodontology	1	1 (100.0)	—
	Prosthodontics	—	—	—
	Public Health Dentistry	1	—	1 (100.0)
	Restorative Dentistry	—	—	—
	Special Needs Dentistry	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> A practitioner may be registered in multiple scopes of practice  
(Data source: Dental register)

Table 5-6. Cohort remainder rate for University of Otago Māori dentistry and dental specialist graduates, as at 30 September 2017

Graduation cohort	Total number of Māori domestic dental graduates	Number of Māori dental graduates with practising certificates <sup>a</sup>	Māori cohort remainder rate
1995	1	—	—
1996	7	—	—
1997	2	2	100.0
1998	1	—	—
1999	4	1	25.0
2000	4	—	—
2001	3	1	33.3
2002	1	—	—
2003	6	5	83.3
2004	5	3	60.0
2005	4	1	25.0
2006	7	2	28.6
2007	6	3	50.0
2008	1	—	—
2009	1	—	—
2010	5	4	80.0
2011	3	2	66.7
2012	4	3	75.0
2013	2	1	50.0
2014	3	1	33.3
2015	2	1	50.0
2016	7	—	—

<sup>a</sup> No practising practitioners does not necessarily mean the graduates are not practising; they may have not selected Māori as ethnicity with the Council  
(Data sources: Dental register and Faculty of Dentistry, University of Otago)

Table 5-7. Longitudinal analysis of the cohort remainder rate of University of Otago Māori dental graduates

	Year of graduation								
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	Total number of Māori dental graduates								
	7	2	3	2	4	3	5	1	1
Practising status as at: <sup>a</sup>	Number of Māori dental graduates with practising certificates (cohort remainder rate)								
September 2017	—	1 (50.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (50.0)	3 (75.0)	2 (66.7)	4 (80.0)	—	—
September 2016		—	3 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	4 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	4 (80.0)	1 (100.0)	—
September 2015			3 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	3 (75.0)	2 (66.7)	2 (40.0)	—	1 (100.0)
September 2014				—	4 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	4 (80.0)	—	—
September 2013					—	2 (66.7)	4 (80.0)	—	1 (100.0)
September 2012						—	3 (60.0)	—	—

<sup>a</sup> No practising practitioners does not necessarily mean the graduates are not practising; they may have not selected Māori as ethnicity with the Council  
(Data sources: Dental register and Faculty of Dentistry)



Table 5-8. Longitudinal analysis of the cohort remainder rate of Māori oral health graduates, registered as dental therapists

	Year of graduation								
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	Total number of Māori oral health graduates								
	2	3	14	6	8	3	3	5	9
Practising status as at: <sup>a</sup>	Number of Māori oral health graduates with practising certificates (cohort remainder rate)								
March 2017	—	1 (33.3)	9 (64.3)	3 (50.0)	7 (87.5)	3 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	3 (60.0)	5 (55.6)
March 2016		—	10 (71.4)	2 (33.3)	6 (75.0)	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	3 (60.0)	5 (55.6)
March 2015			12 (85.7)	5 (83.3)	6 (75.0)	3 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	4 (80.0)	5 (55.6)
March 2014				1 (16.7)	7 (87.5)	3 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	2 (40.0)	6 (66.7)
March 2013					—	3 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	5 (100.0)	4 (44.4)
March 2012						—	2 (66.7)	5 (100.0)	5 (55.6)

<sup>a</sup> No practising practitioners does not necessarily mean the graduates are not practising; they may have not selected Māori as ethnicity with the Council  
(Data sources: Dental register and Faculty of Dentistry, University of Otago and Department of Oral Health, Auckland University of Technology)

Table 5-9. Longitudinal analysis of the cohort remainder rate of Māori oral health graduates, registered as dental hygienists

	Year of graduation								
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	Total number of Māori oral health graduates								
	2	3	14	6	8	3	3	5	9
Practising status as at: <sup>a</sup>	Number of Māori oral health graduates with practising certificates (cohort remainder rate)								
March 2017	—	1 (33.3)	4 (28.6)	3 (50.0)	6 (75.0)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	3 (60.0)	3 (33.3)
March 2016		—	5 (35.7)	3 (50.0)	4 (50.0)	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	3 (60.0)	4 (44.4)
March 2015			12 (85.7)	5 (83.3)	6 (75.0)	3 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	4 (80.0)	3 (33.3)
March 2014				—	6 (75.0)	3 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	4 (80.0)	5 (55.6)
March 2013					—	3 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	4 (80.0)	4 (44.4)
March 2012						—	1 (33.3)	5 (100.0)	4 (44.4)

<sup>a</sup>No practising practitioners does not necessarily mean the graduates are not practising; they may have not selected Māori as ethnicity with the Council  
(Data sources: Dental register and Faculty of Dentistry, University of Otago and Department of Oral Health, Auckland University of Technology)

Table 5-10. Type of primary employment of practising Māori oral health practitioners

	Total (%)	Dentists and dental specialists (%)	Dental therapists (%)	Dental hygienists (%)	Dental technicians (%)
2016					
Self-employed					
Solo practice	15 (6.8)	9 (12.9)	1 (1.0)	3 (6.3)	2 (40.0)
Group practice	47 (21.3)	39 (55.7)	2 (2.0)	5 (10.4)	1 (20.0)
Subtotal	62 (28.1)	48 (68.6)	3 (3.1)	8 (16.7)	3 (60.0)
Employee					
Private practice	39 (17.6)	4 (5.7)	12 (12.2)	21 (43.8)	2 (40.0)
DHB	86 (38.9)	7 (10.0)	66 (67.3)	13 (27.1)	—
Universities	6 (2.7)	2 (2.9)	3 (3.1)	1 (2.1)	—
Government Department, not MOH	3 (1.4)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.0)	1 (2.1)	—
Iwi	10 (4.5)	4 (5.7)	4 (4.1)	2 (4.2)	—
Ministry of Health	3 (1.4)	1 (1.4)	2 (2.0)	—	—
Subtotal	147 (66.5)	19 (27.1)	88 (89.8)	38 (79.2)	2 (40.0)
Other forms of employment	—	—	—	—	—
No reply to question	12 (5.4)	3 (4.3)	7 (7.1)	2 (4.2)	—
Total	<b>221</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>

	Total (%)	Dentists and dental specialists (%)	Dental therapists (%)	Dental hygienists (%)	Dental technicians (%)
2017					
Self-employed					
Solo practice	12 (5.8)	8 (12.7)	1 (1.1)	2 (4.3)	1 (14.3)
Group practice	42 (20.3)	36 (57.1)	2 (2.2)	4 (8.5)	—
Subtotal	54 (26.1)	44 (69.8)	3 (3.3)	6 (12.8)	1 (14.3)
Employee					
Private practice	42 (20.3)	6 (9.5)	13 (14.4)	19 (40.4)	4 (57.1)
DHB	80 (38.6)	4 (6.3)	61 (67.8)	14 (29.8)	1 (14.3)
Universities	7 (3.4)	3 (4.8)	3 (3.3)	1 (2.1)	—
Government Department, not MOH	2 (1.0)	—	1 (1.1)	1 (2.1)	—
Iwi	8 (3.9)	2 (3.2)	4 (4.4)	2 (4.3)	—
Ministry of Health	4 (1.9)	2 (3.2)	1 (1.1)	—	1 (14.3)
Subtotal	143 (69.1)	17 (27.0)	83 (92.2)	37 (78.7)	6 (85.7)
Other forms of employment	—	—	—	—	—
No reply to question	10 (4.8)	2 (3.2)	4 (4.4)	4 (8.5)	—
Total	<b>207</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>

(Data source: Workforce survey)

Table 5-11. Geographic distribution of practising Māori dentists by Territorial Authority (TA)

TA area	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Far North	2 (2.9)	2 (3.2)
Whangarei	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
Kaipara	—	—
Auckland unitary authority	16 (22.9)	20 (31.7)
<i>Rodney</i>	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
<i>North Shore</i>	3 (4.3)	4 (6.3)
<i>Waitakere</i>	2 (2.9)	1 (1.6)
<i>Auckland</i>	7 (10.0)	10 (15.9)
<i>Manukau</i>	2 (2.9)	3 (4.8)
<i>Papakura</i>	—	—
<i>Franklin</i>	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
Thames-Coromandel District	—	1 (1.6)
Hauraki District	—	—
Waikato District	—	—
Matamata-Piako District	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
Hamilton City	2 (2.9)	—
Waipa District	2 (2.9)	2 (3.2)
Otorohanga District	—	—
South Waikato District	—	—
Waitomo District	—	—
Taupo District	—	—
Western Bay of Plenty District	—	1 (1.6)
Tauranga City	3 (4.3)	2 (3.2)
Rotorua District	2 (2.9)	2 (3.2)
Whakatane District	—	—
Kawerau District	—	—
Opotiki District	—	—
Gisborne District	2 (2.9)	1 (1.6)
Wairoa District	—	—
Hastings District	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
Napier City	3 (4.3)	2 (3.2)
Central Hawke's Bay District	—	—
New Plymouth District	2 (2.9)	2 (3.2)
Stratford District	—	—
South Taranaki District	—	—
Ruapehu District	1 (1.4)	—
Wanganui District	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
Rangitikei District	—	—
Manawatu District	—	—
Palmerston North City	—	—

TA area	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Taranua District	—	—
Horowhenua District	2 (2.9)	1 (1.6)
Kapiti Coast District	2 (2.9)	2 (3.2)
Porirua City	—	—
Upper Hutt City	—	—
Lower Hutt City	2 (2.9)	1 (1.6)
Wellington City	6 (8.6)	3 (4.8)
Masterton District	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
Carterton District	—	1 (1.6)
South Wairarapa District	—	—
Tasman District	—	—
Nelson City	—	—
Marlborough District	2 (2.9)	2 (3.2)
Kaikoura District	—	—
Buller District	—	—
Grey District	—	—
Westland District	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—
Waimakariri District	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
Christchurch City	5 (7.1)	3 (4.8)
Selwyn District	—	—
Ashburton District	1 (1.4)	2 (3.2)
Timaru District	1 (1.4)	—
Mackenzie District	—	—
Waimate District	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—
Waitaki District	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
Central Otago District	—	—
Queenstown-Lakes District	—	—
Dunedin City	5 (7.1)	5 (7.9)
Clutha District	—	—
Southland District	—	—
Gore District	—	—
Invercargill City	1 (1.4)	1 (1.6)
TLA code not available	1 (1.4)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 5-12. Geographic distribution of practising Māori dental therapists by TA

TA area	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Far North	5 (5.1)	4 (4.4)
Whangarei	3 (3.1)	4 (4.4)
Kaipara	—	—
Auckland unitary authority	28 (28.6)	25 (27.8)
<i>Rodney</i>	1 (1.0)	—
<i>North Shore</i>	9 (9.2)	10 (11.1)
<i>Waitakere</i>	4 (4.1)	4 (4.4)
<i>Auckland</i>	6 (6.1)	4 (4.4)
<i>Manukau</i>	7 (7.1)	5 (5.6)
<i>Papakura</i>	—	1 (1.1)
<i>Franklin</i>	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Thames-Coromandel District	—	—
Hauraki District	—	—
Waikato District	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Matamata-Piako District	—	—
Hamilton City	9 (9.2)	7 (7.8)
Waipa District	2 (2.0)	2 (2.2)
Otorohanga District	1 (1.0)	—
South Waikato District	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Waitomo District	—	—
Taupo District	1 (1.0)	—
Western Bay of Plenty District	3 (3.1)	1 (1.1)
Tauranga City	3 (3.1)	6 (6.7)
Rotorua District	7 (7.1)	6 (6.7)
Whakatane District	1 (1.0)	—
Kawerau District	—	—
Opotiki District	—	1 (1.1)
Gisborne District	1 (1.0)	—
Wairoa District	2 (2.0)	2 (2.2)
Hastings District	2 (2.0)	3 (3.3)
Napier City	1 (1.0)	—
Central Hawke's Bay District	—	—
New Plymouth District	4 (4.1)	3 (3.3)
Stratford District	—	—
South Taranaki District	—	1 (1.1)
Ruapehu District	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Wanganui District	2 (2.0)	2 (2.2)
Rangitikei District	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Manawatu District	—	—
Palmerston North City	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)

TA area	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Tararua District	—	—
Horowhenua District	—	—
Kapiti Coast District	2 (2.0)	1 (1.1)
Porirua City	—	—
Upper Hutt City	—	—
Lower Hutt City	1 (1.0)	2 (2.2)
Wellington City	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Masterton District	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Carterton District	—	—
South Wairarapa District	—	—
Tasman District	—	—
Nelson City	—	—
Marlborough District	—	—
Kaikoura District	—	—
Buller District	—	—
Grey District	—	—
Westland District	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—
Waimakariri District	—	1 (1.1)
Christchurch City	4 (4.1)	3 (3.3)
Selwyn District	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Ashburton District	—	—
Timaru District	—	—
Mackenzie District	—	—
Waimate District	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—
Waitaki District	—	—
Central Otago District	—	—
Queenstown-Lakes District	—	—
Dunedin City	4 (4.1)	4 (4.4)
Clutha District	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Southland District	—	—
Gore District	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Invercargill City	—	—
TLA code not available	2 (2.0)	2 (2.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)



Table 5-13. Geographic distribution of practising Māori dental hygienists by TA

TA area	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Far North	3 (6.3)	3 (6.4)
Whangarei	2 (4.2)	—
Kaipara	—	—
Auckland unitary authority	16 (33.3)	14 (29.8)
<i>Rodney</i>	2 (4.2)	1 (2.1)
<i>North Shore</i>	5 (10.4)	4 (8.5)
<i>Waitakere</i>	2 (4.2)	3 (6.4)
<i>Auckland</i>	7 (14.6)	6 (12.8)
<i>Manukau</i>	—	—
<i>Papakura</i>	—	—
<i>Franklin</i>	—	—
Thames-Coromandel District	—	—
Hauraki District	—	—
Waikato District	—	—
Matamata-Piako District	—	—
Hamilton City	3 (6.3)	4 (8.5)
Waipa District	2 (4.2)	2 (4.3)
Otorohanga District	—	—
South Waikato District	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)
Waitomo District	—	—
Taupo District	1 (2.1)	—
Western Bay of Plenty District	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)
Tauranga City	4 (8.3)	2 (4.3)
Rotorua District	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)
Whakatane District	—	—
Kawerau District	—	—
Opotiki District	—	—
Gisborne District	1 (2.1)	—
Wairoa District	—	—
Hastings District	1 (2.1)	3 (6.4)
Napier City	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)
Central Hawke's Bay District	—	—
New Plymouth District	1 (2.1)	3 (6.4)
Stratford District	—	—
South Taranaki District	—	—
Ruapehu District	—	—
Wanganui District	—	1 (2.1)
Rangitikei District	—	—
Manawatu District	—	—
Palmerston North City	1 (2.1)	—

TA area	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Tararua District	—	—
Horowhenua District	—	—
Kapiti Coast District	—	1 (2.1)
Porirua City	—	—
Upper Hutt City	—	—
Lower Hutt City	—	—
Wellington City	2 (4.2)	1 (2.1)
Masterton District	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)
Carterton District	—	—
South Wairarapa District	—	—
Tasman District	—	—
Nelson City	—	—
Marlborough District	—	—
Kaikoura District	—	—
Buller District	—	—
Grey District	—	—
Westland District	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—
Waimakariri District	—	—
Christchurch City	3 (6.3)	3 (6.4)
Selwyn District	—	—
Ashburton District	—	—
Timaru District	—	—
Mackenzie District	—	—
Waimate District	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—
Waitaki District	—	—
Central Otago District	—	—
Queenstown-Lakes District	—	—
Dunedin City	2 (4.2)	2 (4.3)
Clutha District	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)
Southland District	—	—
Gore District	—	—
Invercargill City	—	—
TLA code not available	—	2 (4.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 5-14. Geographic distribution of practising Māori dental technicians by TA

TA area	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Far North	—	—
Whangarei	1 (20.0)	—
Kaipara	—	—
Auckland unitary authority	1 (20.0)	1 (14.3%)
<i>Rodney</i>	—	—
<i>North Shore</i>	1 (20.0)	1 (14.3)
<i>Waitakere</i>	—	—
<i>Auckland</i>	—	—
<i>Manukau</i>	—	—
<i>Papakura</i>	—	—
<i>Franklin</i>	—	—
Thames-Coromandel District	—	—
Hauraki District	—	—
Waikato District	—	—
Matamata-Piako District	—	—
Hamilton City	—	—
Waipa District	—	—
Otorohanga District	—	—
South Waikato District	—	—
Waitomo District	—	—
Taupo District	—	—
Western Bay of Plenty District	—	—
Tauranga City	—	—
Rotorua District	—	—
Whakatane District	1 (20.0)	1 (14.3)
Kawerau District	—	—
Opotiki District	—	—
Gisborne District	—	—
Wairoa District	—	—
Hastings District	—	—
Napier City	—	1 (14.3)
Central Hawke's Bay District	—	—
New Plymouth District	—	—
Stratford District	—	—
South Taranaki District	—	—
Ruapehu District	—	—
Wanganui District	—	—
Rangitikei District	—	—
Manawatu District	—	—
Palmerston North City	—	—

TA area	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Tararua District	—	—
Horowhenua District	—	—
Kapiti Coast District	—	—
Porirua City	—	1 (14.3)
Upper Hutt City	1 (20.0)	1 (14.3)
Lower Hutt City	—	—
Wellington City	—	—
Masterton District	—	—
Carterton District	—	—
South Wairarapa District	—	—
Tasman District	—	—
Nelson City	—	—
Marlborough District	—	1 (14.3)
Kaikoura District	—	—
Buller District	—	—
Grey District	—	—
Westland District	—	—
Hurunui District	—	—
Waimakariri District	—	—
Christchurch City	—	1 (14.3)
Selwyn District	—	—
Ashburton District	—	—
Timaru District	—	—
Mackenzie District	—	—
Waimate District	—	—
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—
Waitaki District	—	—
Central Otago District	—	—
Queenstown-Lakes District	—	—
Dunedin City	1 (20.0)	—
Clutha District	—	—
Southland District	—	—
Gore District	—	—
Invercargill City	—	—
TLA code not available	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 5-15. Geographic distribution of practising Māori dentists by district health board (DHB)

	2016	2017
Northland	3 (4.3)	2 (3.2)
Waitemata	6 (8.6)	9 (14.3)
Auckland	6 (8.6)	8 (12.7)
Counties-Manukau	2 (2.9)	3 (4.8)
Waikato	7 (10.0)	5 (7.9)
Lakes	2 (2.9)	1 (1.6)
Bay of Plenty	3 (4.3)	3 (4.8)
Tairāwhiti	2 (2.9)	1 (1.6)
Hawke's Bay	4 (5.7)	4 (6.3)
Taranaki	2 (2.9)	2 (3.2)
Whanganui	2 (2.9)	—
MidCentral	3 (4.3)	1 (1.6)
Hutt	2 (2.9)	1 (1.6)
Capital and Coast	7 (10.0)	5 (7.9)
Wairarapa	1 (1.4)	2 (3.2)
Nelson-Marlborough	4 (5.7)	3 (4.8)
West Coast	—	0 (0.0)
Canterbury	7 (10.0)	5 (7.9)
South Canterbury	—	—
Southern	7 (10.0)	8 (12.7)
Unknown	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>

(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 5-16. Geographic distribution of practising Māori dental therapists by DHB

	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Northland	8 (8.2)	9 (10.0)
Waitemata	14 (14.3)	13 (14.4)
Auckland	6 (6.1)	5 (5.6)
Counties-Manukau	8 (8.2)	7 (7.8)
Waikato	16 (16.3)	12 (13.3)
Lakes	8 (8.2)	6 (6.7)
Bay of Plenty	5 (5.1)	8 (8.9)
Tairāwhiti	1 (1.0)	—
Hawke's Bay	5 (5.1)	5 (5.6)
Taranaki	5 (5.1)	4 (4.4)
Whanganui	3 (3.1)	3 (3.3)
MidCentral	2 (2.0)	2 (2.2)
Hutt	1 (1.0)	2 (2.2)
Capital and Coast	2 (2.0)	1 (1.1)
Wairarapa	1 (1.0)	1 (1.1)
Nelson-Marlborough	—	—
West Coast	—	—
Canterbury	5 (5.1)	5 (5.6)
South Canterbury	—	—
Southern	6 (6.1)	7 (7.8)
Unknown	2 (2.0)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>

(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 5-17. Geographic distribution of practising Māori dental hygienists by DHB

	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Northland	6 (12.5)	4 (8.5)
Waitemata	7 (14.6)	8 (17.0)
Auckland	7 (14.6)	6 (12.8)
Counties-Manukau	—	1 (2.1)
Waikato	7 (14.6)	7 (14.9)
Lakes	2 (4.2)	1 (2.1)
Bay of Plenty	5 (10.4)	2 (4.3)
Tairāwhiti	1 (2.1)	—
Hawke's Bay	2 (4.2)	4 (8.5)
Taranaki	1 (2.1)	3 (6.4)
Whanganui	—	1 (2.1)
MidCentral	1 (2.1)	—
Hutt	—	—
Capital and Coast	2 (4.2)	2 (4.3)
Wairarapa	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)
Nelson-Marlborough	—	—
West Coast	—	—
Canterbury	3 (6.3)	4 (8.5)
South Canterbury	—	—
Southern	3 (6.3)	3 (6.4)
Unknown	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>

(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)

Table 5-18. Geographic distribution of practising Māori dental technicians by DHB

	2016	2017
Northland	1 (20.0)	—
Waitemata	1 (20.0)	1 (14.3)
Auckland	—	—
Counties-Manukau	—	—
Waikato	—	—
Lakes	—	—
Bay of Plenty	1 (20.0)	1 (14.3)
Tairāwhiti	—	—
Hawke's Bay	—	1 (14.3)
Taranaki	—	—
Whanganui	—	—
MidCentral	—	—
Hutt	1 (20.0)	1 (14.3)
Capital and Coast	—	1 (14.3)
Wairarapa	—	—
Nelson-Marlborough	—	1 (14.3)
West Coast	—	—
Canterbury	—	1 (14.3)
South Canterbury	—	—
Southern	1 (20.0)	—
Unknown	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)



## Section 6: Appendices

Table 6-1. Geographic distribution of practising oral health practitioners by Territorial Authority, as at end of 2017 reporting periods

TA area	Dentists and dental specialists (%)	Dental therapists (%)	Dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries (%)	Dental technicians and clinical dental technicians (%)	Total (%)
Far North	16 (0.6)	11 (1.1)	11 (1.2)	2 (0.5)	43 (1.4)
Whangarei	35 (1.3)	20 (2.1)	17 (1.9)	8 (2.2)	92 (2.9)
Kaipara	4 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	—	—	5 (0.2)
Auckland unitary authority	648 (25.0)	376 (39.1)	369 (41.1)	126 (34.0)	1674 (53.1)
<i>Rodney</i>	33 (1.3)	20 (2.1)	21 (2.3)	7 (1.9)	85 (2.7)
<i>North Shore</i>	121 (4.7)	70 (7.3)	77 (8.6)	32 (8.6)	328 (10.4)
<i>Waitakere</i>	70 (2.7)	52 (5.4)	42 (4.7)	8 (2.2)	182 (5.8)
<i>Auckland</i>	291 (11.2)	116 (12.1)	136 (15.2)	43 (11.6)	657 (20.9)
<i>Manukau</i>	96 (3.7)	86 (8.9)	73 (8.1)	27 (7.3)	317 (10.1)
<i>Papakura</i>	18 (0.7)	17 (1.8)	7 (0.8)	3 (0.8)	49 (1.6)
<i>Franklin</i>	19 (0.7)	15 (1.6)	13 (1.4)	6 (1.6)	56 (1.8)
Thames-Coromandel District	10 (0.4)	3 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.3)	18 (0.6)
Hauraki District	1 (0.0)	—	—	—	2 (0.1)
Waikato District	3 (0.1)	6 (0.6)	4 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	17 (0.5)
Matamata-Piako District	11 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	16 (0.5)
Hamilton City	91 (3.5)	48 (5.0)	40 (4.5)	20 (5.4)	220 (7.0)
Waipa District	19 (0.7)	8 (0.8)	8 (0.9)	1 (0.3)	39 (1.2)
Otorohanga District	7 (0.3)	—	—	—	9 (0.3)
South Waikato District	3 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	—	7 (0.2)
Waitomo District	1 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	—	—	3 (0.1)
Taupo District	11 (0.4)	6 (0.6)	3 (0.3)	2 (0.5)	26 (0.8)
Western Bay of Plenty District	8 (0.3)	6 (0.6)	8 (0.9)	2 (0.5)	25 (0.8)
Tauranga City	62 (2.4)	43 (4.5)	29 (3.2)	8 (2.2)	162 (5.1)
Rotorua District	25 (1.0)	19 (2.0)	4 (0.4)	6 (1.6)	59 (1.9)
Whakatane District	13 (0.5)	5 (0.5)	3 (0.3)	2 (0.5)	24 (0.8)
Kawerau District	1 (0.0)	—	—	—	1 (0.0)
Opotiki District	1 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	—	—	3 (0.1)
Gisborne District	14 (0.5)	11 (1.1)	9 (1.0)	4 (1.1)	40 (1.3)
Wairoa District	1 (0.0)	3 (0.3)	—	—	4 (0.1)
Hastings District	23 (0.9)	16 (1.7)	13 (1.4)	31 (8.4)	88 (2.8)
Napier City	29 (1.1)	12 (1.2)	7 (0.8)	7 (1.9)	60 (1.9)
Central Hawke's Bay District	2 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	—	5 (0.2)
New Plymouth District	27 (1.0)	19 (2.0)	16 (1.8)	4 (1.1)	73 (2.3)
Stratford District	1 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	—	4 (0.1)
South Taranaki District	5 (0.2)	3 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	—	11 (0.3)
Ruapehu District	2 (0.1)	3 (0.3)	—	—	5 (0.2)
Wanganui District	16 (0.6)	18 (1.9)	10 (1.1)	4 (1.1)	52 (1.7)
Rangitikei District	3 (0.1)	4 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.3)	9 (0.3)

TA area	Dentists and dental specialists (%)	Dental therapists (%)	Dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries (%)	Dental technicians and clinical dental technicians (%)	Total (%)
Manawatu District	4 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	—	8 (0.3)
Palmerston North City	39 (1.5)	23 (2.4)	24 (2.7)	9 (2.4)	103 (3.3)
Tararua District	3 (0.1)	3 (0.3)	—	1 (0.3)	7 (0.2)
Horowhenua District	8 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	—	12 (0.4)
Kapiti Coast District	22 (0.8)	8 (0.8)	8 (0.9)	7 (1.9)	48 (1.5)
Porirua City	7 (0.3)	8 (0.8)	4 (0.4)	2 (0.5)	25 (0.8)
Upper Hutt City	12 (0.5)	5 (0.5)	7 (0.8)	3 (0.8)	28 (0.9)
Lower Hutt City	47 (1.8)	26 (2.7)	15 (1.7)	7 (1.9)	104 (3.3)
Wellington City	127 (4.9)	33 (3.4)	66 (7.4)	12 (3.2)	259 (8.2)
Masterton District	9 (0.3)	8 (0.8)	4 (0.4)	4 (1.1)	29 (0.9)
Carterton District	3 (0.1)	—	2 (0.2)	—	7 (0.2)
South Wairarapa District	—	—	—	—	—
Tasman District	15 (0.6)	10 (1.0)	7 (0.8)	3 (0.8)	39 (1.2)
Nelson City	29 (1.1)	5 (0.5)	13 (1.4)	6 (1.6)	57 (1.8)
Marlborough District	18 (0.7)	7 (0.7)	5 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	35 (1.1)
Kaikoura District	1 (0.0)	—	—	—	1 (0.0)
Buller District	2 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	—	—	5 (0.2)
Grey District	3 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	3 (0.3)	2 (0.5)	11 (0.3)
Westland District	—	1 (0.1)	—	—	1 (0.0)
Hurunui District	—	1 (0.1)	—	—	1 (0.0)
Waimakariri District	13 (0.5)	5 (0.5)	1 (0.1)	—	22 (0.7)
Christchurch City	194 (7.5)	54 (5.6)	62 (6.9)	24 (6.5)	384 (12.2)
Selwyn District	7 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	3 (0.3)	2 (0.5)	17 (0.5)
Ashburton District	4 (0.2)	5 (0.5)	3 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	14 (0.4)
Timaru District	13 (0.5)	7 (0.7)	5 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	31 (1.0)
Mackenzie District	—	—	—	—	—
Waimate District	—	1 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	—	3 (0.1)
Chatham Islands Territory	—	—	—	—	—
Waitaki District	15 (0.6)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	22 (0.7)
Central Otago District	8 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	4 (0.4)	—	16 (0.5)
Queenstown-Lakes District	15 (0.6)	6 (0.6)	6 (0.7)	2 (0.5)	34 (1.1)
Dunedin City	131 (5.0)	39 (4.1)	33 (3.7)	15 (4.0)	255 (8.1)
Clutha District	3 (0.1)	3 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	10 (0.3)
Southland District	3 (0.1)	3 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.3)	8 (0.3)
Gore District	4 (0.2)	4 (0.4)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	13 (0.4)
Invercargill City	33 (1.3)	12 (1.2)	14 (1.6)	7 (1.9)	67 (2.1)
TLA code not available	711 (27.4)	21 (2.2)	36 (4.0)	27 (7.3)	353 (11.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>4,825</b>

(Data sources: Dental register, workforce survey & Statistics New Zealand)

Table 6-2. Population to oral health practitioners by district health board, as at end of 2017 reporting periods

	Dentists and dental specialists		Dental therapists		Dental hygienists and orthodontic auxiliaries		Dental technicians and clinical dental technicians	
	Number with practising certificates	Number per 100,000 population aged 15+ years	Number with practising certificates	Number per 100,000 population aged <15 years	Number with practising certificates	Number per 100,000 population aged 15+ years	Number with practising certificates	Number per 100,000 population aged 15+ years
Northland	53	38.0	31	83.0	25	17.9	9	6.5
Waitemata	232	49.4	149	128.9	141	30.0	52	11.1
Auckland	288	71.7	99	122.4	127	31.6	38	9.5
Counties-Manukau	138	33.5	120	97.9	95	23.1	35	8.5
Waikato	138	43.2	71	83.5	59	18.5	25	7.8
Lakes	35	39.8	24	100.4	8	9.1	8	9.1
Bay of Plenty	83	44.5	54	112.8	38	20.4	12	6.4
Tairāwhiti	12	33.2	11	97.1	10	27.6	4	11.1
Hawke's Bay	50	53.8	33	134.4	19	20.4	38	40.9
Taranaki	33	25.0	24	68.5	18	13.6	4	3.0
Whanganui	15	29.0	21	161.1	9	17.4	5	9.7
MidCentral	55	39.3	34	98.5	32	22.9	11	7.9
Hutt	54	45.9	30	101.2	24	20.4	10	8.5
Capital and Coast	137	54.1	49	90.4	73	28.8	20	7.9
Wairarapa	14	38.6	8	92.8	8	22.1	4	11.0
Nelson-Marlborough	60	47.2	23	85.2	22	17.3	9	7.1
West Coast	4	14.0	4	68.6	3	10.5	2	7.0
Canterbury	222	49.9	68	69.4	74	16.6	28	6.3
South Canterbury	12	23.7	10	94.4	6	11.8	1	2.0
Southern <sup>b</sup>	182 [126]	65.9 [45.6]	64 [52]	111.8 [90.8]	65 [59]	23.5 [21.4]	26 [10]	9.4 [3.6]
Unknown	779		34		41		30	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>9.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population estimates by DHB for 2017 are unavailable from Statistics NZ; values were linearly interpolated between 2015 and 2018. Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated totals

<sup>b</sup> Data in square brackets for Southern DHB exclude oral health practitioners who reported the University of Otago as their primary employer  
(Data sources: Workforce survey and Statistics New Zealand)