

**University of Sydney  
Faculty of Health Sciences**



**National Survey of Remedial Therapists**

National Workforce Survey Data  
of the  
Australian Traditional-Medicine Society

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**School of Behavioural & Community Health Sciences**

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## Abbreviations

AART	Australian Academy of Remedial Therapists
ACTCNT	ACT College of Natural Therapies
ACTT	Australian College of Tactile Therapies
ACNM	Australian College of Natural Medicine
ACNT	Australasian College of Natural Therapies
ACVH	Australian College of Vital Health
AIAS	Australian Institute of Applied Science
AIHS	Australian Institute of Health Science
AKA	Australian Kinesiology Association
ANH	Academy of Natural Healing
ANT	Academy of Natural Therapies
ANTA	Australian Natural Therapists Association
ASR	Australian School of Reflexology
AST	Australian Shiatsu College
ATMS	Australian Traditional-Medicine Society
BCANT	Brisbane College of Acupuncture & Natural Therapies
CCHC	Chi Chinese Healing College
CHT	College of Healing Therapies
CIT	Canberra Institute of Technology
COSS	College of Somatic Studies
CSU	Charles Sturt University
CSTT	Central School of Tactile Therapies
DH	Dorothy Hall College of Herbal Medicine
EC	Endeavour College
GWGHA	Gwinghana
HSA	Health School Australia
IH	In Harmony
KCES	Kinesiology College of Energetic Sciences
LC	Lavender College
MCNM	Melbourne College of Natural Medicine
NP	Napean
NC	Nature Care
NCTM	National College of Traditional Medicine
NIHS	National Institute of Health Sciences
NSNT	Northern School of Natural Therapies
NSWCNT	NSW College of Natural Therapies
NSWSNM	NSW School of Natural Medicine
NSWSTM	NSW School of Traditional Massage
Overseas	Overseas Institution
PANT	Perth Academy of Natural Therapies
QINS	QLD Institute of Natural Sciences
RC	Renu College
RMIT	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University
SACNT	South Australian College of Natural Therapies

SAHEC	South Australian Health Education Centre
SCHS	Southern Cross Herbal School
SCU	Southern Cross University
SL	Steve Lockhart
SSC	Sydney Shiatsu College
SIBT	School of Integrated Body Therapies
SSNT	Southern School of Natural Therapies
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TSHM	Taree School of Holistic Massage
UNE	University of New England
UNSW	University of New South Wales
USH	Unity School of Healing
USYD	University of Sydney
UW	University of Wollongong
UWS	University of Western Sydney
VUT	Victoria University of Technology
WH	White Horse
WTC	Wholistic Training Centre

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## Executive Summary

The survey (Appendix 1) was mailed to 8,000 ATMS members. There were 3,911 responses representing 49% of ATMS members. Respondents, who were accredited in remedial therapies were included in this sample. The final sample, a representative sample of the target population, numbered 2,192.

In profile, 81% of respondents had accreditation in remedial massage; 22% in Swedish massage; 16% in sports massage; 13.5% in reflexology and 13% in aromatherapy. The remaining respondents had accreditation in kinesiology 6%; nutrition 5%; shiatsu 3%; Chinese massage 3%; counselling 1.5%; and hypnotherapy 8%. Respondents were evenly distributed across age ranges from 26 to 55, with proportionately less men under 25-36 years, and proportionately more men over 45 years. Seventy six percent of the population were women. This compares with health occupations across Australia where, in 2001, 76.3% were women. This survey identified a continuing growth in the remedial therapy (RT) sector, where 35% of respondents completed their training in 2000 and after. This is consistent with the growth in the Australian health workforce where, between 1996-7 and 2000-1, the number of health professionals increased by 8.2%.

Twenty eight percent of respondents had membership in an association other than ATMS. Predominant memberships were Reflexology Association of Australia (14%), Australian Remedial Massage (13%), Australian Kinesiology Association (13%), and Massage Australia (12%). Ninety four percent of respondents had a diploma and 37% had completed two years training.

Fifty four percent of remedial therapists were located in metropolitan areas. This is lower than the proportion of the general population (61.6%) residing within metropolitan areas. It is also lower than the percentage of complementary medicine (CM) practitioners (60%) in city areas. The RT population was not evenly distributed between metropolitan areas. Sydney had substantially more therapists (37%) than the percentage of the national population (21.3%), a pattern which is reversed for the other capital cities. Similarly, when comparing country therapists to country population, NSW had 33% of country therapists on a population base of 12.5%. The male/female distribution by state, country or metropolitan location closely approximated the overall sample distribution.

Seventeen percent of the population of 2192 were not currently in practice. Thirty six percent of these respondents (135) indicated that they would not commence practice by 30 June 2003, and were excluded from the remaining analysis, which is based on 2,057 therapists.

Sixty four percent of respondents practised alone, and 18% were in multidisciplinary teams. The average number of consultations per week per practitioner was 12 which, with a sample of 1,888 respondents, suggests that over a million consultations were carried out per 48-week year. While a sizeable proportion of therapists had 11-20 consultations per week, those therapists with less than 10 years of clinical experience had proportionately less consultations than those with more than 11 years of clinical experience. Men carried out proportionately more consultations than women, and had been in clinical practice proportionately longer than women. Proportionately more women (80%) than men (63%) had earnings under \$30,000. There were proportionately more men than women in the upper income brackets. Although men were 24% of the sample population, they were 44% of those earning over \$100,000. Forty five percent of men and 43% of women derived 81-100% of their income from clinical practice. Men's greater earnings in the RT sector are similar to the distribution of income between men and women throughout the Australian health workforce, where women are greater in number but earn proportionately less, and are more likely to be part-time workers.

Four percent of respondents reported adverse reactions. These were predominantly minor reactions. Of those who specified the year of the adverse reaction, a disproportionate 72% reported reactions between 1999 and 2002. Eighty six percent of these respondents completed their education after 1996, indicating that recent graduates may be more inclined to medicalise client reactions because of changing perceptions about what constitutes an adverse reaction, and changing attitudes to reporting conditions as adverse reactions.

# 1. The Sample

## 1.1: Methodology

The survey (Appendix 1) was mailed to 8,000 ATMS members. There were 3,911 responses representing 49% of ATMS members. Respondents, (2,192) who were accredited in remedial therapies were included in this sample<sup>1</sup>. The total sample responses (2,192) were used for Section Two – the Disciplinary Profile of Therapists; Section Three – Demographic Characteristics of Therapists; Section Five – Educational Qualifications; Table 4.6.1. – Membership in Associations; and Section Six – Number of Reported Adverse Reactions from Treatments. Respondents (135) who were not in clinical practice at the time of the survey, and who indicated that they would not be commencing practice by 30 June 2003, were excluded from the remaining analysis, which is based on 2,057 therapists.

A number of respondents did not respond to some survey questions. The number of non-respondents varied according to the question and was small in relation to the sample size. The percentages included in figures and tables are based on the number of positive respondents and the missing responses are categorized in tables: *No Response* or *No Res*. Non-respondents are not included in figures and cross-tabulation tables.

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<sup>1</sup>.For *National Survey of Naturopaths, Herbalists and Acupuncturists* see (Hale,2003)

## 2. Disciplinary Profile of Therapists

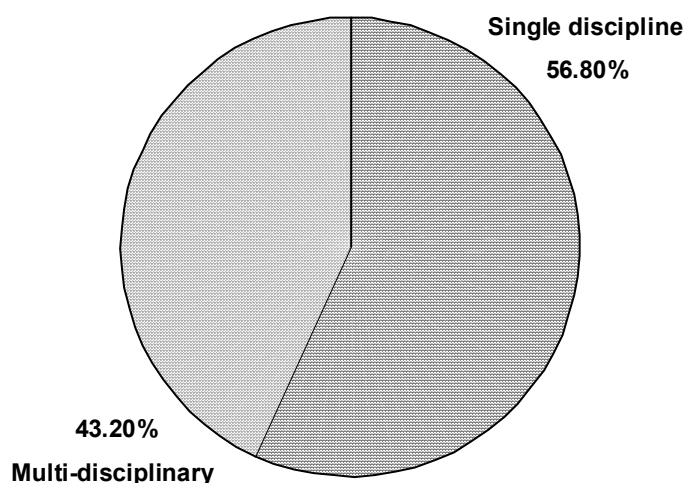
Figure 2.1.1. shows the distribution of single discipline and multi-disciplinary accreditations of respondents. Fifty seven percent (1245) have accreditation in one discipline and 43% (947) have accreditation in more than one discipline.

Table 2.1.1. shows the total single discipline accreditations. Seventy percent had accreditation in remedial massage. ; the remaining respondents had accreditation in kinesiology (6%); reflexology (6%); aromatherapy (5%); nutrition (4%); other modality (3%); Swedish massage (2%); shiatsu (1.5%); Chinese massage (1.5%); sports massage (.6%) and counselling (.2%).

Table 2.1.2. shows the most frequent combinations of multi-disciplinary accreditations. The most common combinations were in remedial and Swedish massage (21%); remedial, sports and Swedish massage (16%); remedial and sports massage (14%); and remedial massage and reflexology (11%).

Table 2.1.3. shows the total accreditations of respondents. Eighty one percent had accreditation in remedial massage; 22% in Swedish massage; 16% in sports massage; 13.5% in reflexology and 13% in aromatherapy. The remaining respondents had accreditation in kinesiology 6%; other modality 6%; nutrition 5%; shiatsu 3%; Chinese massage 3%; counselling 1.5%; and hypnotherapy .8%.

### 2.1: Discipline accreditations



**Figure 2.1.1:** *Distribution of single discipline and multi-disciplinary accreditations*

	Frequency	Percent
Remedial Massage	873	70.1
Kinesiology	79	6.3
Reflexology	78	6.3
Aromatherapy	62	5.0
Nutrition	47	3.8
Other	37	3.0
Swedish massage	21	1.7
Shiatsu	19	1.5
Chinese massage	19	1.5
Sports massage	7	.6
Counselling	3	.2
Total	1245	100.0

*Table 2.1.1: Single discipline accreditations*

	Frequency	Percent
Remedial & Swedish	196	20.7
Remedial, Sports & Swedish	148	15.6
Remedial & Sports	131	13.8
Remedial & Reflexology	100	10.6
Remedial & Aromotherapy	90	9.5
Other combination	68	7.2
Remedial, Reflexology, Sports & Swedish	43	4.5
Remedial, Reflexology & Swedish	34	3.6
Remedial & other	23	2.4
Remedial & Kinesiology	23	2.4
Nutrition & Remedial	22	2.3
Remedial & Shiatsu	17	1.8
Remedial & Chinese	16	1.7
Remedial, Reflexology & Sports	15	1.6
Remedial, Shiatsu & Swedish	10	1.1
Reflexology & Swedish	7	.7
Sports & Swedish	4	.4
Total	947	100.0

*Table 2.1.2: Multi-disciplinary accreditations*

	Number	% within sample
Remedial massage	1755	81%
Swedish massage	481	22%
Sports massage	347	16%
Reflexology	296	13.5%
Aromatherapy	292	13%
Kinesiology	126	6%
Other	134	6%
Nutrition	101	5%
Shiatsu	73	3%
Chinese massage	64	3%
Counselling	32	1.5%
Hypnotherapy	17	.8%

**Table 2.1.3:** *Total accreditations*

### 3. Demographic Characteristics of Therapists

Table 3.1.1. shows the number and percentage of male/female respondents. Figure 3.1.1. shows the distribution by sex. Women were 76% of the population compared to men at 24%. This distribution approximates the percentage of female workers in the health industry across Australia, where women are 78.1% of the health workforce. In health occupations in 2001, 76.3% were women as opposed to 73.4% in this sample (*Health Australia, 2002:267-8*).

Table 3.2.1. shows that 83% of respondents were in clinical practice at the time of the survey. Of the 17% not in clinical practice, 36% of these respondents (135) indicated that they would not commence practice by 30 June 2003. Of the 379 respondents currently not in clinical practice, 81% were women and 19% were men. Of the total sample, 18% of women were not in clinical practice as opposed to 14% of men (Table 3.2.2. and Figure 3.2.1.).

Table 3.3.1. shows respondents' reasons for not being in clinical practice. These are represented in Figure 3.3.1. Twenty one percent of respondents cited other work commitments; 14% percent of respondents cited the financial difficulties of setting up practice; 14% cited parenting or maternity leave as their reason; 13% cited illness or misadventure; 12% cited university study; 10% were currently absent from practice (holiday or leave); 8% were in the process of setting up practice; 6% worked in the complementary medicine industry; and less than 1% were retired.

Table 3.4.1. shows the age range of respondents. Respondents were fairly evenly distributed across age ranges from 26 to 55. Figure 3.4.1. shows the distribution of the percentage of male and female respondents by age. There were proportionately less men than women aged under 25-36 years, and proportionately more men than women aged over 45 years.

Table 3.5.1. shows the number of respondents by state, country or metropolitan location. Fifty four percent of remedial therapists were located in metropolitan areas. This is lower than the proportion of the general population (61.6%) residing within metropolitan areas.<sup>2</sup> It is also lower than the percentage of complementary (CM) therapists (60%) in city areas (Hale, 2003:5).

The percentage of therapists located in the Sydney metropolitan area (37%) was 15.7% more than the percentage of the population in this area (21.3%). This pattern was reversed for the remaining areas. For example, the percentage of the population residing in the Melbourne metropolitan area (17.9%) was proportionately more than the distribution of therapists (5.4%). Similarly in the Brisbane metropolitan area, the general population (8.5%) greatly exceeded the number of therapists (2.7%) as it did in the Adelaide and Perth metropolitan areas with respectively, 3.2% and 2%

<sup>2</sup> In Australia, health workers are generally not distributed equally among the population. Medical therapists, pharmacists and nurses are examples. Furthermore, these occupations vary from each other in their population distribution (*Health Australia, 2002:270*).

therapists for 5.7% and 7.1% of the general population. The numbers in Hobart were small, but they, too, show a greater percentage of the general population than the RT population in this area.

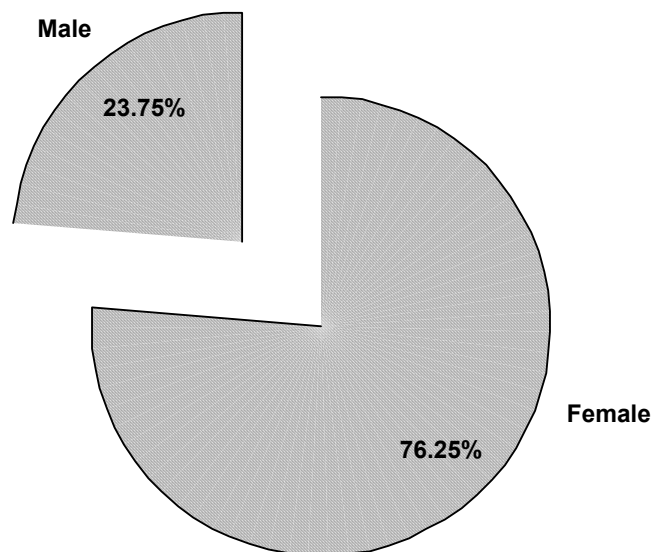
A similar pattern for the RT workforce occurred in country regions. In NSW, the RT population of 33% was nearly three times more than the country population of 12.5%. Table 3.5.2. illustrates the distribution of the RT population by state where double the proportion (69.7%) of the RT population resided in NSW, compared with 34% of the Australian population (ABS, Cat no: 3101.1: 2001).

Table 3.5.3. shows the number and percentage of male and female respondents by state, country or metropolitan location. The percentage of males and females in each area closely replicates the overall distribution of the sample by sex (76% females/24% males). This relationship is represented in figures 3.5.2. and 3.5.3. The latter shows the distribution of the percentage of males and females in the RT workforce by state, country or metropolitan location.

### 3.1: Distribution by sex

	Frequency	Percent
Female	1663	76.2
Male	518	23.8
Total	2181	100.0
No Res	11	
Total	2192	

**Table 3.1.1:** *Numbers and percentage of male/female respondents*



*Figure 3.1.1: Distribution by sex*

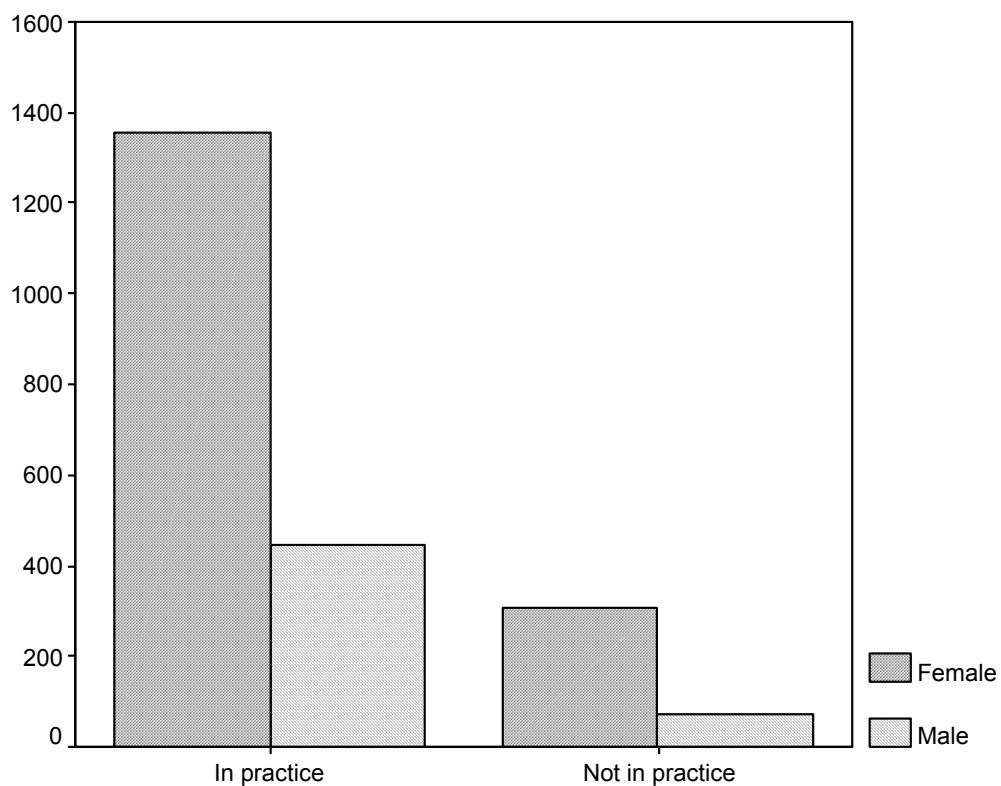
### 3.2: Therapists currently in clinical practice

	Frequency	Percent
In practice	1813	82.7
Not in practice	379	17.3
Total	2192	100.0

*Table 3.2.1: Respondents currently in/not in clinical practice*

		Frequency	Percent
Female	In practice	1356	81.5
	Not in practice	307	18.5
	Total	1663	100.0
Male	In practice	447	86.3
	Not in practice	71	13.7
	Total	518	100.0

*Table 3.2.2: Number of male/female respondents in/not in clinical practice*

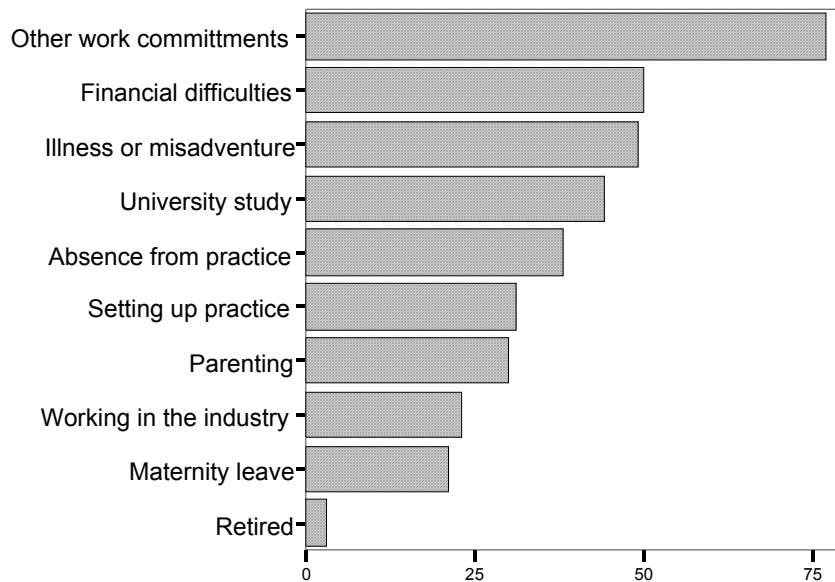


**Figure 3.2.1:** *Distribution of males/females in/not in clinical practice*

### 3.3: Reasons not in clinical practice

	Frequency	Percent
Other work commitments	77	21.0
Financial difficulties	50	13.7
Illness or misadventure	49	13.4
University study	44	12.0
Absence from practice	38	10.4
Setting up practice	31	8.5
Parenting	30	8.2
Working in the industry	23	6.3
Maternity leave	21	5.7
Retired	3	.8
Total	366	100.0
No Response	1826	
Total	2192	

**Table 3.3.1:** *Range and frequency of respondents' reasons for not being in clinical practice*

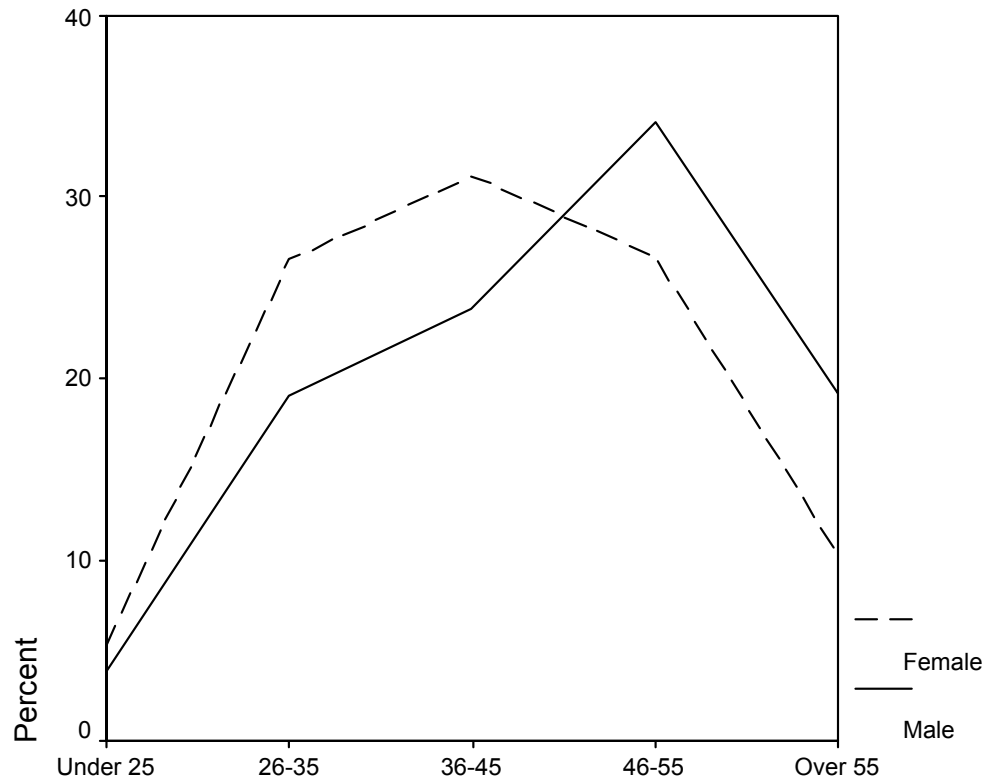


*Figure 3.3.1: Distribution of reasons for not being in clinical practice*

### 3.4: Respondents' age profile

	Frequency	Percent
Under 25	108	4.9
26-35	541	24.8
36-45	643	29.4
46-55	622	28.5
Over 55	270	12.4
Total	2184	100.0
No Res	8	
Total	2192	

*Table 3.4.1: Age range of respondents*



**Figure 3.4.1:** *Distribution of percentage of male/female respondents by age*

### 3.5: Geographical distribution of therapists

	Frequency	Percent
Syd metropolitan	775	37.0
NSW country	684	32.7
QLD country	147	7.0
Mel metropolitan	114	5.4
VIC country	66	3.2
Ade metropolitan	66	3.2
ACT	58	2.8
Bris metropolitan	56	2.7
Perth metropolitan	41	2.0
SA country	27	1.3
Hob metropolitan	22	1.1
TAS country	21	1.0
WA country	11	.5
NT	4	.2
Total	2092	100.0
No Response	100	
Total	2192	

**Table 3.5.1:** *Number of respondents by state, country or metropolitan location*

	% of RT workforce	% of Australian population
NSW	69.7	34.00
ACT	2.8	1.65
Total VIC	8.6	24.70
Total QLD	9.7	18.65
Total SA	4.4	7.77
Total WA	2.5	9.78
Total TAS	2.1	2.40
NT	0.2	1.00

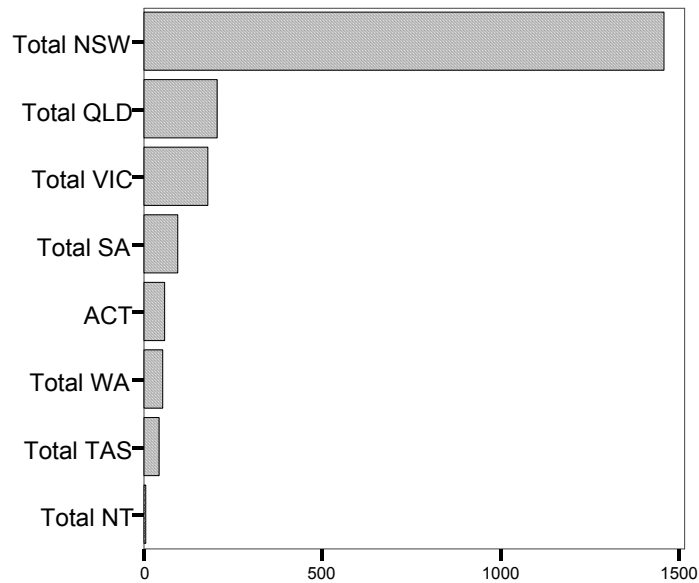
**Table 3.5.2:** *Percentage of the RT population and percentage of the total population by state*

			Female	Male	Total
Location	Syd metropolitan	Count	596	175	771
		% within Location	77.3%	22.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	37.7%	34.9%	37.0%
NSW country	NSW country	Count	500	182	682
		% within Location	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	31.6%	36.3%	32.8%
ACT	ACT	Count	47	10	57
		% within Location	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	3.0%	2.0%	2.7%
Mel metropolitan	Mel metropolitan	Count	84	30	114
		% within Location	73.7%	26.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	5.3%	6.0%	5.5%
VIC country	VIC country	Count	51	15	66
		% within Location	77.3%	22.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%
Bris metropolitan	Bris metropolitan	Count	43	13	56
		% within Location	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
QLD country	QLD country	Count	114	32	146
		% within Location	78.1%	21.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender	7.2%	6.4%	7.0%
Ade metropolitan	Ade metropolitan	Count	49	16	65
		% within Location	75.4%	24.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%
SA country	SA country	Count	21	6	27
		% within Location	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Perth metropolitan	Perth metropolitan	Count	36	5	41
		% within Location	87.8%	12.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	2.3%	1.0%	2.0%
WA country	WA country	Count	9	2	11
		% within Location	81.8%	18.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	.6%	.4%	.5%
Hob metropolitan	Hob metropolitan	Count	15	7	22
		% within Location	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	.9%	1.4%	1.1%
TAS country	TAS country	Count	12	8	20
		% within Location	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	.8%	1.6%	1.0%
NT	NT	Count	4		4
		% within Location	100.0%		100.0%
		% within Gender	.3%		.2%
Total	Total	Count	1581	501	2082
		% within Location	75.9%	24.1%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

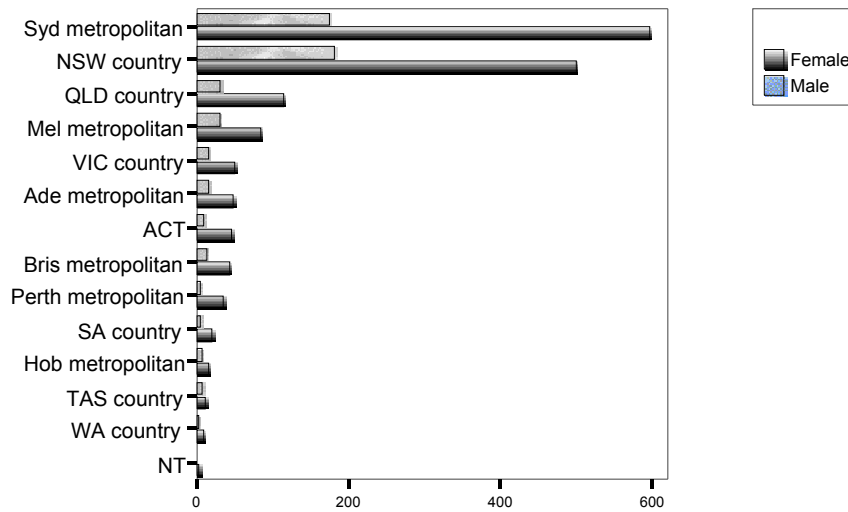
**Table 3.5.3:** *Number and percentage of male/female respondents by state, country or metropolitan location*

	Frequency	Percent
Total NSW	1459	69.7
Total QLD	203	9.7
Total VIC	180	8.6
Total SA	93	4.4
ACT	58	2.8
Total WA	52	2.5
Total TAS	43	2.1
Total NT	4	.2
Total	2092	100.0
No Res	100	
Total	2192	

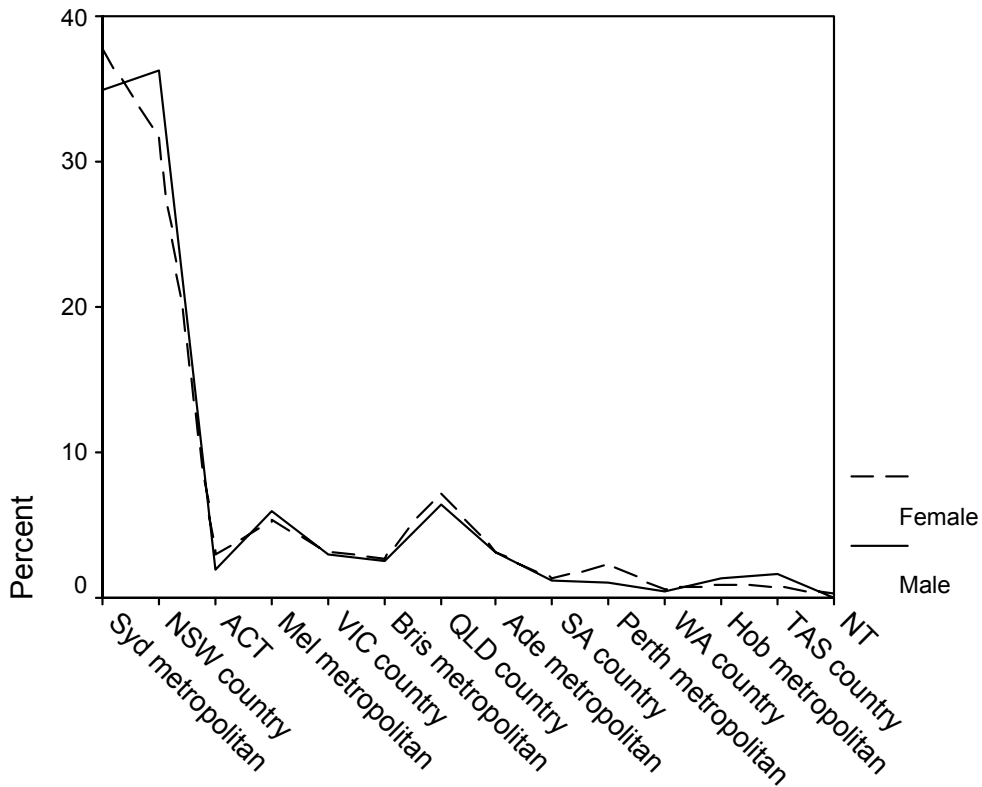
**Table 3.5.4:** Total number of respondents by state



**Figure 3.5.1:** Distribution of total number of respondents by state



**Figure 3.5.2:** *Distribution of male/female respondents by state, country or metropolitan location*



**Figure 3.5.3:** *Distribution of percentage of male/female respondents by state, country or metropolitan location*

#### 4. Professional Profile of Therapists

Table 4.1.1. shows the number of consultations carried out by therapists in an average week. Figure 4.1.1. shows the distribution of these consultations. Thirty four percent (634) of therapists carried out 1-5 consultations per week. Of those carrying out 1-5 consultations, 43% (260) graduated in the year 2000 and after, indicating that these therapists had recently started clinical practice.

Twenty five percent of therapists carried out 11-20 consultations per week. Using the median or midpoint value for each category of number of clients (and allowing 45 consultations for those therapists with more than 41 consultations in a week), an estimate of the total number of consultations carried out by therapists (1,888) in an average week was 22,351. Assuming 48 working weeks per year per practitioner, this sample population carried out 1,072,848 consultations per year. The average number of consultations per week per practitioner was 12.

Figure 4.1.2. shows the distribution of the number of consultations by male and female therapists in an average week. Figure 4.1.3. shows the percentage of male/female consultations for an average week. Men carried out proportionately more consultations than women. Proportionately more women (35%) than men (28%) had 1-5 consultations per week. Thirteen percent of men and 11% of women had 21-30 consultations per week, and proportionately more men (6%) than women (3%) had 31-40 consultations. Four percent of men and 1% of women had over 41 consultations. That men carried out proportionately more consultations than women is consistent with the greater number of women in the general health workforce in part-time work. In the year 2000, 92.3% of part-time health employees were female (*Health Australia, 2002:267*).

Table 4.2.1. shows the number of consultations that the respondents would prefer in an average week. Most therapists would like more consultations per week. The number preferred by 38% and 25% of therapists respectively was 11-20 and 21-30.

Table 4.3.1. shows the number of years that respondents had been in clinical practice. Of the 1203 (64%) of therapists who had been in practice for 1-5 years, 93% completed their training after 1996, indicating that there was little time lapse between completion of education and setting up of practice for these therapists. Figure 4.3.1. shows the percentage of male and female therapists by years of clinical practice. Proportionately more women than men had been in practice for 1-5 years. After 6-10 years in practice, men's years in practice increased and women's decreased.

Table 4.3.2. shows the relationship between the number of years therapists had been in clinical practice and the number of consultations that therapists had in an average week. Figure 4.3.2. shows the proportion of consultations in an average week by number of years in practice. While a sizeable proportion (38%) of therapists had 11-20 consultations per week, those therapists with less than 10 years of clinical experience had proportionately less consultations than those with more than 11 years of clinical experience. For example, 41% of therapists in practice for 1-5 years had 1-5 consultations per week and 2% and .8%, respectively had 31-40 and over 41

consultations. In contrast, of those therapists in practice for over 21 years, 6% had 1-5 consultations per week as opposed to 12% and 12%, respectively that had 31-40 and over 41 consultations per week. Similarly, while 80% of those who had 1-5 consultations per week had been in practice for 1-5 years, .3% of those who had 1-5 consultations per week had been in practice for over 21 years (Table 4.3.2.).

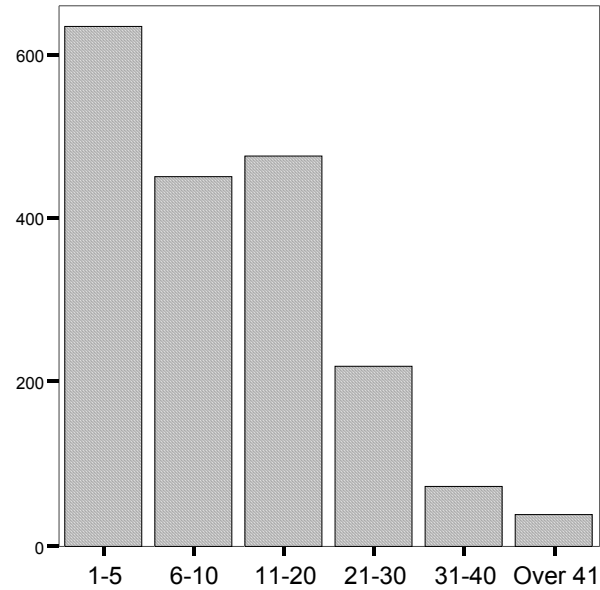
Table 4.4.1. shows the type of premises used for practice and Table 4.5.1. shows the type of practice. Forty one percent of therapists practised from home, 26% cited commercial premises, 18% multi-disciplinary clinics, 7% mobile clinics, home and mobile clinics and 1% practised in a resort. Sixty four percent of therapists were solo therapists, 10% practised in a multi-disciplinary team with complementary medicine practitioner/s, and 8% practised with massage therapists. Four percent practised in a multi-disciplinary team including a GP or other mainstream therapists and less than 1% practised in either a sports clinic, a beauty and skin care salon, a nursing or aged care institution, or the corporate industry.

Table 4.6.1. shows the number of respondents with membership in an association. Twenty eight percent of respondents had membership in an association other than ATMS. Predominant memberships were Reflexology Association of Australia (14%), Australian Remedial Massage (13%), Australian Kinesiology Association (13%), and Massage Australia (12%).

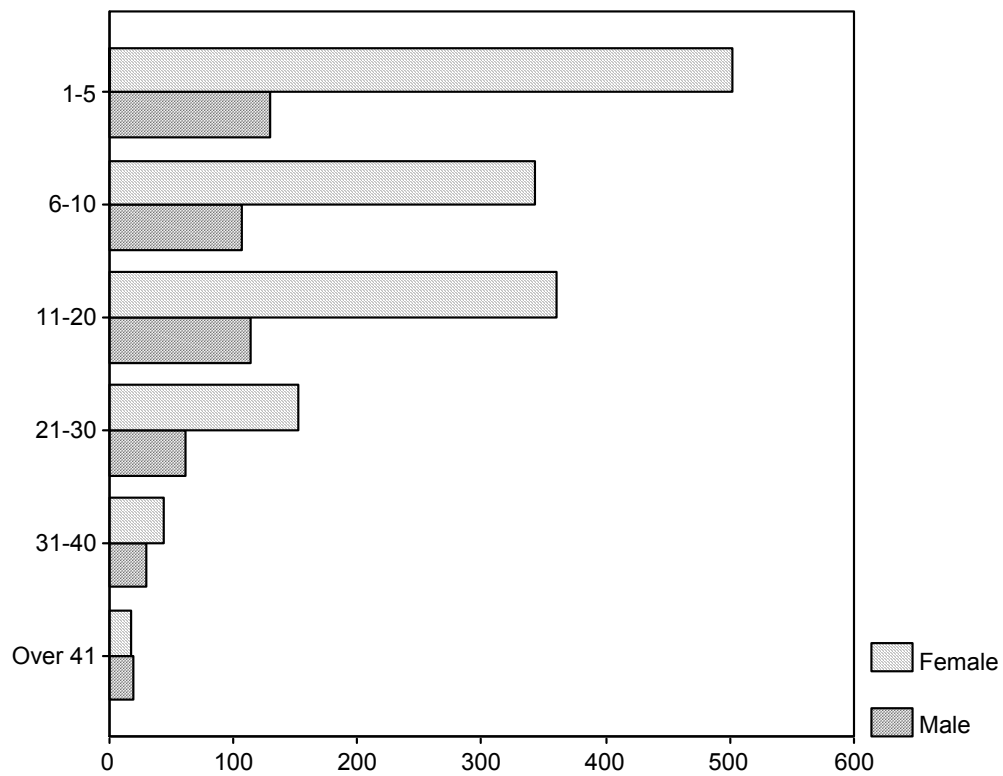
#### 4.1: Consultations per week

	Frequency	Percent
1-5	634	33.6
6-10	451	23.9
11-20	476	25.2
21-30	218	11.5
31-40	72	3.8
Over 41	37	2.0
Total	1888	100.0
No Res	169	
Total	2057	

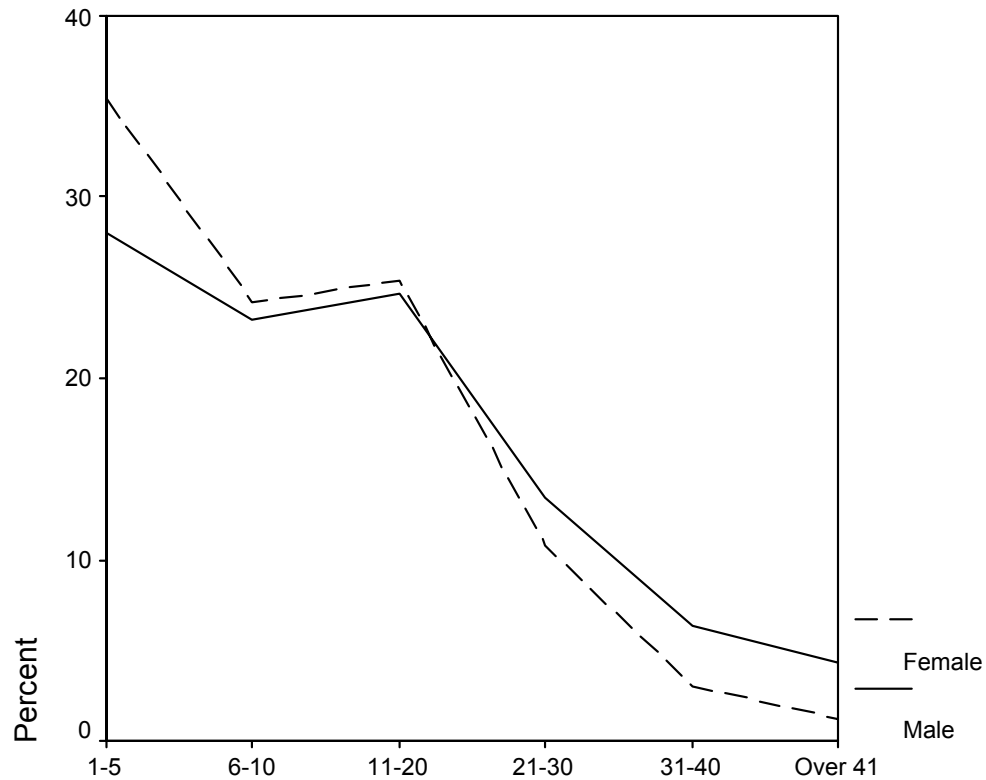
*Table 4.1.1: Number of consultations by therapists in an average week*



**Figure 4.1.1:** *Distribution of number of consultations by therapists in an average week*



**Figure 4.1.2:** *Distribution of number of consultations by male/female therapists in an average week*



**Figure 4.1.3:** *Distribution of percentage of male/female therapists by number of consultations in an average week*

#### 4.2: Ideal number of consultations in an average week

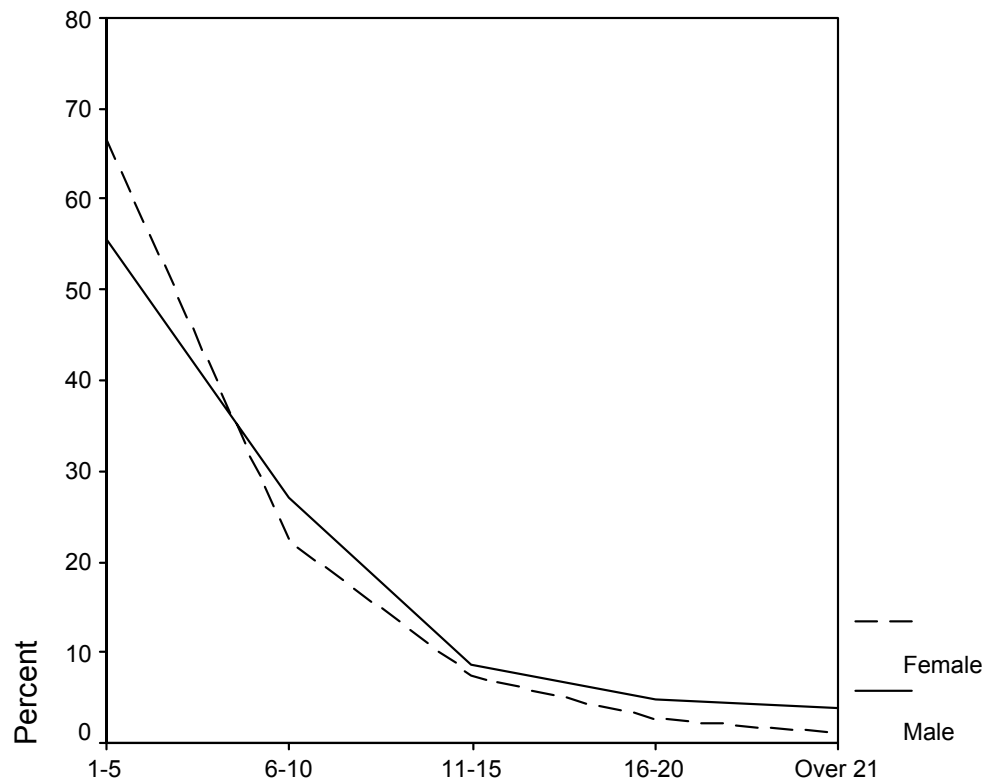
	Frequency	Percent
1-5	133	7.1
6-10	339	18.1
11-20	708	37.7
21-30	468	24.9
31-40	164	8.7
41-50	33	1.8
Over 51	31	1.7
Total	1876	100.0
No Res	181	
Total	2057	

**Table 4.2.1:** *Number of consultations preferred by therapists in an average week*

### 4.3: Number of years in clinical practice

	Frequency	Percent
1-5	1203	63.8
6-10	446	23.6
11-15	144	7.6
16-20	60	3.2
Over 21	33	1.7
Total	1886	100.0
No Res	171	
Total	2057	

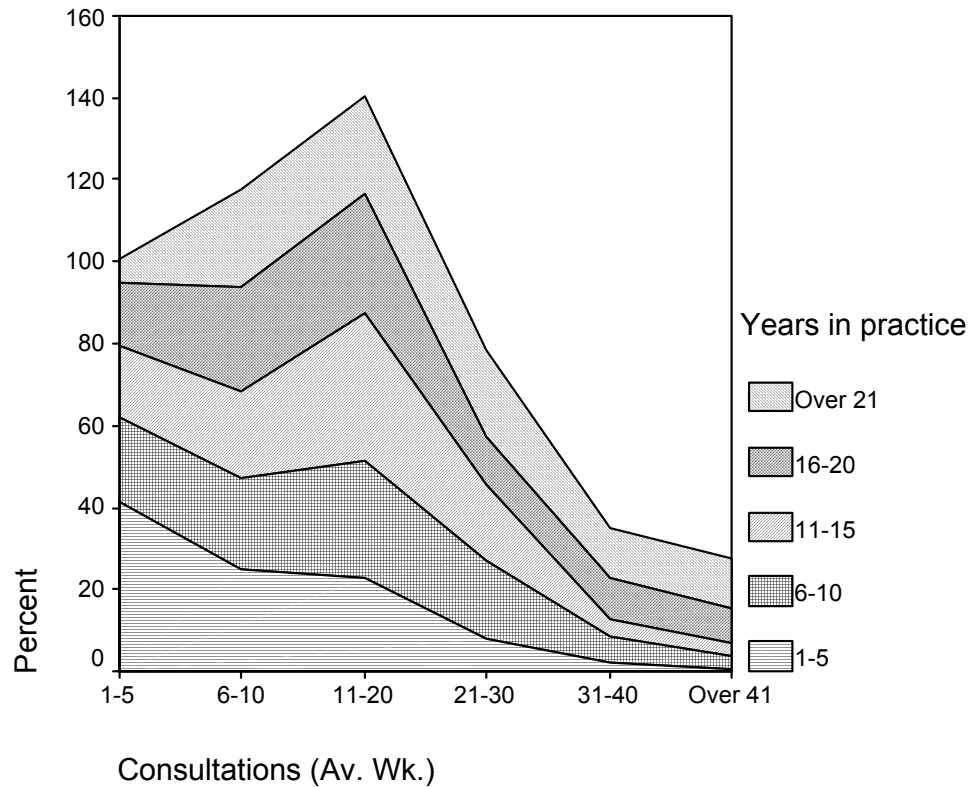
*Table 4.3.1: Number of years therapists have been in clinical practice*



*Figure 4.3.1: Distribution of percentage of male/female therapists by years in clinical practice*

			Years in practice					Total
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Over 21	
Consultations (Av. Wk.)	1-5	Count	496	90	25	9	2	622
		% within Consultations (Av. Wk.)	79.7%	14.5%	4.0%	1.4%	.3%	100.0%
		% within Years in practice	41.5%	20.3%	17.5%	15.3%	6.1%	33.2%
	6-10	Count	297	99	30	15	8	449
		% within Consultations (Av. Wk.)	66.1%	22.0%	6.7%	3.3%	1.8%	100.0%
		% within Years in practice	24.9%	22.3%	21.0%	25.4%	24.2%	24.0%
	11-20	Count	272	126	52	17	8	475
		% within Consultations (Av. Wk.)	57.3%	26.5%	10.9%	3.6%	1.7%	100.0%
		% within Years in practice	22.8%	28.4%	36.4%	28.8%	24.2%	25.4%
	21-30	Count	92	86	26	7	7	218
		% within Consultations (Av. Wk.)	42.2%	39.4%	11.9%	3.2%	3.2%	100.0%
		% within Years in practice	7.7%	19.4%	18.2%	11.9%	21.2%	11.6%
	31-40	Count	28	28	6	6	4	72
		% within Consultations (Av. Wk.)	38.9%	38.9%	8.3%	8.3%	5.6%	100.0%
		% within Years in practice	2.3%	6.3%	4.2%	10.2%	12.1%	3.8%
Over 41	Count	9	14	4	5	4	36	
	% within Consultations (Av. Wk.)	25.0%	38.9%	11.1%	13.9%	11.1%	100.0%	
	% within Years in practice	.8%	3.2%	2.8%	8.5%	12.1%	1.9%	
Total	Count	1194	443	143	59	33	1872	
	% within Consultations (Av. Wk.)	63.8%	23.7%	7.6%	3.2%	1.8%	100.0%	
	% within Years in practice	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Table 4.3.2:** *Number and percentages of consultations in an average week by years in clinical practice.*



**Figure 4.3.2:** *Proportion of consultations by therapists in an average week by number of years in clinical practice*

#### 4.4: Location of practice

	Frequency	Percent
At home	787	41.5
Commercial premises	491	25.9
Multidisciplinary clinic	341	18.0
Mobile clinic	132	7.0
Home & mobile clinic	90	4.7
Other	33	1.7
Resort	24	1.3
Total	1898	100.0
No Res	159	
Total	2057	

**Table 4.4.1:** *Types of premises used for practice*

#### 4.5: Type of practice

	Frequency	Percent
Self	1226	64.5
Others	200	10.5
Massage therapist/s	161	8.5
Multidisciplinary CM practitioners	155	8.2
Multidisciplinary including mainstream practitioners	56	2.9
CM practitioner	39	2.1
Multidisciplinary including GP	24	1.3
Sports clinic	17	.9
Beauty & skin care	13	.7
Nursing or aged care	5	.3
Corporate industry	4	.2
Total	1900	100.0
No Res	157	
Total	2057	

*Table 4.5.1: Type of practice – solo or multidisciplinary*

#### 4.6: Membership in remedial therapy associations

	Frequency	Percent
Other	149	23.9
RAA Reflexology Association of Australia	86	13.8
ARM Australian Remedial Massage	80	12.8
AKA Australian Kinesiology Association	79	12.7
MA Massage Australia	72	11.6
Bowen Associations	50	8.0
AMT Australian Massage Therapists	37	5.9
IFA International Federation of Aroma Therapists	31	5.0
NHAA National Herbalists Association Australia	20	3.2
QAMT Queensland Association Massage Therapists	10	1.6
ANTA Australian Natural Therapists Association	9	1.4
Total	623	100.0
No Response	1569	
Total	2192	

**Table 4.6.1:** *Number of respondents with membership in associations (other than ATMS)*

## 5. Educational Qualifications

Table 5.1.1. shows the name of the qualification completed by respondents. Ninety four percent of respondents had a diploma; 3% had a certificate; and 1% an advanced diploma. Less than one percent had a Bachelor's degree in complementary medicine (16), a Masters degree (3), a Postgraduate degree (2), or an overseas degree (1) and less than one percent had a graduate (3) or postgraduate (2) diploma.

Table 5.2.1. and 5.2.2. show the educational institutions attended by respondents. Table 5.2.1. accounts for 75% of respondent enrolments. Combining Tables 5.2.1. and 5.2.2. 19% of respondents attended Nature Care, 13% the Australasian College of Natural Therapies, 6% the School of Integrated Body Therapies, and 6% Health School Australia. Charles Sturt University, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, University of New England, University of Western Sydney, University of New South Wales, University of Sydney, Victoria University and Wollongong University together account for 1% of attendances.

Table 5.3.1. shows the length of course attended by respondents. Seven percent of respondents had less than one year of training; the majority, 41%, had one year; 37% had two years training; 10% cited three years; 4% four years; and 1% specified five years. Less than one percent had more than five years.

Table 5.4.1. shows the year that the respondents' course was completed. Five percent of therapists trained between 1980 and 1989. In the following decade from 1990 to 1999, 59% of therapists trained, indicating that the number of therapists more than doubled in that time. Similarly, in 2000 and after, a further 35% of therapists completed training, indicating a significant growth in the number of remedial therapists. This is consistent with the growth in the health workforce in Australia, where between 1996-7 and 2000-1, the number of health professionals increased by 8.2% (*Australia's Health*, 2002:268).

Table 5.5.1. shows the respondents' satisfaction with their remedial education. Eighty percent of therapists indicated that they were satisfied with their remedial training.

### 5.1: Qualification

	Frequency	Percent
Diploma	2049	94.2
Certificate	73	3.4
Advanced Diploma	21	1.0
Bachelor Degree	16	.7
Post Graduate Diploma	8	.4
Graduate diploma	3	.1
Masters Degree	3	.1
Postgraduate Degree	2	.1
Overseas Degree	1	.0
Total	2176	100.0
No Response	16	
Total	2192	

*Table 5.1.1: Name of qualification*

### 5.2: Educational institution

	Frequency	Percent
NC	410	25.5
ACNT	284	17.6
SIBT	132	8.2
HSA	127	7.9
NSWSTM	74	4.6
Tafe	73	4.5
EC	69	4.3
QINS	62	3.9
NSWSNM	50	3.1
NPN	49	3.0
ACTT	40	2.5
Overseas	38	2.4
CHT	38	2.4
AART	32	2.0
CCHC	32	2.0
ACNM	31	1.9
CSTT	25	1.6
GWGHA	22	1.4
ASR	22	1.4
Total	1610	100.0

*Table 5.2.1: Educational institutions attended by respondents (more than twenty enrolments)*

	Frequency	Percent
Other	261	49.5
ACTCNT	20	3.8
KCES	19	3.6
TSHM	17	3.2
SAEHEC	17	3.2
ACVH	15	2.8
USH	14	2.7
ANH	12	2.3
MCNM	11	2.1
ANT	10	1.9
WH	9	1.7
NCTM	8	1.5
IH	8	1.5
AKA	8	1.5
LC	7	1.3
SSC	7	1.3
CSU	6	1.1
NSNT	6	1.1
AIHS	5	.9
AIAS	5	.9
SSNT	5	.9
RMIT	5	.9
SL	5	.9
RC	5	.9
ASC	5	.9
DH	4	.8
NSWCNT	3	.6
SCHS	3	.6
COSS	3	.6
WTC	3	.6
UNE	3	.6
PANT	2	.4
SACNT	2	.4
RM	2	.4
UWS	2	.4
CIT	2	.4
UNSW	2	.4
USYD	2	.4
NIHS	1	.2
VUT	1	.2
BCANT	1	.2
UW	1	.2
Total	527	100.0

**Table 5.2.2:** Educational institutions attended by respondents (less than twenty one enrolments)

### 5.3: Course length

	Frequency	Percent
Under one year	140	6.8
One year	847	41.1
Two years	766	37.2
Three years	198	9.6
Four years	76	3.7
Five years	29	1.4
More than five years	5	.2
Total	2061	100.0
No Response	131	
Total	2192	

*Table 5.3.1: Length of course attended by respondents*

### 5.4: Years of course completion

	Frequency	Percent
Pre 1969	2	.1
1970-1979	13	.6
1980-1989	96	4.6
1990-1995	410	19.6
1996-1999	834	39.9
2000 and after	734	35.1
Total	2089	100.0
No Response	103	
Total	2192	

*Table 5.4.1: Year course completed by respondent*

### 5.5: Course satisfaction

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1703	80.6
No	411	19.4
Total	2114	100.0
No Res	78	
Total	2192	

*Table 5.5.1. Respondent satisfaction with remedial therapy education*

## 6. Socio-economic Characteristics of Therapists

Table 6.1.1. shows the personal gross annual income of therapists. Figure 6.1.1. shows the distribution of this income, and Figure 6.1.2. shows the distribution of this income for male/female therapists. Figure 6.1.3. shows the percentage of male/female therapists for each income category. Proportionately more women (80%) than men (63%) had earnings under \$30,000. There were proportionately more men than women in the upper income brackets. Although men were 24% of the sample population, they were 44% of those earning over \$100,000. Forty five percent of men and 43% of women derived 81-100% of their income from clinical practice. Men's greater earnings in the RT sector are similar to the distribution of income between men and women throughout the Australian health workforce where women are greater in number but earn proportionately less (ABS, 2000: 6306.0).

Table 6.1.2. shows the number of therapists earning personal gross annual income over \$50,000. Ninety one percent (1,668) earn less than \$50,001 and 9% (182) earn over \$50,000. Figure 6.1.4. shows the distribution of the number of therapists earning over \$50,000 by state, country or metropolitan location, and Figure 6.1.5. shows the distribution of male and female therapists earning over \$50,000.

Table 6.2.1. shows the percentage of therapists' personal gross annual income derived from clinical practice. Figure 6.2.1 shows the distribution of therapists' personal gross annual income derived from clinical practice for each income category. Table 6.2.2. and Table 6.2.3. shows the respective percentage of therapists' personal gross annual income derived from clinical practice for each income category under \$50,001 and over \$50,000. Figure 6.2.2. shows the proportion of therapists deriving percentage of personal gross annual income from clinical practice by number of years in practice. Income derived from clinical practice increased proportionately with more years in practice. For example, 40% of those who had been in practice for 1-5 years derived 81-100% income from clinical practice; 51% did so for 6-10 years of practice; 50% for 11-15 years; 46% for 16-20 years; and 58% for over 21 years.

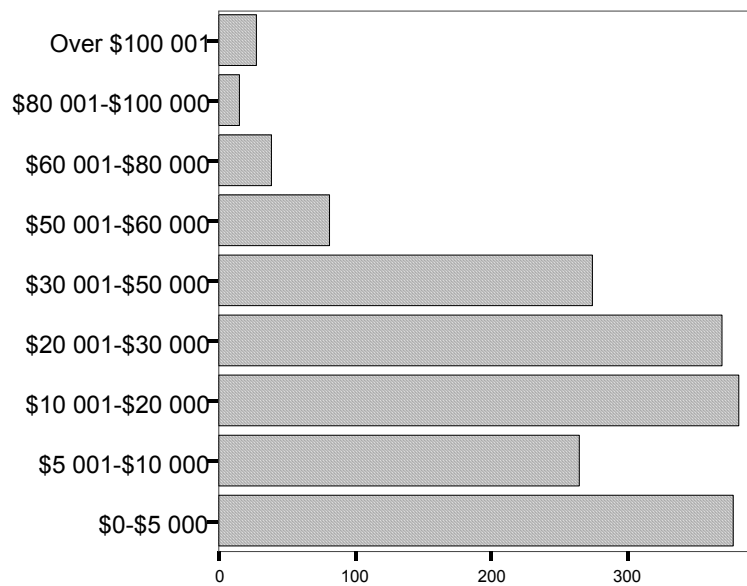
Table 6.3.1. shows the respondents' estimation of the percentage of clients claiming rebates from health funds. In addition, the data shows that:

- eighty seven percent of therapists had an Australian Business Number (ABN) (Table 6.4.1.)
- thirty three percent of therapists are registered for the GST (Table 6.5.1.)
- ninety eight percent of therapists do not charge the GST for their services (Table 6.6.1.)
- eight percent of therapists charge the GST for medicine sold to clients (Table 6.7.1.)

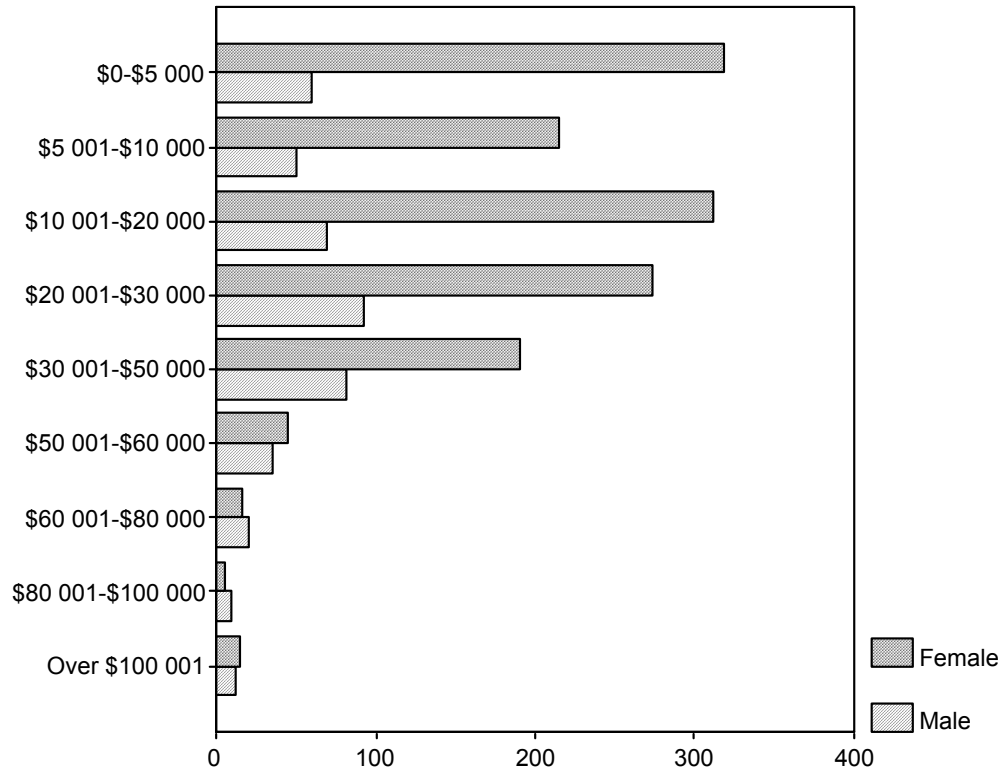
## 6.1: Income of therapists

	Frequency	Percent
\$0-\$5 000	378	20.7
\$5 001-\$10 000	265	14.5
\$10 001-\$20 000	382	20.9
\$20 001-\$30 000	369	20.2
\$30 001-\$50 000	274	15.0
\$50 001-\$60 000	82	4.5
\$60 001-\$80 000	38	2.1
\$80 001-\$100 000	15	.8
Over \$100 001	27	1.5
Total	1830	100.0
No Response	227	
Total	2057	

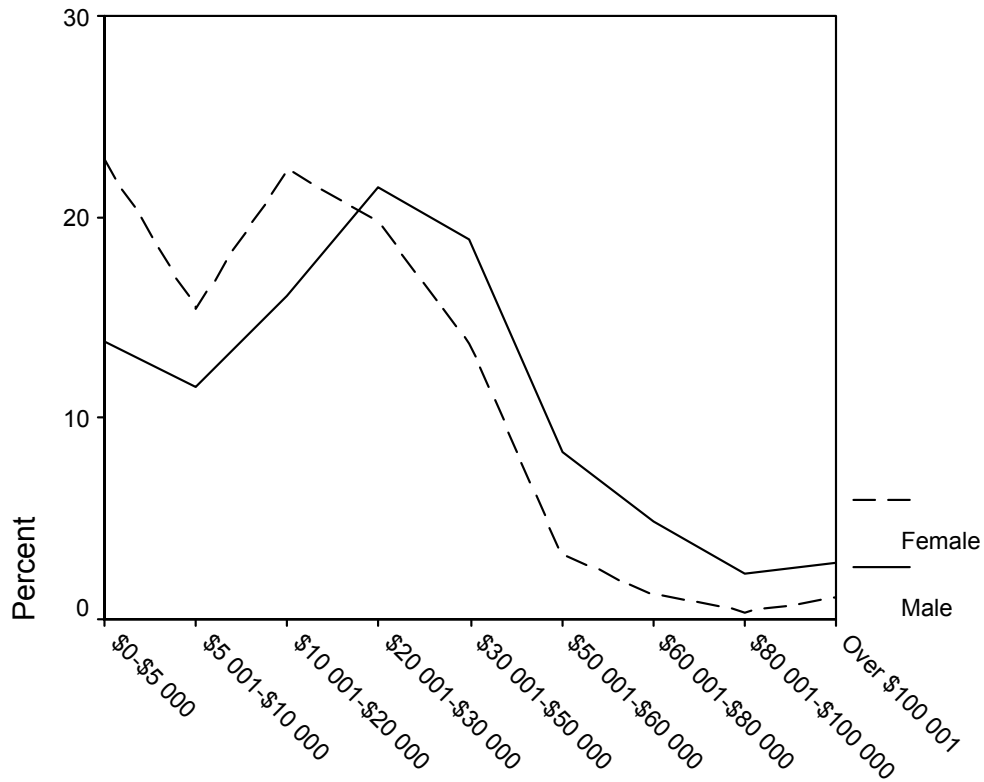
*Table 6.1.1: Personal gross annual income of therapists*



*Figure 6.1.1: Distribution of personal gross annual income*



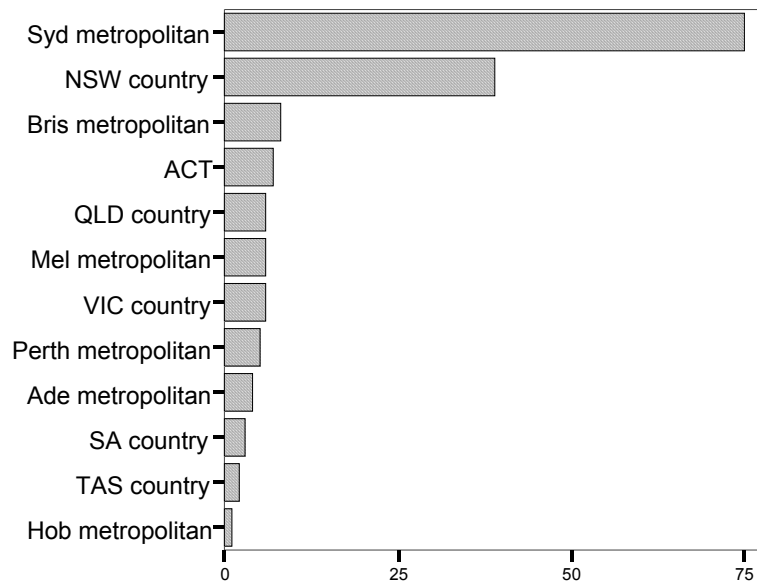
**Figure 6.1.2:** *Distribution of personal gross annual income for male/female therapists*



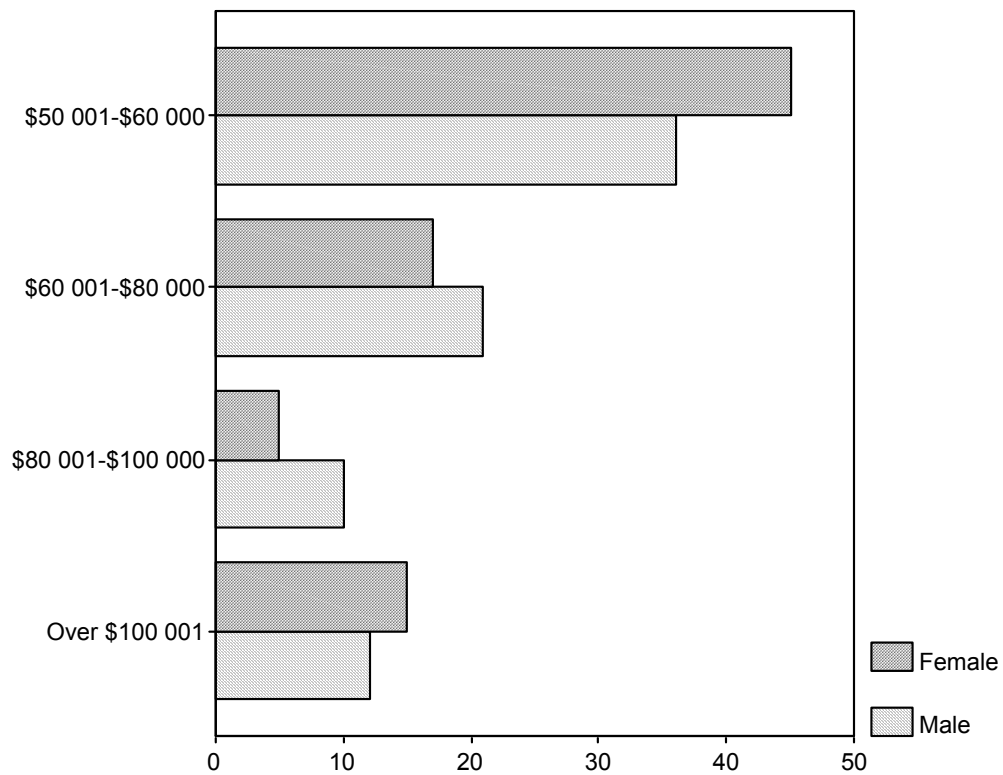
**Figure 6.1.3:** *Distribution of personal gross annual income for percentage of male/female therapists*

	Frequency	Percent
Under \$50 001	1668	91.1
Over \$50 000	162	8.9
Total	1830	100.0
No Res	227	
Total	2057	

**Table 6.1.2:** *Number of therapists earning personal gross annual income over \$50,000*



**Figure 6.1.4:** *Distribution of number of therapists earning over \$50,000 by state, country or metropolitan location*

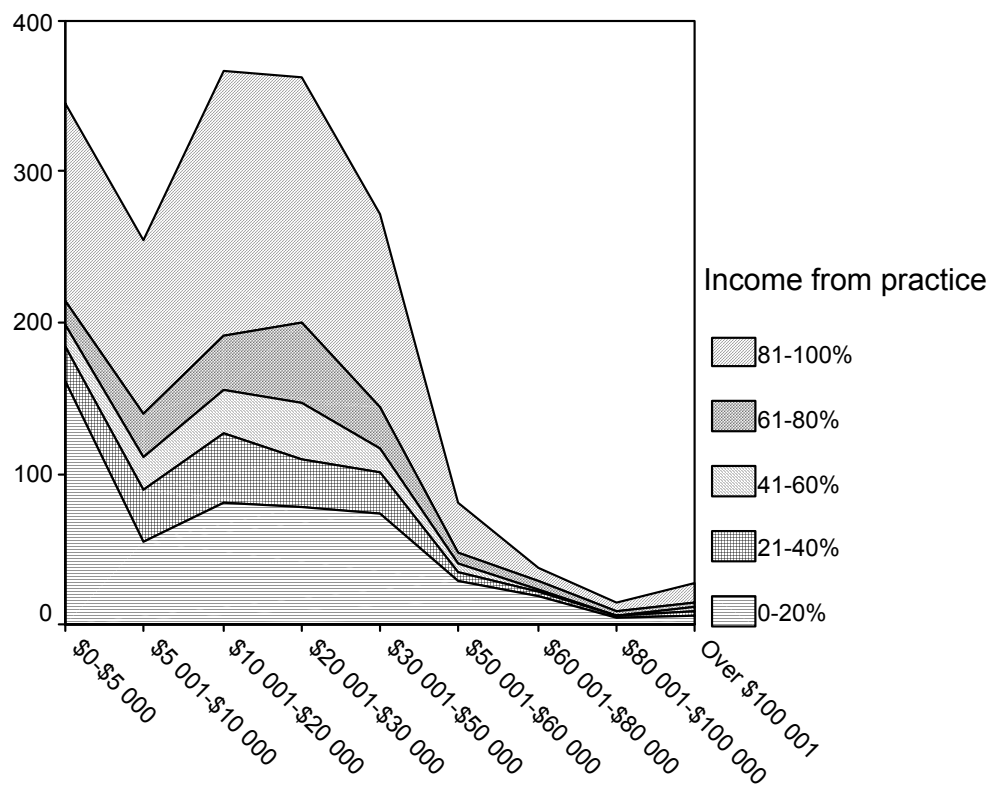


**Figure 6.1.5:** *Distribution of number of male/female therapists earning over \$50,000*

## 6.2: Percentage of income derived from clinical practice

	Frequency	Percent
0-20%	514	28.4
21-40%	187	10.3
41-60%	133	7.4
61-80%	183	10.1
81-100%	791	43.8
Total	1808	100.0
No Res	249	
Total	2057	

**Table 6.2.1:** *Percentage of therapists' personal gross annual income derived from clinical practice*



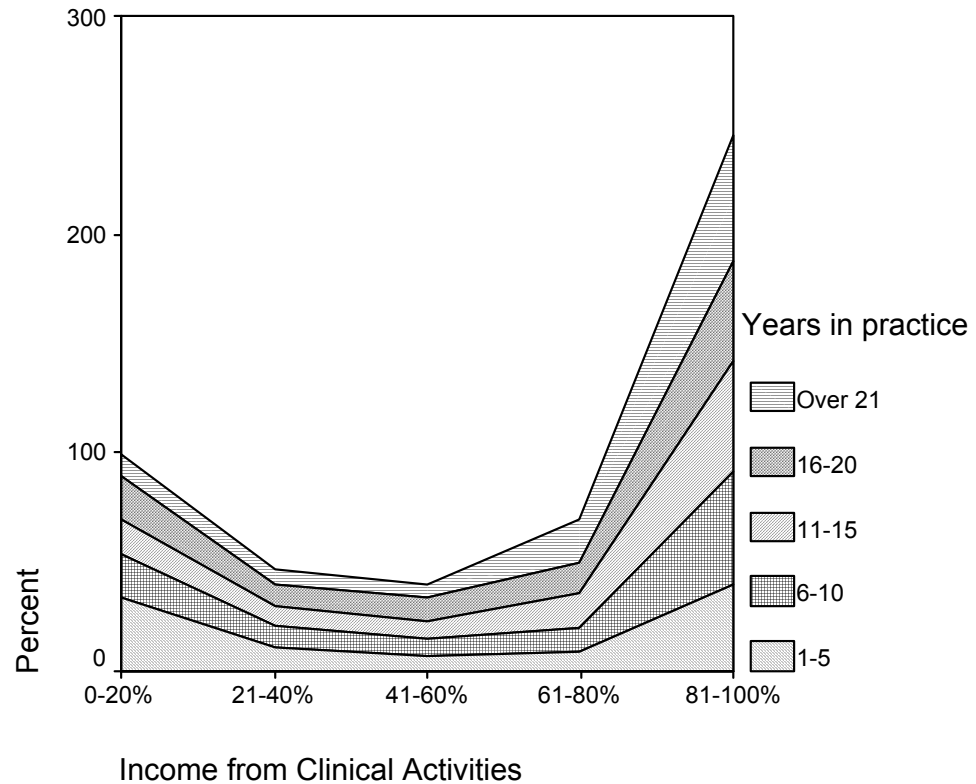
**Figure 6.2.1:** *Distribution of therapists' personal gross annual income derived from clinical practice for each income category*

		Frequency	Percent
\$0-\$5 000	0-20%	161	46.5
	21-40%	23	6.6
	41-60%	15	4.3
	61-80%	15	4.3
	81-100%	132	38.2
	Total	346	100.0
	No Res	32	
Total	378		
\$5 001-\$10 000	0-20%	54	21.2
	21-40%	35	13.7
	41-60%	22	8.6
	61-80%	28	11.0
	81-100%	116	45.5
	Total	255	100.0
	No Res	10	
Total	265		
\$10 001-\$20 000	0-20%	80	21.8
	21-40%	46	12.5
	41-60%	30	8.2
	61-80%	36	9.8
	81-100%	175	47.7
	Total	367	100.0
	No Res	15	
Total	382		
\$20 001-\$30 000	0-20%	77	21.3
	21-40%	33	9.1
	41-60%	37	10.2
	61-80%	53	14.6
	81-100%	162	44.8
	Total	362	100.0
	No Res	7	
Total	369		
\$30 001-\$50 000	0-20%	73	26.8
	21-40%	28	10.3
	41-60%	16	5.9
	61-80%	27	9.9
	81-100%	128	47.1
	Total	272	100.0
	No Res	2	
Total	274		

**Table 6.2.2:** *Percentage of therapists' personal gross annual income derived from clinical practice for each income category under \$50,001*

		Frequency	Percent
\$50 001-\$60 000	0-20%	29	36.3
	21-40%	5	6.3
	41-60%	6	7.5
	61-80%	7	8.8
	81-100%	33	41.3
	Total	80	100.0
	No Res	2	
Total	82		
\$60 001-\$80 000	0-20%	19	50.0
	21-40%	3	7.9
	41-60%	1	2.6
	61-80%	6	15.8
	81-100%	9	23.7
	Total	38	100.0
\$80 001-\$100 000	0-20%	5	33.3
	21-40%	1	6.7
	61-80%	2	13.3
	81-100%	7	46.7
	Total	15	100.0
Over \$100 001	0-20%	6	22.2
	21-40%	3	11.1
	41-60%	3	11.1
	61-80%	3	11.1
	81-100%	12	44.4
	Total	27	100.0

**Table 6.2.3:** *Percentage of therapists' personal gross annual income derived from clinical practice for each income category over \$50,000*



**Figure 6.2.2:** *Proportion of therapists deriving percentage of personal gross annual income from clinical practice by number of years in practice*

### 6.3: Rebates from health funds

	Frequency	Percent
0-20%	921	50.4
21-40%	330	18.1
41-60%	265	14.5
61-80%	222	12.2
81-100%	89	4.9
Total	1827	100.0
No Res	230	
Total	2057	

**Table 6.3.1:** *Estimated percentage of clients claiming rebates from health funds*

#### 6.4: ABNs (Australian Business Numbers)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1653	87.0
No	246	13.0
Total	1899	100.0
No Res	158	
Total	2057	

*Table 6.4.1: Number of therapists with an ABN*

#### 6.5: GST registration

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	620	32.9
No	1266	67.1
Total	1886	100.0
No Res	171	
Total	2057	

*Table 6.5.1: Number of therapists registered for GST*

#### 6.6: GST charged for services

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	44	2.1
No	550	26.7
Total	594	28.9
No Res	1463	71.1
Total	2057	100.0

*Table 6.6.1: Number of therapists who charge the GST for their services*

#### 6.7: GST charged for remedies

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	175	8.5
No	585	28.4
Total	760	36.9
No Res	1297	63.1
Total	2057	100.0

*Table 6.7.1: Number of therapists who charge the GST for remedies sold to clients*

## 7. Professional Policy Issues

The survey data shows that:

- sixteen percent of therapists would apply to a body for continuation of GST-free status after 30 June 2003 (Table 7.1.1.)
- ninety percent of therapists have professional indemnity insurance (Table 7.2.1.)
- seventy-seven percent of therapists consider that professional indemnity insurance should be compulsory (Table 7.3.1.)
- sixty-three percent of therapists consider that continuing professional education (CPE) should be compulsory (Table 7.4.1.)
- eighty percent of therapists consider that a first aid certificate should be compulsory (Table 7.5.1.)

### 7.1: GST status after 30 June 2003

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	323	15.7
No	144	7.0
Total	467	22.7
No Res	1590	77.3
Total	2057	100.0

**Table 7.1.1:** *Number of therapists who would apply to a body for continuation of GST-free status after 30 June 2003*

### 7.2: Professional indemnity insurance

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1833	89.6
No	213	10.4
Total	2046	100.0
No Res	11	
Total	2057	

**Table 7.2.1:** *Number of therapists who have professional indemnity insurance*

### 7.3: Compulsory indemnity insurance

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1543	76.8
No	466	23.2
Total	2009	100.0
No Res	48	
Total	2057	

*Table 7.3.1: Number of therapists who consider that professional indemnity insurance should be compulsory*

### 7.4: Compulsory professional education

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1269	63.4
No	734	36.6
Total	2003	100.0
No Res	54	
Total	2057	

*Table 7.4.1: Number of therapists who consider that continuing professional education (CPE) should be compulsory*

### 7.5: Compulsory first aid

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1641	80.6
No	396	19.4
Total	2037	100.0
No Res	20	
Total	2057	

*Table 7.5.1: Number of therapists who consider that a first aid certificate should be compulsory*

## 8. Number of Reported Adverse Reactions from Treatments

Those who reported adverse reactions were asked to complete a table [see Appendix, Question 30] detailing the type of adverse reaction, the number of times the adverse reaction occurred, in what years, and whether the adverse reaction had required a consultation with a medical practitioner. Four percent (93) of therapists reported adverse reaction/s. Table 8.1.1. shows the types of adverse reactions reported. Table 8.2.1. shows the number of times the adverse reaction/s occurred and Table 8.3.1. shows the year/years in which the adverse reaction/s occurred. Figure 8.3.1. shows the distribution of year/s adverse reactions occurred. Table 8.4.1. shows that, of the 93 adverse reaction/s, 17% (16) of cases of those reporting reactions required a subsequent consultation with a GP.

Therapists reporting adverse reactions had more consultations compared with those who did not report adverse reactions. (Figure 8.5.1.). Those that reported adverse reactions had proportionately more years in clinical practice than the total sample (Figure 8.5.2.).

Thirty four percent (32) reported skin reactions. Forty one percent (13) of these were listed as reactions to massage oils and included “*rash behind knee from one of the oils used to enhance lymph drainage*”, “*a skin reaction plus a lowering of body temperature*”, and a “*skin reaction due to increased sensitivity during pregnancy*”.

Thirty one percent (29) described “*headaches*” (9), “*headaches and nausea or vomiting*” (6), “*migraine headaches*” (3), “*nausea*” (2), “*light headedness, vertigo*” (1), “*hyperventilation, faintness*” (1), “*fainting*” (1), “*sicker/unwell after treatment*” (2), “*unsettled digestion*” (2), “*tingling all over body*” (1), and “*ear pain*”.(1).

Fifteen percent (14) reported muscular/skeletal distress. Of these seven reported cases of “*muscular pain*”, “*strain*”, or “*soreness*”. Five reported back conditions. These included “*aggravated longstanding back pain*”, “*nerve pain in lower back*”, “*back spasm*”, “*sore back*”, and a “*disc leak*”. There was one case of a “*neck problem tightness*”, and one “*Bell’s palsy reaction*”.

Six percent (6) reported cases of bruising. Three percent (3) reported cases of emotional distress such as “*an emotional outburst*”, “*depression*”, and a “*panic attack*” following pain from an irritated nerve. Two percent (2) reported cases of exacerbation of symptoms. These included an “*exacerbation of sciatic nerve entrapment*”, and an “*enhance(men)t of a nasty flue*”. There was one “*minor burn*”.

Six percent (6) listed more than two types of adverse reactions. These were similar to the conditions cited above.

Seventeen percent (16) of those reporting adverse reactions cited an incident that resulted in a consultation with a GP. Five of these cases involved skin reactions. The remaining eleven were the cases of “*sore back*”, “*disc leak*”, “*Bell’s palsy reaction*”, “*exacerbation of sciatic nerve entrapment*”, “*panic attack*”, “*migraine*”, “*headache and vomiting*” and “*light headedness, vertigo*”, “*ear pain*”, “*unsettled digestion*”, and “*bruising*”.

Many respondents reporting adverse reactions indicated that they considered reactions to treatments to be a legitimate aspect of the “healing crisis”. These respondents commented that reactions were part of “*detoxification*” or short term “*aggravation(s)*” of existing conditions that “*eased*” within a short time. A few comments indicated that clients were aware of the possibility of reactions: As one therapist noted “*(the client) was aware that the reaction resulted from suppressed emotions being brought out by the reflexology*”.

Many of those reporting adverse reactions did not specify the year that the adverse reaction occurred. In fact, there emerged two distinct patterns of reporting the year/s that adverse reactions occurred. Two percent commented that they had the occasional adverse reaction over a lifetime of practice; 2% indicated a few spanning many years of practice; and 6% answered routinely, weekly, twice yearly, indicating that they considered these reactions to be a matter of course. Of those therapists (68) who specified the year of adverse reaction, a disproportionate number 72% (49), specified the years 1999-2002 (Table 8.3.1.). The manner of reporting adverse reactions in this group was markedly similar, in that conditions were precisely dated. Using six respondents as an example, Respondent One wrote, “*Headache, once, 2000; bruising, once, 2001.*” Respondent Two wrote, “*Sore neck, overstretched, once, 2000; headache, once, 1999.*” Respondent Three wrote, “*Skin reaction, once, 1999.*” Respondent Four wrote, “*Feeling much sicker and sorer than before treatment, once, 2002.*” Respondent Five wrote “*Headache, twice, 2002.*” Respondent Six wrote, “*Muscular pain, twice, 2001 and 2002.*” Although these six therapists cited a total of 10 adverse reactions, they were relatively minor and they indicate that the adverse responses recorded by this survey population could be misleading if interpreted by number of occurrences alone (see Table 8.2.1.).

Eighty six percent of those who reported adverse reactions in the years 1999-2002 completed their education after 1996, indicating that these respondents were recent graduates (Table 8.5.1.). Ninety six percent of these therapists had a diploma as opposed to 95% of all those reporting adverse reactions and 94% of the total sample. The differences in reporting adverse reactions between these groups may indicate that recent graduates are more inclined to medicalise client reactions, thus indicating changing perceptions about what constitutes an adverse reaction, and changing attitudes to reporting conditions as adverse reactions.

### 8.1: Type of adverse reaction

	Frequency	Percent
Skin reaction	32	34.4
Headache/dizziness nausea/digestive	29	31.2
Muscular	14	15.1
Bruising	6	6.5
Two of the above	6	6.5
Emotional	3	3.2
Exacerbation of symptoms	2	2.2
Accident	1	1.1
Total	93	100.0
No Response	2099	
Total	2192	

*Table 8.1.1: Adverse reaction reported by therapists; by type*

### 8.2: Number of occurrences of adverse reactions

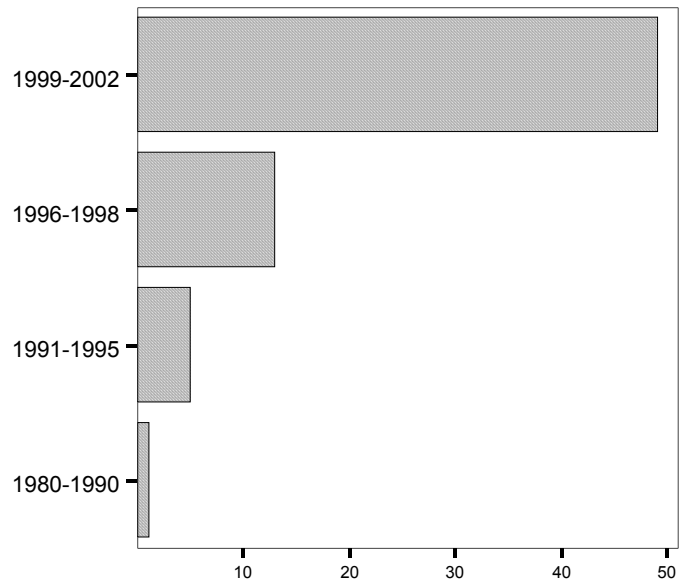
	Frequency	Percent
once	46	60.5
twice	18	23.7
three times	2	2.6
four times	3	3.9
five or more times	7	9.2
Total	76	100.0
No Response	2116	
Total	2192	

*Table 8.2.1: Adverse reactions reported by therapists; by number of occurrences*

### 8.3: Year/s of adverse reaction

	Frequency	Percent
1980-1990	1	1.5
1991-1995	5	7.4
1996-1998	13	19.1
1999-2002	49	72.1
Total	68	100.0
No Res	2124	
Total	2192	

*Table 8.3.1: Adverse reaction occurred; by reported year/s*



**Figure 8.3.1:** *Distribution of year/s adverse reactions occurred*

#### 8.4 Adverse reactions requiring consultation with GP

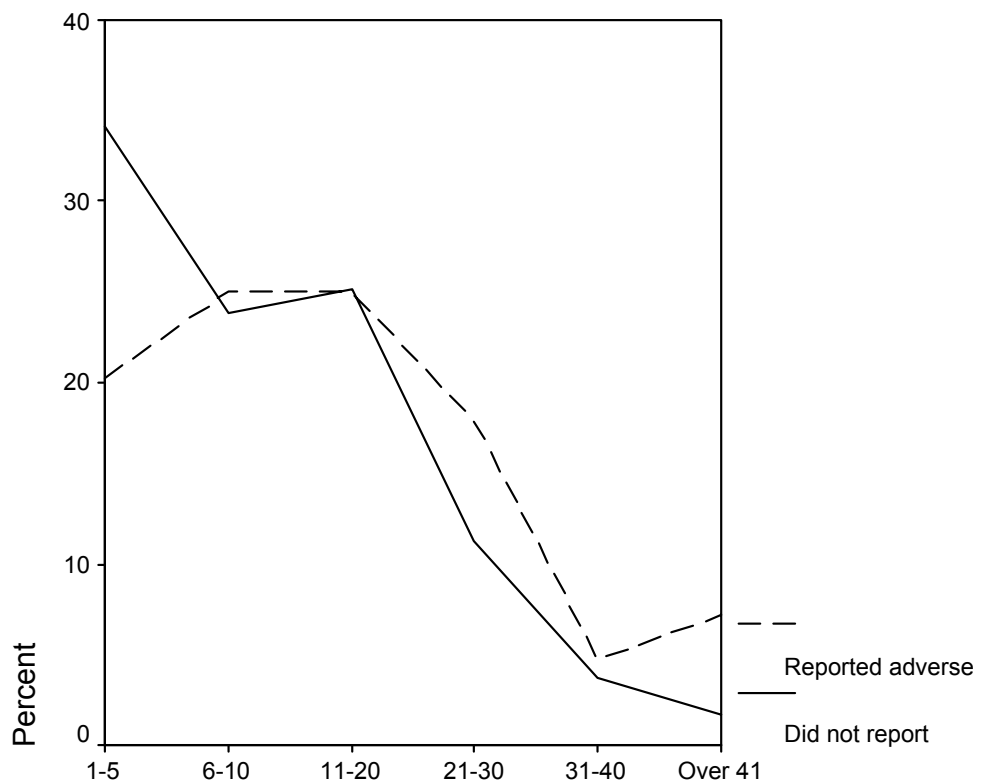
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	17.2
No	77	82.8
Total	93	100.0

**Table 8.4.1:** *Number of consultations required with medical practitioners following adverse reactions*

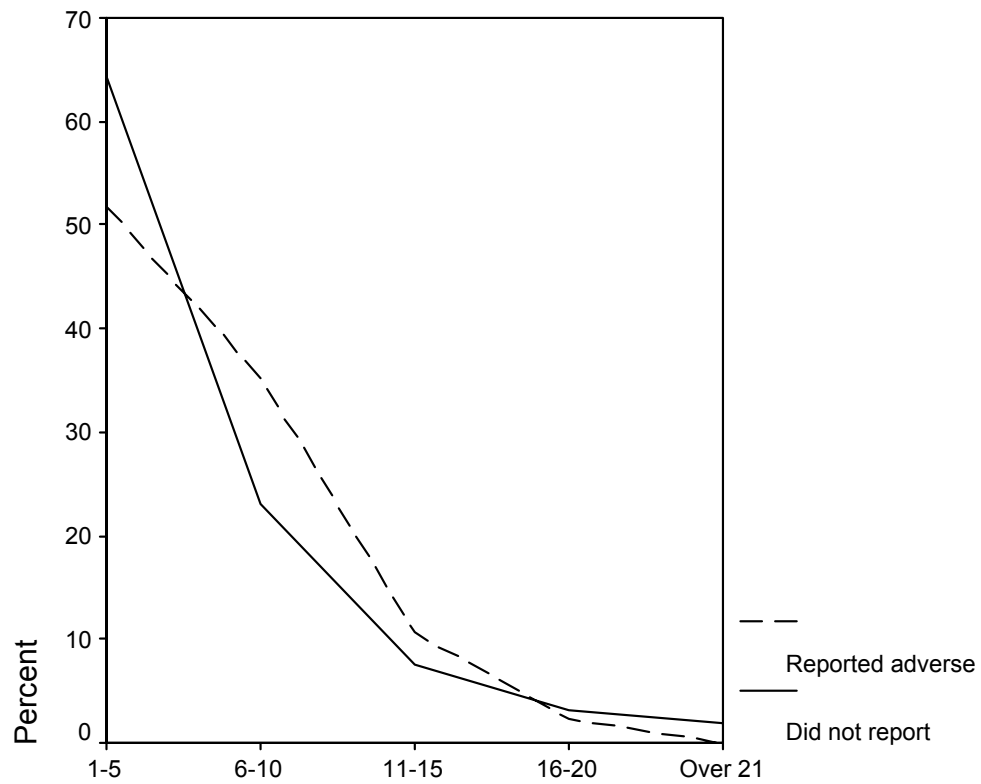
### 8.5: Population reporting adverse reactions

	Therapists reporting adverse reactions	Therapists reporting adverse reactions between 1999-2002
1970-1979	1.1	
1980-1989	4.4	
1990-1995	22.2	14.3
1996-1999	53.3	53.1
2000 and after	18.9	32.7
Total	100.0	100.0

**Table 8.5.1:** Percentages of total sample reporting adverse reactions and percentage reporting adverse reactions between 1999-2002; by year course completed



**Figure 8.5.1:** Distribution of percentage of those reporting and those not reporting adverse reactions; by number of clients in average week



**Figure 8.5.2:** *Distribution of percentage of those reporting and those not reporting adverse reactions; by number of years in clinical practice*

