

Occupational Therapists
in Canada, 2008

Spending and Health Workforce



Canadian Institute
for Health Information

Institut canadien
d'information sur la santé

Who We Are

Established in 1994, CIHI is an independent, not-for-profit corporation that provides essential information on Canada's health system and the health of Canadians. Funded by federal, provincial and territorial governments, we are guided by a Board of Directors made up of health leaders across the country.

Our Vision

CIHI's vision is to help improve Canada's health system and the well-being of Canadians by being a leading source of unbiased, credible and comparable information that will enable health leaders to make better-informed decisions.

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About the Canadian Institute for Health Information

The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) collects and analyzes information on health and health care in Canada and makes it publicly available. Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments created CIHI as a not-for-profit, independent organization dedicated to forging a common approach to Canadian health information. CIHI's goal: to provide timely, accurate and comparable information. CIHI's data and reports inform health policies, support the effective delivery of health services and raise awareness among Canadians of the factors that contribute to good health.

For more information, visit our website at www.cihi.ca.

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- College of Occupational Therapists of Nova Scotia
- College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario
- New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists
- Newfoundland and Labrador Occupational Therapy Board
- Ordre des ergothérapeutes du Québec
- Prince Edward Island Occupational Therapists Registration Board
- Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists

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This report represents the work of CIHI staff within the Health Human Resources department. The core project team responsible for the development of this report includes:

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Please note that the analyses and conclusions in the present document do not necessarily reflect those of the individuals or organizations mentioned above.

Executive Summary

Highlights From *Occupational Therapists in Canada, 2008*

All provincial regulatory authorities except Quebec's have participated in the Occupational Therapist Database (OTDB) since 2006. Supply and demographic data for Quebec was obtained from the Health Personnel Database (HPDB).ⁱ

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the supply of registered occupational therapists (OTs) grew by 6.8% in Canada, reaching a total of 12,649.
- The per population supply of OTs in Canada was 38 per 100,000 population.

Demographics

- The OT workforce was predominantly female (92.2%). The gender split varied slightly by province and combined territories, with the highest percentages of male OTs located in Saskatchewan (11.8%) and British Columbia (11.3%).
- Of various health professions, OTs had the second-highest proportion of women in their workforce (92.2%), compared to regulated nurses (93.7%),ⁱⁱ physiotherapists (78.4%),ⁱⁱⁱ pharmacists (59.0%)^{iv} and doctors (33.8%).^v
- More than 70% of the OT workforce was from generation X or Y.^{vi}
- The average age of OTs in 2008 was 38.4.^{vii}
- OTs were younger than doctors (49.6),^{viii} nurses (45.1),^{ix} pharmacists (43.3)^x and their rehabilitation counterparts in physiotherapy (41.4).^{xi}

-
- i. The HPDB reports the number of active registered OTs (2006 data as of March 31, 2007; 2007 data as of March 31, 2008; 2008 data as of March 31, 2009). Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. Quebec data is useful for some purposes but should be used within the limitations of the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*. OTs in Quebec: 2006 (n = 3,653), 2007 (n = 3,789), 2008 (n = 3,945).
- ii. Nursing Database, 2007, Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- iii. Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- iv. Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- v. Scott's Medical Database, 2007, Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- vi. Generation X comprises those age 28 to 43; generation Y comprises those age 18 to 27.
- vii. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.
- viii. Scott's Medical Database, 2007, Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- ix. Nursing Database, 2007, Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- x. Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- xi. Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education

- Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of the OT workforce^{xii} with a baccalaureate in occupational therapy decreased by 6.4%, while the number of OTs with master's degrees increased by 6.9%. Since 2006, the percentage of OTs with diplomas has remained relatively stable.
- Due to changes in entry-to-practice requirements, the age of OTs at graduation from basic education in occupational therapy has increased consistently. Of those OTs who graduated between 2004 and 2008,^{xii} the majority (62.2%) were between age 25 and 29 at graduation; only 26.1% were younger than age 25.
- The OTDB findings show that nearly a quarter of the OT workforce^{xii} had a master's (1,986, or 22.8%) or doctorate (81, or 0.9%) as their highest overall education.^{xiii}
- Less than 10 percent of the OT workforce^{xii} (8.1%, or 746) was classified as new graduates.^{xiv}
- Approximately 40% of the OT workforce^{xii} had additional education outside of occupational therapy. The top three fields of study for these degrees were biomedical sciences (20.6%), psychology (20.1%) and kinesiology (15.9%).

^{xii.} For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

^{xiii.} Highest education overall is derived by comparing an OT's current level of education in occupational therapy and the highest level of education in other than occupational therapy.

^{xiv.} An OT is considered to be a new graduate if he or she graduated from basic education in occupational therapy within the previous two years. For 2008 data, this would be 2007 and 2008.

Employment

- Most OTs in Canada^{xii} worked for a single employer (82.3%), while 15.6% had two employers and 2.1% had three employers.
- Two-thirds of the OT workforce^{xv} (64.7%) were employed on a full-time basis and one-third (35.3%) were employed on a part-time basis.
- Nearly half (46.0%) of the OT workforce^{xii} worked in hospitals, 30.4% worked in the community, 11.8% worked in a professional practice and 11.8% worked in other settings.
- Most OTs^{xii} (85.3%) were employed as direct service providers, while the remaining 14.7% were managers (5.0%), professional leaders/coordinators (4.0%), educators (2.0%), researchers (0.7%) or in other positions (2.9%).
- For primary employer information, the majority of the OT workforce^{xv} had permanent employment (76.6%), 14.5% were self-employed and 8.9% had temporary or casual employment.
- For primary employment, 76.0% of the OT workforce^{xvi} received public/government funding.

Geography and Mobility

- The majority of the OT workforce^{xii} (94.6%) had primary employment in urban areas of Canada, leaving a small percentage with employers situated in rural (2.2%) and remote (3.2%) areas and a very small percentage located in the three territories (<0.1%).
- Less than 10 percent of the OT workforce^{xvii} (8.7%) was educated outside of Canada. The top four countries of graduation were the U.K. (21.5%), the U.S. (21.3%), India (13.7%) and the Philippines (8.9%).

xv. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec and the territories.

xvi. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes New Brunswick and Quebec.

xvii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec and Alberta.

About This Report

This is the third edition of *Occupational Therapists in Canada*. It will provide the reader with the most recent statistics on the occupational therapist (OT) workforce, including information on demographic, geographic, educational and employment dimensions. Analyses are supplemented with detailed information about the data collection process, pertinent limitations of the current data and an explanation of the analytical methods.

This report is intended for use by all levels of government, as well as researchers, stakeholders and advocacy groups, private and public organizations, media and OTs, as a source of data on the OT workforce in Canada. The information contained in this report is one of the key requirements for effective human resource planning in the health care sector.

In this report, CIHI presents information on the OT workforce and the OT profession as a distinct health provider group. For 2008, this publication includes:

- A data analysis section for 2006 to 2008 Occupational Therapist Database information;
- A section for provincial/territorial highlights, profiles and health region analyses; and
- A comprehensive Methodological Notes section.

We hope that this report will prove to be a useful foundation for those involved in human resource planning for OTs throughout Canada.

Want to Know More?

Highlights and the full text of *Occupational Therapists in Canada, 2008* are available free of charge in English and French on the CIHI website at www.cihi.ca.

Other Occupational Therapist Database (OTDB) documents that may be of interest:

- *Data Dictionary*
- *Data Submission Specifications Manual*
- *Privacy Impact Assessment*

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About the CIHI Occupational Therapist Database

In order to determine the number of health professionals required in any jurisdiction, it is necessary to understand the current supply and how that supply is changing.

Since 2006, the Occupational Therapist Database (OTDB) has collected information on the supply and distribution, demographics, geography, education and employment of occupational therapists (OTs) in Canada.

OTDB Data Providers

The provincial regulatory authorities are the primary data collectors for the OTDB. Since OTs are not currently regulated in the territories, the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists (CAOT) provides voluntary membership data for OTs in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

All provincial regulatory authorities except Quebec's have participated since 2006. Where possible, information on the supply and demographics of the OT workforce in Quebec has been provided by CIHI's Health Personnel Database (HPDB).

The OTDB Data Providers

Province	Data Provider
N.L.	Newfoundland and Labrador Occupational Therapy Board
P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island Occupational Therapists Registration Board
N.S.	College of Occupational Therapists of Nova Scotia
N.B.	New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists
Que.	Did not participate
Ont.	College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario
Man.	College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba
Sask.	Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists
Alta.	Alberta College of Occupational Therapists
B.C.	College of Occupational Therapists of British Columbia
Y.T.	Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists
N.W.T.	Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists
Nun.	Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists

Official registration with the provincial regulatory authorities requires the completion of a registration form on an annual basis, in either written or electronic format. Registration forms typically contain details with respect to personal information, education credentials and employment history. The collection of these specific pieces of information tends to be common across jurisdictions. Other information collected on the form may vary according to the bylaws and business needs of the respective provincial regulatory authorities.

The administrative data collected by provincial regulatory authorities and the CAOT is well suited to informing health human resource planning and management in Canada. Collecting and collating this data provide a unique opportunity to examine aggregate information about OTs registered in Canada, which is essential to identifying supply-based issues for future health human resources planning.

In consultation with provincial regulatory authorities, the CAOT and other stakeholders, CIHI developed a standardized set of data elements to capture supply-based information on the OT workforce in Canada. These data elements cover demographic, geographic and distribution characteristics, as well as education and employment details. From this consultation, a data dictionary containing specific information on the development process, data elements and associated values, as well as definitions and rationale for collection, was created.

The *Occupational Therapist Database Data Dictionary* is available for download on the CIHI website at www.cihi.ca.

Under the agreement with CIHI, a portion of the administrative information collected by the provincial regulatory authorities and the CAOT is submitted to CIHI on an annual basis. CIHI, the regulatory authorities and the CAOT jointly review the new data and apply rigorous principles of data quality assurance. Once data quality assurance is complete, CIHI adds the new data to the OTDB for analysis and reporting. Over time, this information will provide a historical record of changes in the supply of the OT workforce on a year-to-year basis.

Note

CIHI figures on OTs will not be the same as figures published by provincial regulatory authorities or by the CAOT for the following reasons:

- a. Collection period**—the statistics typically released by provincial regulatory authorities or the CAOT include all registrations received during the 12-month registration period. In contrast, CIHI collects data as of October 1 of the data collection year. In consultation with provincial regulatory authorities and the CAOT, this point-in-time data collection was established to ensure timely and comprehensive information in spite of the different registration periods.

- b. Reference population**—for the OTDB, provincial regulatory authorities submit data for active registrations received during the registration year. The active total presented in this report represents the number of OTs deemed eligible to work by the regulatory authority in that particular jurisdiction in that year. Specifically, active registration includes those registration categories that authorize a registrant, based on the assessment and issuance by a regulatory authority, to engage in professional practice, as defined by the relevant laws, regulations and/or policies associated with a specific jurisdiction. In the case of the territories, active registrations include those OTs who have voluntarily registered with the CAOT during the registration year and, as a result, may not represent the maximum number of OTs in these regions. Information on inactive registrants is not submitted to CIHI for the OTDB.
- c. Exclusions from CIHI data**—active registrants fall into three categories: employed, unemployed and seeking employment in occupational therapy and unemployed and not seeking employment in occupational therapy. For this publication, CIHI removes unemployed registrants falling into either of the latter two categories, as well as those OTs for whom *employment status* information is missing or *unknown*.
- d. Other exclusions from CIHI data**—CIHI statistics do not necessarily include OTs who are on leave (for example, maternity/paternity leave) as of October 1 of the data collection year.
- e. CIHI editing and processing**—the CIHI database is not simply an amalgamation of provincial regulatory authority and CAOT data. When data files are submitted, CIHI attempts to remove those records for OTs who may be registered with more than one provincial regulatory authority. For example, when an OT has employment in both Alberta and B.C., she or he is required to register with both colleges. These registrants are called secondary registrations or interprovincial duplicates. This duplicate information is removed by CIHI according to the methodology described in the Methodological Notes section of this publication in order to avoid double-counting and to more accurately reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment.
- f. Data quality processes**—some jurisdictions perform their data quality review at the end of their registration period. As CIHI receives the data in October for the data collection year, it is possible that some of the data quality activities of some jurisdictions have not yet been completed. As a result, at the time of data submission, a jurisdiction may have records for which the information is unknown for some data elements. Although every reasonable effort is made to acquire the information at the time of data submission, the correction may not be reflected in the CIHI database.
- g. Territorial duplicates**—data submitted by the CAOT for the territories does not include secondary registrations/interprovincial duplicates. Data for the territories is based only on those registrants who are working and living in the territories.

CIHI's Definition of the OT Workforce in Canada

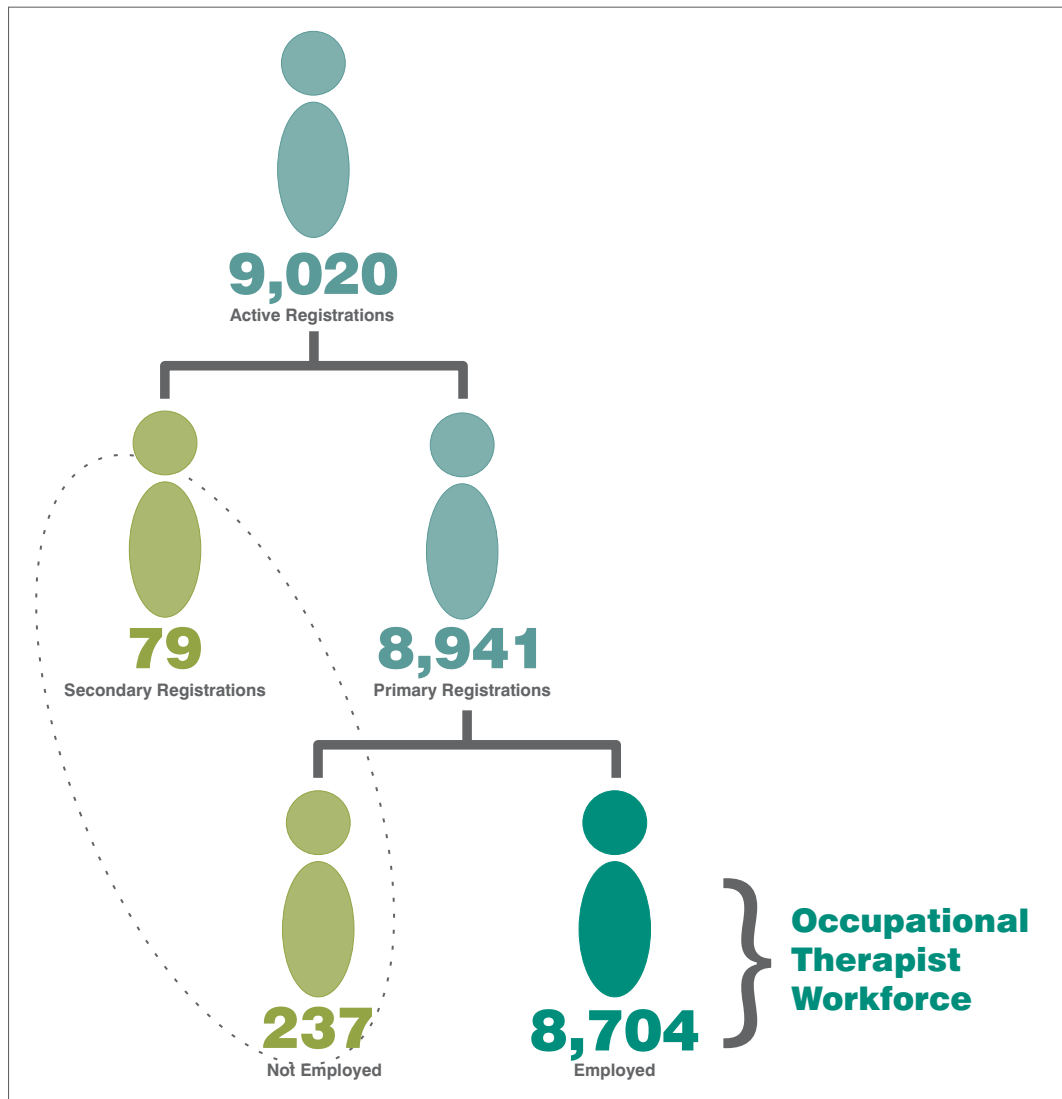
In this CIHI publication, "OT workforce" is defined as the total number of OTs holding active registrations^{xviii} in Canada who are employed and are not considered secondary registrations^{xix} or interprovincial duplicates. For more detailed information on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, please see the Methodological Notes.

For the 2008 OT workforce information submitted by provincial regulatory authorities (excluding Quebec) and the CAOT, 79 (0.9%) secondary registrations were removed and 237 (2.7%) registrations were removed because the registrants were not employed (see Figure 1).

^{xviii}. Active registrations: Provincial regulatory authorities provided data to CIHI for the OTDB for those OTs who held an active membership for 2008. This includes those specific membership categories authorizing a member as eligible to work in the particular jurisdiction in the particular year. In regard to the territories, data was provided by the CAOT for those OTs who reside and work there and who chose to obtain a voluntary membership for 2008.

^{xix}. Secondary registrations: This group includes OTs who maintain provincial registration while living outside of Canada or whose *province of residence* and/or *province of primary employment* is in a Canadian jurisdiction that is different from the *province of registration*.

Figure 1 Defining the CIHI OTDB Occupational Therapist Workforce, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Total does not include Quebec.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

A Closer Look at the Employment Status of Registered OTs

Almost all (97.3%, or 8,704) of the registrants were employed, 0.9% (78) were employed but on leave, only 0.5% (42) were unemployed and the *employment status* was *unknown* for 1.3% (117) (see Table 1).

Table 1 Total Number of Active Registered Occupational Therapists by Employment Status, 2006 to 2008

	2006		2007		2008	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Employed	8,133	96.4	8,507	98.2	8,704	97.3
Employed, On Leave	–	–	10 [†]	0.1	78 [‡]	0.9
Unemployed and Seeking Employment in Occupational Therapy	127	1.5	37	0.4	36	0.4
Unemployed and Not Seeking Employment in Occupational Therapy	63	0.7	14	0.2	6	0.1
Unknown	117	1.4	96	1.1	117	1.3
Total	8,440	100.0	8,664	100.0	8,941	100.0

Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Total does not include Quebec.

– Data not applicable or does not exist.

[†] In 2007, B.C. was the only province to report occupational therapists who were *employed, on leave*.

[‡] In 2008, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and B.C. reported occupational therapists who were *employed, on leave*.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

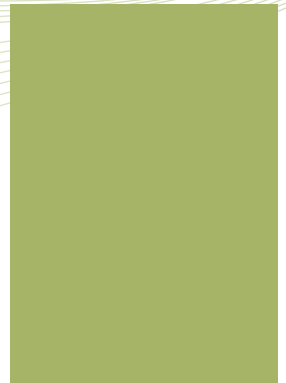
Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

What Is an Occupational Therapist?

OTs are regulated health care professionals who promote health and well-being by enabling individuals, groups and communities to participate in occupations that give meaning and purpose to their lives.^{1, 2} The concept of occupation is wide and refers to “everything that people do during the course of everyday life,”² such as self-care, play, work, study, volunteerism and leisure.

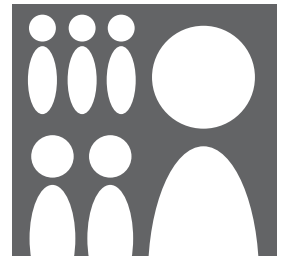
OTs provide services to people of all ages who, because of illness or disability that impacts their ability to feel, think and do,¹ and/or social, attitudinal, institutional, legislative and/or physical barriers, experience difficulties participating in occupations.^{2,3} In collaboration with clients, other professionals, families, caregivers and volunteers, OTs work to enhance ability or to modify environmental barriers in order to facilitate participation.³

OTs are often employed or self-employed as direct service providers and also assume other functions, such as coordinator, manager, researcher, program developer or educator.¹ Their work settings include community agencies, hospitals, chronic care facilities, rehabilitation centres, schools, homes, workplaces, social agencies and industry.



Chapter 1

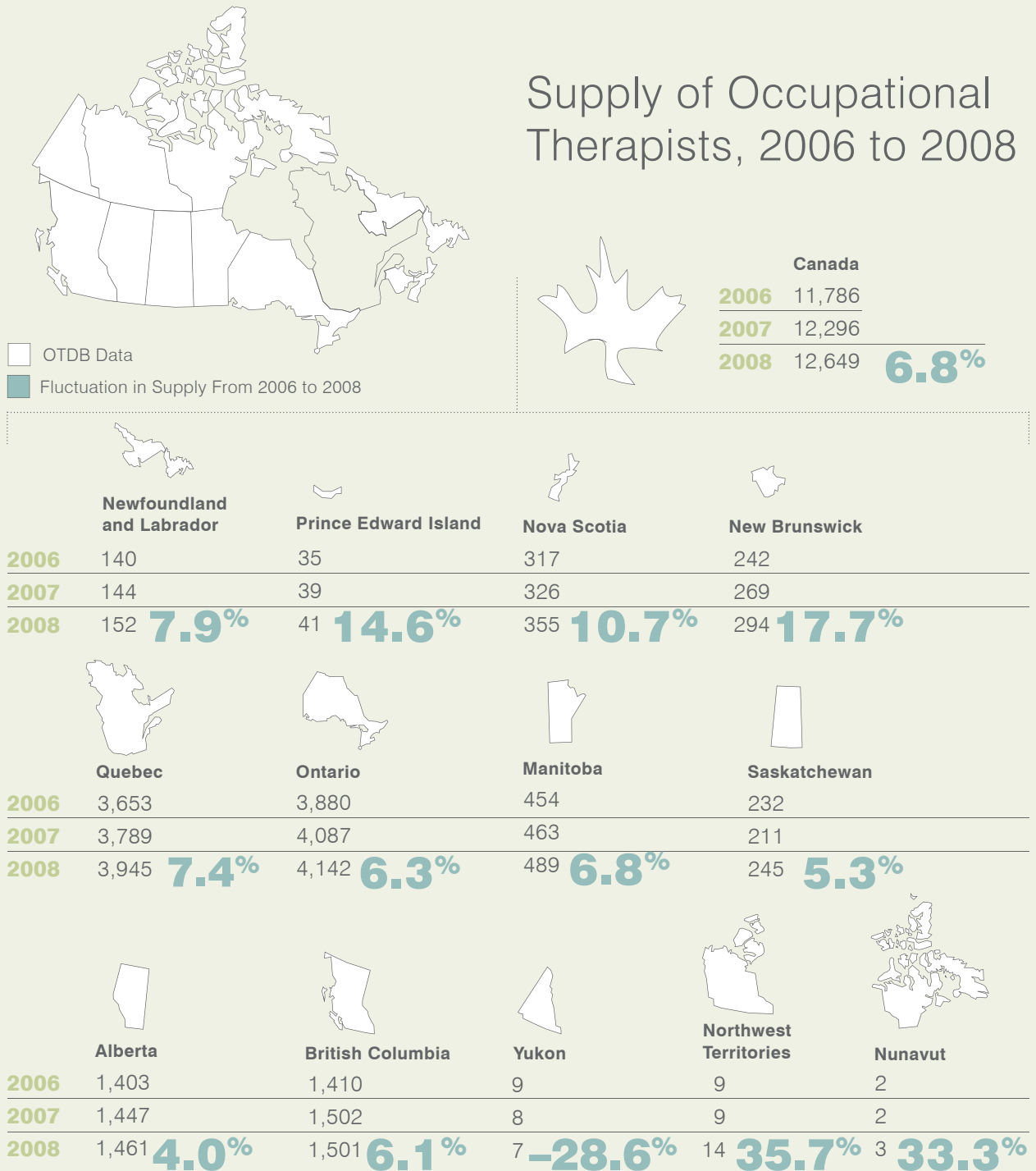
Supply





There were 12,649 OTs in Canada in 2008. This represented an increase of 6.8% between 2006 and 2008. Over the same period, the Canadian population increased at a pace of 2.3%.⁴ All provinces experienced a gain in OTs, but New Brunswick saw the biggest increase with a growth rate of 17.7%.

How many OTs
were there in **Canada?**

**Notes**

Canada total includes Quebec.

The Quebec data presented in this figure was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2006 data as of March 31, 2007; 2007 data as of March 31, 2008; 2008 data as of March 31, 2009).

Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this figure is useful for some purposes but should be used within the limitations of the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology. The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Supply of Occupational Therapists

Table 2 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Count, Percent and per 100,000 Population by Province or Territory of Registration, 2006 to 2008

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Terr.	Canada
Count												
2006	140	35	317	242	3,653	3,880	454	232	1,403	1,410	20	11,786
2007	144	39	326	269	3,789	4,087	463	211	1,447	1,502	19	12,296
2008	152	41	355	294	3,945	4,142	489	245	1,461	1,501	24	12,649
Percent Distribution												
2006	1.2	0.3	2.7	2.1	31.0	32.9	3.9	2.0	11.9	12.0	0.2	100.0
2007	1.2	0.3	2.7	2.2	30.8	33.2	3.8	1.7	11.8	12.2	0.2	100.0
2008	1.2	0.3	2.8	2.3	31.2	32.7	3.9	1.9	11.6	11.9	0.2	100.0
Supply per 100,000 Population												
2006	27	25	34	32	48	31	38	23	41	33	19	36
2007	28	28	35	36	49	32	39	21	41	35	18	37
2008	30	29	38	39	51	32	40	24	40	34	22	38

Notes

The Quebec data presented in this table was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2006 data as of March 31, 2007; 2007 data as of March 31, 2008; 2008 data as of March 31, 2009). Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this table is useful for some purposes but should be used within the limitations of the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Population statistics are based on data from Statistics Canada (*Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, 22, 4 [March 26, 2009], catalogue no. 91-002-X).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada (demographic estimates).

Full-Time Equivalent Estimates

It is important to note that a single head count does not necessarily equal one full-time OT. Another way of looking at the supply of health care providers is to convert the number of hours worked into a full-time equivalent (FTE). When the supply estimate is adjusted based on the total number of hours worked per week, the overall supply of OTs decreases (see Table 3).

Table 3 Full-Time Equivalent Estimates Based on Total Weekly Hours Worked in Selected Provinces, 2007 and 2008

	Head Count		FTE		Adjusted Head Count		FTE Difference	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
P.E.I.	39	41	0.84	0.88	33	36	-0.16	-0.12
N.S.	326	355	0.96	0.96	313	339	-0.04	-0.04
N.B.	269	294	0.94	0.87	253	255	-0.06	-0.13
Ont.	4,087	4,142	0.94	0.93	3,842	3,872	-0.06	-0.07
Man.	463	489	0.89	0.89	412	435	-0.11	-0.11
Sask.	211	245	0.99	0.97	209	239	-0.01	-0.03
B.C.	1,502	1,501	0.89	0.89	1,337	1,335	-0.11	-0.11

Notes

Head count: number of OTs.

FTE: full-time equivalent.

FTE = $\frac{\text{total usual weekly hours}}{\text{standard work week (in hours)}}$

Standard work week: 36 hours.

Adjusted head count: number of OTs adjusted based on their hours worked.

Findings do not include Newfoundland and Labrador as *total usual weekly hours worked* data was not provided to CIHI.

Quebec data was not available.

Data from Alberta, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut was not included due to either small cell sizes or a high percentage of missing values.

Percentage unknown for *total usual weekly hours* for 2007 data: Ontario (195, 4.8%), Manitoba (18, 3.9%), Saskatchewan. (6, 2.8%), B.C. (18, 1.2%).

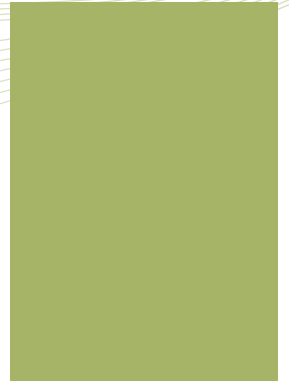
Percentage *unknown* for *total weekly hours* for 2008 data: New Brunswick (1, 0.3%), Ontario (51, 1.2%), Manitoba (43, 8.8%), Saskatchewan. (4, 1.6%), B.C. (7, 0.5%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.



Chapter 2

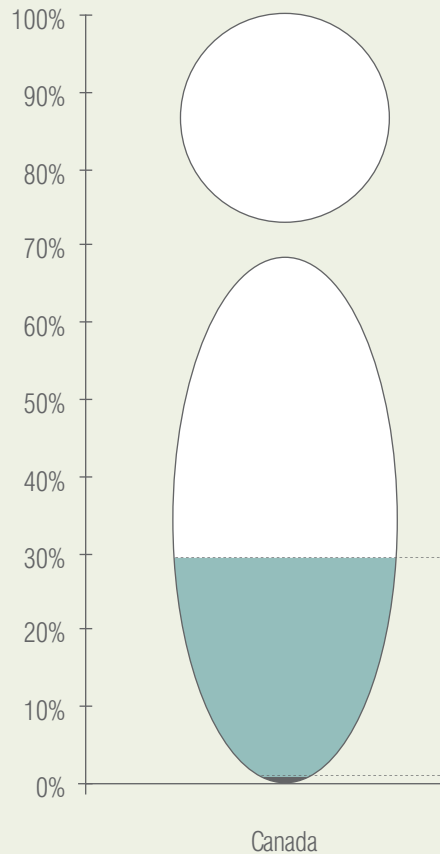
Demographics



For the first time in recent history, the workforce spans four generations.⁵ This presents significant challenges and opportunities for health human resource planners as well as for managers at the institutional level. Different strategies may be required to entice and motivate the members of each generation, requiring an understanding of each generation's unique set of characteristics, values and perceptions of the ideal workplace.⁶

Two-thirds
of the OT workforce
are from generation
X or Y!

Age Composition by Generation⁵



70.8%

Generation Y *Born after 1980*

Tend to be more goal-oriented, desire immediate feedback, favour meaningful work and also seek work-life balance.

Generation X *Born between 1965 and 1980*

Tend toward self-reliance and value career security over job security. Are accustomed to direct and immediate communication and are more interested in achieving work life balance.

28.5%

Baby Boomer *Born between 1946 and 1964*

Tend to question authority and value status and are sometimes workaholics.

0.8%

Veteran *Born between 1922 and 1945*

Value hard work and self-sacrifice and respect authority.

Notes

The Quebec data presented in this table was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2008 data as of March 31, 2009). Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this table is useful for some purposes, but should be used within the limitations noted in the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Quebec data is based on five-year age bands and therefore does not provide exact matches to the *year of birth* ranges for each generation. Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for five-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba. Manitoba data is based on five-year age bands and therefore does not provide exact matches to the *year of birth* ranges for each generation. Veteran (*year of birth* 1945 or earlier), baby boomer (*year of birth* 1946 to 1964), generation X (*year of birth* 1965 to 1980) and generation Y (*year of birth* 1981 to 1990).

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Count and percentage *unknown for age*: total (18, 0.2%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Demographic Characteristics of the Occupational Therapist Workforce

Table 4 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Gender and Province or Territories of Registration, 2008

	Female		Male		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
N.L.	137	90.1	15	9.9	152
P.E.I.	**	**	*	*	41
N.S.	331	93.2	24	6.8	355
N.B.	273	92.9	21	7.1	294
Que.	3,670	93.0	275	7.0	3,945
Ont.	3,872	93.5	270	6.5	4,142
Man.	450	92.0	39	8.0	489
Sask.	216	88.2	29	11.8	245
Alta.	1,322	90.5	139	9.5	1,461
B.C.	1,330	88.7	170	11.3	1,500
Terr.	**	**	*	*	24
Canada	11,662	92.2	986	7.8	12,648

Notes

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

The Canada total includes Quebec.

The Quebec data presented in this table was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2008 data as of March 31, 2009). Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this table is useful for some purposes but should be used within the limitations noted in the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for *gender* for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *gender*: B.C. (1, 0.01%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

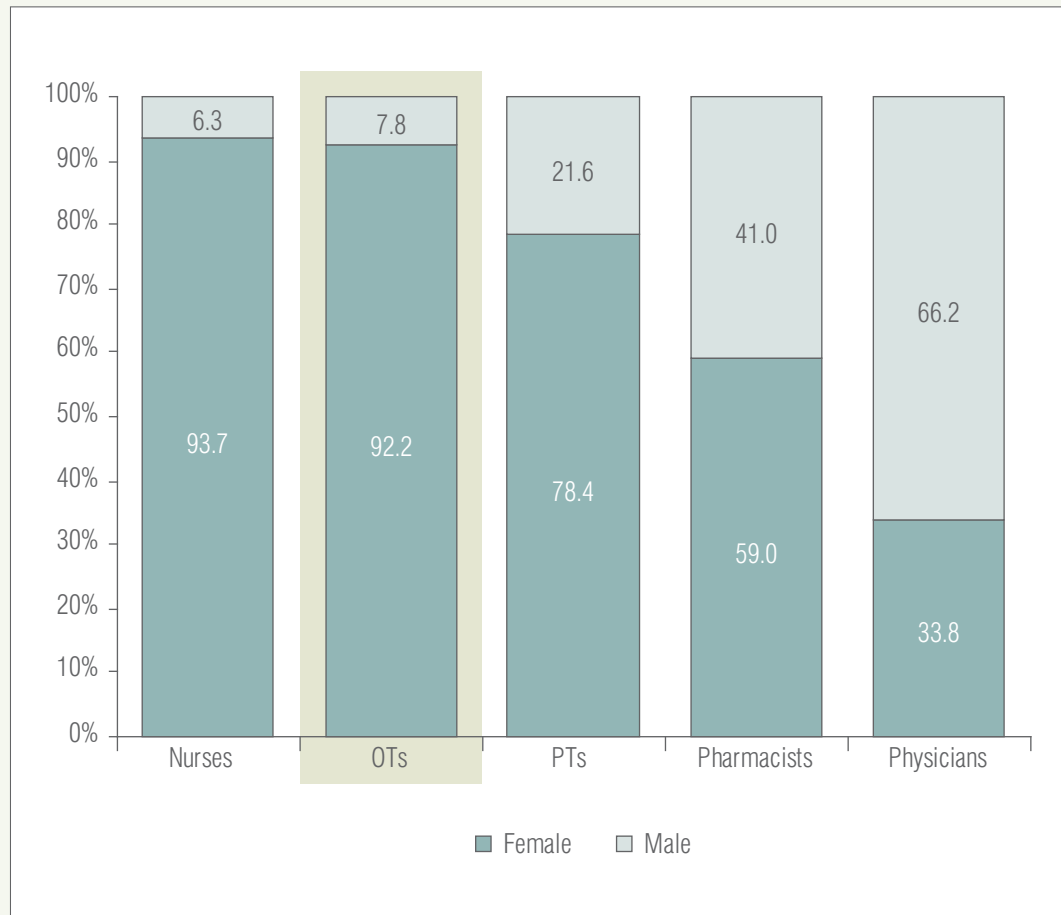
Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Cross-Profession by Gender

OTs, similar to nurses, were predominantly female.

Health Professionals by Gender



(see notes on next page)

Notes

Regulated Nurses

Statistics for nurses are based on 2007 data.

In 2007, the College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba submitted aggregate tables for gender. Regulated nurses include registered nurses, licensed practical nurses and registered psychiatric nurses.

Occupational Therapists (OTs)

The Canada total includes Quebec.

The Quebec data presented in this figure was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2008 data as of March 31, 2009). Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this figure is useful for some purposes but should be used within the limitations noted in the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for *gender* for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Count and percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (1, 0.01%).

Physiotherapists (PTs)

Yukon data was not available.

Regulatory data was not available from the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as there were no licensing authorities in these territories.

Aggregate data for Nova Scotia was provided by the Nova Scotia College of Physiotherapists and includes full, defined and temporary registration types, as well as out-of-province, inactive and non-practising registrants as defined by the college.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for *gender* for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Count and percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (4, <0.1%).

Pharmacists

Data from Quebec, Manitoba, the Yukon and Nunavut was not available.

For 2008, data for all pharmacists submitted by the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was included as *employed in the profession of pharmacy*, as *employment status* was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Count and percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (1, <0.01%).

Physicians

Statistics for physicians are based on 2007 data.

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year.

Includes physicians in clinical and/or non-clinical practice.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Nursing Database, Occupational Therapist Database, Physiotherapist Database, Pharmacist Database, Scott's Medical Database and Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Manitoba Health; and the Nova Scotia College of Physiotherapists.

Table 5 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Gender and 10-Year Age Groups, 2008

	Female		Male		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
20–29	2,562	92.5	207	7.5	2,769
30–39	4,248	91.2	412	8.8	4,660
40–49	2,939	92.0	255	8.0	3,194
50–59	1,636	94.2	100	5.8	1,736
60+	261	96.0	11	4.0	272
Total	11,646	92.2	985	7.8	12,631

Notes

Canada total includes Quebec.

The Quebec data presented in this table was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2008 data as of March 31, 2009). Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this table is useful for some purposes, but should be used within the limitations noted in the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for *gender* and 10-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (1, 0.01%).

Percentage *unknown* for *age*: total (18, 0.2%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Age Distribution

Are there enough younger OTs to replace those nearing retirement?

This seemed to be the case when younger OTs (age 35 and younger) were compared to older ones (age 50 and older) everywhere except in P.E.I. and B.C. In these provinces, older OTs outnumbered their younger counterparts: they had the highest percentage in the 50+ range, which was more than double the percentage in the 20-to-29 range.

Table 6 Occupational Therapist Workforce by 10-Year Age Groups and Average Age, Province of Registration, 2008

	20–29		30–39		40–49		50+		Total	Average Age
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
N.L.	26	17.3	78	52.0	32	21.3	14	9.3	150	37.0
P.E.I.	5	12.2	15	36.6	10	24.4	11	26.8	41	41.1
N.S.	67	19.0	149	42.3	97	27.6	39	11.1	352	37.8
N.B.	71	24.1	137	46.6	67	22.8	19	6.5	294	35.9
Que.	1,178	29.9	1,360	34.5	938	23.8	469	11.9	3,945	36.5
Ont.	718	17.3	1,571	37.9	1,114	26.9	738	17.8	4,141	39.5
Man.	89	18.4	188	38.8	112	23.1	96	19.8	485	39.3
Sask.	61	25.0	96	39.3	46	18.9	41	16.8	244	37.6
Alta.	377	25.9	519	35.6	336	23.0	226	15.5	1,458	37.7
B.C.	173	11.5	539	35.9	438	29.2	351	23.4	1,501	41.3
Total	2,765	21.9	4,652	36.9	3,190	25.3	2,004	15.9	12,611	38.4[†]

Notes

† Total Average Age includes Quebec.

Data for the territories (n = 24) was excluded due to small cell sizes.

Total includes Quebec.

The Quebec data presented in this table was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2007 data as of March 31, 2008; 2008 data as of March 31, 2009).

Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this table is useful for some purposes but should be used within the limitations noted in the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for 10-year age bands and average age for registrants in Manitoba. The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for age: Newfoundland and Labrador (2, 1.3%), Nova Scotia (3, 0.9%), Ontario (1, <0.1%), Manitoba (4, 0.8%), Saskatchewan (1, 0.4%), Alberta (3, 0.2%), total (18, 0.2%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

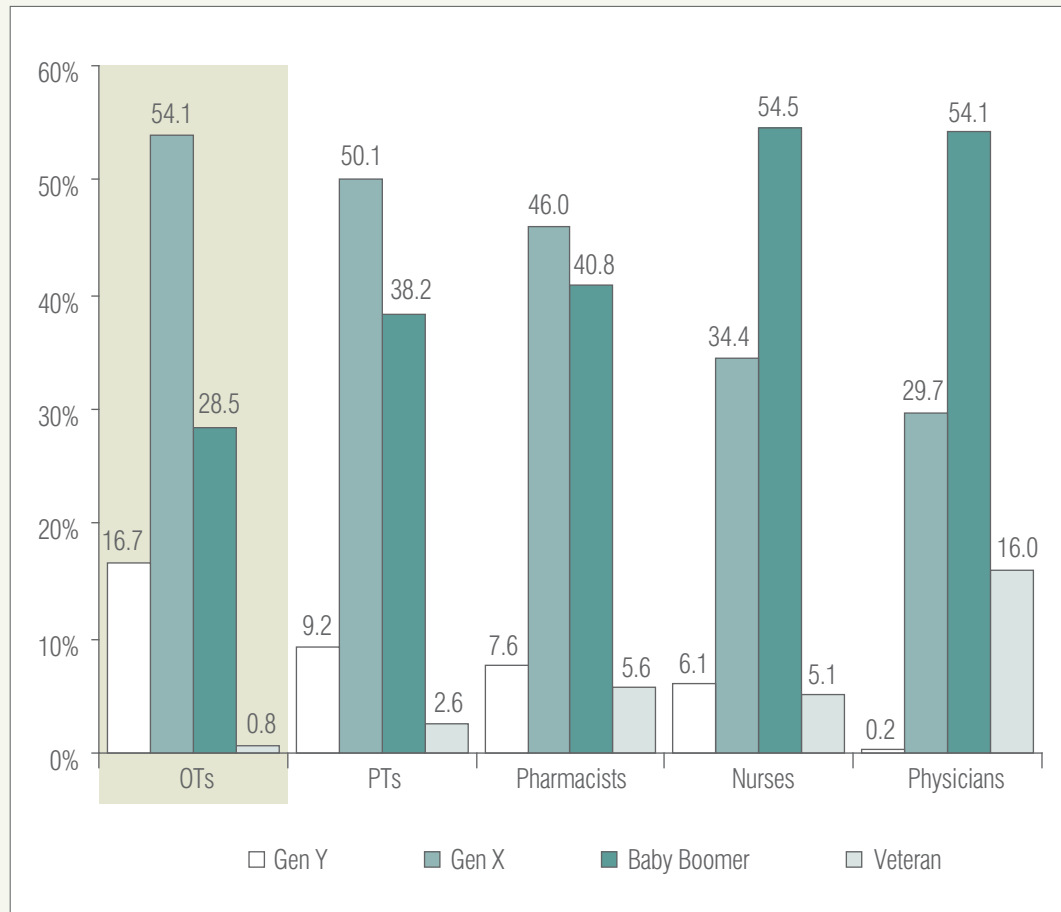
Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Cross-Profession by Age

OTs are young when compared to other health care providers.

Health Professionals by Age



(see notes on next page)

Notes

Veteran: Born between 1922 and 1945.
Baby Boomer: Born between 1946 and 1964.
Gen X: Born between 1965 and 1980.
Gen Y: Born after 1980.

Occupational Therapists (OTs)

Canada total includes Quebec.

The Quebec data presented in this figure was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2008 data as of March 31, 2009). Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this figure is useful for some purposes but should be used within the limitations noted in the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for five-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.

Quebec data is based on five-year age bands and therefore does not provide exact matches to the year of birth ranges for each generation.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for age: total (18, 0.2%).

Physiotherapists (PTs)

Nova Scotia and Yukon data was not available.

Regulatory data was not available from the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as there were no licensing authorities in these territories.

Manitoba data was not available for generational age groups.

Pharmacists

Data from Quebec, Manitoba, the Yukon and Nunavut was not available.

For 2008, data for all pharmacists submitted by the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was included as *employed in the profession of pharmacy*, as *employment status* was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for age: total (2, 0.01%).

Regulated Nurses

Statistics for nurses are based on 2007 data.

Non-response for *year of birth* (percent of RN workforce): total (36, <0.1%).

In 2007, the College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba submitted aggregate tables for age groups.

Regulated nurses include registered nurses, licensed practical nurses and registered psychiatric nurses.

Physicians

Statistics for physicians are based on 2007 data.

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year.

Includes physicians in clinical and/or non-clinical practice.

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using *year of MD graduation* with *age at MD graduation* equal to 25 years.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for age: total (445, 0.7%)

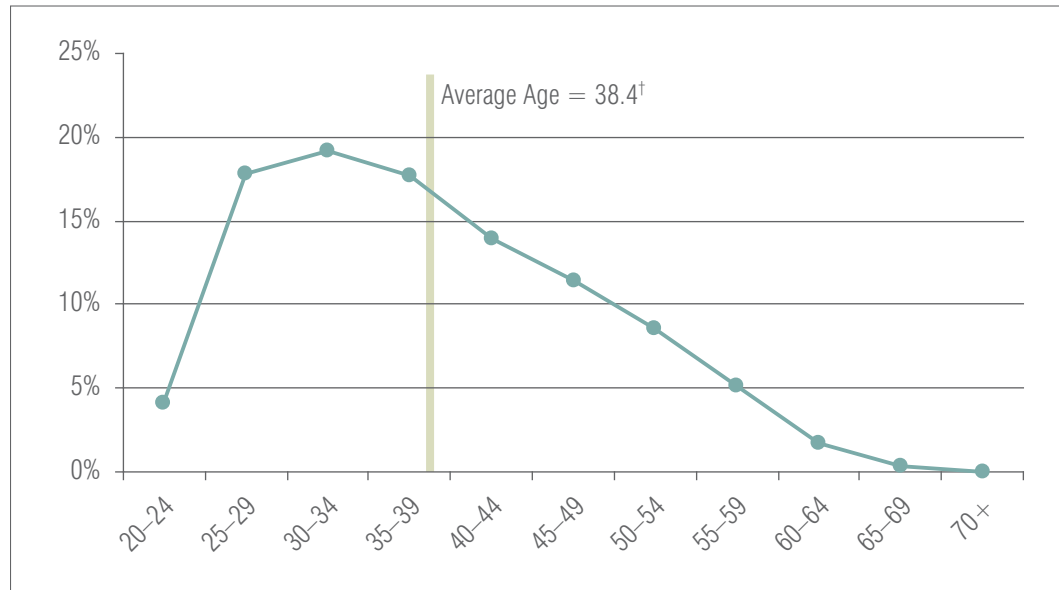
CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Physiotherapist Database, Pharmacist Database, Nursing Database, Scott's Medical Database and Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Figure 2 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Five-Year Age Groups and Average Age, 2008



Notes

† Average Age includes Quebec.

The Quebec data presented in this figure was obtained from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the number of active registered OTs (2008 data as of March 31, 2009). Therefore, the data for Quebec may include different membership categories for registrants. The Quebec data in this figure is useful for some purposes but should be used within the limitations noted in the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for five-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

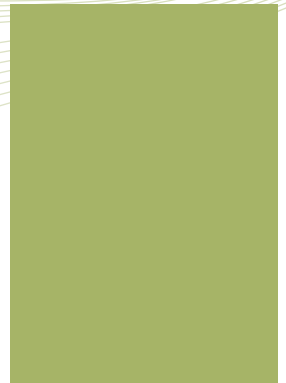
Percentage *unknown* for age: total (18, 0.2%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Health Personnel Database, Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.



Chapter 3

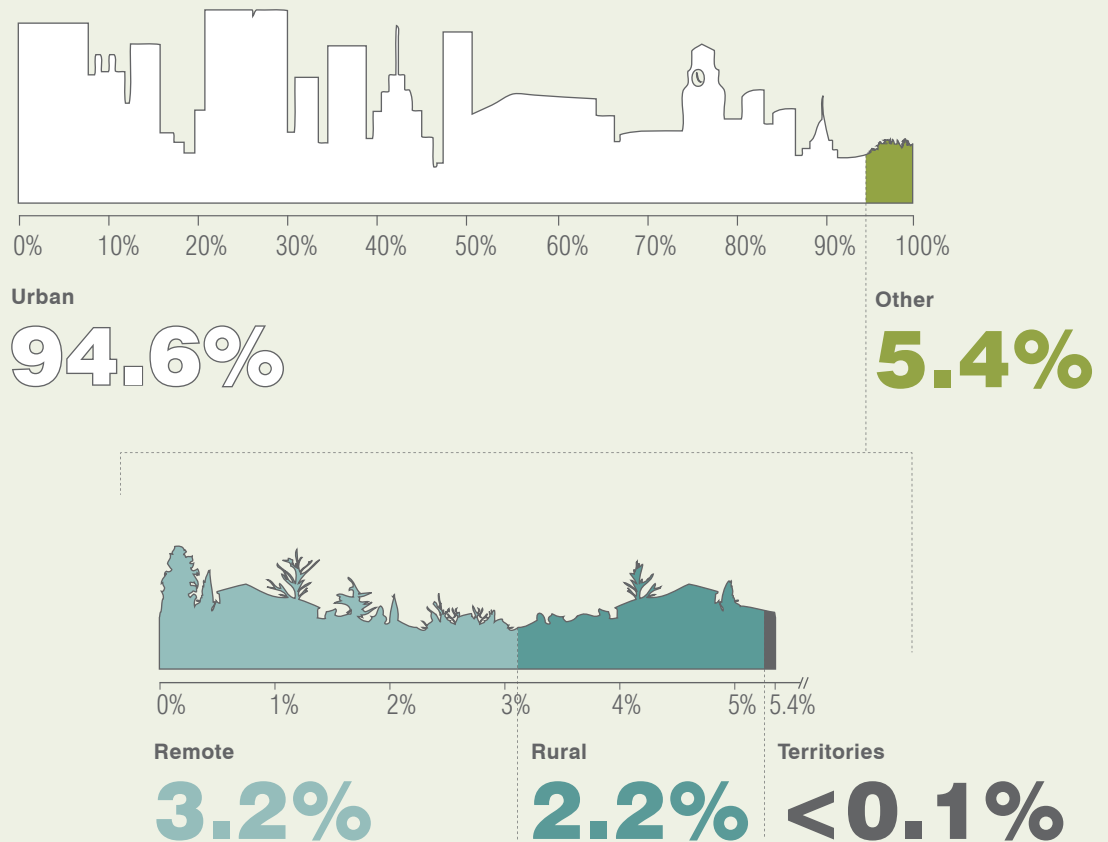
Geography



The urban/rural distribution of the OT workforce was not in line with that of the Canadian population. OTs were concentrated in urban areas, even more so than the general population. Most (94.6%) OTs worked in urban areas where 75% of the population resided, leaving only 5.4% of OTs in rural and small towns to cover the remaining quarter of the population.⁷

Did **OTs**
follow the **urban/rural**
distribution of the
Canadian population?

Urban, Rural and Remote Distribution



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Not stated and *unknown* responses were removed from the above analysis and were not included in the total.

Not stated indicates that the *postal code of primary employment* was not provided. *Unknown* indicates that the *postal code of primary employment* was provided but did not match with the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) from Statistics Canada.

Percentage *unknown*: total (79, 0.9%).

Percentage *not stated*: total (70, 0.8%).

Postal code data was assigned to urban, rural/remote and territories categories using the March 2008 release of Statistics Canada's PCCF. The urban, rural/remote and territories categories are based on a classification scheme developed by Statistics Canada. Please review the Methodological Notes for more comprehensive information.

Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology. The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

Urban/Rural Distribution

Table 7 Count, Percent and per 10,000 Population of Occupational Therapists in Urban and Rural/Remote Regions, by Province or Territory of Registration, 2008

	Urban			Rural and Remote Areas		
	Count	Percent	Per 10,000 Population	Count	Percent	Per 10,000 Population
N.L.	124	84.4	6.4	23	15.6	0.7
P.E.I.	**	**	6.8	*	*	0.5
N.S.	282	84.7	6.9	51	15.3	1.0
N.B.	249	85.3	8.3	43	14.7	1.0
Ont.	3,992	98.0	4.1	83	2.0	0.3
Man.	430	90.3	6.0	46	9.7	1.1
Sask.	222	91.7	4.3	20	8.3	0.4
Alta.	1,321	91.5	5.5	123	8.5	1.4
B.C.	1,424	95.7	4.4	64	4.3	0.8
Terr.	**	**	3.1	**	**	1.1
Total	8,091	94.6	4.6	464	5.4	0.7

Notes

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

Quebec data was not available.

For the territories, the *rural and remote areas* classification also includes the *territories* classification.

Not stated and *unknown* responses were removed from the above analysis and were not included in the total.

Not stated indicates that the *postal code of primary employment* was not provided. *Unknown* indicates that the *postal code of primary employment* was provided but did not match with the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) from Statistics Canada.

Percentage *unknown*: total (79, 0.9%).

Percentage *not stated*: total (70, 0.8%).

Postal code of primary employment data was assigned to urban, rural and remote categories using the March 2008 release of Statistics Canada's PCCF.

The urban, rural and remote categories are based on a classification scheme developed by Statistics Canada.

For more information see the Methodological Notes.

Urban/rural population statistics are based on 2006 census data from Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 97-550-XWE2006002, released July 12, 2007).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

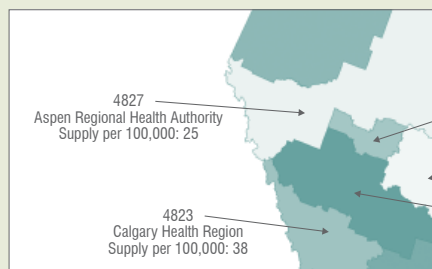
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

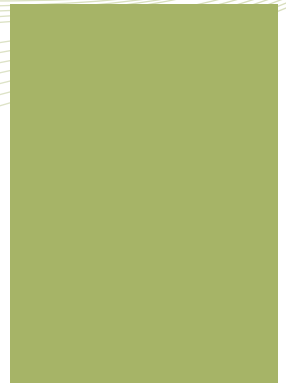
Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

Health Regions—New This Year!

Supply data by health region is included for the first time in this year's report! Please refer to the provincial profiles section at the back of this report for details.





Chapter 4

Education



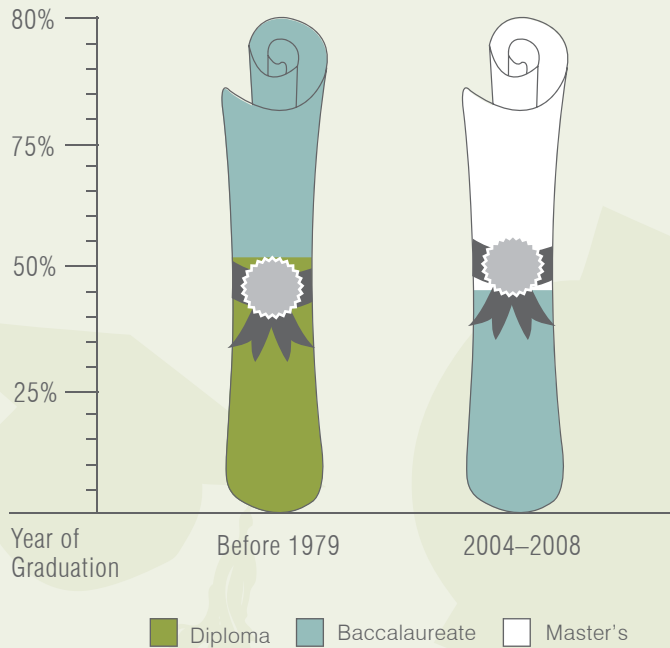


Changes in education requirements for entry to practice can play a significant role in shaping a profession's demographics. Over time, the requirements have shifted such that all OT programs in Canada were expected to be at a baccalaureate level, then at a master's level by 2010.² As a result, the proportion of OTs with a baccalaureate decreased from 83.2% to 76.8% between 2006 and 2008, and OTs holding a master's degree increased from 11.1% to 18.1%. Overall, 89.7% of OTs who graduated with a master's degree did so after age 24, compared to 45.6% of OTs with a baccalaureate.

Why has the **age at graduation** ? for OTs **increased** !

One reason may be that entry-to-practice requirements shifted from diploma to baccalaureate to master's.

Level of Education



Notes

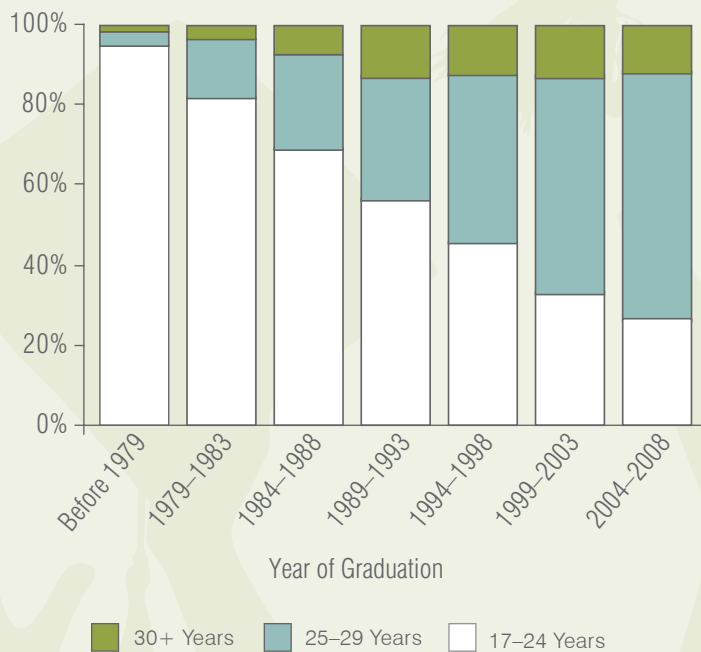
Quebec data was not available. The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*. Percentage *unknown* for level of basic education in occupational therapy: Manitoba (8, 1.6%), Saskatchewan (1, 0.4%). Percentage *unknown* for year of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy: total (9, 0.1%). CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology. The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Age at Graduation

From Basic Education in OT



Notes

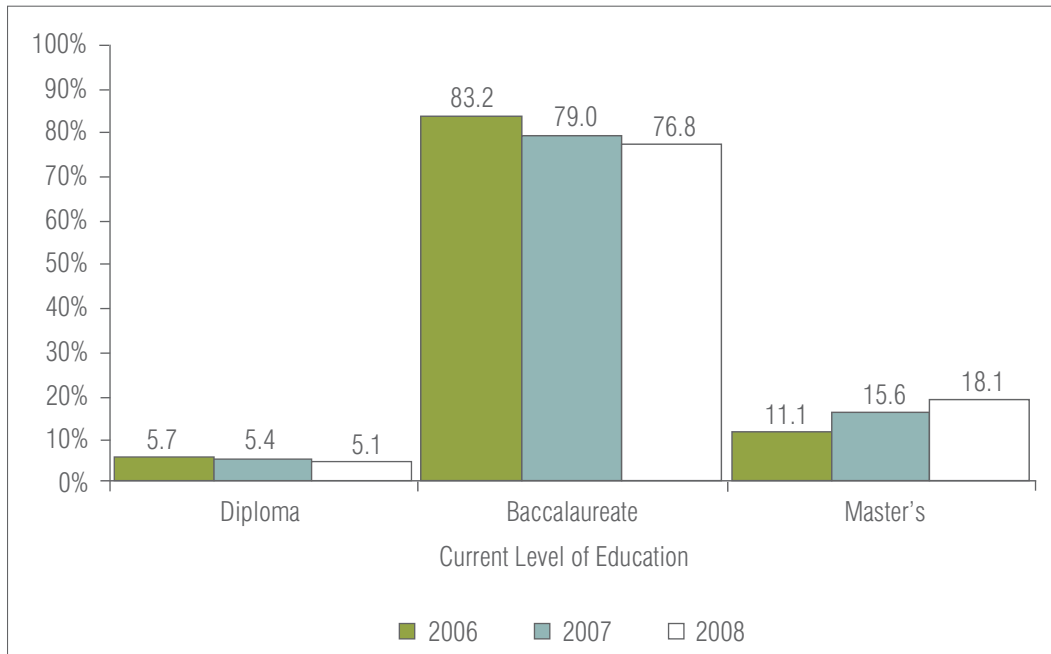
Quebec data was not available. Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for five-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba. The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*. Percentage *unknown* for age: total (18, 0.2%). Percentage *unknown* for year of graduation from basic education in occupational therapy: total (9, 0.1%). CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology. The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Current Education in Occupational Therapy

Figure 3 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Current Level of Education in Occupational Therapy, 2006 to 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Not shown in this figure: in 2006, there were six OTs with a doctorate in occupational therapy (0.07%); in 2007, there were 15 OTs with a doctorate in occupational therapy (0.2%); in 2008, there were 17 OTs with a doctorate in occupational therapy (0.2%).

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for 2006 data for *current education in occupational therapy*: total (3, <0.01%).

Current level of education in occupational therapy is derived from the highest value reported for level of education in occupational therapy (*basic level of education in occupational therapy and post-basic level of education in occupational therapy 1, 2, 3*).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 8 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Gender and Current Level of Education in Occupational Therapy, 2008

	Diploma		Baccalaureate		Master's		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Female	401	5.0	6,111	76.9	1,433	18.0	7,945
Male	35	5.0	531	75.3	139	19.7	705
Total	436	5.0	6,642	76.8	1,572	18.2	8,650

Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Not shown in this table: in 2008, there were 17 OTs with a doctorate in occupational therapy (0.2%).

Findings do not include 36 registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for gender: total (1, 0.01%).

Current level of education in occupational therapy is derived from the highest value reported for level of education in occupational therapy (*basic level of education in occupational therapy* and *post-basic level of education in occupational therapy 1, 2, 3*).

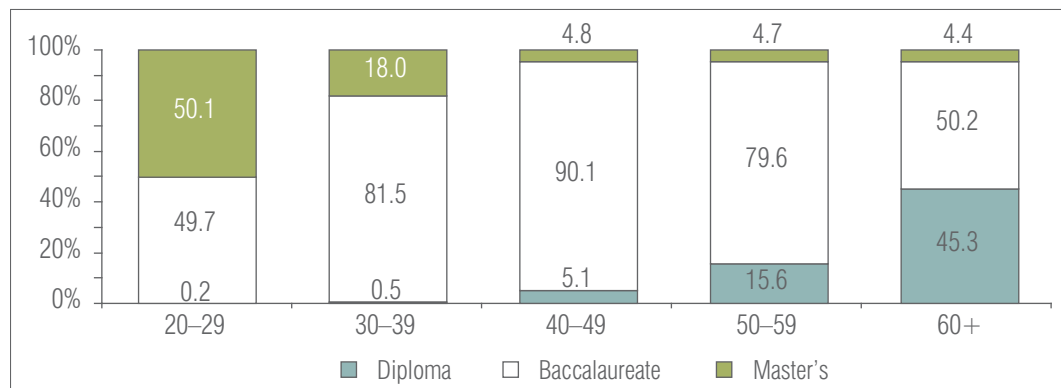
CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 4 Occupational Therapist Workforce by 10-Year Age Groups and Current Level of Education in Occupational Therapy, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Not shown in this figure: in 2008, there were 17 OTs with a doctorate in occupational therapy (0.2%).

Current level of education in occupational therapy is derived from the highest value reported for level of education in occupational therapy (*basic level of education in occupational therapy* and *post-basic level of education in occupational therapy 1, 2, 3*).

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for 10-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.

These results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for age: total (18, 0.2%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

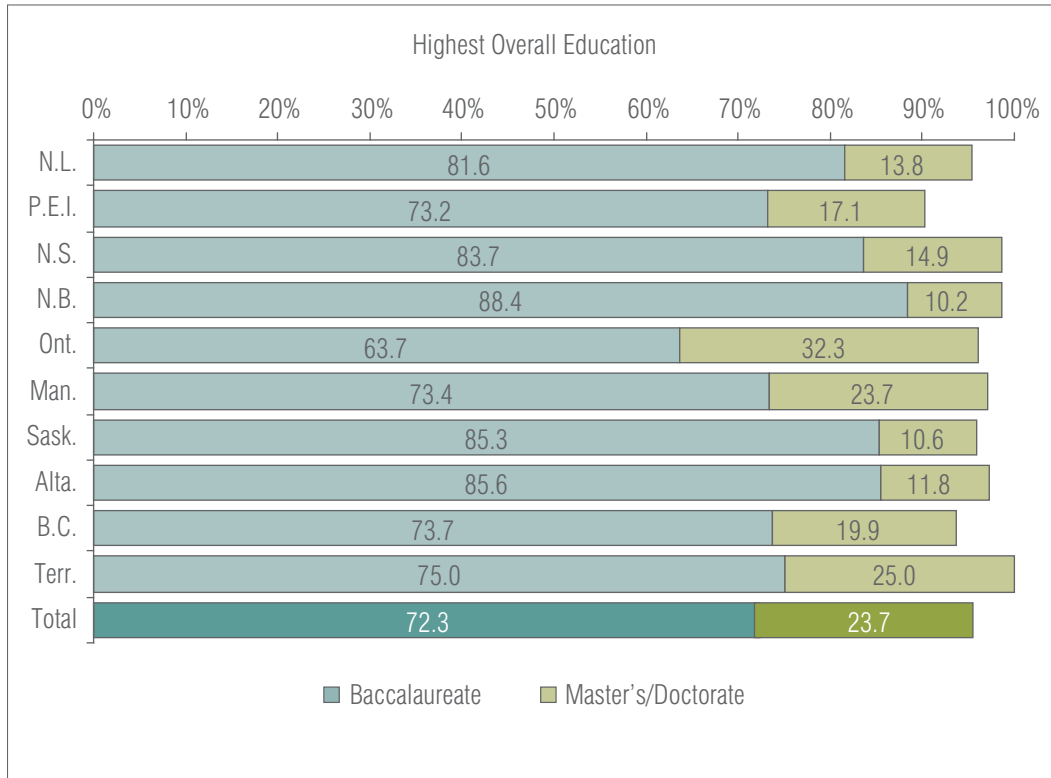
Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Highest Overall Education

Highest overall education includes education in any field of study (that is, in the field of occupational therapy and/or outside the field of occupational therapy).

Figure 5 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Highest Overall Education, by Province or Territories of Registration, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Highest overall education is derived from the highest value reported for either *current level of education in occupational therapy* or *highest level of education in other than occupational therapy*.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

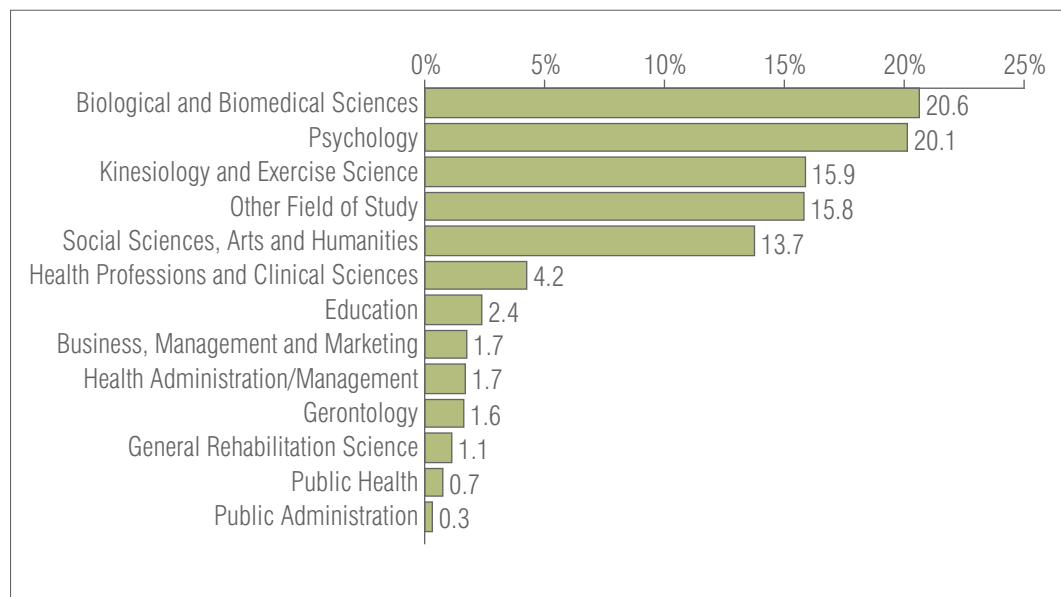
Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Field of Study for Education Outside the Field of Occupational Therapy

Many OTs had education outside of the field of occupational therapy. By examining the specific areas of study, it is evident that OTs were pursuing topics related to life sciences, kinesiology and psychology, all of which may relate to their work in occupational therapy.

Figure 6 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Field of Study for Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy, 2008



Notes

Quebec and B.C. data were not available.

More than one-third (37.7%) of the OT workforce reported information for *field of study for education in other than occupational therapy 1*.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown for field of study for education in other than occupational therapy 1*: total (273, 3.1%).

The field of study *law* was excluded from this analysis due to small cell sizes.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

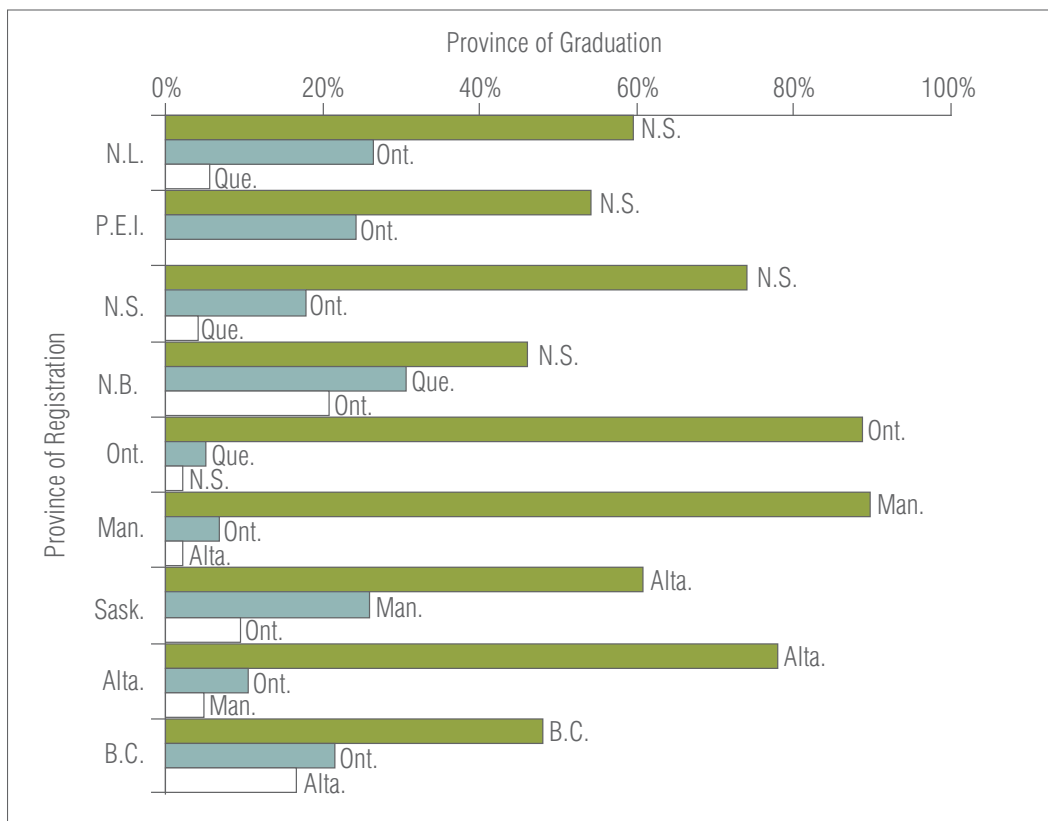
Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Top Three Provinces of Graduation by Province of Registration

Did provinces keep their own graduates?

By examining the top three provinces of graduation for a given province of registration, it becomes clear that provinces drew the majority of their OT workforce from schools in their region. One exception was Ontario, whose graduates were distributed across all of the provinces.

Figure 7 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Top Three Provinces of Graduation, Province of Registration, 2008



Notes

Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the territories do not have an accredited program in occupational therapy. In some cases, arrangements have been made with selected universities to allocate seats to those provinces.

Data for the territories was excluded from this analysis due to small cell sizes.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

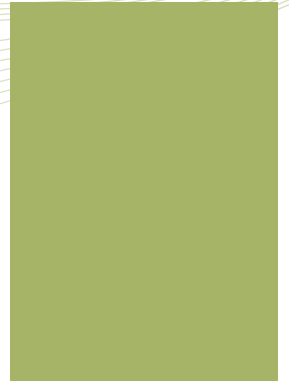
Percentage *unknown* for province of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy: Nova Scotia (4, 1.1%), New Brunswick (5, 1.7%), Ontario (3, <0.1%), Manitoba (9, 1.8%), B.C. (6, 0.4%), total (27, 0.3%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Chapter 5

Employment

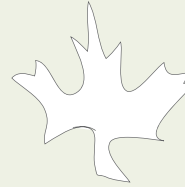


Self-employment can be defined as a person engaging independently in the profession, operating his or her own economic enterprise. In some cases, the OT may be the working owner of a business or professional practice. In others, the OT may operate as a consultant and provide services to one or more organizations.

Ontario (27.7%), P.E.I. (24.4%) and B.C. (20.5%) had the highest proportion of OTs who were self-employed.

Did you know that
one in five OTs were
self-employed?

Self-Employed Occupational Therapists



Canada

21.2%**78.8%**

■ Self-Employed OTs
■ OTs Working for an Employer



Newfoundland and Labrador

16.4%**83.6%**

Prince Edward Island

24.4%**75.6%**

Nova Scotia

16.1%**83.9%**

New Brunswick

N/A

Quebec

N/A

Ontario

27.7%**72.3%**

Manitoba

10.2%**89.8%**

Saskatchewan

13.9%**86.1%**

Alberta

10.3%**89.7%**

British Columbia

20.5%**79.5%**

Territories

N/A

Notes

Self-employment data for primary, secondary and third employment category was not provided by the New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists.

Quebec data was not available.

Data for the territories was excluded from this analysis due to small cell sizes.

The term self-employed refers to OTs who reported self-employment in their primary, secondary or third employment.

Self-employed: a person engaging independently in the profession, operating his or her own economic enterprise. The individual may be the working owner of an incorporated or unincorporated business or professional practice or an individual in a business relationship characterized by a verbal or written agreement in which the self-employed individual agrees to perform specific work for a payer in return for payment.

The results do not include data for which responses were unknown.

Percentage unknown for primary employment category: Ontario (21, 0.5%), Manitoba (11, 2.3%), Saskatchewan, (2, 0.8%), Alberta (5, 0.3%), B.C. (3, 0.2%), total (42, 0.4%).

Percentage unknown for secondary employment category: Ontario (4, 0.1%), Alberta (16, 1.1%), B.C. (4, 0.3%), Yukon (2, 28.6%), total (26, 0.3%).

Percentage unknown for third employment category: B.C. (2, <0.1%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

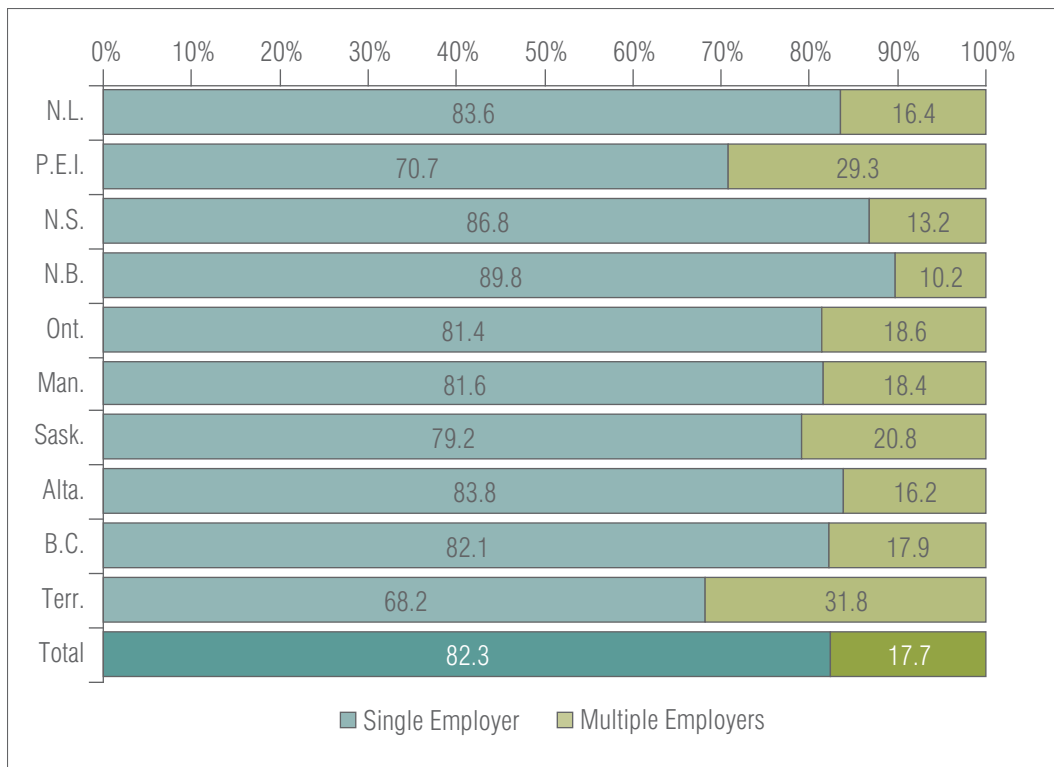
Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Single Versus Multiple Employers

OTs were more likely to have multiple employers than the general Canadian workforce. While 5.3% of the general workforce in Canada⁸ had multiple employers in 2008, 17.7% of the OT workforce had multiple employers.

Figure 8 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Number of Employers, Province or Territory of Registration, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for number of employers: Northwest Territories (2, 14.3%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

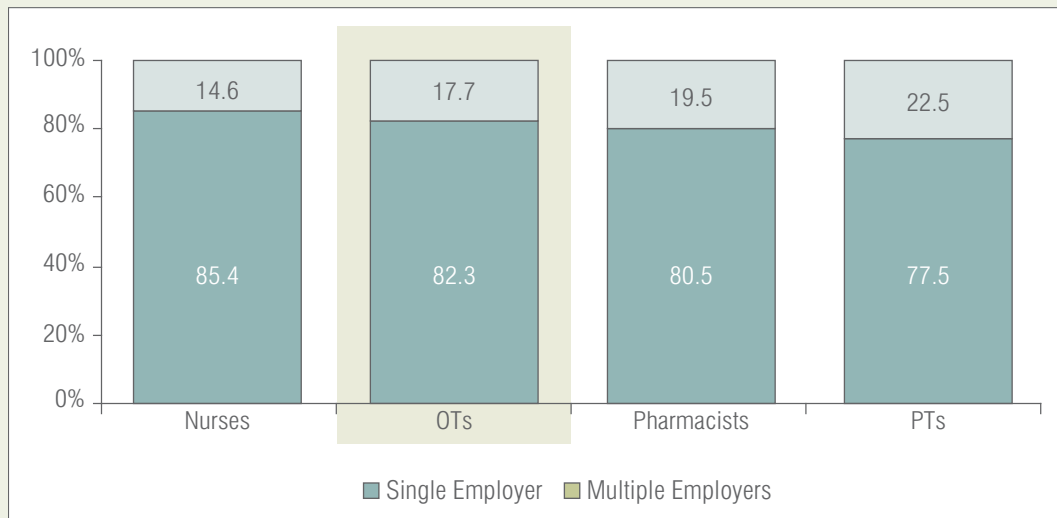
Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Cross-Profession by Multiple Employers

Nearly one-fifth (17.7%) of OTs worked for more than one employer, which was slightly less than other health care professionals.

Health Professionals by Multiple Employers



Notes

Regulated Nurses

Statistics for nurses are based on 2007 data.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for multiple employment status: total (1,075, 0.3%).

Regulated nurses include registered nurses, licensed practical nurses and registered psychiatric nurses.

Occupational Therapists (OTs)

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for multiple employment status: total (2, <0.1%).

Pharmacists

Data for Quebec, Manitoba, the Yukon and Nunavut was not available.

Findings do not include New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories, as primary and/or secondary and third employment information was not collected/submitted.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for multiple employment status: total (119, 0.6%).

Physiotherapists (PTs)

Nova Scotia and Yukon data were not available.

Regulatory data was not available from the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as there were no licensing authorities in these territories.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for multiple employment status: total (64, 0.4%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial data due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of the OTDB data.

Sources

Nursing Database, Occupational Therapist Database, Pharmacist Database and Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 9 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Number of Employers and Gender, 2008

	One Employer		Two Employers		Three Employers		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Female	6,595	82.5	1,228	15.4	167	2.1	7,990
Male	568	79.9	131	18.4	12	1.7	711
Total	7,163	82.3	1,359	15.6	179	2.1	8,701

Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for *gender* for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *number of employers*: total (2, <0.1%).

Percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (1, 0.01%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Table 10 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Number of Employers and 10-Year Age Groups, 2008

	One Employer		Two Employers		Three Employers		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
20–29	1,338	84.1	227	14.3	26	1.6	1,591
30–39	2,672	81.0	557	16.9	70	2.1	3,299
40–49	1,867	82.8	342	15.2	47	2.1	2,256
50–59	1,079	82.1	206	15.7	29	2.2	1,314
60+	193	85.8	27	12.0	5	2.2	225
Total	7,149	82.3	1,359	15.6	177	2.0	8,685

Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for 10-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for number of employers: total (2, <0.1%).

Percentage *unknown* for age: total (18, 0.2%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

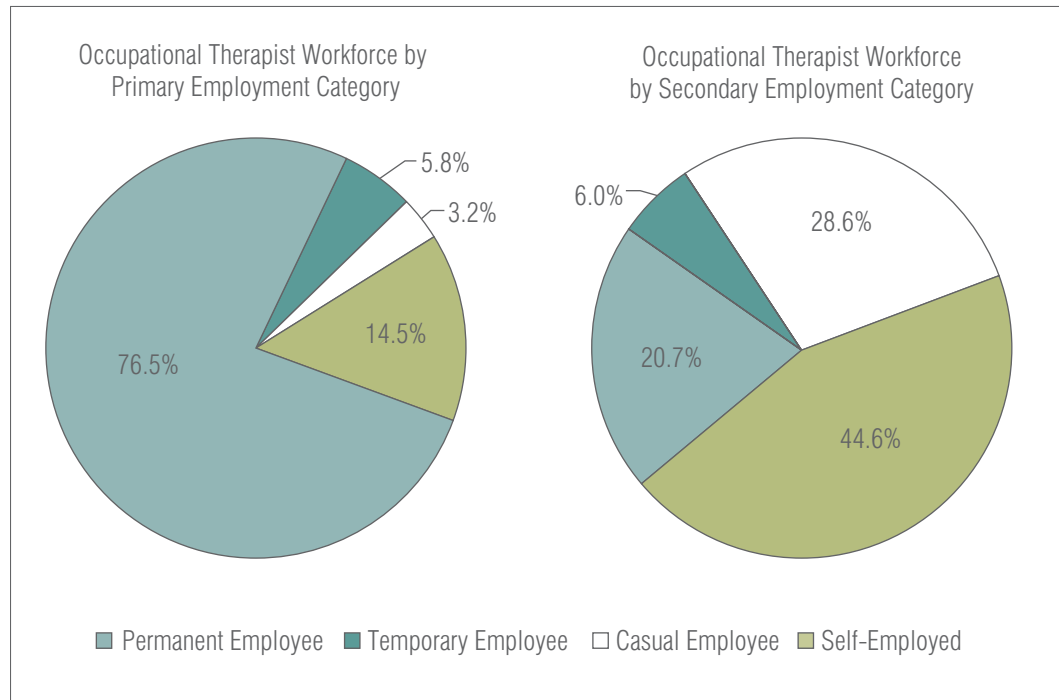
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Employment Category

Figure 9 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Primary and Secondary Employment Category, 2008

**Notes**

Nearly one-fifth (17.7%) of the OT workforce reported secondary employment information.

Self-employment data for *primary and secondary employment category* was not provided by the New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists.

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment category*: total (44, 0.5%).

Percentage *unknown* for *secondary employment category*: total (27, 0.3%).

Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Secondary employment—employment associated with the second-highest number of usual weekly hours worked, whether employed or self-employed.

Permanent employee—status with employer is permanent, with an indeterminate duration (no specified end date) of employment and guaranteed or fixed hours of work per week.

Temporary employee—status with employer is temporary for a fixed duration of employment, based on a defined start and end date, and guaranteed or fixed hours of work per week.

Casual employee—status with employer is on an as-needed basis, with employment that is not characterized by a guaranteed or fixed number of hours per week.

Self-employed—a person engaging independently in the profession, operating his or her own economic enterprise. The individual may be the working owner of an incorporated or unincorporated business or professional practice or an individual in a business relationship characterized by a verbal or written agreement in which the self-employed individual agrees to perform specific work for a payer in return for payment.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 11 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Employment Category for Primary Employment, Province of Registration, 2008

	Permanent Employee		Temporary or Casual Employee		Self-Employed		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
N.L.	123	80.9	19	12.5	10	6.6	152
N.S.	270	76.1	45	12.7	40	11.3	355
N.B.	264	89.8	30	10.2	0	0.0	294
Ont.	2,885	70.0	373	9.1	863	20.9	4,121
Man.	391	81.8	55	11.5	32	6.7	478
Sask.	193	79.4	33	13.6	17	7.0	243
Alta.	1,318	90.5	40	2.7	98	6.7	1,456
B.C.	1,136	75.8	169	11.3	193	12.9	1,498
Total	6,580	76.5	764	8.9	1,253	14.6	8,597

Notes

Data for P.E.I. and the territories were excluded due to small cell sizes.

Self-employment data for *primary employment category* was not provided by the New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists.

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment category*: Ontario (21, 0.5%), Manitoba (11, 2.3%), Saskatchewan, (2, 0.8%), Alberta (5, 0.3%), B.C. (3, 0.2%), total (42, 0.4%).

Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Permanent employee—status with employer is permanent, with an indeterminate duration (no specified end date) of employment and guaranteed or fixed hours of work per week.

Temporary employee—status with employer is temporary for a fixed duration of employment, based on a defined start and end date, and guaranteed or fixed hours of work per week.

Casual employee—status with employer is on an as-needed basis, with employment that is not characterized by a guaranteed or fixed number of hours per week.

Self-employed—a person engaging independently in the profession, operating his or her own economic enterprise. The individual may be the working owner of an incorporated or unincorporated business or professional practice or an individual in a business relationship characterized by a verbal or written agreement in which the self-employed individual agrees to perform specific work for a payer in return for payment.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 12 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Employment Category for Primary Employment and Gender, 2008

	Permanent		Temporary		Casual		Self-Employed		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Female	6,067	76.6	459	5.8	262	3.3	1,135	14.3	7,923
Male	537	76.5	33	4.7	13	1.9	119	17.0	702
Total	6,604	76.6	492	5.7	275	3.2	1,254	14.5	8,625

Notes

Self-employment data for *primary employment category* was not provided by the New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists.

Quebec data was not available.

Findings do not include 36 registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment category*: total (44, 0.5%).

Percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (1, 0.01%).

Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Permanent employee—status with employer is permanent, with an indeterminate duration (no specified end date) of employment and guaranteed or fixed hours of work per week.

Temporary employee—status with employer is temporary for a fixed duration of employment, based on a defined start and end date, and guaranteed or fixed hours of work per week.

Casual employee—status with employer is on an as-needed basis, with employment that is not characterized by a guaranteed or fixed number of hours per week.

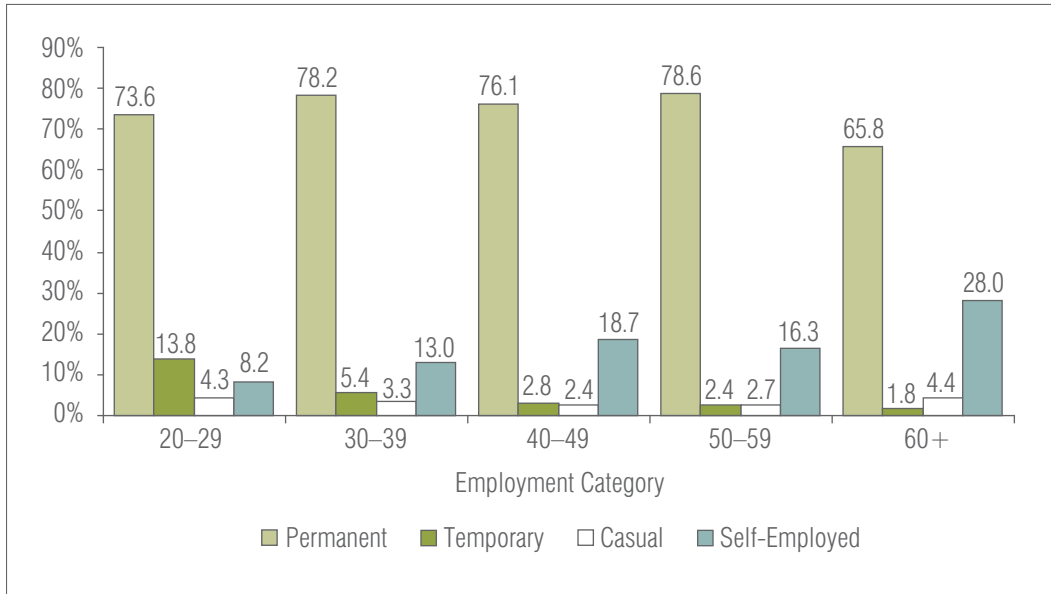
Self-employed—a person engaging independently in the profession, operating his or her own economic enterprise. The individual may be the working owner of an incorporated or unincorporated business or professional practice or an individual in a business relationship characterized by a verbal or written agreement in which the self-employed individual agrees to perform specific work for a payer in return for payment. CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Figure 10 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Employment Category for Primary Employment and 10-Year Age Groups, 2008



Notes

Self-employment data for *primary employment category* was not provided by the New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists.

Quebec data was not available.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for 10-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment category*: total (44, 0.5%).

Percentage *unknown* for *age*: total (18, 0.2%).

Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Permanent employee—status with employer is permanent, with an indeterminate duration (no specified end date) of employment and guaranteed or fixed hours of work per week.

Temporary employee—status with employer is temporary for a fixed duration of employment, based on a defined start and end date, and guaranteed or fixed hours of work per week.

Casual employee—status with employer is on an as-needed basis, with employment that is not characterized by a guaranteed or fixed number of hours per week.

Self-employed—a person engaging independently in the profession, operating his or her own economic enterprise. The individual may be the working owner of an incorporated or unincorporated business or professional practice or an individual in a business relationship characterized by a verbal or written agreement in which the self-employed individual agrees to perform specific work for a payer in return for payment.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

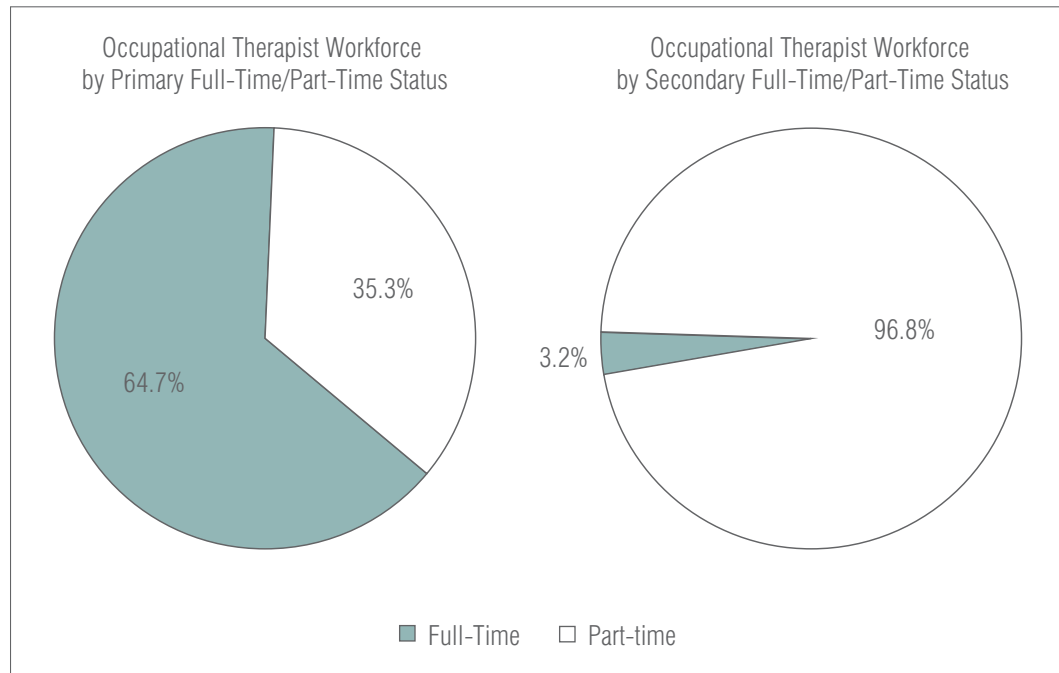
Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Did you know that the proportion of OTs who were self-employed increased with age, while that of OTs with temporary employment decreased with age?

Full-Time/Part-Time Status

Figure 11 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Full-Time/Part-Time Status for Primary and Secondary Employment, 2008

**Notes**

Nearly one-fifth (17.7%) of the OT workforce reported secondary employment information. Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment full-time/part-time status*: total (90, 1.0%).

Percentage *unknown* for *secondary employment full-time/part-time status*: total (46, 0.5%).

Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Secondary employment—employment associated with the second-highest number of usual weekly hours worked, whether employed or self-employed.

Primary employment full-time/part-time status does not include the territories due to a high proportion of missing values.

Full-time—official status with employer is full time or equivalent, or usual hours of work are equal to or greater than 30 hours per week.

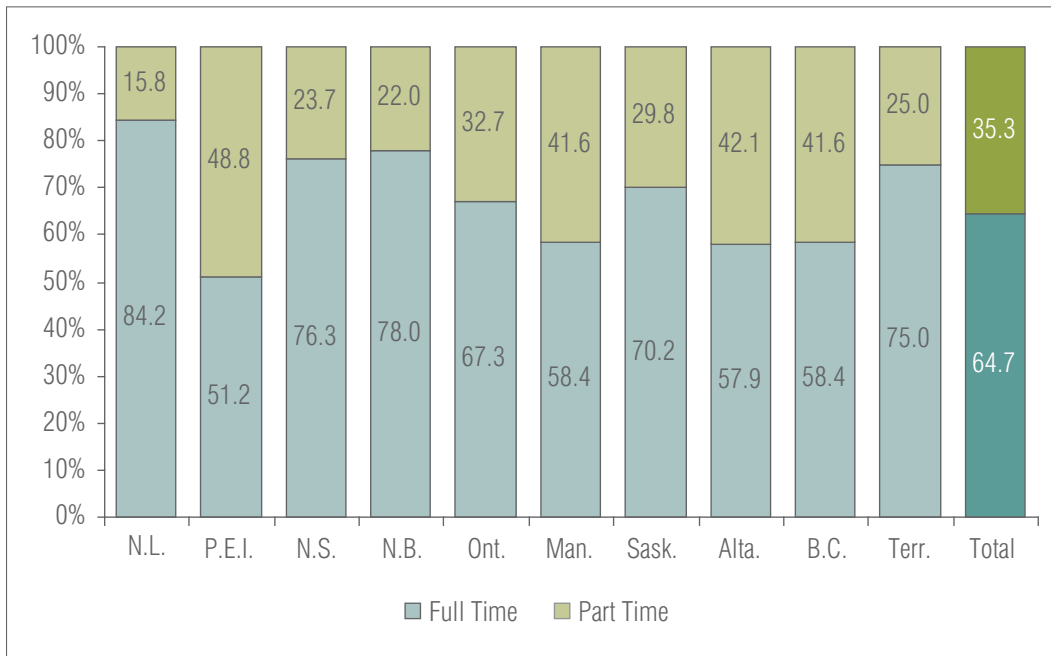
Part-time—official status with employer is part time, or usual hours of work are less than 30 hours per week. CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 12 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Primary Employment Full-Time/Part-Time Status, Province or Territory of Registration, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Total does not include Quebec.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment full-time/part-time status*: New Brunswick (30, 10.2%), Ontario (27, 0.7%), Manitoba (11, 2.3%), Saskatchewan (2, 0.8%), Alberta (9, 0.6%), B.C. (7, 0.5%), territories (4, 16.6%), total (90, 1.0%).

Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Full-time—official status with employer is full time or equivalent, or usual hours of work are equal to or greater than 30 hours per week.

Part-time—official status with employer is part time, or usual hours of work are less than 30 hours per week.

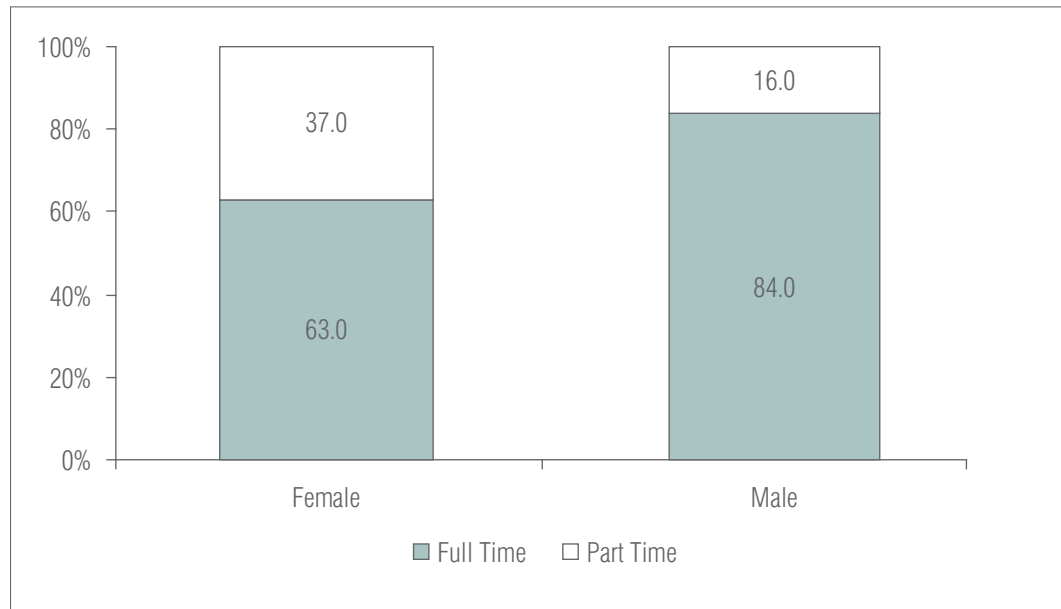
CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 13 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Primary Employment Full-Time/Part-Time Status and Gender, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for *gender* for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment full-time/part-time status*: total (90, 1.0%).

Percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (1, 0.01%).

Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Full-time—official status with employer is full time or equivalent, or usual hours of work are equal to or greater than 30 hours per week.

Part-time—official status with employer is part time, or usual hours of work are less than 30 hours per week.

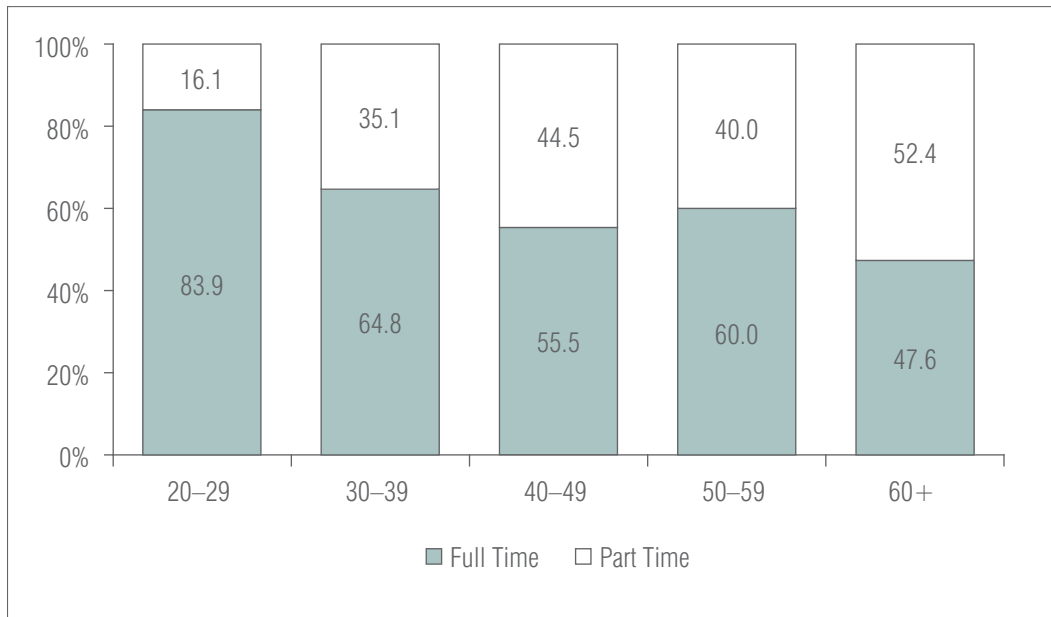
CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Figure 14 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Primary Employment Full-Time/Part-Time Status and 10-Year Age Groups, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.
 Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for 10-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba. The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.
 Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment full-time/part-time status*: total (90, 1.0%).
 Percentage *unknown* for *age*: total (18, 0.2%).
Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.
Full-time—official status with employer is full time or equivalent, or usual hours of work are equal to or greater than 30 hours per week.
Part-time—official status with employer is part time, or usual hours of work are less than 30 hours per week.
 CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.
 The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

OTs age 20 to 29 were more likely to have full-time status (83.9%) than OTs who were age 60 and older (47.6%).

Total Weekly Hours

Total usual weekly hours worked combines hours worked from all employment (primary, secondary and third). A 36-to-40 hour work week can be considered a standard work week.

Table 13 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Total Usual Weekly Hours Worked and Province of Registration, 2008

	0–20 Hours		21–25 Hours		26–30 Hours		31–35 Hours		36–40 Hours		41+ Hours		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
N.S.	33	9.3	26	7.3	31	8.7	22	6.2	217	61.1	26	7.3	355
N.B.	50	17.1	31	10.6	28	9.6	20	6.8	156	53.2	8	2.7	293
Ont.	434	10.6	472	11.5	354	8.7	492	12.0	1,909	46.7	430	10.5	4,091
Man.	62	13.9	42	9.4	54	12.1	47	10.5	223	50.0	18	4.0	446
Sask.	15	6.2	22	9.1	15	6.2	19	7.9	150	62.2	20	8.3	241
B.C.	171	11.4	205	13.7	171	11.4	133	8.9	722	48.3	92	6.2	1,494
Total	765	11.1	798	11.5	653	9.4	733	10.6	3,377	48.8	594	8.6	6,920

Notes

Findings do not include Newfoundland and Labrador as *total usual weekly hours worked* data was not provided to CIHI.

Data for P.E.I. was excluded due to small cell sizes.

Quebec data was not available.

Data for Alberta and the territories was not included due to a high proportion of missing values.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *total usual weekly hours worked*: New Brunswick (1, 0.3%), Ontario (51, 1.2%), Manitoba (43, 8.8%), Saskatchewan (4, 1.6%), B.C. (7, 0.5%), total (106, 1.5%).

Total usual weekly hours worked refers to self-reported usual weekly hours across all employments (if applicable).

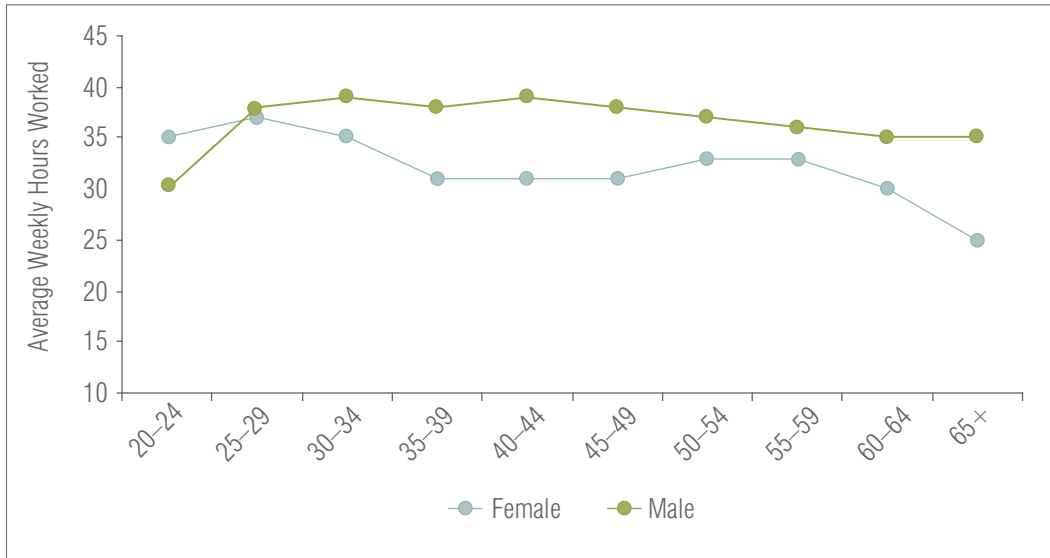
CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 15 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Total Usual Weekly Hours Worked, Gender and Five-Year Age Groups, 2008



Notes

Findings do not include Newfoundland and Labrador as *total usual weekly hours worked* data was not provided to CIHI.

Quebec data was not available.

Findings do not include 36 registrants in Manitoba.

Data for Alberta and the territories was not included due to a high proportion of missing values.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *total usual weekly hours worked*: total (106, 1.5%).

Percentage *unknown* for *gender*: (1, 0.01%).

Percentage *unknown* for *age*: total (18, 0.2%).

Total usual weekly hours worked refers to self-reported usual weekly hours across all employments (if applicable).

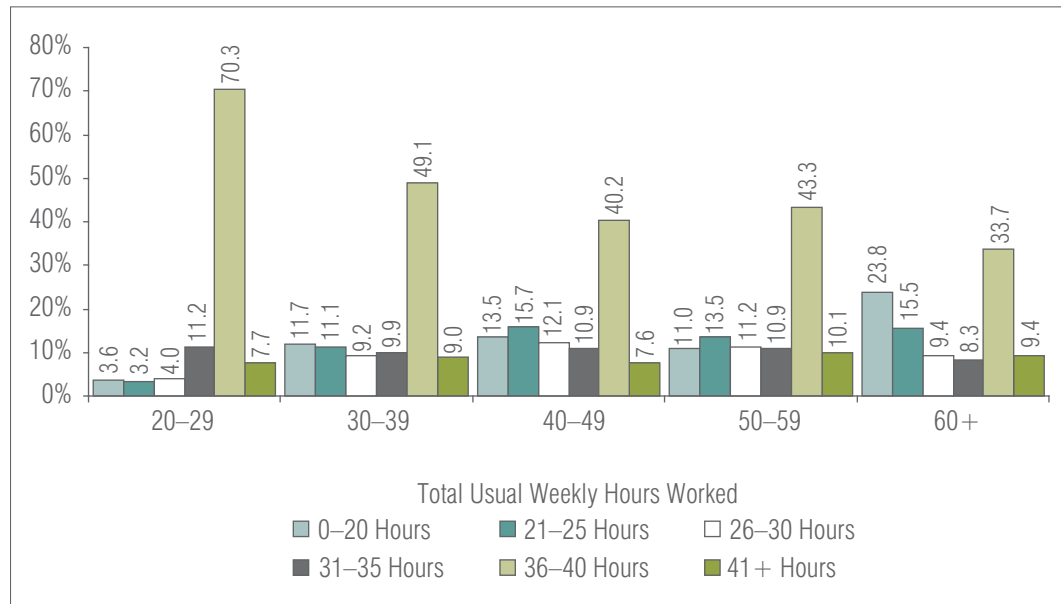
CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 16 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Total Usual Weekly Hours Worked and 10-Year Age Groups, 2008



Notes

Findings do not include Newfoundland and Labrador as *total usual weekly hours worked* data was not provided to CIHI.

Quebec data was not available.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for 10-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.

Data for Alberta and the territories was not included due to a high proportion of missing values.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *total usual weekly hours worked*: total (106, 1.5%).

Percentage *unknown* for *age*: total (18, 0.2%).

Total usual weekly hours worked refers to self-reported usual weekly hours across all employments (if applicable).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

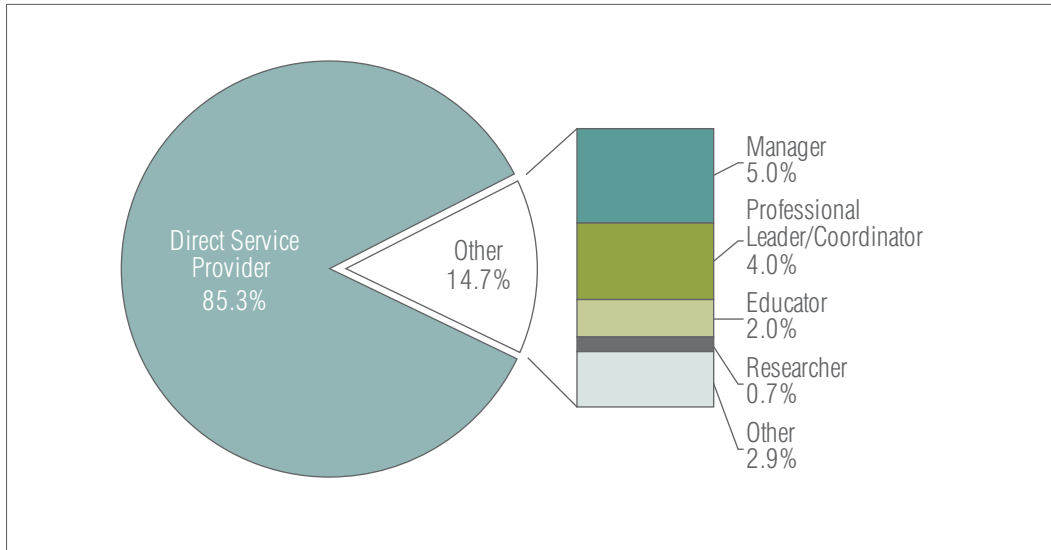
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Employment Position

Figure 17 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Position for Primary Employment, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment position*: total (245, 2.8%).

Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 14 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Position
for Primary Employment and Gender, 2008

	Direct Service Provider		Manager		Professional Leader/Coordinator		Educator or Researcher		Other		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Female	6,621	85.2	381	4.9	335	4.3	212	2.7	222	2.9	7,771
Male	565	82.5	43	6.3	33	4.8	19	2.8	25	3.6	685
Total	7,186	85.0	424	5.0	368	4.4	231	2.7	247	2.9	8,456

Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for *gender* for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment position*: total (245, 2.8%).

Percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (1, 0.01%).

Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

OTs age 20 to 29 were more likely to work as direct service providers (93.6%) than OTs who were age 60 and older (75.1%).

Table 15 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Position for
Primary Employment and 10-Year Age Groups, 2008

	Direct Service Provider		Manager		Professional Leader/Coordinator		Educator or Researcher		Other		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
20–29	1,489	93.6	7	0.4	12	0.8	6	0.4	31	1.9	1,545
30–39	2,826	85.7	106	3.2	112	3.4	55	1.7	82	2.5	3,181
40–49	1,767	78.3	160	7.1	120	5.3	80	3.5	82	3.6	2,209
50–59	950	72.3	133	10.1	89	6.8	77	5.9	40	3.0	1,289
60+	169	75.1	16	7.1	7	3.1	13	5.8	11	4.9	216
Total	7,201	85.3	422	5.0	340	4.0	231	2.7	246	2.9	8,440

Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for 10-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment position*: total (245, 2.8%).

Percentage *unknown* for *age*: total (18, 0.2%).

Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

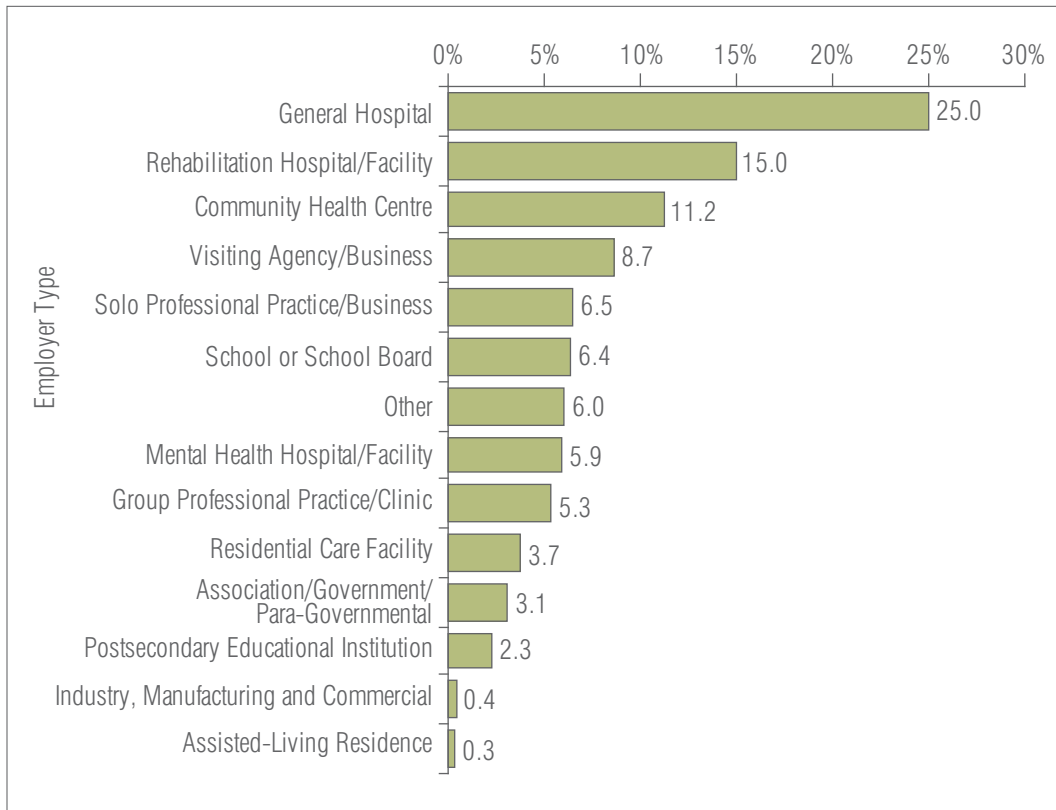
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Place of Employment

Figure 18 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Employer Type for Primary Employment, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *employer type (primary employment)*: total (60, 0.7%).

Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 16 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Employer Type for Primary Employment and Province of Registration, 2008

	Hospital		Community		Professional Practice		Other		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count
N.L.	99	66.9	16	10.8	26	17.6	7	4.7	148
P.E.I.	21	51.2	12	29.3	*	*	**	**	41
N.S.	191	53.8	56	15.8	36	10.1	72	20.3	355
N.B.	154	52.7	112	38.4	18	6.2	8	2.7	292
Ont.	1,884	45.8	1,178	28.6	551	13.4	505	12.3	4,118
Man.	251	52.5	120	25.1	35	7.3	72	15.1	478
Sask.	132	55.9	53	22.5	28	11.9	23	9.7	236
Alta.	617	42.2	569	38.9	95	6.5	180	12.3	1,461
B.C.	620	41.5	505	33.8	229	15.3	140	9.4	1,494
Terr.	8	38.1	5	23.8	*	*	**	**	21
Canada	3,977	46.0	2,626	30.4	1,022	11.8	1,019	11.8	8,644

Notes

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for employer type (primary employment): Newfoundland and Labrador (4, 2.6%), New Brunswick (2, 0.7%), Ontario (24, 0.6%), Manitoba (11, 2.3%), Saskatchewan (9, 3.7%), B.C. (7, 0.5%), territories (3, 12.5%), total (60, 0.7%).

Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Hospital includes general hospital, rehabilitation hospital/facility and mental health hospital/facility.

Community includes residential care facility, assisted-living residence, community health centre, visiting agency/business and school or school board.

Professional practice includes group professional practice/clinic and solo professional practice/business.

Other includes postsecondary educational institution, association/government/para-governmental, industry, manufacturing and commercial and other employer types not otherwise specified.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

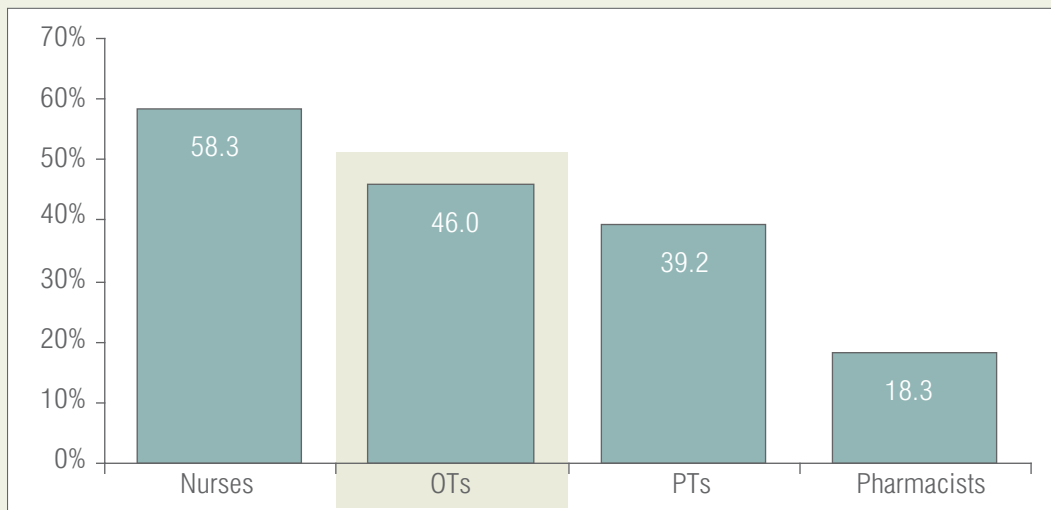
Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Cross-Profession by Place of Work

Nearly half of OTs worked in a hospital, a lower proportion than regulated nurses but higher than physiotherapists and pharmacists.

Health Professionals by Place of Work—Hospital



Notes

Regulated Nurses

Statistics for nurses are based on 2007 data.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *place of work*: total (3,112, 0.9%).

Hospital includes data from *hospitals* (general, maternal, pediatric, psychiatric), *mental health centres* and *rehabilitation/convalescent centres*.

Regulated nurses include registered nurses, licensed practical nurses and registered psychiatric nurses.

Occupational Therapists (OTs)

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *employer type*: total (58, 0.7%).

Hospital includes *general hospital*, *rehabilitation hospital/facility* and *mental health hospital/facility*.

Physiotherapists (PTs)

Nova Scotia data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *place of employment*: total (216, 1.3%).

Hospital includes *general hospital*, *rehabilitation hospital/facility* and *mental health hospital/facility*.

Pharmacists

Data from Quebec, Manitoba, the Yukon and Nunavut was not available.

Findings from New Brunswick and Saskatchewan were not included, as *place of employment* was not collected/ submitted to CIHI for 2008.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *place of employment*: total (148, 0.8%).

Hospital includes *rehabilitation facility*, *mental health facility* and *residential care facility*.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial data due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

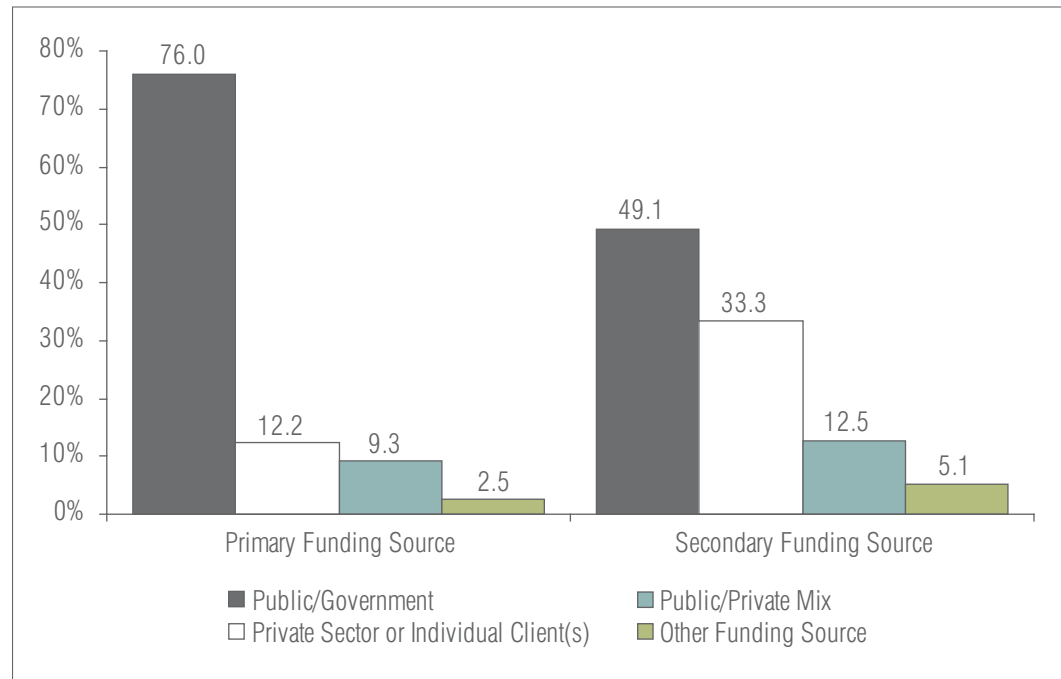
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of the OTDB data.

Sources

Nursing Database, Occupational Therapist Database, Physiotherapist Database and Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Employment Funding Source

Figure 19 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Funding Source for Primary and Secondary Employment, 2008

**Notes**

Nearly one-fifth (17.7%) of the OT workforce reported secondary employment information. Quebec data was not available.

Findings do not include data from New Brunswick as the *primary employment funding source* was not collected.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *primary employment funding source*: total (69, 0.8%).

Percentage *unknown* for *secondary employment funding source*: total (16, 0.2%).

Ontario and B.C. include auto insurance and other types of insurance within the private sector or individual clients.

Primary employment—employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Public/government—the public sector is the main source of funding for employed activities.

Private sector or individual client(s)—a private sector entity or an individual client is the primary source of funding for employed activities.

Public/private mix—funding for employed activities is derived from a mixture of public and private sources.

Other funding source—funding source not otherwise described.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

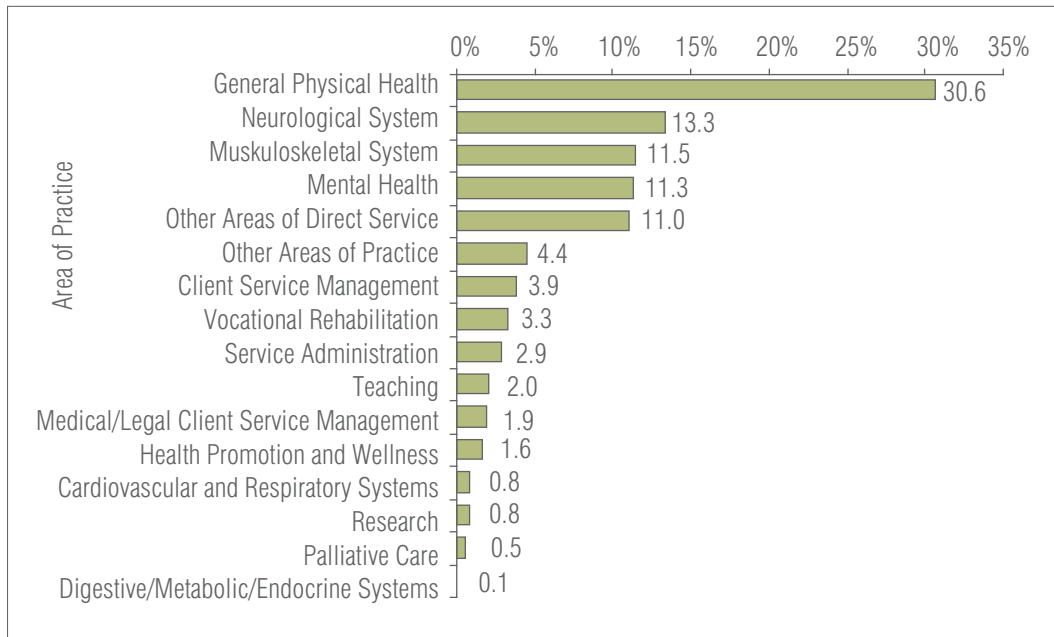
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Area of Practice

Figure 20 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Area of Practice for Primary Employment, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for area of practice for primary employment: total (69, 0.8%).

Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 17 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Area of Practice for Primary Employment and Gender, 2008

	Mental Health		Physical Health		Additional Areas of Direct Service		Other		Vocational Rehabilitation		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Female	875	11.0	4,501	56.7	1,075	13.6	1,257	15.8	224	2.8	7,932
Male	104	14.8	362	51.6	61	8.7	114	16.2	61	8.7	702
Total	979	11.3	4,863	56.3	1,136	13.2	1,371	15.9	285	3.3	8,634

Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for *gender* for registrants in Manitoba.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *area of practice (primary employment)*: total (69, 0.8%).

Percentage *unknown* for *gender*: total (1, 0.01%).

Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Mental health areas of direct service include *mental health*.

Physical health areas of direct service include the *neurological system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular and respiratory systems, digestive/metabolic/endocrine systems* and *general physical health*.

Additional areas of direct service include *vocational rehabilitation, palliative care, health promotion and wellness* and *other areas of direct service*.

Areas of client management include *client service management* and *medical-/legal-related client service management*.

Areas of administration include *service administration*.

Areas of education or research include *teaching* and *research*.

Other areas of practice include other areas of practice not otherwise specified.

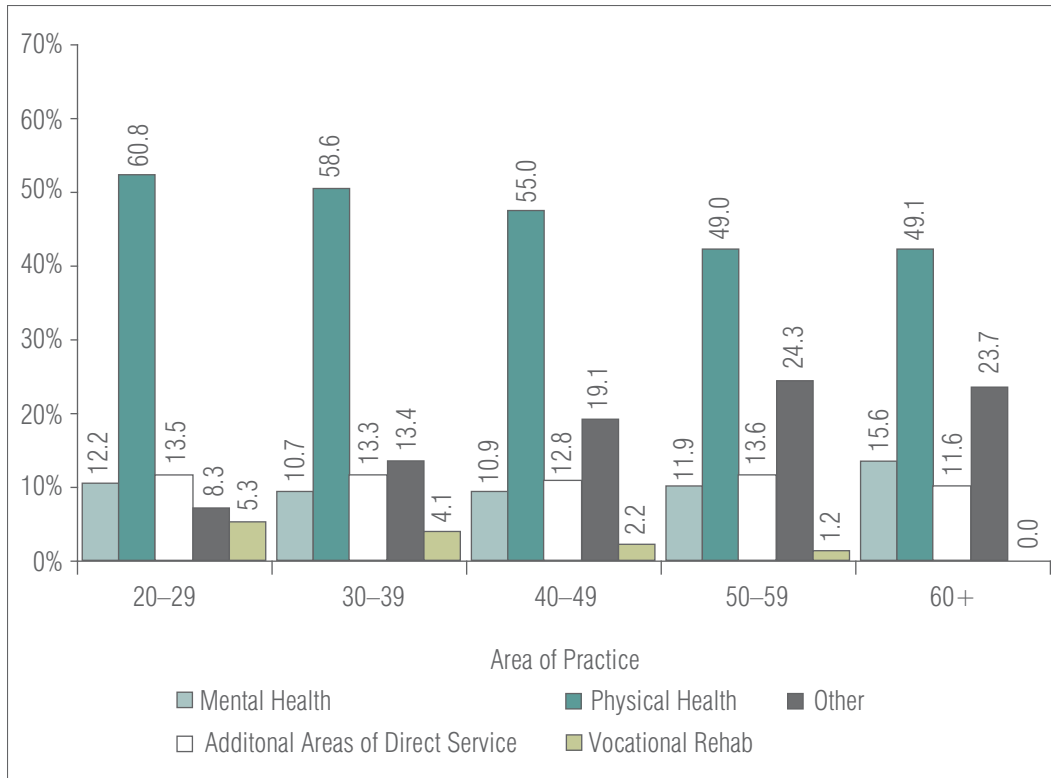
CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.

Figure 21 Occupational Therapist Workforce by Area of Practice for Primary Employment and 10-Year Age Groups, 2008

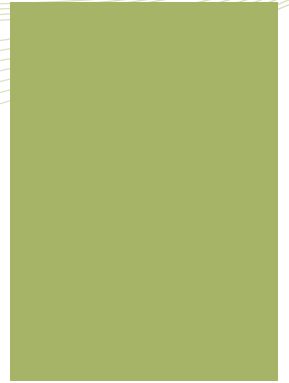


Notes

Quebec data was not available.
 Manitoba Health provided aggregate totals for 10-year age bands for registrants in Manitoba.
 The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.
 Percentage *unknown* for area of practice (primary employment): total (69, 0.8%).
 Percentage *unknown* for age: total (18, 0.2%).
 Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.
 Mental health areas of direct service include *mental health*.
 Physical health areas of direct service include the *neurological system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular and respiratory systems, digestive/metabolic/endocrine systems and general physical health*.
 Additional areas of direct service include *vocational rehabilitation, palliative care, health promotion and wellness and other areas of direct service*.
 Areas of client management include *client service management and medical-/legal-related client service management*.
 Areas of administration include *service administration*.
 Areas of education or research include *teaching and research*.
 Other areas of practice include other areas of practice not otherwise specified.
 CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.
 The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Manitoba Health.



Chapter 6

In Focus



New Graduates

Table 18 Number of Graduates of Accredited Programs in Occupational Therapy by School of Graduation, Canada, 1998 to 2008

School	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
N.S.											
Dalhousie University	36	44	50	50	47	45	42	46	54	55	54
Que.	130	176	165	185	111	180	178	180	205	200	161
McGill University [‡]	54	56	47	48	46	44	42	40	59	46	39 ^{††}
Université de Montréal	64	69	65	68	..	87	79	87	92	89	62
Université Laval	12 [†]	51	53	69	65	49	57	53	54	65	60
Ont.	233	223	233	230	238	227	207	229	298	275	253
McMaster University	58	57	59	57	50	52	47	48	49	52	54
Queen's University	35	37	36	34	42	46	39	35	93 [§]	51	43
University of Ottawa	33	21	33	28	42	47	21	32	32	38	29
University of Toronto	63	63	62	67	59	38	52	64	74	85	77
University of Western Ontario	44	45	43	44	45	44	48	51	50	49	50
Man.											
University of Manitoba	29	31	30	27	30	28	35	22	40	42	51
Alta.											
University of Alberta	70	76	69	78	73	144 [§]	91	82	92	92	83
B.C.											
University of British Columbia [‡]	34	39	37	36	..	32	37	34	39	39	39
Canada	532	589	584	606	499	656	590	594	728	703	607

Notes

This is a comprehensive list of schools offering occupational therapy programs.

.. Information not available.

† First graduating class from the new 3.5-year program.

‡ At the master's level, occupational therapy and physiotherapy programs are combined, resulting in a master's degree in rehabilitation sciences.

§ Graduated a double cohort.

†† Program in transition from baccalaureate to professional master's.

1998 to 2005 comes from the Health Personnel Database, which reports the graduates from accredited occupational therapy programs in Canada, including the province of Quebec.

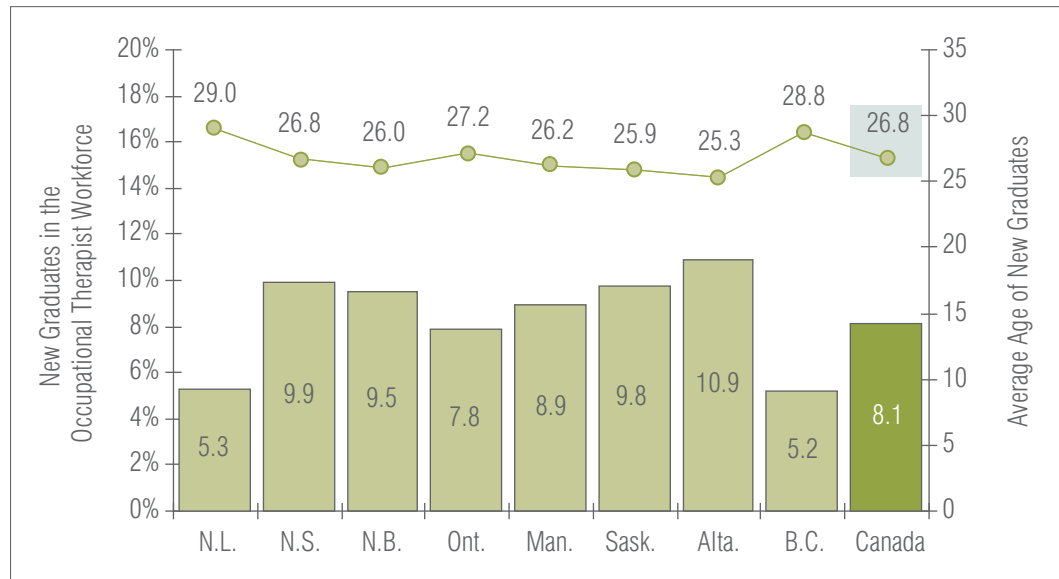
Data in this table should be used within the limitations noted in the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006, A Reference Guide*.

Sources

1998 to 2005: Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information;

2006 to 2008: Individual schools' and universities' registrar's offices or administrations.

Figure 22 New Graduates in the Occupational Therapist Workforce by Average Age and Province of Registration, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

New graduate average age findings do not include three registrants in Manitoba.

Findings for P.E.I. and the territories were suppressed due to small cell sizes.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for new graduates: Nova Scotia (1, 0.3%), Manitoba (8, 1.7%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

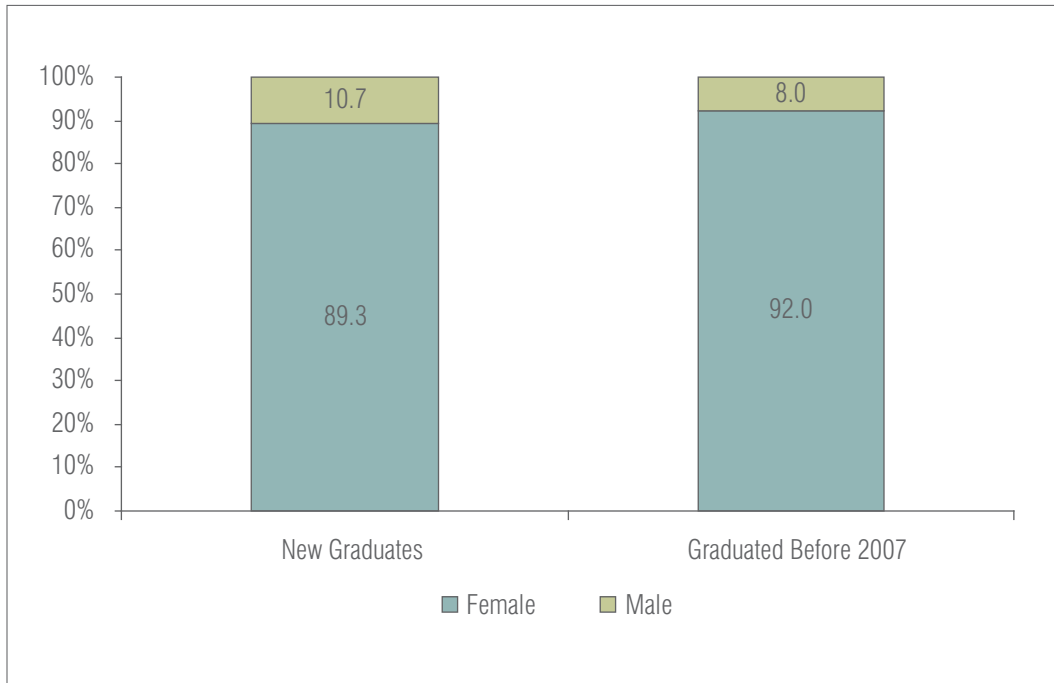
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

OTs were considered new graduates if they graduated from their basic education in occupational therapy in 2007 or 2008.

Figure 23 New Graduates Versus the Occupational Therapist Workforce by Gender, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.
New graduate average age findings do not include three registrants in Manitoba.
The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.
Percentage *unknown* for new graduates: total (9, 6.6%).
CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

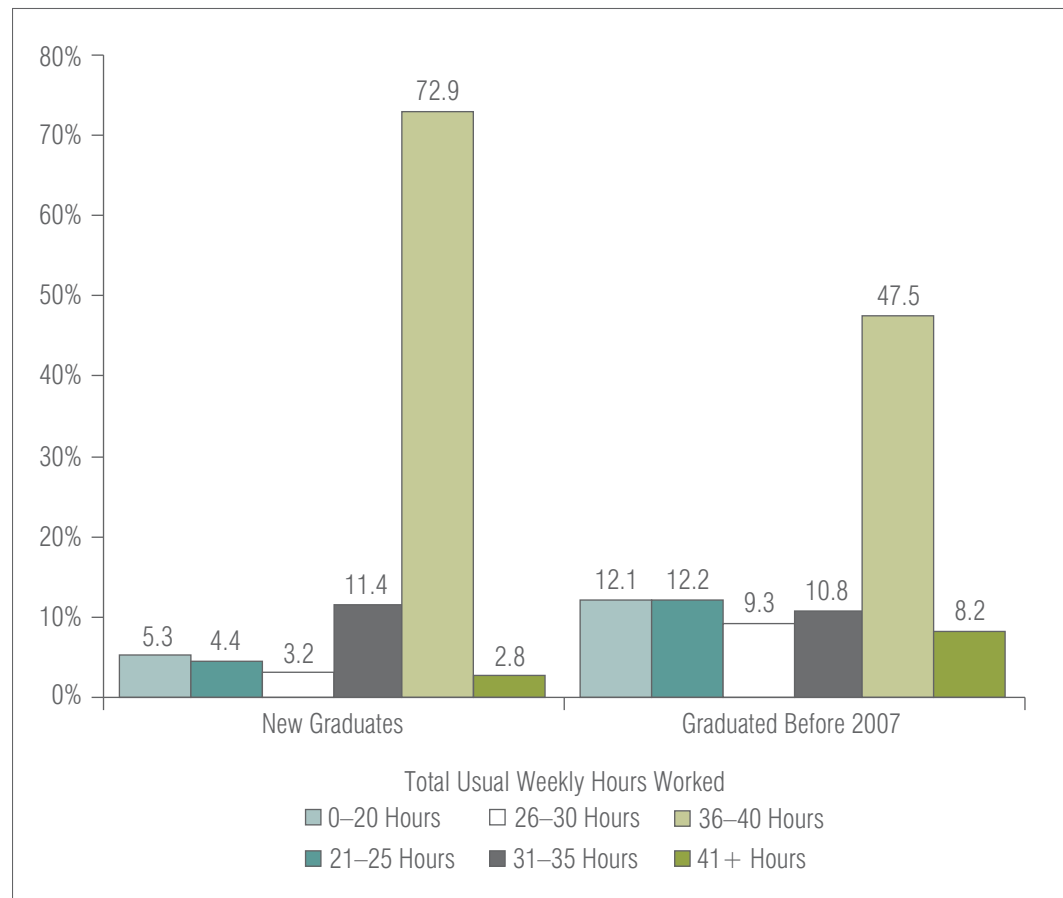
Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Just more than 10% of new graduates were male, higher than the proportion of males in the rest of the OT workforce (8.0%).

Employment Characteristics of New Graduates

Figure 24 New Graduates Versus the Occupational Therapist Workforce by Total Weekly Hours Worked for Primary Employment, 2008

**Notes**

Quebec data was not available.

The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.

Percentage *unknown* for *new graduates*: total (9, 0.1%).

Percentage *unknown* for *total usual weekly hours worked*: total (571, 6.6%).

Primary employment is defined as employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

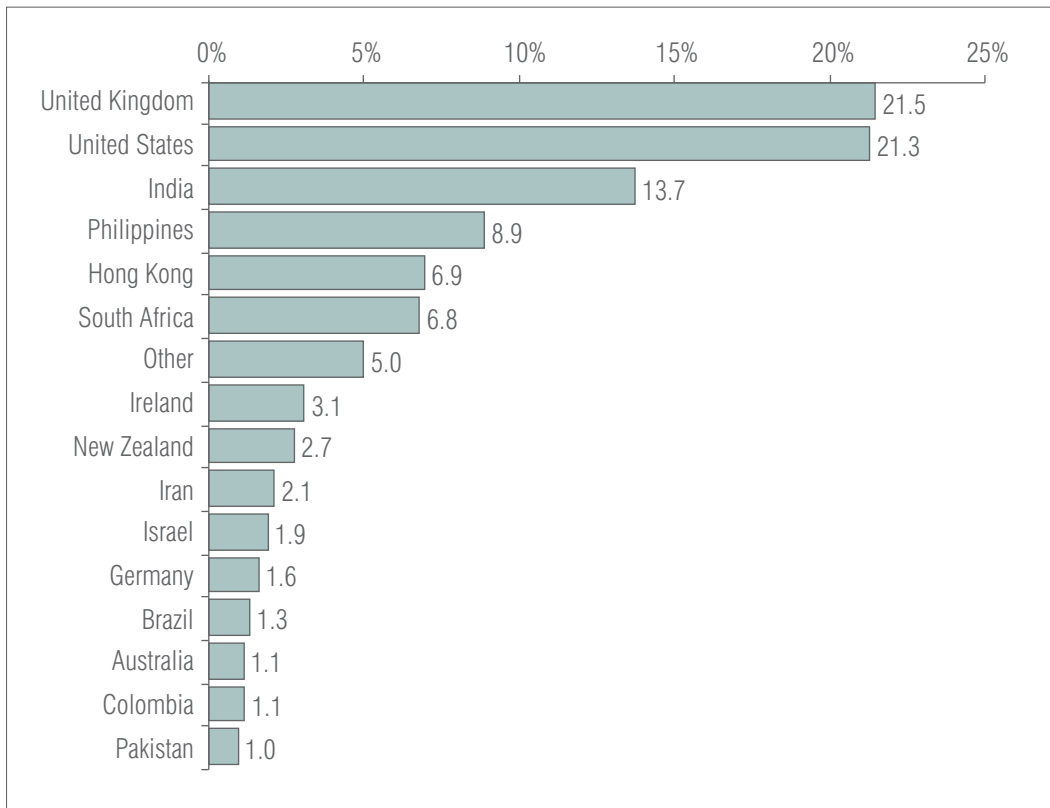
Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated OTs

Approximately 10% (620) of the OT workforce was internationally educated. Most internationally educated OTs came from the United Kingdom (21.5%).

Figure 25 Internationally Educated Occupational Therapists by Country of Graduation for Basic Education in Occupational Therapy, 2008



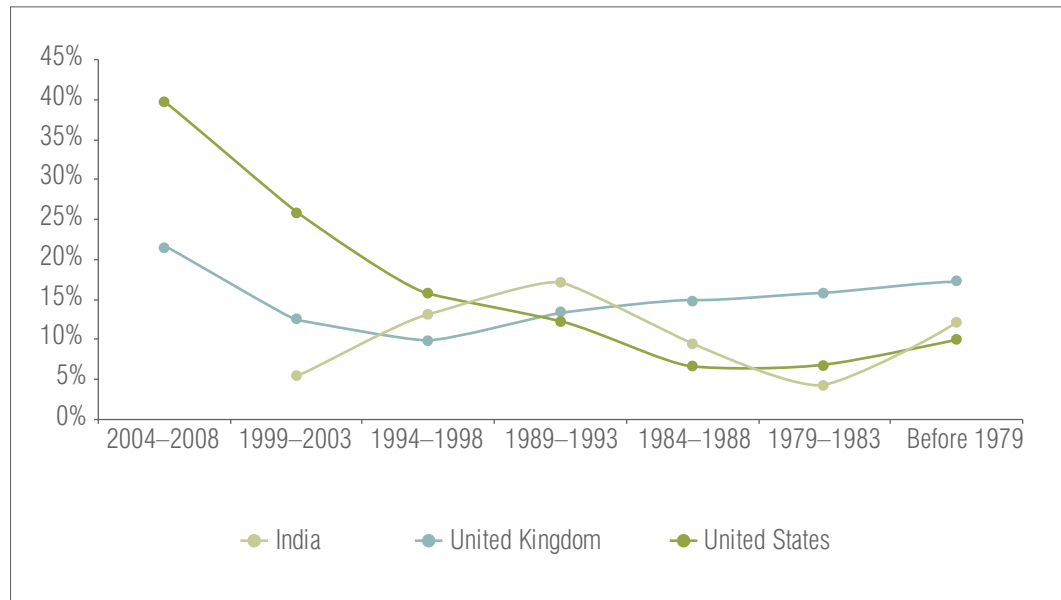
Notes

Quebec data was not available.
 Findings do not include data from Alberta, as *country of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy* was not collected.
 The results do not include data for which responses were *unknown*.
 Percentage *unknown for country of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy*: total (639, 2.5%).
 CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.
 The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 26 Top Three Countries of Graduation for Internationally Educated Occupational Therapists by Year of Graduation, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Findings do not include data from Alberta, as *country of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy* was not collected.

Data for internationally educated OTs from India who graduated between 2004 and 2008 was excluded from this analysis due to small cell sizes.

Percentage *unknown for country of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy*: total (639, 2.5%).

Percentage *unknown for year of graduation*: total (9, 0.1%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

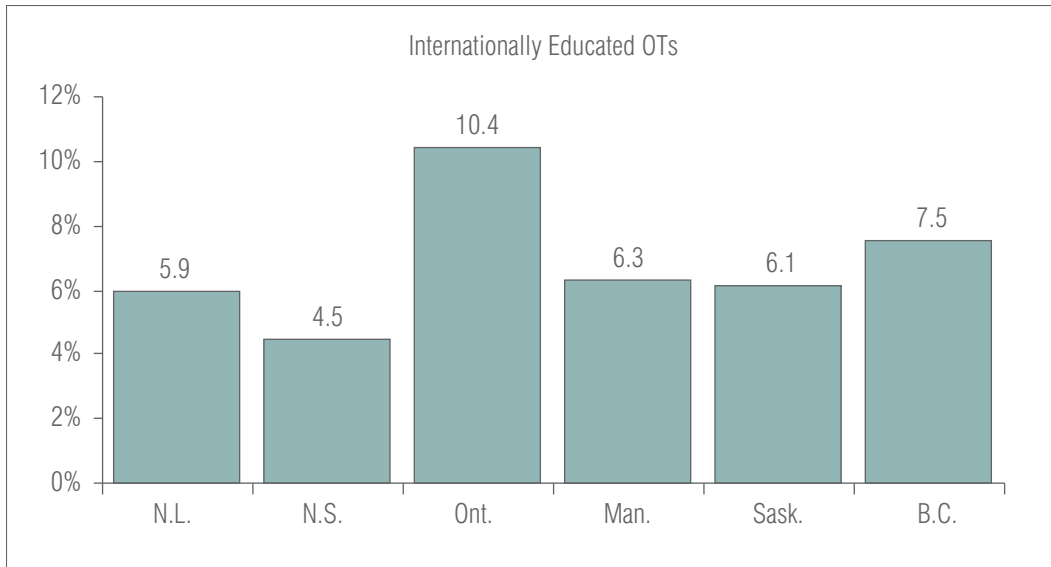
The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

An influx from the United Kingdom occurred 30 years ago, but the picture was much different in 2008. Of those internationally educated OTs who graduated in the previous five years, the greatest number (40%) came from the United States, followed by the United Kingdom.

Figure 27 Internationally Educated Occupational Therapists by Province of Registration, 2008



Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Data from P.E.I., New Brunswick and the territories was excluded due to small cell sizes.

Findings do not include data from Alberta, as *country of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy* was not collected.

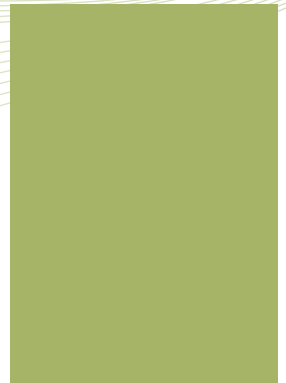
Percentage *unknown* for *country of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy*: total (639, 2.5%).

CIHI data will differ from provincial and territorial statistics due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of OTDB data.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Provincial/Territorial
Highlights and
Analysis



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in Newfoundland and Labrador

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 7.9% in Newfoundland and Labrador, reaching a total of 152 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- FTE analysis was not available for the Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce because data on total weekly hours was not collected by the Newfoundland and Labrador Occupational Therapy Board.

Demographics

- The Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce had a higher proportion of males (9.9%) compared to the OT workforceⁱ (7.8%).
- Most (84%) of the Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce were from generation X or Y, the largest proportion of all of the provinces and territories.
- The average age of the Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce in 2008 was 37, one of the youngest workforces among the provinces; the OT workforceⁱ average age was 38.4.

Education

- The province of Newfoundland and Labrador did not offer an occupational therapy program.
- More than 10 percent (13.8%) of the Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce had a master's/doctorate as their highest overall education (including education outside of occupational therapy), compared to 23.7% of the OT workforce.ⁱⁱ
- About five percent (5.3%) of Newfoundland and Labrador OTs were classified as new graduates, lower than the OT workforce (8.1%).ⁱⁱ
- The top three provinces of graduation for the Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce were Nova Scotia (59.4%), Ontario (26.6%) and Quebec (5.6%).

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

Employment

- Newfoundland and Labrador had the largest proportion of OTs who were employed on a full-time basis (84.2%).
- OTs in Newfoundland and Labrador were slightly less likely to have multiple employers (16.4%) than the OT workforce (17.7%).ⁱⁱ
- OTs in Newfoundland and Labrador were less likely to be self-employed (16.4%) than the OT workforce (21.2%).ⁱⁱⁱ
- When compared to the other provinces, the Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce had the highest proportion of OTs working in hospitals (66.9%); the OT workforce had 46.0%.ⁱⁱ
- Data for usual weekly hours worked was not available for the Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce.

Geography and Mobility

- The Newfoundland and Labrador OT workforce had the lowest proportion of OTs (84.4%) with primary employment in urban areas of the province. More OTs worked in rural (4.8%) and remote (10.8%) regions than in other jurisdictions.

iii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and the territories.

2008 Newfoundland and Labrador Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		Newfoundland and Labrador		2008	
		2007	2008	N.L.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		144	152		8,704
Gender^{†,‡}	Male	12	15	9.9%	8.2%
	Female	132	137	90.1%	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†,‡}	Years	36.0	37.0		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†,‡}	<35	72	66	43.4%	37.9%
	35-49	57	70	46.1%	44.2%
	50+	14	14	9.2%	17.7%
	Missing Values	1	2	1.3%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[†]	Full Time	121	128	84.2%	64.0%
	Part Time	20	24	15.8%	34.9%
	Missing Values	3	0	0.0%	1.0%
Employment Category[†]	Permanent	116	123	80.9%	76.1%
	Temporary	16	10	6.6%	5.7%
	Casual	*	9	5.9%	3.2%
	Self-Employed	**	10	6.6%	14.4%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.5%
Employer Type[†]	Hospital	90	99	65.1%	45.7%
	Community	14	16	10.5%	30.2%
	Professional Practice	23	26	17.1%	11.7%
	Other	12	7	4.6%	11.7%
	Missing Values	5	4	2.6%	0.7%
Area of Practice[†]	Mental Health Areas of Direct Service	16	19	12.5%	11.2%
	Physical Health Areas of Direct Service	74	79	52.0%	55.9%
	Additional Areas of Direct Service	31	39	25.7%	16.3%
	Areas of Client Management	*	5	3.3%	5.7%
	Areas of Administration	*	*	*	2.9%
	Areas of Education or Research	*	*	*	2.8%
	Other Area of Practice	*	*	*	4.4%
	Missing Values	12	6	3.9%	0.8%
Position[†]	Manager	*	6	3.9%	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	*	12	7.9%	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	126	127	83.6%	82.9%
	Educator	*	*	*	2.0%
	Researcher	0	0	0.0%	0.7%
	Other	8	**	**	2.8%
	Missing Values	3	1	0.7%	2.8%
Multiple Employment Status[†]	Single Employer	127	127	83.6%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	17	25	16.4%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[†]	Diploma	8	10	6.6%	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	124	123	80.9%	76.7%
	Master's	12	19	12.5%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	0	0.0%	0.1%
	Doctorate	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation[†]	Canadian-Trained	137	143	94.1%	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	7	9	5.9%	7.1%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	3.2%

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Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimate	OT Count	Per 100,000 Population
1011	Eastern Regional Integrated Health Authority	295,975	118	40
1012	Central Regional Integrated Health Authority	94,191	9	10
1013	Western Regional Integrated Health Authority	78,592	16	20
1014	Labrador-Grenfell Regional Integrated Health Authority	37,517	*	<9
	Missing Values	–	**	–

Notes

– Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

‡ The total does not include Quebec.

For 2007, only the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

The population estimates used in this publication are based on the annual (calendar year) preliminary post-censal (PP) estimates of the population counted on July 1, 2007, Canada, provinces and territories (catalogue no. 91-213-SCB, file AS0107.xls), Statistics Canada.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element. There are three situations which correspond to the following CIHI missing values: *not collected* means that the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or that a data provider cannot submit the information; *unknown* indicates that the information was not provided by the registrant; and *not applicable* states that the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant. For example, if an OT resides in the U.S., *province of residence* is *not applicable*.

Employer Type

Hospital includes *general hospital, rehabilitation hospital/facility and mental health hospital/facility*.

Community includes *residential care facility, assisted-living residence, community health centre, visiting agency/business and school or school board*.

Professional practice includes *group professional practice/clinic and solo professional practice/business*.

Other includes *postsecondary educational institution, association/government/para-governmental, industry, manufacturing and commercial* and other employer types not otherwise specified.

Area of Practice

Mental health areas of direct service include *mental health*.

Physical health areas of direct service include *neurological system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular and respiratory systems, digestive/metabolic/endocrine systems and general physical health*.

Additional areas of direct service include *vocational rehabilitation, palliative care, health promotion and wellness and other areas of direct service*.

Areas of client management include *client service management and medical-legal-related client service management*.

Areas of administration include *service administration*.

Areas of education or research include *teaching and research*.

Other areas of practice include other areas of practice not otherwise specified.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

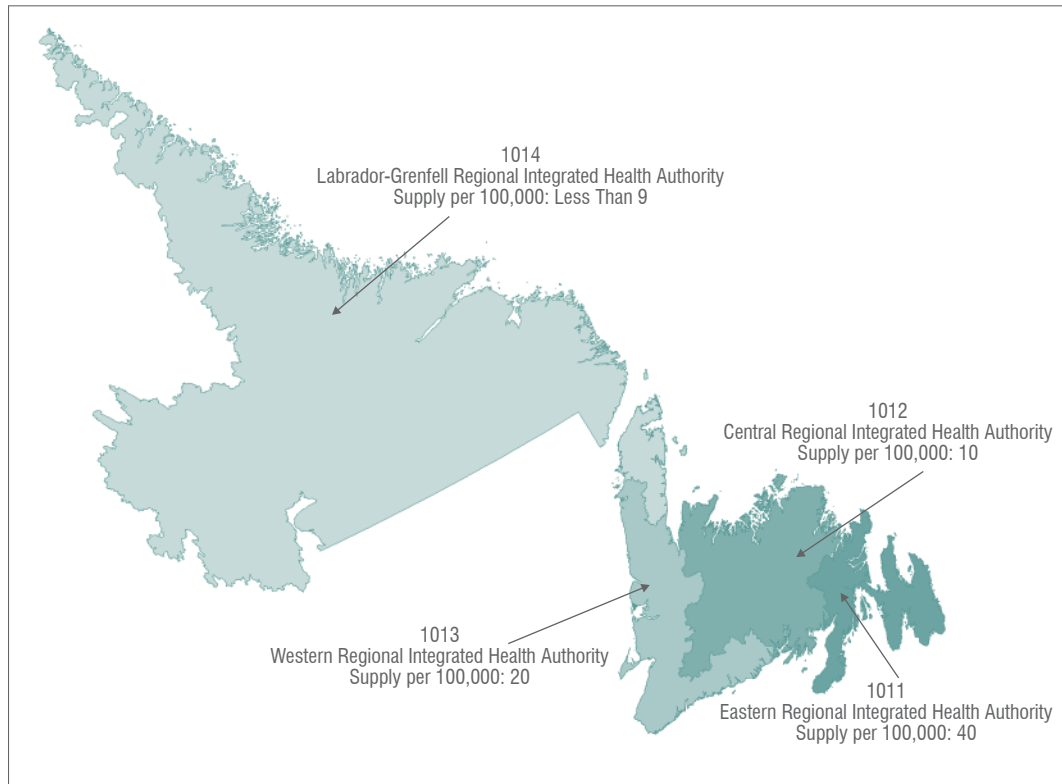
Statistics released by CIHI will differ from statistics released by provincial regulatory authorities due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to otdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Newfoundland and Labrador Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



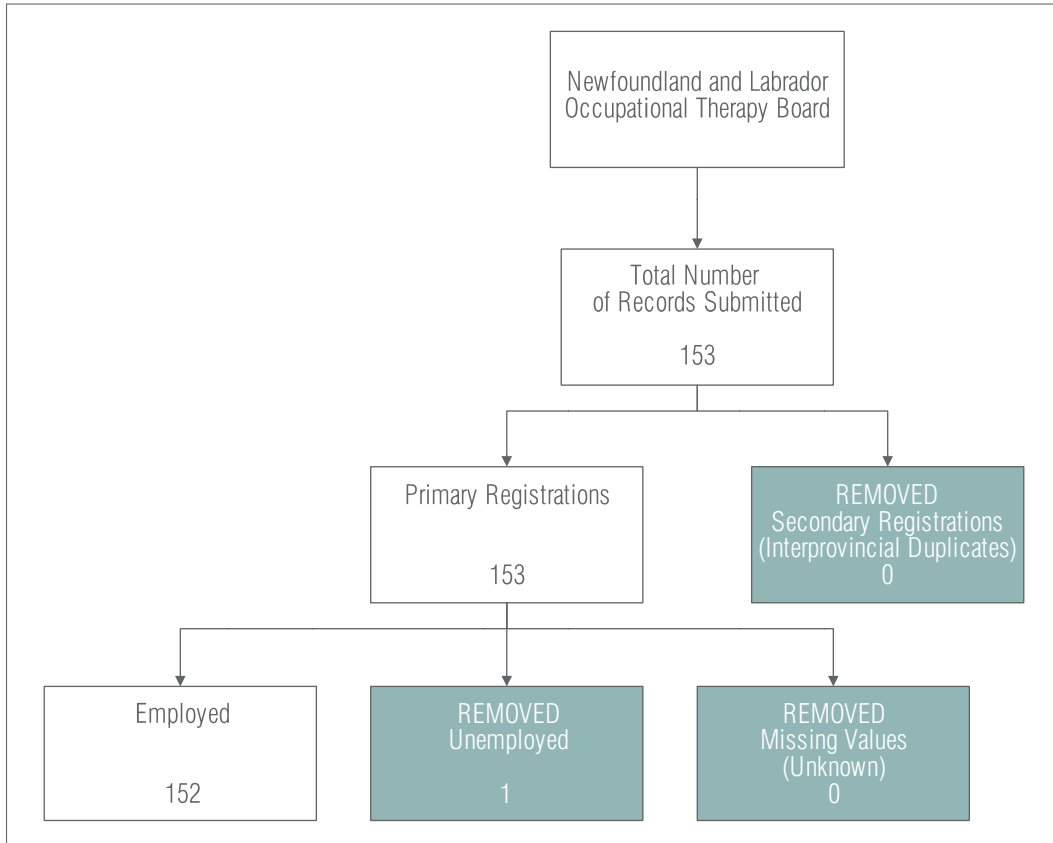
Note

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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the Newfoundland and Labrador Occupational Therapy Board to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in Prince Edward Island

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 14.6% in P.E.I., reaching a total of 41 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- When the supply estimate is adjusted based on the total number of hours worked per week, the overall supply of OTs falls. In this analysis, the supply estimate for the P.E.I. OT workforce decreased by 12%.

Demographics

- The average age of the P.E.I. OT workforce in 2008 was 41.1, the second-oldest workforce after B.C., while the OT workforce averaged 38.4.ⁱ
- The P.E.I. OT workforce had the highest proportion of OTs from the baby boomer generation (41.5%), while the OT workforce had 28.5%.ⁱ

Education

- The province of P.E.I. did not offer an occupational therapy program.
- Nearly one-fifth (17.1%) of P.E.I. OTs had a master's/doctorate as their highest overall education (including education outside of occupational therapy), compared to the OT workforce at 23.7%.ⁱⁱ
- The percentage of the P.E.I. OT workforce classified as new graduates was suppressed due to small cell sizes.
- The top two provinces of graduation for the P.E.I. OT workforce were Nova Scotia (54.1%) and Ontario (24.3%).

Employment

- P.E.I. had the largest proportion of OTs employed on a part-time basis (48.8%).
- The P.E.I. OT workforce had the highest proportion of OTs with multiple employers (29.3%).
- P.E.I. had the second-highest proportion of OTs who were self-employed (24.4%). The OT workforce had 21.2%.ⁱⁱⁱ
- The P.E.I. OT workforce had a higher proportion of OTs working in hospitals (51.2%). The OT workforce had 46.0%.ⁱⁱ

Geography and Mobility

- P.E.I. data could not be presented due to small cell sizes.

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

iii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and the territories.

2008 Prince Edward Island Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		Prince Edward Island		2008	
		2007	2008	P.E.I.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		39	41		8,704
Gender^{†,‡}	Male	*	*	*	8.2%
	Female	**	**	**	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†,‡}	Years	41.5	41.1		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†,‡}	<35	12	14	34.1%	37.9%
	35–49	15	16	39.0%	44.2%
	50+	12	11	26.8%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
Full-Time/ Part-Time Status[†]	Full Time	18	21	51.2%	64.0%
	Part Time	21	20	48.8%	34.9%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	1.0%
Employment Category[†]	Permanent	26	28	68.3%	76.1%
	Temporary	6	7	17.1%	5.7%
	Casual	*	*	*	3.2%
	Self-Employed	*	*	*	14.4%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.5%
Employer Type[†]	Hospital	20	21	51.2%	45.7%
	Community	10	12	29.3%	30.2%
	Professional Practice	*	*	*	11.7%
	Other	**	**	**	11.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.7%
Area of Practice[†]	Mental Health Areas of Direct Service	7	6	14.6%	11.2%
	Physical Health Areas of Direct Service	24	28	68.3%	55.9%
	Additional Areas of Direct Service	**	*	*	16.3%
	Areas of Client Management	0	*	*	5.7%
	Areas of Administration	0	0	0.0%	2.9%
	Areas of Education or Research	0	0	0.0%	2.8%
	Other Area of Practice	*	*	*	4.4%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.8%
Position[†]	Manager	*	*	*	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	*	*	*	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	35	37	90.2%	82.9%
	Educator	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Researcher	0	0	0.0%	0.7%
	Other	0	0	0.0%	2.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	2.8%
Multiple Employment Status[†]	Single Employer	24	29	70.7%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	15	12	29.3%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[†]	Diploma	*	*	*	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	31	31	75.6%	76.7%
	Master's	*	0	0.0%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	5	12.2%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	*	*	0.1%
	Doctorate	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation[†]	Canadian-Trained	**	**	**	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	*	*	*	7.1%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	3.2%

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Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimate	OT Count	Per 100,000 population
1101	Kings County	18,508	*	<11
1102	Queens County	74,863	28	37
1103	Prince County	45,256	10	22
	Missing Values	–	*	–

Notes

– Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

‡ The total does not include Quebec.

For 2007, only the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

The population estimates used in this publication are based on the annual (calendar year) preliminary post-censal (PP) estimates of the population counted on July 1, 2007, Canada, provinces and territories (catalogue no. 91-213-SCB, file AS0107.xls), Statistics Canada.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element. There are three situations which correspond to the following CIHI missing values: *not collected* means that the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or that a data provider cannot submit the information; *unknown* indicates that the information was not provided by the registrant; and *not applicable* states that the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant. For example, if an OT resides in the U.S., *province of residence* is *not applicable*.

Employer Type

Hospital includes *general hospital, rehabilitation hospital/facility* and *mental health hospital/facility*.

Community includes *residential care facility, assisted-living residence, community health centre, visiting agency/business* and *school or school board*.

Professional practice includes *group professional practice/clinic* and *solo professional practice/business*.

Other includes *postsecondary educational institution, association/government/para-governmental, industry, manufacturing and commercial* and other employer types not otherwise specified.

Area of Practice

Mental health areas of direct service include *mental health*.

Physical health areas of direct service include *neurological system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular and respiratory systems, digestive/metabolic/endocrine systems* and *general physical health*.

Additional areas of direct service include *vocational rehabilitation, palliative care, health promotion and wellness* and *other areas of direct service*.

Areas of client management include *client service management* and *medical-/legal-related client service management*.

Areas of administration include *service administration*.

Areas of education or research include *teaching* and *research*.

Other areas of practice include other areas of practice not otherwise specified.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

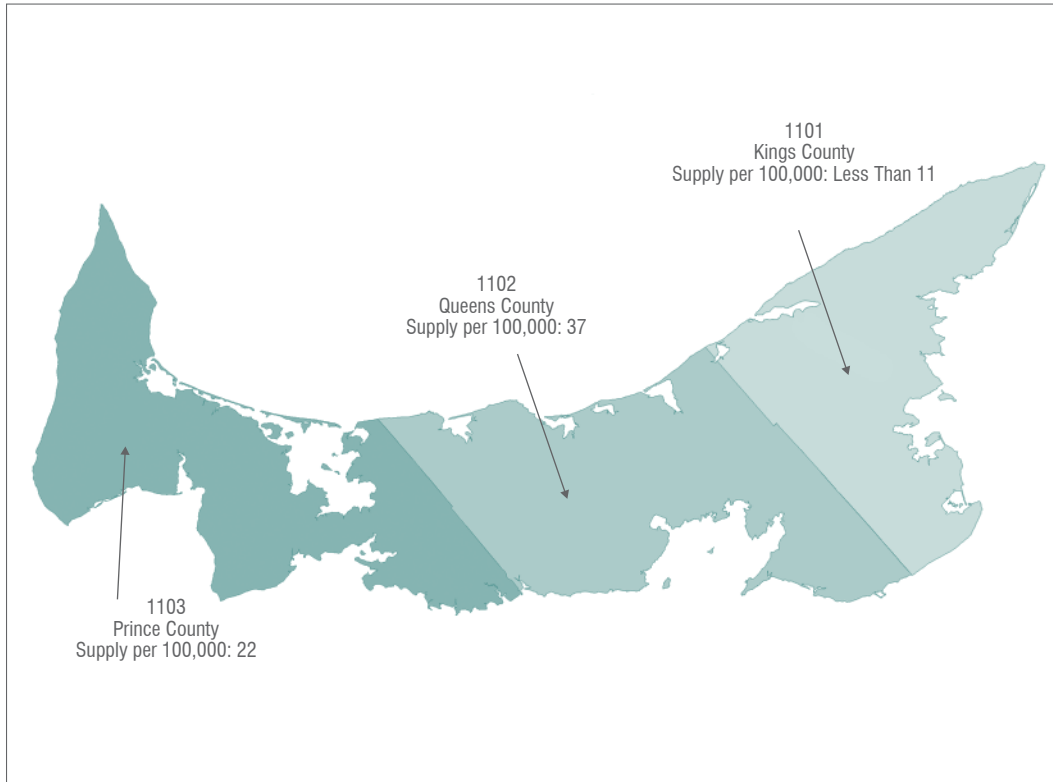
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Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to otdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Prince Edward Island Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



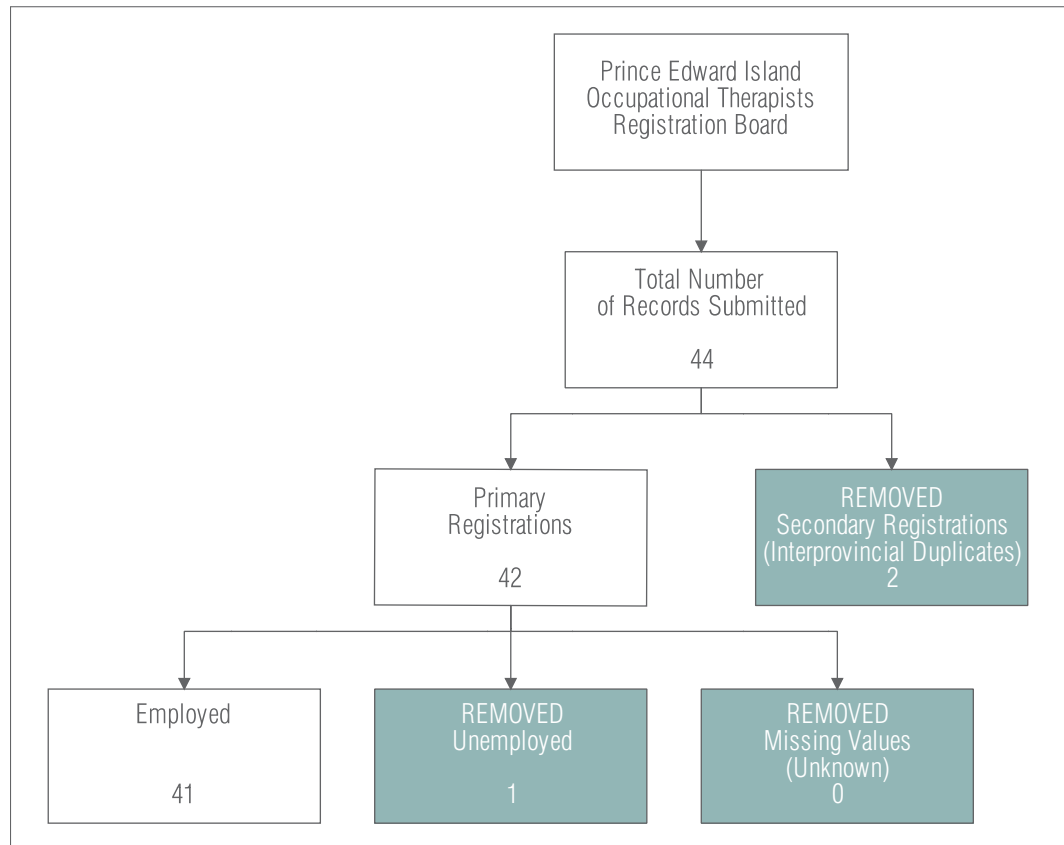
Note

The population estimates used in this publication are based on the annual (calendar year) preliminary post-censal (PP) estimates of the population counted on July 1, 2007, Canada, provinces and territories (catalogue no. 91-213-SCB, file AS0107.xls), Statistics Canada.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the Prince Edward Island Occupational Therapists Registration Board to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in Nova Scotia

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 10.7% in Nova Scotia, reaching a total of 355 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- When the supply estimate is adjusted based on the total number of hours worked per week, the overall supply of OTs falls. In this analysis, the supply estimate for the Nova Scotia OT workforce decreased by 4%.

Demographics

- Most (93.2%) of the Nova Scotia OT workforce were female, very similar to all of the jurisdictionsⁱ (92.2%).
- The average age of the Nova Scotia OT workforce in 2008 was 37.8, only slightly lower than all of the jurisdictionsⁱ (38.4).
- Three-quarters (75.9%) of the Nova Scotia OT workforce were from generation X or Y, higher than the OT workforce (70.8%)ⁱ.

Education

- The province of Nova Scotia had one university program (Dalhousie University) that offered a master's degree in occupational therapy.
- More than 10 percent (14.9%) of Nova Scotia OTs had a master's/doctorate as their highest overall education (including education outside of occupational therapy), compared to 23.7% of the OT workforce.ⁱⁱ
- Almost 10 percent (9.9%) of the Nova Scotia OT workforce were classified as new graduates, slightly higher than the OT workforce (8.1%).ⁱⁱ
- The top three provinces of graduation for the Nova Scotia OT workforce were Nova Scotia (74.0%), Ontario (17.9%) and Quebec (4.2%).

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

Employment

- The Nova Scotia OT workforce had a higher proportion of OTs employed on a full-time basis (76.3%) than the OT workforce (64.7%).ⁱⁱ Both male and female OTs reported high full-time employment status in Nova Scotia.
- More than 10 percent (13.2%) of the Nova Scotia OT workforce had multiple employers, which was lower than the OT workforce (17.7%).ⁱⁱ
- OTs in Nova Scotia were less likely to be self-employed (16.1%) than the OT workforce (21.2%).ⁱⁱⁱ

Geography and Mobility

- Most (84.7%) of the Nova Scotia OT workforce were employed in urban areas; the remainder were employed in rural (2.1%) and remote (13.2%) regions.

iii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and the territories.

2008 Nova Scotia Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		Nova Scotia		2008	
		2007	2008	N.S.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		326	355		8,704
Gender^{†,‡}	Male	25	24	6.8%	8.2%
	Female	301	331	93.2%	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†,‡}	Years	37.8	37.8		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†,‡}	<35	132	137	38.6%	37.9%
	35-49	154	176	49.6%	44.2%
	50+	38	39	11.0%	17.7%
	Missing Values	2	3	0.8%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[‡]	Full Time	241	271	76.3%	64.0%
	Part Time	81	84	23.7%	34.9%
	Missing Values	4	0	0.0%	1.0%
Employment Category[‡]	Permanent	244	270	76.1%	76.1%
	Temporary	43	31	8.7%	5.7%
	Casual	6	14	3.9%	3.2%
	Self-Employed	29	40	11.3%	14.4%
	Missing Values	4	0	0.0%	0.5%
Employer Type[‡]	General Hospital	106	115	32.4%	24.9%
	Rehabilitation Hospital/Facility	30	32	9.0%	14.9%
	Mental Health Hospital/Facility	40	44	12.4%	5.9%
	Residential Care Facility	15	25	7.0%	3.7%
	Assisted-Living Residence	*	0	0.0%	0.3%
	Community Health Centre	9	18	5.1%	11.2%
	Visiting Agency/Business	6	8	2.3%	8.6%
	Group Professional Practice/Clinic	20	21	5.9%	5.3%
	Solo Professional Practice/Business	17	15	4.2%	6.4%
	Postsecondary Educational Institution	19	17	4.8%	2.3%
	School or School Board	*	5	1.4%	6.3%
	Association/Government/Para-Governmental	13	14	3.9%	3.0%
	Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial	5	5	1.4%	0.4%
	Other	37	36	10.1%	6.0%
Missing Values	4	0	0.0%	0.7%	
Area of Practice[‡]	Mental Health	65	77	21.7%	11.2%
	Neurological System	32	25	7.0%	13.2%
	Musculoskeletal System	18	24	6.8%	11.4%
	Cardiovascular and Respiratory Systems	0	0	0.0%	0.8%
	Digestive/Metabolic/Endocrine Systems	*	0	0.0%	0.1%
	General Physical Health	87	113	31.8%	30.4%
	Vocational Rehabilitation	28	30	8.5%	3.3%
	Palliative Care	*	*	*	0.5%
	Health Promotion and Wellness	*	14	3.9%	1.6%
	Other Areas of Direct Service	19	17	4.8%	10.9%
	Service Administration	21	13	3.7%	2.9%
	Client Service Management	12	9	2.5%	3.8%
	Medical-/Legal-Related Client Service Management	*	*	*	1.8%
	Teaching	13	8	2.3%	2.0%
	Research	5	8	2.3%	0.8%
	Other Areas of Practice	13	11	3.1%	4.4%
Missing Values	5	0	0.0%	0.8%	

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		Nova Scotia		2008	
		2007	2008	N.S.	Total
Position[†]	Manager	23	24	6.8%	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	20	20	5.6%	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	250	284	80.0%	82.9%
	Educator	14	10	2.8%	2.0%
	Researcher	6	8	2.3%	0.7%
	Other	9	9	2.5%	2.8%
	Missing Values	4	0	0.0%	2.8%
Multiple Employment Status[‡]	Single Employer	275	308	86.8%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	47	47	13.2%	17.7%
	Missing Values	4	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[†]	Diploma	5	6	1.7%	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	301	312	87.9%	76.7%
	Master's	20	37	10.4%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	0	0.0%	0.1%
	Doctorate	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation[‡]	Canadian-Trained	310	339	95.5%	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	15	16	4.5%	7.1%
	Missing Values	1	0	0.0%	3.2%

Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimate	OT Count	Per 100,000 Population
1201	Zone 1	121,468	20	16
1202	Zone 2	82,490	17	21
1203	Zone 3	106,199	19	18
1204	Zone 4	92,605	20	22
1205	Zone 5	126,434	32	25
1206	Zone 6	404,951	218	54
	Missing Values	–	29	–

Notes

– Data is not applicable or does not exist.

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** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

‡ The total does not include Quebec.

For 2007, only the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

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Missing Values

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Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

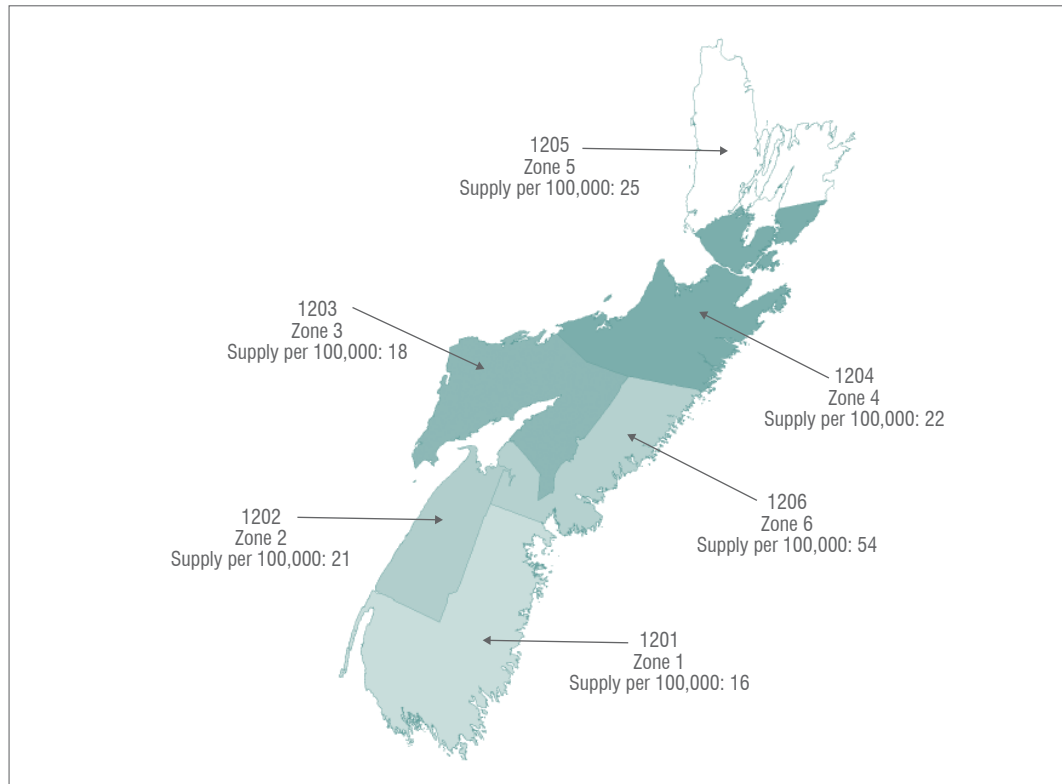
Statistics released by CIHI will differ from statistics released by provincial regulatory authorities due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to otdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Nova Scotia Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



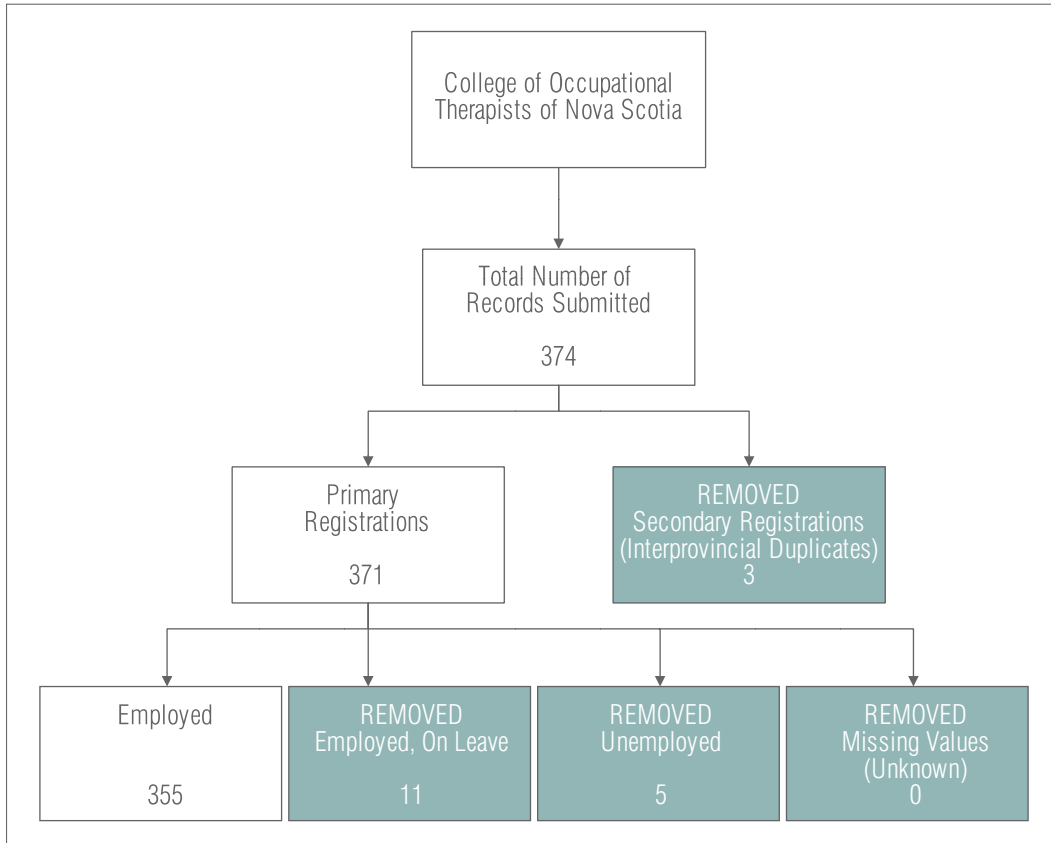
Note

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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the College of Occupational Therapists of Nova Scotia to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in New Brunswick

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 17.7% in New Brunswick, reaching a total of 294 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- When the supply estimate is adjusted based on the total number of hours worked per week, the overall supply of OTs falls. In this analysis, the supply estimate for the New Brunswick OT workforce decreased by 13%.

Demographics

- Most (92.9%) of the New Brunswick OT workforce were female, very similar to the OT workforceⁱ (92.2%).
- The average age of the New Brunswick OT workforce in 2008 was 35.9, the youngest among the provinces. The OT average age was 38.4.ⁱ
- Most (82.7%) of the New Brunswick OT workforce were from generation X or Y, higher than the OT workforceⁱ (70.8%).

Education

- The province of New Brunswick did not offer an occupational therapy program.
- About 10 percent (10.2%) of New Brunswick OTs had a master's/doctorate as their highest overall education (including education outside of occupational therapy) compared to 23.7% of the OT workforce.ⁱⁱ
- Almost 10 percent (9.5%) of the New Brunswick OT workforce were classified as new graduates, slightly higher than the OT workforce (8.1%).ⁱⁱ
- The top three provinces of graduation for the New Brunswick OT workforce were Nova Scotia (46.0%), Quebec (30.7%) and Ontario (20.9%).

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

Employment

- After Newfoundland and Labrador, the New Brunswick OT workforce had the second-highest proportion of OTs employed on a full-time basis (78.0%). Both male and female OTs reported high full-time employment status (more than three-quarters for each gender).
- The New Brunswick OT workforce had the highest proportion of OTs with a single employer (89.8%).
- The New Brunswick OT workforce had the highest proportion of OTs working in a community setting (38.9%). The OT workforce had 30.4%.ⁱⁱ

Geography and Mobility

- Most (85.3%) of the New Brunswick OT workforce were employed in urban areas; the remainder were employed in rural (7.9%) and remote (6.8%) regions.

2008 New Brunswick Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		New Brunswick		2008	
		2007	2008	N.B.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		269	294		8,704
Gender^{†, ‡}	Male	17	21	7.1%	8.2%
	Female	252	273	92.9%	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†, ‡}	Years	36.1	35.9		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†, ‡}	<35	125	143	48.6%	37.9%
	35–49	124	132	44.9%	44.2%
	50+	20	19	6.5%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[‡]	Full Time	190	206	70.1%	64.0%
	Part Time	55	58	19.7%	34.9%
	Missing Values	24	30	10.2%	1.0%
Employment Category[‡]	Permanent	245	264	89.8%	76.1%
	Temporary	23	30	10.2%	5.7%
	Casual	0	0	0.0%	3.2%
	Self-Employed	0	0	0.0%	14.4%
	Missing Values	1	0	0.0%	0.5%
Employer Type[‡]	General Hospital	103	116	39.5%	24.9%
	Rehabilitation Hospital/Facility	32	32	10.9%	14.9%
	Mental Health Hospital/Facility	*	6	2.0%	5.9%
	Residential Care Facility	7	6	2.0%	3.7%
	Assisted-Living Residence	0	0	0.0%	0.3%
	Community Health Centre	6	*	*	11.2%
	Visiting Agency/Business	95	84	28.6%	8.6%
	Group Professional Practice/Clinic	15	18	6.1%	5.3%
	Solo Professional Practice/Business	0	0	0.0%	6.4%
	Postsecondary Educational Institution	*	*	*	2.3%
	School or School Board	0	19	6.5%	6.3%
	Association/Government/ Para-Governmental	*	*	*	3.0%
	Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial Other	0	0	0.0%	0.4%
Missing Values	*	*	*	6.0%	
Area of Practice[‡]	Mental Health	18	20	6.8%	11.2%
	Neurological System	12	14	4.8%	13.2%
	Musculoskeletal System	21	24	8.2%	11.4%
	Cardiovascular and Respiratory Systems	0	*	*	0.8%
	Digestive/Metabolic/Endocrine Systems	0	0	0.0%	0.1%
	General Physical Health	169	177	60.2%	30.4%
	Vocational Rehabilitation	20	26	8.8%	3.3%
	Palliative Care	0	0	0.0%	0.5%
	Health Promotion and Wellness	*	*	*	1.6%
	Other Areas of Direct Service	**	**	**	10.9%
	Service Administration	0	0	0.0%	2.9%
	Client Service Management	0	0	0.0%	3.8%
	Medical-/Legal-Related Client Service Management	0	0	0.0%	1.8%
	Teaching	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Research	0	0	0.0%	0.8%
Other Areas of Practice	10	8	2.7%	4.4%	
Missing Values	9	14	4.8%	0.8%	
Position[‡]	Manager	**	**	**	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	0	0	0.0%	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	254	275	93.5%	82.9%
	Educator	*	*	*	2.0%
	Researcher	0	0	0.0%	0.7%
	Other	*	*	*	2.8%
	Missing Values	0	2	0.7%	2.8%

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2008 New Brunswick Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile (cont'd)

		New Brunswick		2008	
		2007	2008	N.B.	Total
Multiple Employment Status[†]	Single Employer	238	264	89.8%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	31	30	10.2%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[‡]	Diploma	6	*	*	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	251	268	91.2%	76.7%
	Master's	12	**	**	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	0	0.0%	0.1%
	Doctorate	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	
Place of Graduation[‡]	Canadian-Trained	261	**	**	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	0	*	*	7.1%
	Missing Values	8	5	1.7%	3.2%

Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimate	OT Count	Per 100,000 Population
1301	Region 1	197,703	83	42
1302	Region 2	174,952	72	41
1303	Region 3	172,180	59	34
1304	Region 4	50,693	19	37
1305	Region 5	28,281	15	53
1306	Region 6	79,891	24	30
1307	Region 7	46,082	10	22
	Missing Values	–	12	–

Notes

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† Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

‡ The total does not include Quebec.

For 2007, only the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

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Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

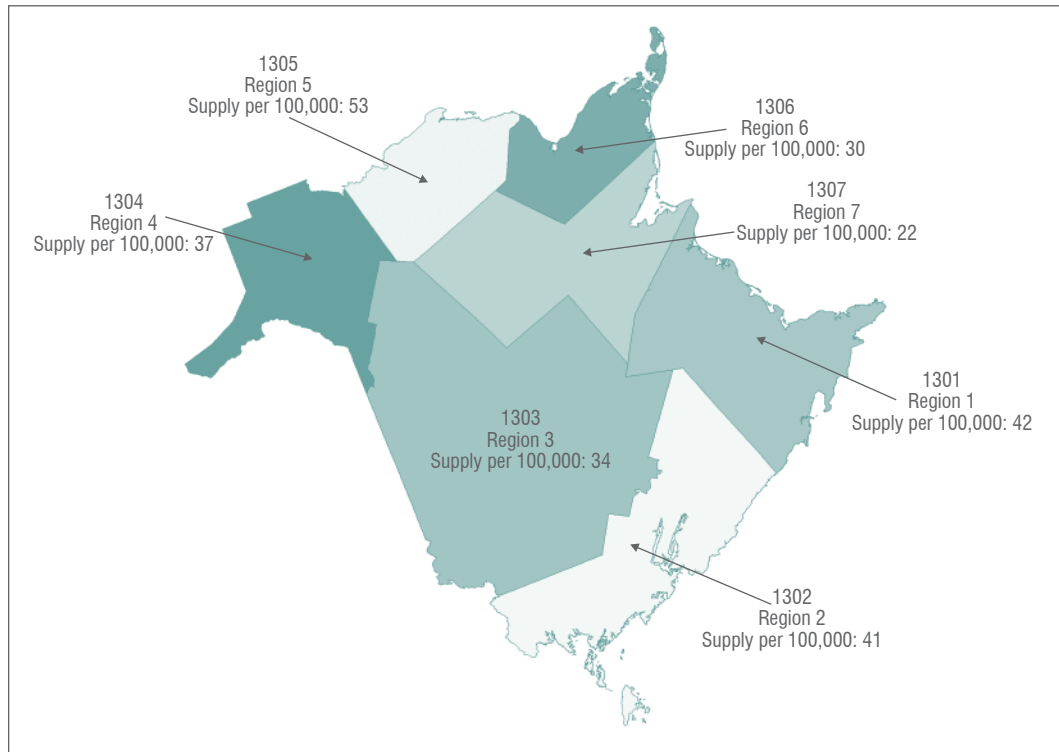
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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 New Brunswick Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



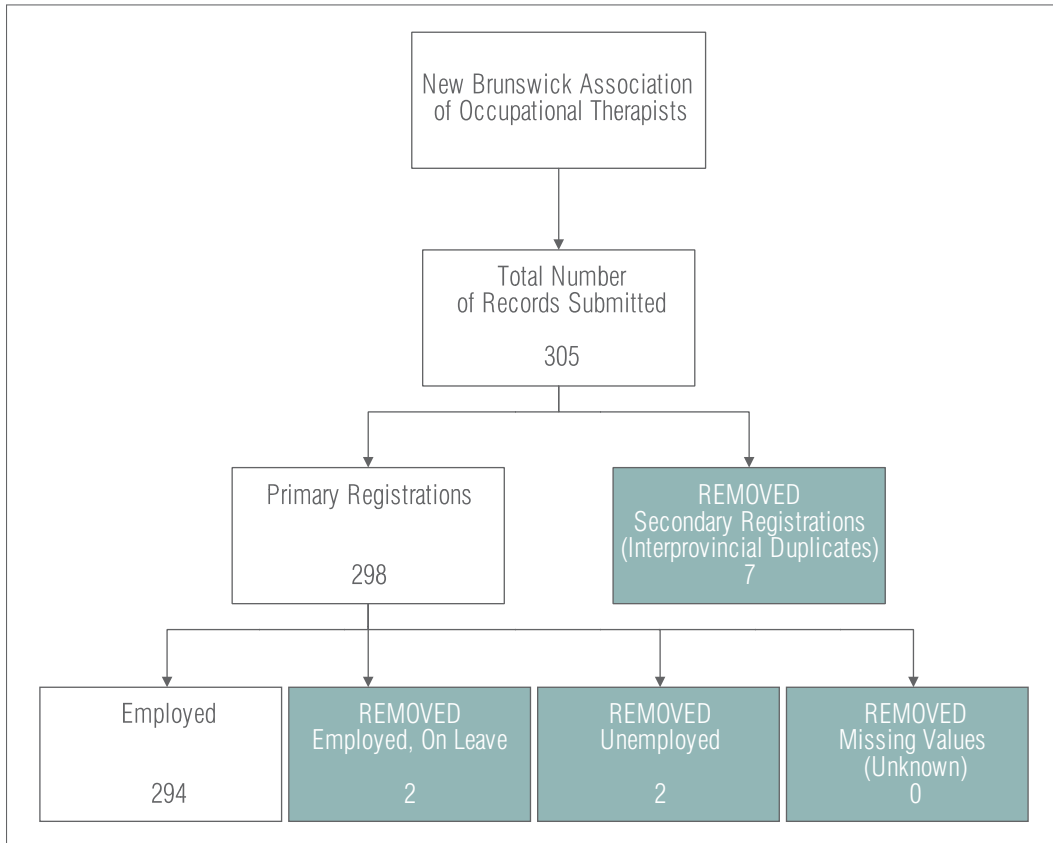
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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in Ontario

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 6.3% in Ontario, reaching a total of 4,142 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- When the supply estimate is adjusted based on the total number of hours worked per week, the overall supply of OTs falls. In this analysis, the supply estimate for the Ontario OT workforce decreased by 7%.

Demographics

- The Ontario OT workforce had the highest proportion of females (93.5%), compared to 92.2% in the OT workforce.ⁱ
- The average age of the Ontario OT workforce in 2008 was 39.5, only slightly higher than the OT workforceⁱ (38.4).
- Two-thirds (66.9%) of the Ontario OT workforce were from generation X or Y, slightly lower than the OT workforceⁱ (70.8%).

Education

- The province of Ontario had five university programs (University of Ottawa, Queen's University, McMaster University, University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario) that offered a master's degree in occupational therapy.
- One-third (32.3%) of Ontario OTs had a master's/doctorate as their highest overall education (including education outside of occupational therapy) compared to 23.7% of the OT workforce.ⁱⁱ
- Less than 10 percent (7.8%) of the Ontario OT workforce were classified as new graduates, slightly lower than the OT workforceⁱⁱ (8.1%).
- The top three provinces of graduation for the Ontario OT workforce were Ontario (88.7%), Quebec (5.0%) and Nova Scotia (2.3%).

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

Employment

- Ontario had the largest proportion of OTs who were self-employed (27.7%).
- Two-thirds (67.3%) of the Ontario OT workforce were employed on a full-time basis and 32.7% were employed on a part-time basis.
- Nearly one-fifth (18.6%) of the Ontario OT workforce had multiple employers.
- Similar to the OT workforce, nearly half (45.8%) of the Ontario OT workforce worked in hospitals, 28.6% in the community, 13.4% in a professional practice and 12.3% in other settings.

Geography and Mobility

- The Ontario OT workforce had the highest proportion of OTs (98.0%) with primary employment in urban areas, leaving a small percentage with employers situated in rural (1.4%) and remote (0.7%) regions.

2008 Ontario Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		Ontario		2008	
		2007	2008	Ont.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		4,087	4,142		8,704
Gender^{†, ‡}	Male	239	270	6.5%	8.2%
	Female	3,848	3,872	93.5%	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†, ‡}	Years	39.1	39.5		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†, ‡}	<35	1,613	1,536	37.1%	37.9%
	35–49	1,784	1,867	45.1%	44.2%
	50+	690	738	17.8%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	1	<0.1%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[‡]	Full Time	2,876	2,768	66.8%	64.0%
	Part Time	1,124	1,347	32.5%	34.9%
	Missing Values	87	27	0.7%	1.0%
Employment Category[†]	Permanent	2,846	2,885	69.7%	76.1%
	Temporary	252	254	6.1%	5.7%
	Casual	96	119	2.9%	3.2%
	Self-Employed	811	863	20.8%	14.4%
	Missing Values	82	21	0.5%	0.5%
Employer Type[†]	General Hospital	900	906	21.9%	24.9%
	Rehabilitation Hospital/Facility	704	703	17.0%	14.9%
	Mental Health Hospital/Facility	262	275	6.6%	5.9%
	Residential Care Facility	53	57	1.4%	3.7%
	Assisted-Living Residence	11	11	0.3%	0.3%
	Community Health Centre	323	333	8.0%	11.2%
	Visiting Agency/Business	520	538	13.0%	8.6%
	Group Professional Practice/Clinic	165	211	5.1%	5.3%
	Solo Professional Practice/Business	297	340	8.2%	6.4%
	Postsecondary Educational Institution	98	115	2.8%	2.3%
	School or School Board	245	239	5.8%	6.3%
	Association/Government/Para-Governmental	112	126	3.0%	3.0%
	Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial	20	21	0.5%	0.4%
Other	222	243	5.9%	6.0%	
Missing Values	155	24	0.6%	0.7%	
Area of Practice[†]	Mental Health	485	502	12.1%	11.2%
	Neurological System	602	614	14.8%	13.2%
	Musculoskeletal System	541	543	13.1%	11.4%
	Cardiovascular and Respiratory Systems	32	31	0.7%	0.8%
	Digestive/Metabolic/Endocrine Systems	6	*	*	0.1%
	General Physical Health	1,138	1,145	27.6%	30.4%
	Vocational Rehabilitation	75	64	1.5%	3.3%
	Palliative Care	18	**	**	0.5%
	Health Promotion and Wellness	28	42	1.0%	1.6%
	Other Areas of Direct Service	493	483	11.7%	10.9%
	Service Administration	101	110	2.7%	2.9%
	Client Service Management	154	181	4.4%	3.8%
	Medical-/Legal-Related Client Service Management	82	107	2.6%	1.8%
	Teaching	79	86	2.1%	2.0%
	Research	34	40	1.0%	0.8%
Other Areas of Practice	124	147	3.5%	4.4%	
Missing Values	95	25	0.6%	0.8%	
Position[†]	Manager	217	236	5.7%	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	148	163	3.9%	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	3,312	3,433	82.9%	82.9%
	Educator	90	98	2.4%	2.0%
	Researcher	29	36	0.9%	0.7%
	Other	139	150	3.6%	2.8%
Missing Values	152	26	0.6%	2.8%	

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2008 Ontario Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile (cont'd)

		Ontario		2008	
		2007	2008	Ont.	Total
Multiple Employment Status[†]	Single Employer	3,113	3,371	81.4%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	901	771	18.6%	17.7%
	Missing Values	73	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[†]	Diploma	213	197	4.8%	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	2,933	2,864	69.1%	76.7%
	Master's	930	1,068	25.8%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	0	0.0%	0.1%
	Doctorate	11	13	0.3%	0.2%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation[†]	Canadian-Trained	3,676	3,712	89.6%	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	411	430	10.4%	7.1%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	3.2%

Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimate	OT Count	Per 100,000 Population
3501	Erie St. Clair LHIN	645,636	132	20
3502	South West LHIN	936,578	391	42
3503	Waterloo Wellington LHIN	713,718	201	28
3504	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant LHIN	1,376,923	478	35
3505	Central West LHIN	779,481	104	13
3506	Mississauga Halton LHIN	1,140,162	224	20
3507	Toronto Central LHIN	1,168,185	721	62
3508	Central LHIN	1,640,512	624	38
3509	Central East LHIN	1,494,364	261	17
3510	South East LHIN	482,940	158	33
3511	Champlain LHIN	1,193,083	416	35
3512	North Simcoe Muskoka LHIN	431,214	110	26
3513	North East LHIN	565,736	149	26
3514	North West LHIN	235,329	84	36
	Missing Values	–	90	–

Notes

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** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

‡ The total does not include Quebec.

LHIN: local health integration network.

For 2007, only the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

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Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

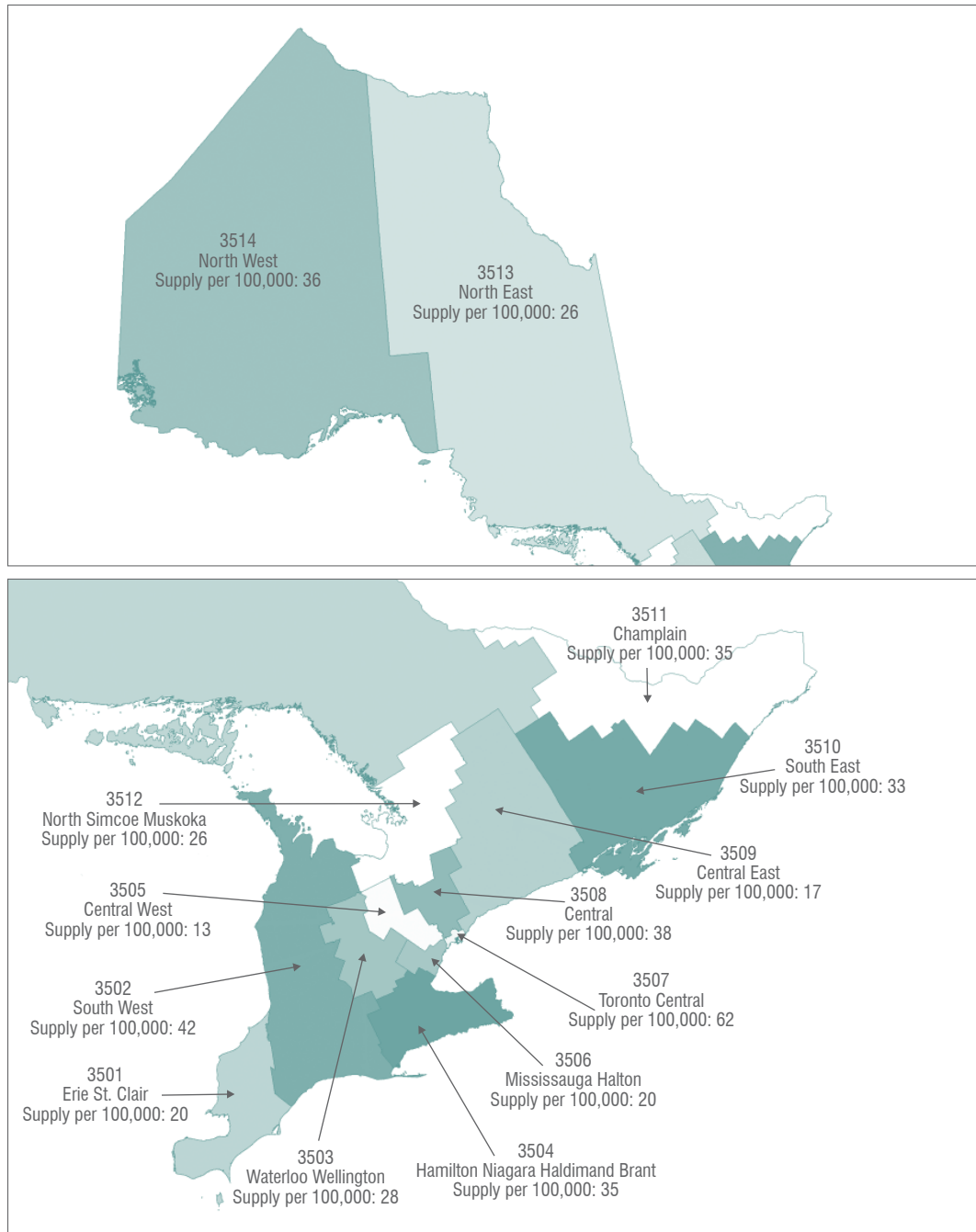
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Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to otdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Ontario Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



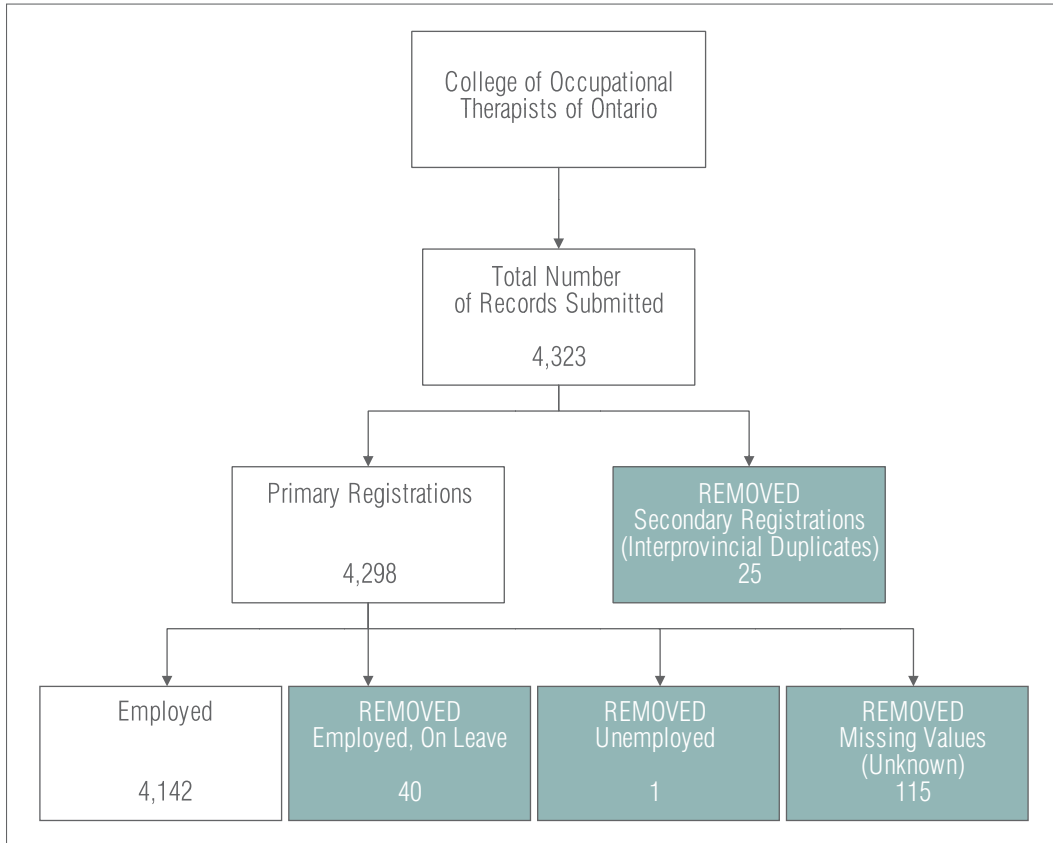
Note

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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in Manitoba

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 7.2% in Manitoba, reaching a total of 489 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- When the supply estimate is adjusted based on the total number of hours worked per week, the overall supply of OTs falls. In this analysis, the supply estimate for the Manitoba OT workforce decreased by 11%.

Demographics

- Most (92.0%) of the Manitoba OT workforce were female, slightly lower than the OT workforceⁱ (92.2%).
- The average age of the Manitoba OT workforce in 2008 was 39.3, only slightly higher than the OT workforceⁱ (38.4).
- Two-thirds (67.1%) of the Manitoba OT workforce were from generation X or Y, lower than the OT workforceⁱ (70.8%).

Education

- The province of Manitoba had one university program (University of Manitoba) that offered a master's degree in occupational therapy.
- Nearly one-quarter (23.7%) of Manitoba OTs had a master's/doctorate as their highest overall education (including education outside of occupational therapy), the same as the OT workforce.ⁱⁱ
- Nearly 10 percent (8.9%) of the Manitoba OT workforce were classified as new graduates, almost identical to the OT workforceⁱⁱ (8.1%).
- The top three provinces of graduation for the Manitoba OT workforce were Manitoba (89.9%), Ontario (6.9%) and Alberta (2.2%).

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

Employment

- Close to half (41.6%) of the Manitoba OT workforce were employed on a part-time basis. About one-tenth (10.2%) of the Manitoba OT workforce were self-employed, the lowest proportion among the provinces. One-fifth (21.2%) of the OT workforceⁱⁱⁱ were self-employed.
- Almost one-fifth (18.4%) of the Manitoba OT workforce had multiple employers.
- Lower than the OT workforceⁱⁱ of 11.8%, 7.3% of the Manitoba OT workforce were employed in a professional practice.

Geography and Mobility

- Most (90.3%) of the Manitoba OT workforce were employed in urban areas; the remainder were employed in rural (5.0%) and remote (4.6%) regions.

iii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and the territories.

2008 Manitoba Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		Manitoba 2008			
		2007	2008	Man.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		463	489		8,704
Gender^{†,‡}	Male	35	39	8.0%	8.2%
	Female	385	450	92.0%	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†,‡}	Years	39.1	39.3		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†,‡}	<35	164	179	40.6%	37.9%
	35–49	177	210	47.6%	44.2%
	50+	77	96	21.8%	17.7%
	Missing Values	2	4	0.9%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[‡]	Full Time	257	279	57.1%	64.0%
	Part Time	199	199	40.7%	34.9%
	Missing Values	7	11	2.2%	1.0%
Employment Category[‡]	Permanent	379	391	80.0%	76.1%
	Temporary	41	41	8.4%	5.7%
	Casual	9	14	2.9%	3.2%
	Self-Employed	23	32	6.5%	14.4%
	Missing Values	11	11	2.2%	0.5%
Employer Type[‡]	General Hospital	139	148	30.3%	24.9%
	Rehabilitation Hospital/Facility	61	67	13.7%	14.9%
	Mental Health Hospital/Facility	28	36	7.4%	5.9%
	Residential Care Facility	25	24	4.9%	3.7%
	Assisted-Living Residence	*	*	*	0.3%
	Community Health Centre	25	28	5.7%	11.2%
	Visiting Agency/Business	46	39	8.0%	8.6%
	Group Professional Practice/Clinic	**	**	**	5.3%
	Solo Professional Practice/Business	19	21	4.3%	6.4%
	Postsecondary Educational Institution	23	17	3.5%	2.3%
	School or School Board	28	28	5.7%	6.3%
	Association/Government/ Para-Governmental	13	25	5.1%	3.0%
	Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial Other	0	0	0.0%	0.4%
Missing Values	29	30	6.1%	6.0%	
Area of Practice[‡]	Mental Health	63	69	14.1%	11.2%
	Neurological System	49	54	11.0%	13.2%
	Musculoskeletal System	53	53	10.8%	11.4%
	Cardiovascular and Respiratory Systems	*	6	1.2%	0.8%
	Digestive/Metabolic/Endocrine Systems	0	0	0.0%	0.1%
	General Physical Health	122	129	26.4%	30.4%
	Vocational Rehabilitation	10	12	2.5%	3.3%
	Palliative Care	*	*	*	0.5%
	Health Promotion and Wellness	5	9	1.8%	1.6%
	Other Areas of Direct Service	68	73	14.9%	10.9%
	Service Administration	17	13	2.7%	2.9%
	Client Service Management	9	11	2.2%	3.8%
	Medical-/Legal-Related Client Service Management	*	0	0.0%	1.8%
	Teaching	18	17	3.5%	2.0%
	Research	*	**	**	0.8%
	Other Areas of Practice	28	23	4.7%	4.4%
	Missing Values	11	13	2.7%	0.8%
Position[‡]	Manager	23	25	5.1%	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	**	18	3.7%	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	365	394	80.6%	82.9%
	Educator	20	18	3.7%	2.0%
	Researcher	*	*	*	0.7%
	Other	21	**	**	2.8%
	Missing Values	13	14	2.9%	2.8%

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2008 Manitoba Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile (cont'd)

		Manitoba		2008	
		2007	2008	Man.	Total
Multiple Employment Status[†]	Single Employer	397	399	81.6%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	66	90	18.4%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[‡]	Diploma	15	14	2.9%	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	392	389	79.6%	76.7%
	Master's	37	32	6.5%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	19	53	10.8%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	*	*	0.1%
	Doctorate	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation[‡]	Canadian-Trained	427	449	91.8%	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	27	31	6.3%	7.1%
	Missing Values	9	9	1.8%	3.2%

Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimate	OT Count	Per 100,000 Population
4610	Winnipeg	667,023	396	59
4615	Brandon	48,912	19	39
4620	North Eastman	41,450	*	<5
4625	South Eastman	64,602	12	29
4630	Interlake	80,446	19	24
4640	Central	104,079	13	12
4645	Assiniboine	69,079	*	<5
4660	Parkland	40,919	*	<8
4670	Norman	22,145	*	<6
4680/4690	Burntwood/Churchill	48,024	6	12
	Missing Values	–	16	–

Notes

– Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

‡ The total does not include Quebec.

For 2007, only the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

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Missing Values

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Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

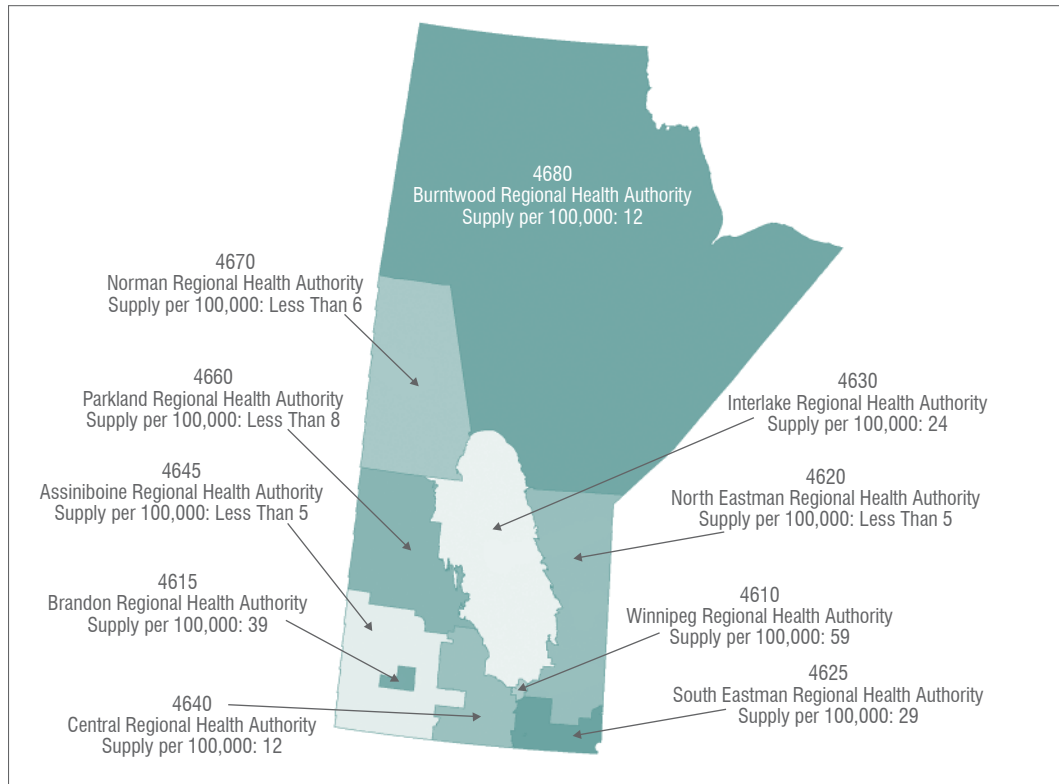
Statistics released by CIHI will differ from statistics released by provincial regulatory authorities due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to otdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Manitoba Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



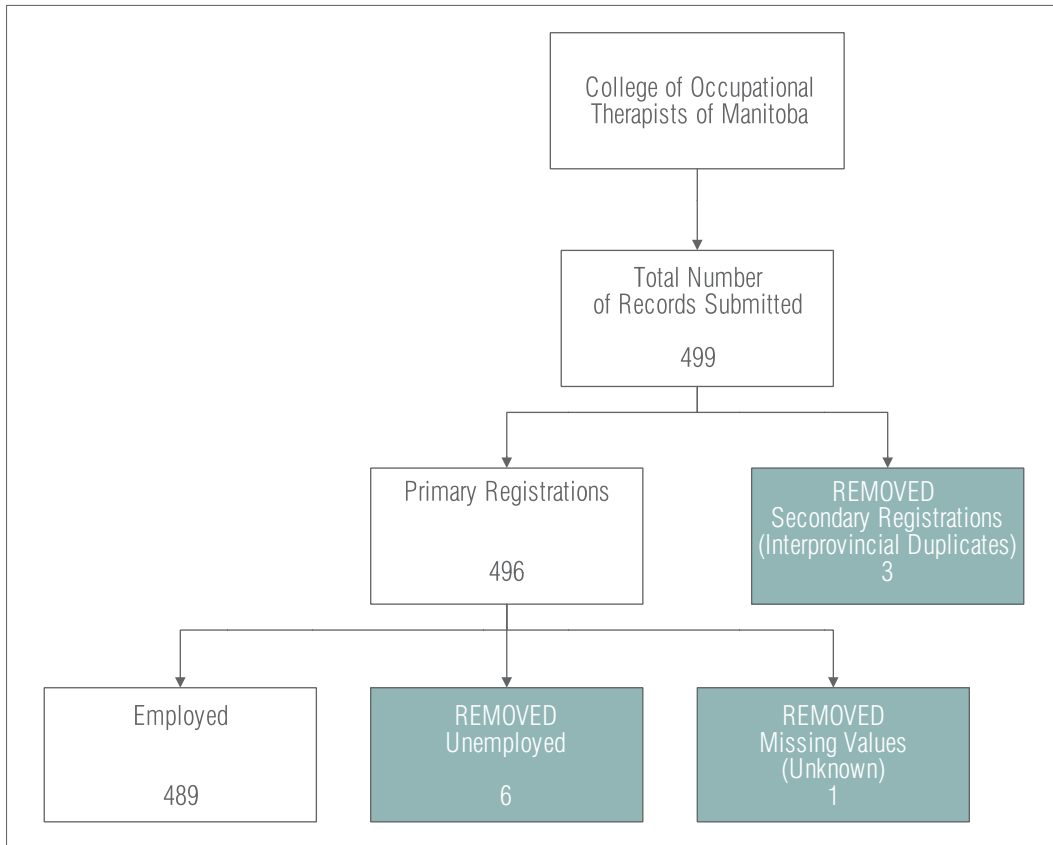
Note

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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in Saskatchewan

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 5.3% in Saskatchewan, from 232 to 245 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- When the supply estimate is adjusted based on the total number of hours worked per week, the overall supply of OTs falls. In this analysis, the supply estimate for the Saskatchewan OT workforce decreased by 3%.

Demographics

- The Saskatchewan OT workforce had the highest proportion of male OTs (11.8%); the OT workforceⁱ had 7.8%.
- The average age of the Saskatchewan OT workforce in 2008 was 37.6, only slightly lower than the OT workforceⁱ (38.4).
- Almost three-quarters (72.1%) of the Saskatchewan OT workforce were from generation X or Y, higher than the OT workforceⁱ (70.8%).

Education

- As their highest overall education, 10.6% of Saskatchewan OTs had a master's/doctorate (including education outside of occupational therapy), compared to 23.7% of the OT workforce.ⁱⁱ
- Almost 10 percent (9.8%) of the Saskatchewan OT workforce were classified as new graduates, slightly higher than the OT workforceⁱⁱ (8.1%).
- The top three provinces of graduation for the Saskatchewan OT workforce were Alberta (60.9%), Manitoba (26.1%) and Ontario (9.6%).

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

Employment

- Almost three-quarters (70.2%) of the Saskatchewan OT workforce were employed on a full-time basis.
- More than 10 percent (13.9%) of the Saskatchewan OT workforce were self-employed, lower than the self-employed OT workforceⁱⁱⁱ (21.2%).
- Most (79.2%) of the Saskatchewan OT workforce had a single employer, slightly less than the OT workforceⁱⁱ (82.3%).
- The Saskatchewan OT workforce had the second-highest proportion of OTs working in the hospital setting (55.9%), after Newfoundland and Labrador.

Geography and Mobility

- Most (91.7%) of the Saskatchewan OT workforce were employed in urban areas; the remainder were employed in rural (0.8%) and remote (7.4%) regions.

iii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and the territories.

2008 Saskatchewan Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		Saskatchewan		2008	
		2007	2008	Sask.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		211	245		8,704
Gender^{†,‡}	Male	26	29	11.8%	8.2%
	Female	185	216	88.2%	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†,‡}	Years	37.8	37.6		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†,‡}	<35	95	114	46.5%	37.9%
	35-49	80	89	36.3%	44.2%
	50+	36	41	16.7%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	1	0.4%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[‡]	Full Time	149	170	69.4%	64.0%
	Part Time	59	72	29.4%	34.9%
	Missing Values	3	3	1.2%	1.0%
Employment Category[‡]	Permanent	174	193	78.8%	76.1%
	Temporary	20	30	12.2%	5.7%
	Casual	*	*	*	3.2%
	Self-Employed	**	**	**	14.4%
	Missing Values	2	2	0.8%	0.5%
Employer Type[‡]	General Hospital	56	70	28.6%	24.9%
	Rehabilitation Hospital/Facility	55	60	24.5%	14.9%
	Mental Health Hospital/Facility	*	*	*	5.9%
	Residential Care Facility	16	15	6.1%	3.7%
	Assisted-Living Residence	0	0	0.0%	0.3%
	Community Health Centre	13	15	6.1%	11.2%
	Visiting Agency/Business	*	*	*	8.6%
	Group Professional Practice/Clinic	7	12	4.9%	5.3%
	Solo Professional Practice/Business	15	16	6.5%	6.4%
	Postsecondary Educational Institution	0	0	0.0%	2.3%
	School or School Board	16	21	8.6%	6.3%
	Association/Government/Para-Governmental	*	*	*	3.0%
	Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial Other	0	0	0.0%	0.4%
Missing Values	19	19	7.8%	6.0%	
	7	9	3.7%	0.7%	
Area of Practice[‡]	Mental Health Areas of Direct Service	6	7	2.9%	11.2%
	Physical Health Areas of Direct Service	107	130	53.1%	55.9%
	Additional Areas of Direct Service	25	28	11.4%	16.3%
	Areas of Client Management	**	**	**	5.7%
	Areas of Administration	*	*	*	2.9%
	Areas of Education or Research	0	0	0.0%	2.8%
	Other Area of Practice	62	70	28.6%	4.4%
	Missing Values	4	3	1.2%	0.8%
Position[‡]	Manager	**	**	**	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	*	*	*	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	182	215	87.8%	82.9%
	Educator	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Researcher	0	0	0.0%	0.7%
	Other	10	11	4.5%	2.8%
	Missing Values	5	3	1.2%	2.8%
Multiple Employment Status[‡]	Single Employer	169	194	79.2%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	42	51	20.8%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%

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2008 Saskatchewan Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile (cont'd)

		Saskatchewan		2008	
		2007	2008	Sask.	Total
Current Education in Occupational Therapy†	Diploma	9	13	5.3%	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	190	211	86.1%	76.7%
	Master's	12	14	5.7%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	**	**	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	*	*	0.1%
	Doctorate	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation†	Canadian-Trained	198	230	93.9%	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	13	15	6.1%	7.1%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	3.2%

Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimate	OT Count	Per 100,000 Population
4701	Sun County	51,850	5	10
4702	Five Hills	52,753	11	21
4703	Cypress	42,449	*	<10
4704	Regina Qu'Appelle	243,670	72	30
4705	Sunrise	54,976	7	13
4706	Saskatoon	290,587	106	36
4707	Heartland	43,721	6	14
4708	Kelsey Trail	40,163	*	<9
4709	Prince Albert Parkland	74,588	17	23
4710	Prairie North	68,196	11	16
4711/4712/4713	Mamawetan/Keewatin/Athabasca	33,916	0	0
	Missing Values	-	3	-

(see notes on next page)

Notes

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- ** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.
- † Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.
- ‡ The total does not include Quebec.

For 2007, only the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

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Area of Practice

Mental health areas of direct service include *mental health*.

Physical health areas of direct service include *neurological system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular and respiratory systems, digestive/metabolic/endocrine systems* and *general physical health*.

Additional areas of direct service include *vocational rehabilitation, palliative care, health promotion and wellness* and *other areas of direct service*.

Areas of client management include *client service management* and *medical-/legal-related client service management*.

Areas of administration include *service administration*.

Areas of education or research include *teaching* and *research*.

Other areas of practice include other areas of practice not otherwise specified.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

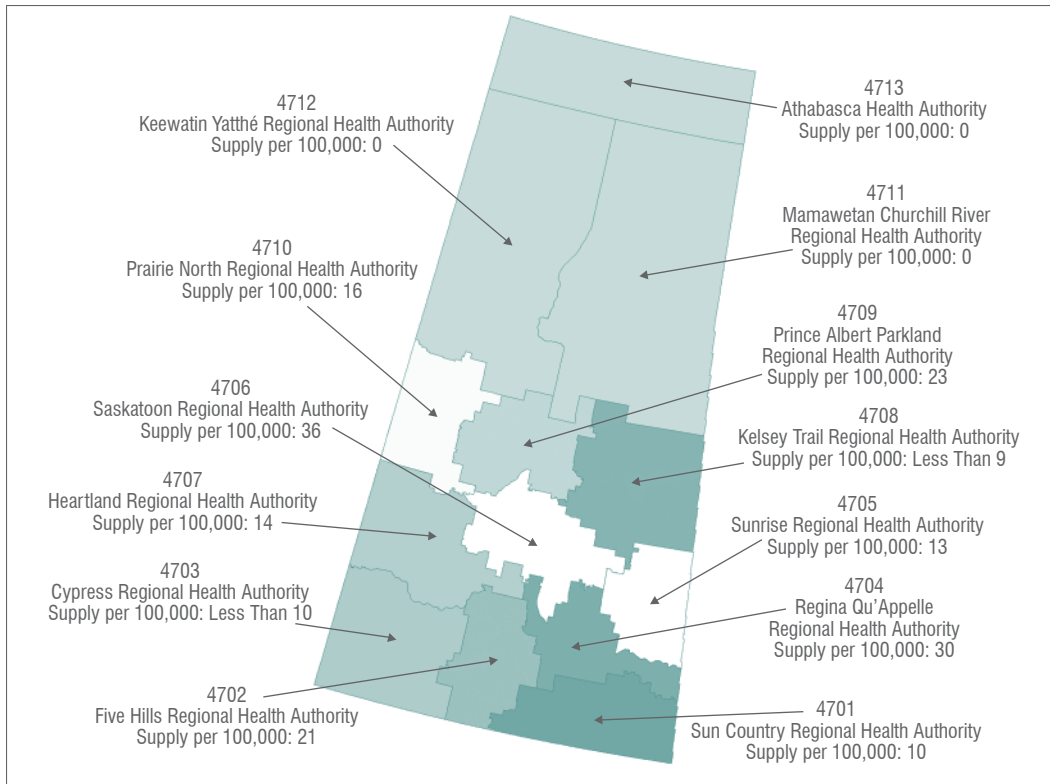
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Sources

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2008 Saskatchewan Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



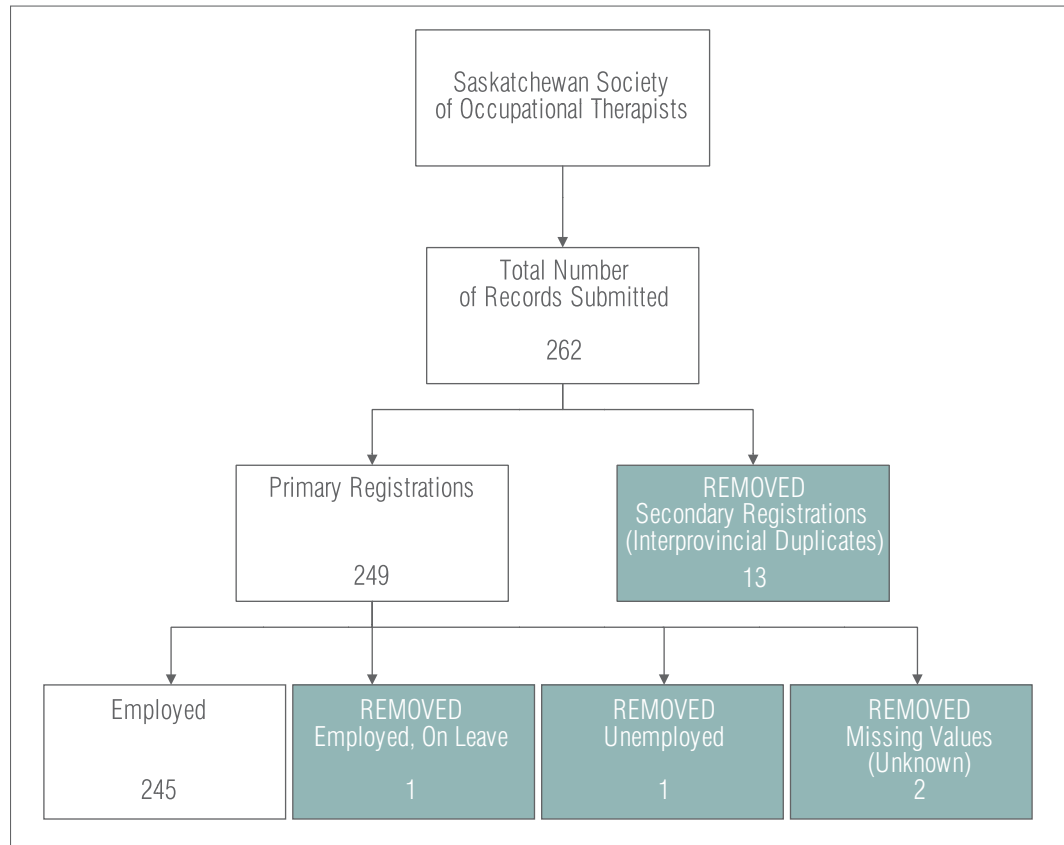
Note

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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in Alberta

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 4.0% in Alberta, reaching a total of 1,461 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- FTE supply and adjusted head count estimates were not calculated for Alberta due to a high percentage of missing values for the total hours worked per week data element.

Demographics

- Most (90.5%) of the Alberta OT workforce were female, a slightly lower rate than the OT workforceⁱ (92.2%).
- The average age of the Alberta OT workforce in 2008 was 37.7, only slightly lower than the OT workforceⁱ (38.4).
- Nearly three-quarters (71.7%) of the Alberta OT workforce were from generation X or Y, higher than the OT workforceⁱ (70.8%).

Education

- The province of Alberta had one university program (University of Alberta) that offered a master's degree in occupational therapy.
- As their highest overall education, 11.8% of Alberta OTs had a master's/doctorate (including education outside of occupational therapy), compared to 23.7% of the OT workforce.ⁱⁱ
- The Alberta OT workforce had the highest proportion of new graduates (10.9%).
- The top three provinces of graduation for the Alberta OT workforce were Alberta (77.9%), Ontario (10.6%) and Manitoba (4.8%).

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

Employment

- After P.E.I., the Alberta OT workforce had the second-highest proportion of OTs employed on a part-time basis (42.1%).
- The Alberta OT workforce had the highest proportion of OTs with permanent employment (90.5%); the OT workforceⁱⁱⁱ had 76.5%.
- Most (83.8%) of the Alberta OT workforce had a single employer.
- The Alberta OT workforce had the highest proportion of OTs working in the community setting (38.9%).
- Data for usual weekly hours worked was not presented for the Alberta OT workforce due to a high proportion of missing values.

Geography and Mobility

- Most (91.5%) of the Alberta OT workforce were employed in urban areas; the remainder were employed in rural (2.5%) and remote (6.0%) regions.

iii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes P.E.I., Quebec and the territories.

2008 Alberta Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		Alberta		2008	
		2007	2008	Alta.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		1,447	1,461		8,704
Gender^{†,‡}	Male	136	139	9.5%	8.2%
	Female	1,311	1,322	90.5%	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†,‡}	Years	37.5	37.7		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†,‡}	<35	652	642	43.9%	37.9%
	35-49	576	590	40.4%	44.2%
	50+	217	226	15.5%	17.7%
	Missing Values	2	3	0.2%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[‡]	Full Time	884	841	57.6%	64.0%
	Part Time	524	611	41.8%	34.9%
	Missing Values	39	9	0.6%	1.0%
Employment Category[‡]	Permanent	1,311	1,318	90.2%	76.1%
	Temporary	0	0	0.0%	5.7%
	Casual	49	40	2.7%	3.2%
	Self-Employed	76	98	6.7%	14.4%
	Missing Values	11	5	0.3%	0.5%
Employer Type[‡]	General Hospital	0	369	25.3%	24.9%
	Rehabilitation Hospital/Facility	0	208	14.2%	14.9%
	Mental Health Hospital/Facility	0	40	2.7%	5.9%
	Residential Care Facility	0	97	6.6%	3.7%
	Assisted-Living Residence	0	**	**	0.3%
	Community Health Centre	0	229	15.7%	11.2%
	Visiting Agency/Business	0	53	3.6%	8.6%
	Group Professional Practice/Clinic	0	38	2.6%	5.3%
	Solo Professional Practice/Business	0	57	3.9%	6.4%
	Postsecondary Educational Institution	0	25	1.7%	2.3%
	School or School Board	0	173	11.8%	6.3%
	Association/Government/Para-Governmental	0	43	2.9%	3.0%
	Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial	0	*	*	0.4%
	Other	0	110	7.5%	6.0%
	Not Collected	1,447	0	0.0%	0.0%
Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.7%	
Area of Practice[‡]	Mental Health	0	111	7.6%	11.2%
	Neurological System	0	166	11.4%	13.2%
	Musculoskeletal System	0	167	11.4%	11.4%
	Cardiovascular and Respiratory Systems	0	25	1.7%	0.8%
	Digestive/Metabolic/Endocrine Systems	0	9	0.6%	0.1%
	General Physical Health	0	432	29.6%	30.4%
	Vocational Rehabilitation	0	24	1.6%	3.3%
	Palliative Care	0	12	0.8%	0.5%
	Health Promotion and Wellness	0	46	3.1%	1.6%
	Other Areas of Direct Service	0	182	12.5%	10.9%
	Service Administration	0	76	5.2%	2.9%
	Client Service Management	0	73	5.0%	3.8%
	Medical-/Legal-Related Client Service Management	0	8	0.5%	1.8%
	Teaching	0	30	2.1%	2.0%
	Research	0	9	0.6%	0.8%
	Other Areas of Practice	0	89	6.1%	4.4%
	Not Collected	1,447	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Missing Values	0	2	0.1%	0.8%

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2008 Alberta Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile (cont'd)

		Alberta		2008	
		2007	2008	Alta.	Total
Position[†]	Manager	12	32	2.2%	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	34	28	1.9%	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	670	1,178	80.6%	82.9%
	Educator	16	18	1.2%	2.0%
	Researcher	8	6	0.4%	0.7%
	Other	6	12	0.8%	2.8%
	Missing Values	701	187	12.8%	2.8%
Multiple Employment Status[‡]	Single Employer	1,193	1,224	83.8%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	254	237	16.2%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[‡]	Diploma	**	45	3.1%	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	1,286	1,295	88.6%	76.7%
	Master's	108	0	0.0%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	108	7.4%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	**	**	0.1%
	Doctorate	*	*	*	0.2%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation[‡]	Canadian-Trained	0	1,354	92.7%	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	0	0	0.0%	7.1%
	Not Collected	1,447	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Missing Values	0	107	7.3%	3.2%

Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimate	OT Count	Per 100,000 Population
4821	Chinook	162,685	38	23
4822	Palliser	106,856	28	26
4823	Calgary	1,274,920	484	38
4824	David Thompson	316,830	82	26
4825	East Central	118,258	27	23
4826	Capital Health	1,085,647	687	63
4827	Aspen	184,519	46	25
4828	Peace Country	146,757	38	26
4829	Northern Lights	77,512	12	15
	Missing Values	-	19	-

(see notes on next page)

Notes

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† Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

‡ The total does not include Quebec.

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For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

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Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element. There are three situations which correspond to the following CIHI missing values: *not collected* means that the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or that a data provider cannot submit the information; *unknown* indicates that the information was not provided by the registrant; and *not applicable* states that the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant. For example, if an OT resides in the U.S., *province of residence* is *not applicable*.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

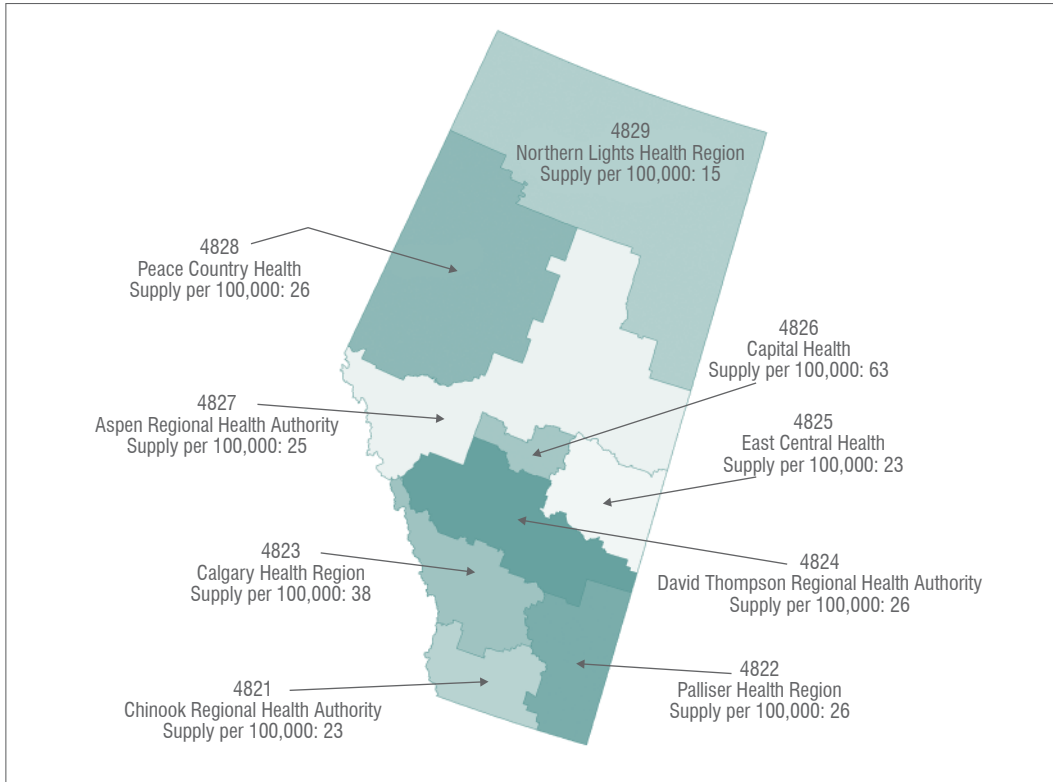
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Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to otdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Alberta Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



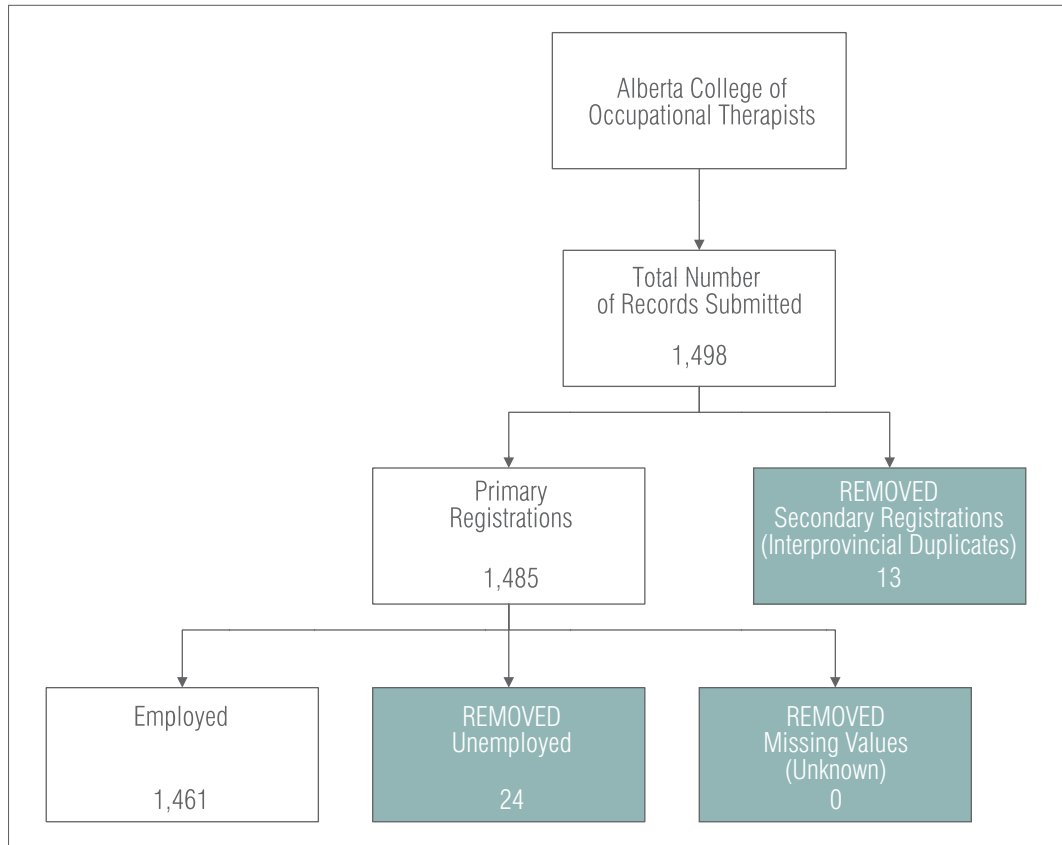
Note

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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the Alberta College of Occupational Therapists to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in British Columbia

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce grew by 6.1% in B.C., reaching a total of 1,501 active OTs registered and employed in the province. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- When the supply estimate is adjusted based on the total number of hours worked per week, the overall supply of OTs falls. In this analysis, the supply estimate for the B.C. OT workforce decreased by 11%.

Demographics

- After Saskatchewan, the B.C. OT workforce had the second-highest proportion of male OTs (11.3%); the OT workforceⁱ had 7.8%.
- The average age of the B.C. OT workforce in 2008 was 41.3, higher than the OT workforceⁱ (38.4).
- Close to half (40.2%) of the B.C. OT workforce were from the baby boomer generation, higher than the OT workforceⁱ (28.5%).

Education

- The province of B.C. had one university program (University of British Columbia) that offered a master's degree in occupational therapy in 2008.
- As their highest overall education, 19.9% of B.C. OTs had a master's/doctorate (including education outside of occupational therapy), compared to 23.7% of the OT workforce.ⁱⁱ
- Of the B.C. OT workforce, 5.2% were classified as new graduates, the lowest proportion among the provinces; 8.1% of the OT workforceⁱⁱ were new graduates.
- The top three provinces of graduation for the B.C. OT workforce were B.C. (48.0%), Ontario (21.6%) and Alberta (16.6%).

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

ii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes Quebec.

Employment

- More than half (58.4%) of the B.C. OT workforce were employed on a full-time basis.
- Most (82.1%) of the B.C. OT workforce had a single employer.
- One-fifth (20.5%) of the B.C. OT workforce were self-employed, slightly less than the OT workforce (21.2%).ⁱⁱⁱ
- More than 10 percent (15.3%) of the B.C. OT workforce worked in a professional practice setting, the highest proportion in the OT workforce.

Geography and Mobility

- Most (95.7%) of the B.C. OT workforce were employed in urban areas; the remainder were employed in rural (1.7%) and remote (2.6%) regions.

iii. For this analysis, the OT workforce excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and the territories.

2008 British Columbia Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile

		British Columbia		2008	
		2007	2008	B.C.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		1,502	1,501		8,704
Gender^{†,‡}	Male	167	170	11.3%	8.2%
	Female	1,335	1,330	88.6%	91.8%
	Missing Values	0	1	0.1%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†,‡}	Years	40.8	41.3		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†,‡}	<35	497	462	30.8%	37.9%
	35–49	676	688	45.8%	44.2%
	50+	329	351	23.4%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[†]	Full Time	881	873	58.2%	64.0%
	Part Time	598	621	41.4%	34.9%
	Missing Values	23	7	0.5%	1.0%
Employment Category[†]	Permanent	1,132	1,136	75.7%	76.1%
	Temporary	93	95	6.3%	5.7%
	Casual	84	74	4.9%	3.2%
	Self-Employed	178	193	12.9%	14.4%
	Missing Values	15	3	0.2%	0.5%
Employer Type[†]	General Hospital	365	358	23.9%	24.9%
	Rehabilitation Hospital/Facility	178	167	11.1%	14.9%
	Mental Health Hospital/Facility	96	95	6.3%	5.9%
	Residential Care Facility	93	89	5.9%	3.7%
	Assisted-Living Residence	0	0	0.0%	0.3%
	Community Health Centre	319	331	22.1%	11.2%
	Visiting Agency/Business	21	19	1.3%	8.6%
	Group Professional Practice/Clinic	109	124	8.3%	5.3%
	Solo Professional Practice/Business	104	105	7.0%	6.4%
	Postsecondary Educational Institution	19	21	1.4%	2.3%
	School or School Board	65	66	4.4%	6.3%
	Association/Government/Para-Governmental	37	38	2.5%	3.0%
	Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial Other	5	8	0.5%	0.4%
Missing Values	73	73	4.9%	6.0%	
Missing Values	18	7	0.5%	0.7%	
Area of Practice[†]	Mental Health	169	168	11.2%	11.2%
	Neurological System	225	218	14.5%	13.2%
	Musculoskeletal System	143	140	9.3%	11.4%
	Cardiovascular and Respiratory Systems	6	5	0.3%	0.8%
	Digestive/Metabolic/Endocrine Systems	*	0	0.0%	0.1%
	General Physical Health	502	497	33.1%	30.4%
	Vocational Rehabilitation	81	73	4.9%	3.3%
	Palliative Care	5	8	0.5%	0.5%
	Health Promotion and Wellness	17	17	1.1%	1.6%
	Other Areas of Direct Service	167	180	12.0%	10.9%
	Service Administration	*	33	2.2%	2.9%
	Client Service Management	53	51	3.4%	3.8%
	Medical-/Legal-Related Client Service Management	24	37	2.5%	1.8%
	Teaching	60	32	2.1%	2.0%
	Research	9	7	0.5%	0.8%
	Other Areas of Practice	18	31	2.1%	4.4%
Missing Values	18	4	0.3%	0.8%	

(cont'd on next page)

2008 British Columbia Occupational Therapist Workforce Provincial Profile (cont'd)

		British Columbia		2008	
		2007	2008	B.C.	Total
Position[†]	Manager	70	72	4.8%	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	84	91	6.1%	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	1,262	1,255	83.6%	82.9%
	Educator	23	26	1.7%	2.0%
	Researcher	7	6	0.4%	0.7%
	Other	40	40	2.7%	2.8%
	Missing Values	16	11	0.7%	2.8%
Multiple Employment Status[†]	Single Employer	1,237	1,233	82.1%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	265	268	17.9%	17.7%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[†]	Diploma	152	147	9.8%	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	1,183	1,162	77.4%	76.7%
	Master's	167	192	12.8%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	0	0.0%	0.1%
	Doctorate	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
	Missing Values	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation[†]	Canadian-Trained	1,240	1,235	82.3%	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	95	113	7.5%	7.1%
	Missing Values	167	153	10.2%	3.2%

Health Region Code	Health Region Name	Population Estimates	OT Count	Per 100,000 Population
5911	East Kootenay	79,014	19	24
5912	Kootenay/Boundary	80,101	18	22
5913	Okanagan	345,202	130	38
5914	Thompson/Cariboo	222,124	52	23
5921	Fraser East	274,514	53	19
5922	Fraser North	578,733	150	26
5923	Fraser South	673,124	131	19
5931	Richmond	186,628	62	33
5932	Vancouver	624,666	449	72
5933	North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	275,873	83	30
5941	South Vancouver Island	366,265	162	44
5942	Central Vancouver Island	262,371	80	30
5943	North Vancouver Island	120,990	34	28
5951	Northwest	77,059	16	21
5952	Northern Interior	145,217	34	23
5953	Northeast	68,375	6	9
	Missing Values	-	22	-

(see notes on next page)

Notes

– Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† Manitoba aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

‡ The total does not include Quebec.

For 2007, only the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

The population estimates used in this publication are based on the annual (calendar year) preliminary post-censal (PP) estimates of the population counted on July 1, 2007, Canada, provinces and territories (catalogue no. 91-213-SCB, file AS0107.xls), Statistics Canada.

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Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

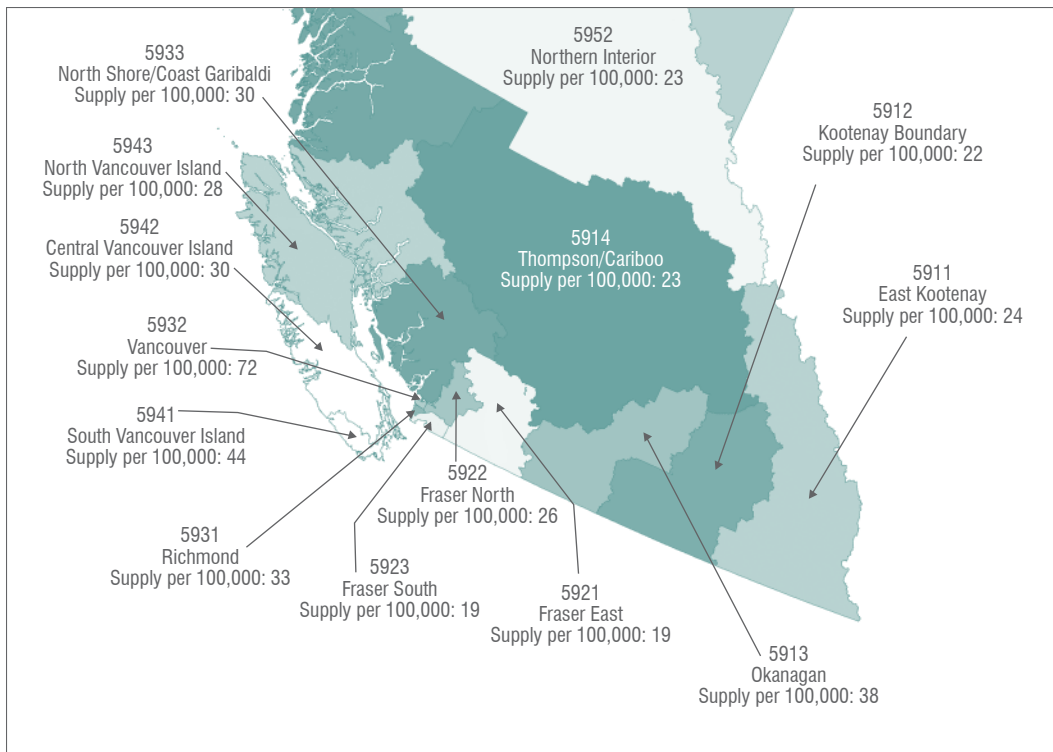
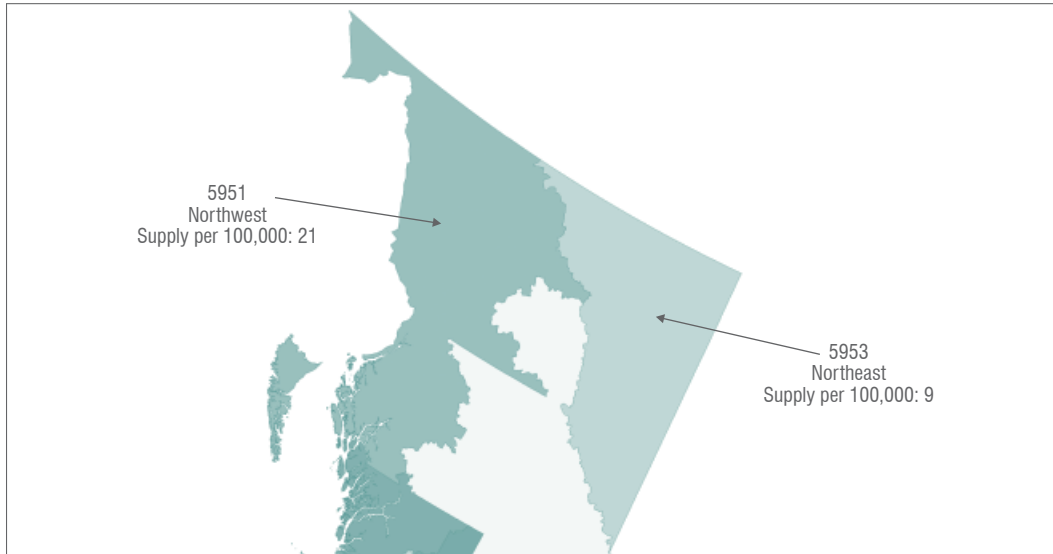
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Sources

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2008 British Columbia Occupational Therapist Supply per 100,000 Population by 2007 Health Region Classification



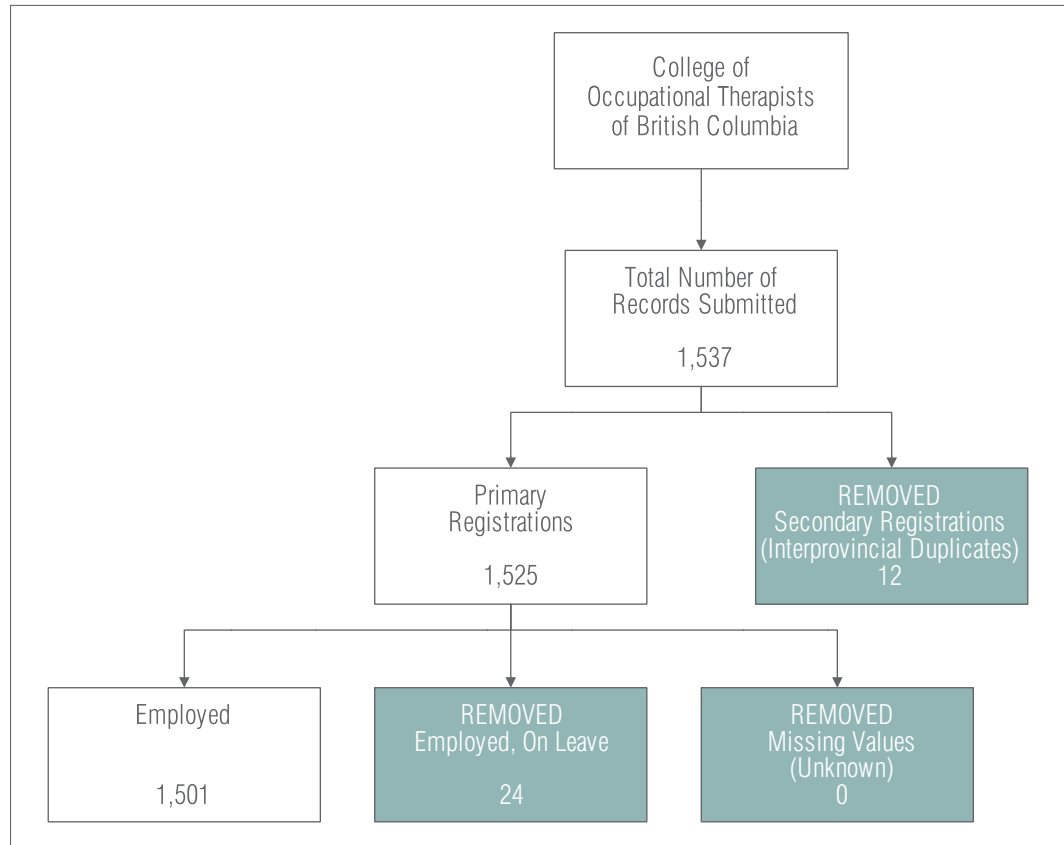
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Sources

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; and Statistics Canada.

2008 Data Flow From the College of Occupational Therapists of British Columbia to CIHI



2008 Highlights for Occupational Therapists in the Territories

Supply

- From 2006 to 2008, the OT workforce in the territories increased from 20 to 24 active OTs registered and employed in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. The supply of registered OTs in Canada grew by 6.8% over the same time period.
- FTE supply and adjusted head count estimates were not calculated for the territories due to a high percentage of missing values for the total hours worked per week data element.

Demographics

- The average ages of the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut OT workforces were 42.4, 35.0 and 30.0, respectively.
- Close to three-quarters (70.0%) of the territories' OT workforce were from generation X or Y, slightly lower than the OT workforceⁱ (70.8%).

Education

- The territories did not offer university programs in occupational therapy.
- Data on new graduates cannot be presented due to small cell sizes.

Employment

- Data for the territories was excluded from analysis due to small cell sizes.

Geography and Mobility

- Data for the territories was excluded from analysis due to small cell sizes.

i. For this analysis, the OT workforce includes Quebec.

2008 Territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut) Occupational Therapist Workforce Territorial Profile

		Territories		2008	
		2007	2008	Terr.	Total
OTs Employed in Occupational Therapy		19	24		8,704
Gender^{†,‡}	Male	*	*	*	8.2%
	Female	**	**	**	91.8%
	Missing Values	1	0	0.0%	<0.1%
Average Age^{†,‡}	Years	35.5	37.4		39.2
Age Breakdown^{†,‡}	<35	8	10	41.7%	37.9%
	35-49	**	**	**	44.2%
	50+	*	*	*	17.7%
	Missing Values	2	4	16.7%	0.2%
Full-Time/Part-Time Status[‡]	Full Time	**	15	62.5%	64.0%
	Part Time	*	5	20.8%	34.9%
	Missing Values	3	4	16.7%	1.0%
Employment Category[‡]	Permanent	**	20	83.3%	76.1%
	Temporary	0	0	0.0%	5.7%
	Casual	0	*	*	3.2%
	Self-Employed	*	*	*	14.4%
	Missing Values	4	2	8.3%	0.5%
Employer Type[‡]	Hospital	6	8	33.3%	45.7%
	Community	*	**	**	30.2%
	Professional Practice	*	*	*	11.7%
	Other	*	7	29.2%	11.7%
	Missing Values	4	3	12.5%	0.7%
Area of Practice[‡]	Mental Health Areas of Direct Service	0	0	0.0%	11.2%
	Physical Health Areas of Direct Service	7	11	45.8%	55.9%
	Additional Areas of Direct Service	*	7	29.2%	16.3%
	Areas of Client Management	*	*	*	5.7%
	Areas of Administration	*	*	*	2.9%
	Areas of Education or Research	0	0	0.0%	2.8%
	Other Area of Practice	0	*	*	4.4%
	Missing Values	5	2	8.3%	0.8%
Position[‡]	Manager	0	*	*	4.9%
	Professional Leader/Coordinator	*	*	*	3.9%
	Direct Service Provider	13	17	70.8%	82.9%
	Educator	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Researcher	0	0	0.0%	0.7%
	Other	*	*	*	2.8%
	Missing Values	4	3	12.5%	2.8%
Multiple Employment Status[‡]	Single Employer	**	15	62.5%	82.3%
	Multiple Employers	*	7	29.2%	17.7%
	Missing Values	2	2	8.3%	<0.1%
Current Education in Occupational Therapy[‡]	Diploma	0	0	0.0%	5.1%
	Baccalaureate	**	18	75.0%	76.7%
	Master's	*	6	25.0%	16.0%
	Professional Master's	0	0	0.0%	2.0%
	Research Master's	0	0	0.0%	0.1%
	Doctorate	0	0	0.0%	0.2%
	Missing Values	3	0	0.0%	0.0%
Place of Graduation[‡]	Canadian-Trained	**	**	**	89.7%
	Internationally Educated	*	*	*	7.1%
	Missing Values	4	3	12.5%	3.2%

(see notes on next page)

Notes

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For 2008, P.E.I., Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provided data for *professional master's* as a level of *current education in occupational therapy*.

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Employer Type

Hospital includes *general hospital, rehabilitation hospital/facility* and *mental health hospital/facility*.

Community includes *residential care facility, assisted-living residence, community health centre, visiting agency/business* and *school or school board*.

Professional practice includes *group professional practice/clinic* and *solo professional practice/business*.

Other includes *postsecondary educational institution, association/government/para-governmental, industry, manufacturing and commercial* and other employer types not otherwise specified.

Area of Practice

Mental health areas of direct service include *mental health*.

Physical health areas of direct service include *neurological system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular and respiratory systems, digestive/metabolic/endocrine systems* and *general physical health*.

Additional areas of direct service include *vocational rehabilitation, palliative care, health promotion and wellness* and *other areas of direct service*.

Areas of client management include *client service management* and *medical-/legal-related client service management*.

Areas of administration include *service administration*.

Areas of education or research include *teaching* and *research*.

Other areas of practice include other areas of practice not otherwise specified.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Statistics released by CIHI will differ from statistics released by provincial regulatory authorities due to the CIHI collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to otdb@cihi.ca.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Methodological Notes

These notes outline the basic concepts behind the data provided in this publication and the underlying methodology of the data collection, as well as key aspects of data quality. They will help to provide a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of the data and show how the data can be used effectively. This information is of particular importance when comparisons are made with data from other sources and in regard to conclusions based on changes over time.

The Canadian Institute for Health Information relies on superior principles of data quality, privacy and confidentiality. CIHI's commitment to ensuring the collection of quality data in a privacy-sensitive manner is applied to data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. For further details regarding CIHI's privacy principles, outlined in *Privacy and Confidentiality of Health Information at CIHI: Principles and Policies for the Protection of Health Information*, go to www.cihi.ca.

Background

Purpose of This Report

This is the third edition of the annual report *Occupational Therapists in Canada*. It will provide the reader with the most recent statistics on the OT workforce, including information on demographic, geographic, education and employment dimensions. Analyses are supplemented with detailed information about the data collection process, pertinent limitations of the current data and an explanation of the analytical methods.

The information in this publication will be used by a wide variety of government and non-governmental organizations to better understand the changing supply and distribution of OTs throughout Canada. Accordingly, it will contribute to policy formulation and decision-making at both the pan-Canadian and provincial/territorial levels.

Value of the Information

The supply and distribution information presented here is a key component to health human resource planning at the pan-Canadian and provincial/territorial levels. Any planning or projection of the number of health professionals required for a particular jurisdiction must begin with an understanding of the current supply and how that supply is changing.

The presentation of clear, objective data and data analysis enables informed decision-making and supports policy formulation.

History

Policy reports and research papers have consistently demonstrated that there is very little standardized data available on health professionals on a pan-Canadian basis, with the exception of physicians and regulated nurses. Based on consultations with federal and provincial/territorial ministries of health, the profession of occupational therapy has been identified as a priority for the development of standards to collect such data. The collection of data from across Canada for the Occupational Therapist Database (OTDB) began in 2006.

Scope of the Data

Population of Interest

The population of interest for the OTDB includes all OTs registering with a regulatory authority within a Canadian province or territory.

Population of Reference

The population of reference includes all OTs who submit active registrations with a Canadian provincial licensing authority. It also includes active voluntary registrations with the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists (CAOT) for those who reside and are employed in the territories (the Yukon, the Northwest Territories or Nunavut).

Period of Reference

For any given year, the population includes those OTs who register between the start of the registration period for the provincial regulatory authority and territorial government/CAOT and October 1.

Data Inclusions

Data collected for the OTDB includes the following:

- Registration information from the provincial registrars (except Quebec for 2006 to 2008) and the CAOT for data pertaining to the territories. When appropriate, CIHI's Health Personnel Database (HPDB) was used as the source of data for Quebec.
- All active registrations received by the participating jurisdictions before October 1, 2008.
- Depending on the individual business process, some provinces and territories include OTs who are on temporary leave (such as maternity/paternity leave or short-term illness/injury leave) and have maintained their active registration with their provincial regulatory authority or with the CAOT for registrants residing and working in the territories.

Data Exclusions

Data collected for the OTDB does not include the following:

- Data from the province of Quebec except where provided to the HPDB, because the Ordre des ergothérapeutes du Québec did not provide data to the OTDB for 2006 to 2008.
- OTs residing and working in the territories who chose not to obtain a voluntary membership with the CAOT.
- OTs who registered with a provincial regulatory authority after October 1, 2008.
- OTs with an inactive registration type.

Data Flow From Primary Data Collector to CIHI

As part of their registration/licensing process, the regulatory authorities collect membership data on an annual basis. They collect data for all members applying for active and inactive registrations.

The purpose of this database is to gain information on the OT workforce in Canada, so the population of reference for the OTDB focuses on OTs who are currently authorized to engage in practice, meaning that they have active registration as of October 1, 2008.

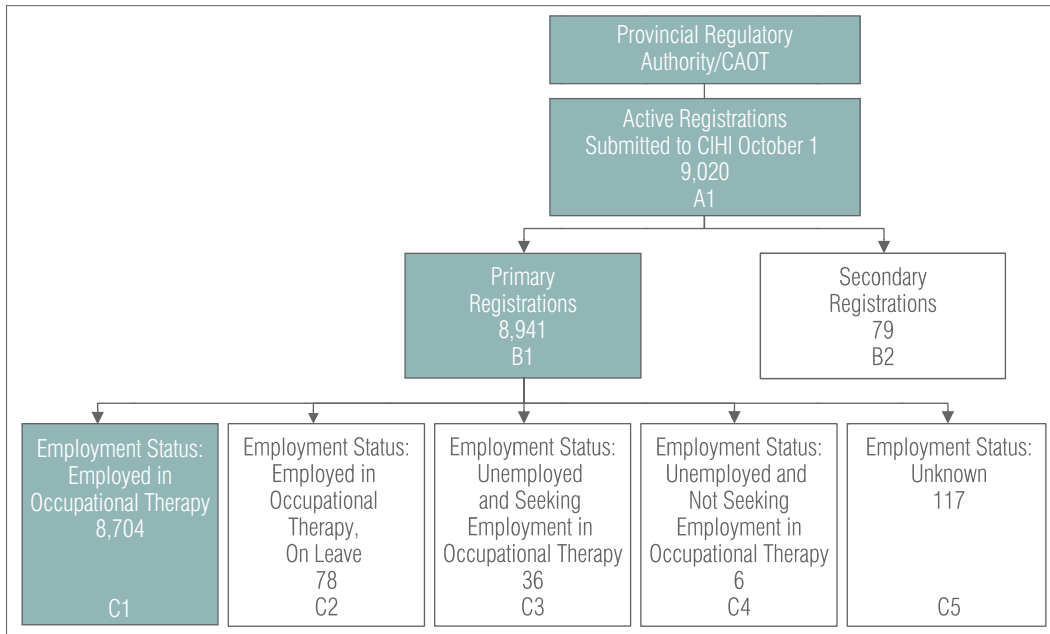
Since the data collected by the provincial regulatory authorities is wider in scope than the population of reference for the OTDB, a filtering methodology is applied by CIHI from the point of data collection through data processing. It targets the relevant records that meet the criteria for the population of reference for the OTDB and also meet the information needs addressed in the annual report for the analysis.

Figure 28 illustrates the data flow when this methodology is applied. Explanations of each step within the data flow are provided in the text following the diagram.

Note in Regard to Territorial Data

This methodology is not applicable for the data regarding the territories (the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). All registrants in these areas reside and are employed in the territories and are therefore considered primary registrations. In addition, since there are no regulatory authorities in the territories, the CAOT collects voluntary registrations for OTs residing and working there; thus it is expected that those OTs who register with the CAOT are, in fact, employed in occupational therapy.

Figure 28 Tracing Data Flow From Primary Data Collectors to CIHI, 2008



Source
Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

The total number of registrations submitted to an occupational therapy regulatory authority is composed of both active and inactive registration types.

Box A1: Of all the registrations received by the occupational therapy regulatory authority, only the active registrations as of October 1 are submitted to CIHI.

Box B1: This represents the primary registrations, where the province of registration reflects the registrant's primary jurisdiction of practice (see also Box B2 below).

Box B2: OTs in Canada can work in more than one jurisdiction concurrently as long as they are registered/authorized by the proper authorities. In the interest of preventing double-counting of OTs who work in more than just one jurisdiction, this box represents the secondary registrations or interprovincial duplicates. The methodology that identifies primary and secondary registrations is explained in detail in the Data Processing Methods section.

Boxes C1 to C5: In most cases, statistics produced by provincial regulatory authorities and territorial governments include all active practising registrations, regardless of employment status. In contrast, CIHI statistics typically include only those registrants who explicitly state their employment in occupational therapy (Box C1). Those OTs who are on leave, employed outside of occupational therapy or unemployed, or whose *employment status* is *unknown*, are excluded from the final statistics (boxes C2 to C5).

The results of this CIHI methodology are also presented below in Table 19 by province or territory of registration.

Table 19 Occupational Therapist Workforce Counts by Province or Territory of Registration, 2008

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Terr.	Total
Total Active Registrants Submitted to CIHI	153	44	374	305	4,323	499	263	1,498	1,537	24	9,020
Primary Registrants	153	42	371	298	4,298	496	249	1,485	1,525	24	8,941
Employed in Occupational Therapy	152	41	355	294	4,142	489	245	1,461	1,501	24	8,704

Notes

Quebec data was not available.

Total does not include Quebec.

Territorial data is combined.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Point-in-Time Data Collection

The point-in-time approach to data collection provides a snapshot of the OT workforce across jurisdictions. Using the same point consistently will enable comparability in time, which is necessary for the accurate determination of a trend. However, depending on the jurisdiction, this approach may not capture the entire year-end totals equally in every province and territory.

Data collection begins at the onset of the data provider's respective annual registration period and ends on October 1. This collection period was identified as the period that captures most of the registrants renewing or applying for membership, including new graduates writing the CAOT exam.

How CIHI Defines the OT Workforce

By carefully selecting the reporting population for the OT workforce, CIHI is able to provide standardized comparable data suitable for analysis and trending purposes. As explained previously, population of reference includes all OTs who hold active registration authorizing them to practise as of October 1, 2008. The population of reference for reporting by provincial regulatory authorities and the CAOT may differ for various reasons, such as differences in the time frame used, inclusion of other registration types (such as inactive and others), differences in employment

status (employed versus unemployed) and the inclusion of secondary registrations. Discrepancies between the data in the CIHI publications and data presented by provincial regulatory authorities and the CAOT (OTDB data providers) are often the result of these differences. We therefore caution readers to be mindful of these differences when comparing OTDB data with other data holdings and publications.

Data Collection Methods

Data Sources

The sources of data for the OTDB are the provincial regulatory authorities and the CAOT, which collect the data in written or electronic format. Annual registration with a regulatory body is mandatory for OTs seeking employment within the provinces. Since there are no regulatory bodies in the territories, OTs working there may choose to obtain a voluntary membership with the CAOT, or in some cases they may be required by their employer to register with the CAOT. This data is held by the respective provincial regulatory bodies and the CAOT for the territories, which are considered primary data collectors.

Data Collection

Paper or online registration forms completed by the registrant for registration/licensing purposes are the usual methods of primary data collection for the provincial regulatory authorities and the CAOT.

Once in electronic format, an extract of the data is prepared for submission to CIHI. Only those data elements defined in the *Occupational Therapist Database Data Dictionary* (available at www.cihi.ca) are submitted to CIHI. The data extract must conform to the specifications of the OTDB, as outlined in the *Occupational Therapist Database Data Submission Specifications Manual* (available at www.cihi.ca). The data is transmitted from the data provider to CIHI via a secure online system.

A letter of agreement governs CIHI's collection of OT data. Each year, those provincial regulatory authorities participating in the OTDB and the CAOT will review the core set of elements each data provider collects on its registration form. Under the current agreement, each data provider agrees to make every reasonable effort to collect and submit the 78 data elements for each registrant according to the definitions outlined in the *Occupational Therapist Database Data Dictionary*.

Key Concepts and Definitions

Only data elements used in the analysis of this publication are described below. For a complete list of data elements in the OTDB, as well as definitions, please visit the CIHI website (www.cihi.ca) to download the *Occupational Therapist Database Data Dictionary*.

Demographics

Gender

The reported gender category of a registrant at the time of registration or renewal, used for administrative purposes.

Age

Derived from the year of birth for the registrant.

Geography

Province/Territory of Residence

At the time of registration or renewal.

Country of Residence

At the time of registration or renewal.

Province/Territory of Registration

Based on the jurisdiction or organization submitting OT data.

Urban/Rural/Remote (for Primary Employment)

Please see the definition for *postal code of employment (for primary employment)*.

Health Region

Please see the definition for *postal code of employment (for primary employment)*.

Education

Level of Basic Education in Occupational Therapy

This refers to initial education in occupational therapy used, in whole or in part, for consideration of licensure as an OT in Canada.

Year of Graduation for Basic Education in Occupational Therapy

Year of completion of initial educational program used to prepare an OT for practice.

Country of Graduation for Basic Education in Occupational Therapy

Name of country where initial educational program used to prepare an OT for practice was completed.

Level of Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy (1, 2, 3)

Other postsecondary education achieved in occupational therapy, which resulted in a degree. This includes any post-basic occupational therapy education leading to a degree, such as bridging or upgrade education.

Year of Graduation for Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy (1, 2, 3)

Year of completion of post-basic education in occupational therapy.

Level of Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy (1, 2)

Level of postsecondary education completed in a field of study outside of occupational therapy.

Year of Graduation for Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy (1, 2)

Year of completion of education in a field other than occupational therapy.

Field of Study of Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy 1

Field of study for education in other than occupational therapy 1. Reflects education outside of basic and post-basic occupational therapy education.

Current Level of Education in Occupational Therapy

This represents the highest and the most recently acquired level of education in occupational therapy reported by the registrant.

It is derived from the data elements *level of basic education in occupational therapy* and *level of post-basic education in occupational therapy (1, 2, 3)*. If *level of post-basic education in occupational therapy (1, 2, 3)* exists, then the *level of basic education in occupational therapy* is compared to the *level of post-basic education in occupational therapy (1, 2, 3)*. Whichever one is greater becomes the current level of education. If the *level of basic education in occupational therapy* is the same as the *level of post-basic education in occupational therapy (1, 2, 3)*, then whichever one is acquired later becomes the current level of education. However, if the *level of post-basic education in occupational therapy (1, 2, 3)* does not exist, then the *level of basic education in occupational therapy* becomes the level of current education.

Years Since Graduation From Basic Education in Occupational Therapy

This is derived from the difference between the data elements *year of graduation for basic education in occupational therapy* and current reporting year (2008) for each registrant.

Highest Overall Education

Highest overall education includes education in any field of study (that is, in the field of occupational therapy and/or outside the field of occupational therapy).

Employment

Employment Status

A registrant's work status (employed or unemployed) at the time of registration or renewal.

Primary Employment

Employment, with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement, that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours worked.

Secondary Employment

Employment associated with the second-highest number of usual weekly hours worked, whether employed or self-employed.

Employment Category (for Primary and Secondary Employment)

At the time of registration or renewal.

Full-Time/Part-Time Status (for Primary and Secondary Employment)

The official status with an employer, or if official status is *unknown*, the classification of status based on the usual number of hours worked at the time of registration or renewal.

Province/Territory of Employment (for Primary Employment)

At the time of registration or renewal.

Country of Employment (for Primary Employment)

At the time of registration or renewal.

Postal Code of Employment (for Primary Employment)

The postal code assigned by Canada Post is for the registrant's employment at the time of registration or renewal. It reflects the site where service is delivered with the employer or business office postal code provided as an alternate (for example, if the employer or business office location is different from the site where service is delivered and only the employer or business office postal code is available). This refers to the location where the registrant is directly engaged in an occupational therapy area of practice such as direct service, client management, administration, education or research.

The *postal code of primary employment* is used to derive the geographic distribution of the workforce into urban, rural and remote areas using the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) from Statistics Canada. For more information on the methodology used for this geographic classification scheme please see the Analytical Methods section within the Methodological Notes.

The PCCF is also used to assign health regions.

Position (for Primary Employment)

The main role within the primary, secondary or third employment at the time of registration or renewal. For registrants with multiple roles within primary employment, it reflects the role associated with the greatest number of hours worked.

Employer Type (for Primary Employment)

The type of employer (whether an employee or self-employed) at the time of registration or renewal. This is at the site where service is delivered. Service delivery level refers to the location where the registrant is directly engaged in an occupational therapy area of practice, such as direct service, client management, administration, education or research.

Area of Practice (for Primary Employment)

The major focus of activities in employment at the time of registration or renewal.

Total Usual Weekly Hours of Work (for Primary, Secondary and Third Employment)

The total weekly hours of work that are typical in employment related to practice at the time of registration or renewal. For registrants in an employee–employer employment category, hours indicated are inclusive of all practice hours but should not exceed the hours for which a registrant is scheduled/approved and recognized (including overtime). For registrants in a self-employed employment category, hours indicated are inclusive of all practice hours, such as travel time, preparation and service provision.

Funding Source (for Primary and Secondary Employment)

The main funding source for employment at the time of registration or renewal.

Data Processing Methods

File Processing

Once data files are received by CIHI, all records undergo two stages of processing before they are included in the national database. The first ensures that data is in the proper format and that all responses pass specific validity and logic tests. If the data submitted does not match the standardized CIHI codes, an exception report and data file summary (identifying and explaining the errors) is sent to the data provider. In addition, the data is tested for a logical relationship between specific fields. (For example, an error is identified in the exception report if the year of graduation is earlier than the year of birth).

Errors are reviewed jointly by CIHI and the respective data provider representative. In cases where the data provider is not able to make the corrections, CIHI may make them directly with the explicit consent of the provider. If a correction cannot be made, the code is changed to the appropriate default/missing value.

Identification of Secondary Registrations

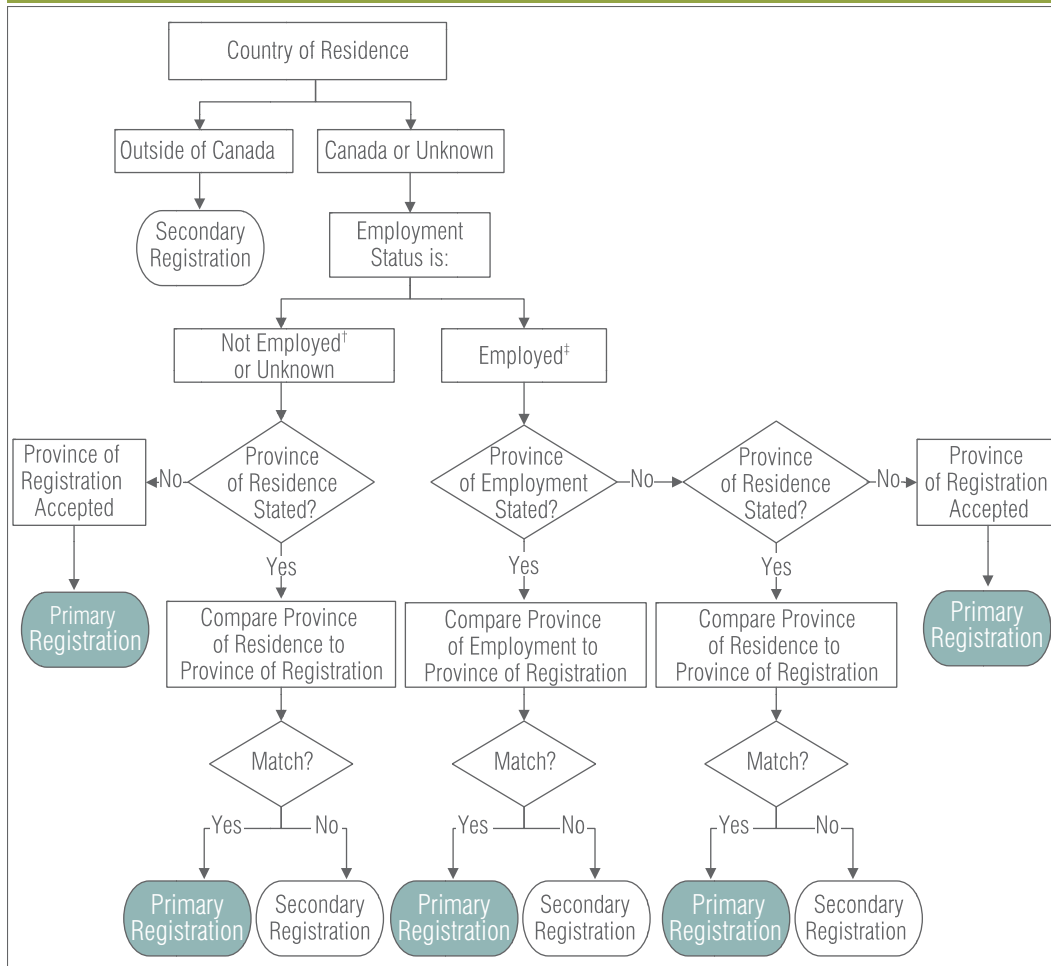
Once the file has passed all validity and logic tests, the second stage of processing begins. Since OTs are able to register simultaneously in more than one jurisdiction, a methodology has been developed to identify those who are living outside of Canada or are registered in more than one province or territory, in order to ensure an accurate count of the number of those registered and working in Canada only. For example, there are administrative incentives for OTs to maintain their Canadian occupational therapy licence while living and/or working outside of the country. An OT living abroad may continue to register with a Canadian regulatory authority each year, even though she or he may have no intention of returning to Canada in the subsequent 12-month period. CIHI must identify those who are living abroad and remove their data from analysis, since it only reports on the OT workforce within Canada.

For those living and working in Canada, CIHI must also identify registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of practice. Similar to the international situation, there are administrative incentives for OTs to maintain their provincial or territorial occupational therapy licence while living and/or working in another Canadian jurisdiction. To avoid double-counting, CIHI evaluates each registration to ensure that it reflects the primary jurisdiction of practice. These secondary registrations are also termed interprovincial duplicates.

Primary registrations are defined as records meeting the following conditions:

- *Province/country of residence* is either in Canada or *unknown*.
- For OTs employed in occupational therapy, *province of primary employment* equals *province of registration*; if *province of primary employment* is *unknown*, then *province of residence* equals *province of registration*.
- For OTs not employed in occupational therapy (or for OTs with an *employment status* of *unknown*), *province of residence* equals *province of registration*; if *province of residence* is *unknown*, then *province of registration* is accepted.

Figure 29 Flow Diagram Illustrating the Process for Identifying Secondary Registrations



Notes

† Not employed (unemployed and seeking employment in occupational therapy, unemployed and not seeking employment in occupational therapy or unknown).

‡ Employed (permanent, temporary, casual or self-employed).

The methodology for the removal of secondary registrations/interprovincial duplicates has remained relatively consistent over time. However, it is not without its limitations. For example, an OT living in the United States but working in Canada will be erroneously removed as living abroad. Also, when an OT is registered and employed in a Canadian province and decides to provide short-term relief staffing in another province, the temporary residence information may result in a double count.

Analytical Methods

Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon Data

The methodology detailed above regarding the identification of secondary registrations does not apply to the data received from the CAOT for the territories. CAOT data submission to CIHI includes only those members with voluntary active registration who work and reside in the territories.

Urban/Rural Statistics

For analytical purposes, urban areas are defined (in part) as communities with populations that are greater than 10,000 people and are labelled by Statistics Canada as either a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). Rural/remote is equated with those communities outside the CMA/CA boundaries and is referred to as rural and small town (RST) by Statistics Canada.

RST communities are further subdivided by identifying the degree to which they are influenced, in terms of social and economic integration, by larger urban centres. Metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ) categories disaggregate the RST population into four subgroups: strong, moderate, weak and none. These urban/rural/remote categories are applied to those communities (cities, town, villages) that can be equated with the Statistics Canada designation census subdivision (CSD).

For the purpose of this report, the CMA/CA and MIZ categories were collapsed and may be interpreted in the following simple manner:

CMA/CA = large urban centre (urban).

Strong/Moderate MIZ = small towns and rural areas located relatively close to larger urban centres (rural).

Weak/No MIZ = small towns and rural and remote communities distant from large urban centres (remote).

Details of the RST and MIZ classification scheme can be found in McNiven et al.,⁹ du Plessis et al.¹⁰ and CIHI.¹¹

Missing Values in Urban/Rural Statistics

Missing values listed in the urban/rural statistics signify a sum of not stated and *unknown* responses. For example, where the data provider has not submitted a postal code for a registrant, then it is coded as not stated. If the data provider has submitted a postal code for a registrant but it does not match the PCCF, then it is coded as *unknown*.

Data Suppression

CIHI is committed to protecting the confidential information of each OT. Guidelines have been developed to govern the publication and release of health information in order to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of the data received by CIHI. These policies also govern CIHI's release of data through ad hoc queries and special analytical studies.

To ensure the anonymity of individual OTs, cells with counts from 1 to 4 are suppressed in the data tables presented in this publication and have been replaced by a single asterisk (*). However, presenting accurate row and column totals also necessitates the suppression of a second value to prevent the reader from determining the suppressed value through subtraction. Therefore, in each row and column with a suppressed value, a second value is also suppressed, which generally is the next smallest value. However, if the second value suppressed is greater than 4, it must be replaced by a different symbol. In this case, the OT publication uses a double asterisk (**).

Note: Cell suppression does not apply to missing values (such as *not collected*, *not applicable* and *unknown*) in the data tables.

Symbols

Wherever possible, standard symbols and numerical presentations are used in this report:

- * Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.
- ** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.
- Data not applicable or does not exist.
- .. Data not currently collected.

When necessary, other symbols are footnoted at the bottom of the respective tables or figures.

Data Quality Assessment

To ensure a high level of accuracy and usefulness, CIHI developed a framework for assessing and reporting the quality of data contained in its databases and registries. This framework focuses on the five dimensions of data quality: timeliness, usability, relevance, accuracy and comparability. The Methodological Notes section outlines the limitations of data interpretation in detail. Briefly, they are as follows:

Timeliness is achieved by collecting data at a point in time determined and agreed upon by the data providers and which reflects a majority of total records. This allows CIHI to analyze and release the data in a timely manner.

Usability includes the availability and documentation of the data and the ease of interpretation.

Relevance of the data set includes the adaptability and value of the data when used by decision-makers, policy developers, researchers and the media.

Accuracy is an assessment of how well the data reflects reality or how closely the data presented in this publication reflects the population of reference—specifically, those OTs holding active membership in Canada as of October 1 who have an active registration with a provincial regulatory authority or with the CAOT in the territories.

Comparability measures how well the data for the current year compares to the data from previous years and how data from the OTDB compares to data from other sources. This publication presents OT data for the 2006 to 2008 registration years. Previous data years are only available in aggregate counts from the Health Personnel Database at CIHI.

It is important to note that the levels of accuracy and completeness necessary to meet the financial and administrative requirements of a registry can differ from those required for research. An extensive mapping exercise took place collaboratively with each data provider to ensure alignment between the data collected on the registration forms and the data elements of the CIHI *Occupational Therapist Data Dictionary*. When discrepancies were detected, these differences were documented and accounted for in the analysis and described in either the Methodological Notes or the footnotes. In some cases, data providers included CIHI definitions of some of the data elements and/or values in their registration guides, which facilitated a higher level of data accuracy.

Definitions for Missing Values

Missing values are those attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element. This involves three potential situations:

- *Not collected*—where the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form, or a data provider cannot submit the information;
- *Unknown*—where the information was not provided by the registrant; and
- *Not applicable*—where the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant. (For example, when an OT resides in the United States, *province of residence* is *not applicable*).

For the missing values *unknown* and *not applicable*, CIHI implemented the following validation and correction methodology:

- When a registrant provided valid data to one or more data elements within the same education or employment grouping and other related elements are missing values, then the value *unknown* (rather than *not applicable*) is appropriate.
- When a registrant did not provide any data for all data elements within the same education or employment grouping, the value *not applicable* (rather than *unknown*) is appropriate.
- For OTs not currently employed in occupational therapy, all employment data in the OTDB is coded as *not applicable*. The format of Table 20 removes all OTs not currently employed in occupational therapy, so that *unknown* values accurately represent non-response for the OT workforce.

Some of the results with a large percentage of missing values were not included in the Data Analysis section of this publication because their questionable accuracy limits their usability and opens the door to erroneous interpretations. In other cases, the number of missing values is clearly identified in the analysis and footnoted for explanation when necessary.

Under-Coverage

Under-coverage results when data that should be collected for the database is not included. There are no known sources of under-coverage for the OTDB.

Over-Coverage

Over-coverage is the inclusion of data beyond the target population.

Over-coverage may occur when an OT is on leave for a certain reason (such as maternity/paternity leave, education leave or short-term illness or injury); she or he may have the option to register as active or inactive, or to not register at all. However, those who choose to register as active and submit employment information will be included in the workforce numbers when, in fact, they are not working.

Non-Response

In the OTDB, item non-response refers to the percentage of *unknown* responses for each data element, as presented in Table 20.

Quebec data—given that, historically, Quebec accounts for the largest number of OTs in Canada, the absence of data from Quebec is the largest source of under-coverage for the OTDB; the data used in this report is based on information from the HPDB.

OTs working in the territories—since OTs are not regulated in the territories (the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut), unless required by their employer they have the choice to register or not with the CAOT. Therefore, the data submitted to CIHI by the CAOT may not represent all OTs working in the territories.

Table 20 Occupational Therapist Records With Unknown Responses by Data Element and Province or Territory of Registration, 2007 and 2008

	Province/Territory of Registration																							
	N.L.		P.E.I.		N.S.		N.B.		Ont.		Man.		Sask.		Alta.		B.C.		Y.T.		N.W.T.		Nun.	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Gender (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Year of Birth (%)	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	14.3	50.0	66.7
Level of Basic Education in Occupational Therapy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Year of Graduation for Basic Education in Occupational Therapy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Country of Graduation for Basic Education in Occupational Therapy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	11.1	10.2	12.5	0.0	33.3	21.4	0.0	0.0
Level of Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy 1 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Level of Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy 2 (%)	..	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Level of Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy 3 (%)	..	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.0
Level of Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy 1 (%)	..	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Field of Study for Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy 1 (%)	..	6.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Level of Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy 2 (%)	..	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 20 Occupational Therapist Records With Unknown Responses
(cont'd) by Data Element and Province or Territory of Registration,
2007 and 2008

	Province/Territory of Registration																							
	N.L.		P.E.I.		N.S.		N.B.		Ont.		Man.		Sask.		Alta.		B.C.		Y.T.		N.W.T.		Nun.	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Primary Employment Category (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.2	25.0	0.0	22.2	14.3	0.0	0.0
Primary Position (%)	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.2	48.5	12.8	1.1	0.7	25.0	0.0	22.2	21.4	0.0	0.0
Primary Employer Type (%)	3.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	3.0	2.3	3.3	3.7	100	0.0	1.2	0.5	25.0	0.0	22.2	21.4	0.0	0.0
Primary Area of Practice (%)	8.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.3	0.6	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	..	0.1	1.2	0.3	25.0	0.0	22.2	14.3	0.0	0.0
Primary Employment Funding Source (%)	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.6	..	..	3.4	0.7	2.2	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.3	25.0	0.0	22.2	14.3	0.0	0.0
Primary Full-Time/Part-Time Status (%)	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	8.9	10.2	2.1	0.7	1.5	2.3	1.0	0.8	2.7	0.6	1.5	0.5	12.5	0.0	22.2	28.6	0.0	0.0
Client Age Range (%)	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	16.8	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	25.0	0.0	22.2	35.7	0.0	33.3
Secondary Employment Category (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	50.0	28.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Secondary Full-Time/Part-Time Status (%)	9.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.1	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.4	0.2	37.5	14.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Total Weekly Hours (%)	..	..	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.8	1.2	3.9	8.8	2.8	1.6	99.7	21.1	1.2	0.5	37.5	14.3	44.4	28.6	0.0	0.0
Urban Versus Rural (%) (Based on Postal Code of Primary Employment)	2.1	2.0	0.0	2.4	7.4	6.2	0.4	0.3	3.3	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	50.0	28.6	44.4	28.6	0.0	0.0

Note

.. Not collected/submitted.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

In addition, not all data providers were able to align their registration forms to the data elements and values outlined in the *OTDB Data Dictionary*. As a result, some provinces and territories were not able to collect some data elements (see Table 21).

Table 21 Occupational Therapist Records Where Data Was Not Collected by Data Element and Province or Territory of Registration, 2007 and 2008

	Province/Territory of Registration																							
	N.L.		P.E.I.		N.S.		N.B.		Ont.		Man.†		Sask.		Alta.		B.C.		Y.T.		N.W.T.		Nun.	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Gender										9.3%	7.4%													
Year of Birth										9.3%	7.4%													
Level of Basic Education in Occupational Therapy																								
Year of Graduation for Basic Education in Occupational Therapy																								
Country of Graduation for Basic Education in Occupational Therapy																X								
Level of Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy 1																								
Level of Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy 2	X																							
Level of Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy 3	X																X	X	X		X			X
Level of Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy 1	X																							
Field of Study for Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy 1	X															X		X	X					

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Table 21 Occupational Therapist Records Where Data Was Not Collected
(cont'd) by Data Element and Province or Territory of Registration,
2007 and 2008

	Province/Territory of Registration																							
	N.L.		P.E.I.		N.S.		N.B.		Ont.		Man.†		Sask.		Alta.		B.C.		Y.T.		N.W.T.		Nun.	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Level of Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy 2	X																							
Primary Employment Category																								
Primary Position																								
Primary Employer Type																X								
Primary Area of Practice																X								
Primary Employment Funding Source							X	X																
Primary Full-Time/Part-Time Status																								
Client Age Range																								
Secondary Employment Category																								
Secondary Full-Time/Part-Time Status																								
Total Weekly Hours	X	X																						
Urban Versus Rural (Based on Postal Code of Primary Employment)																								

Notes

X indicates that the percentage of *not collected* was 100.

† For Manitoba, in 2007 and 2008, a percentage of the registrants did not provide their *gender* or *year of birth* to the OTDB. The percentage was 9.3% in 2007 and 7.4% in 2008.

Source

Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Data Limitations

- *Territories (2006 to 2008)*—The OTDB captures only those OTs who reside and are employed in the territories and voluntarily register with the CAOT. Therefore, these counts may exclude temporary relief workers or those who are only registered with provincial regulatory authorities.

Demographics

Year of Birth

- *Manitoba (2006 to 2008)*—the College of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba (COTM) provides record-level information only for registrants who have given their consent to share this information with CIHI. For registrants who do not consent, the value *not collected* is submitted by the COTM. Manitoba Health provides CIHI with aggregate analyses with respect to the year of birth for OTs in Manitoba. In 2008, the non-consent rate was 7.4% (4.2% in 2006, 9.3% in 2007).

Gender

- *Manitoba (2006 to 2008)*—the COTM provides record-level information on gender only for registrants who have given their consent to share this information with CIHI. For registrants who do not consent, the value *not collected* is submitted by the COTM. Similar to *year of birth* data, Manitoba Health provides CIHI with aggregate totals for gender distribution of OTs in Manitoba.

Education

Level of Education in Other Than Occupational Therapy 1, 2

- *Territories (2006 to 2008)*—the CAOT records up to three degrees in areas other than occupational therapy on its registration forms and submits the two most recent degrees to CIHI.
- *New Brunswick (2006 to 2008)*—the New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists (NBAOT) records up to four degrees in areas other than occupational therapy on its registration form and submits the two most recent degrees to CIHI.

Level of Basic Education in Occupational Therapy and Level of Post-Basic Education in Occupational Therapy 1, 2, 3

In 2007, CIHI proposed the addition of two new values to these two education-related data elements. *Research master's* and *professional master's* were added to the existing *master's unspecified* value in order to make the distinction between those graduating from entry-level occupational therapy programs versus research-based occupational therapy programs. At the present time, business processes for the collection of these new values vary across data providers. CIHI is working with the data providers to enhance the *OTDB Data Dictionary* so that these values may be collected in the future.

Employment

Employment Status—On Leave

The 2006 to 2008 OTDB does not specifically identify registrants who are on leave. Business processes vary between data providers in terms of the range of data collected and options for registration types. CIHI is working with the data providers to enhance the *OTDB Data Dictionary* so that *employment status—on leave* may be collected in the future. In 2007 and 2008, information on registrants who were employed but on leave was only available from B.C.

Funding Sources for Primary, Secondary and Third Employment

For 2006 to 2008, funding sources for occupational therapy services presented slight variations for Ontario and B.C. in regard to *private sector or individual clients*. At this time, the *OTDB Data Dictionary* does not define values specifically for auto insurance and other types of insurance. For Ontario and B.C., these two specific values are collected to address particular information needs for these jurisdictions. Within the OTDB, these values are assigned to the CIHI value *private sector or individual clients*.

Employment Category

- *New Brunswick (2006 to 2008)*—self-employment data for *primary and secondary employment category* was not provided by the New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists.

Privacy and Confidentiality

The Privacy Secretariat at CIHI developed a set of guidelines to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of data received by CIHI. These policies govern the release of data in publications, media releases, the CIHI website and through ad hoc requests and special studies. The documents entitled *Privacy and Confidentiality of Health Information at CIHI: Principles and Policies for the Protection of Personal Information* and *Occupational Therapist Database Privacy Impact Assessment* can be found on the CIHI website (www.cihi.ca).

OTDB Workforce Products and Services

The following publications relevant to this report may be downloaded in electronic (PDF) format, free of charge, at www.cihi.ca:

- *Workforce Trends of Occupational Therapists in Canada, 2007*
- *Understanding the Supply of Occupational Therapists in Canada: Examining Different Measurement Tools (2007)*
- *Workforce Trends of Occupational Therapists in Canada, 2006*
- *Occupational Therapist Database Data Dictionary, version 1.0* (for data elements and definitions)
- *Occupational Therapist Database Data Submission Specifications Manual, version 1.0* (for file specifications for the data elements sent by the provincial regulatory authorities and the CAOT)

Request for Services

CIHI completes ad hoc requests and special analytical projects on a cost-recovery basis using data from the OTDB. Such requests are short queries that generally can be handled through standard reports and do not require major programming resources, while special analytical projects require project planning and the commitment of extra resources.

For an estimate of the costs associated with these products and services, please contact:

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