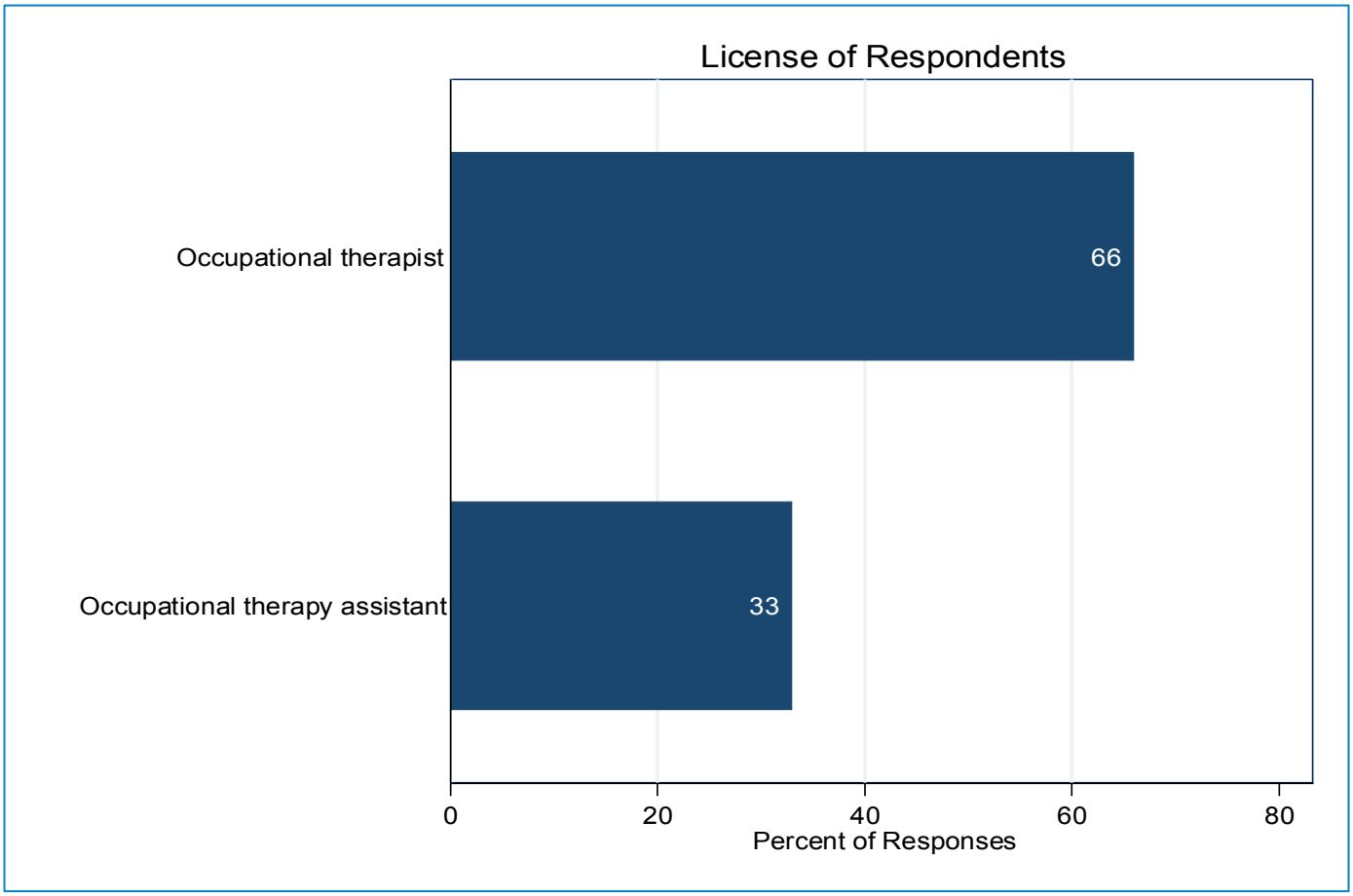
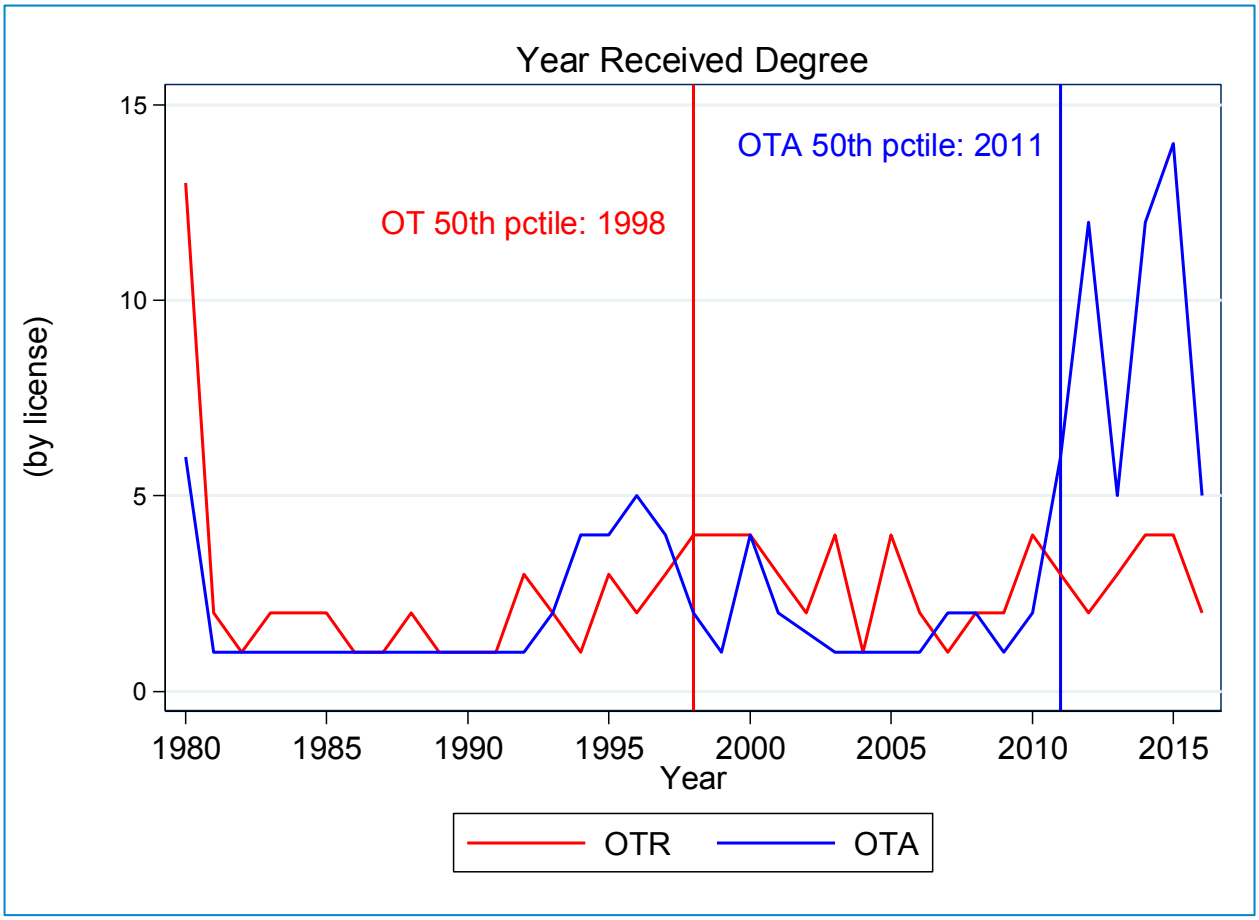
Survey of Arizona's Occupational Therapists and Occupational Therapy Assistants

November 28, 2016

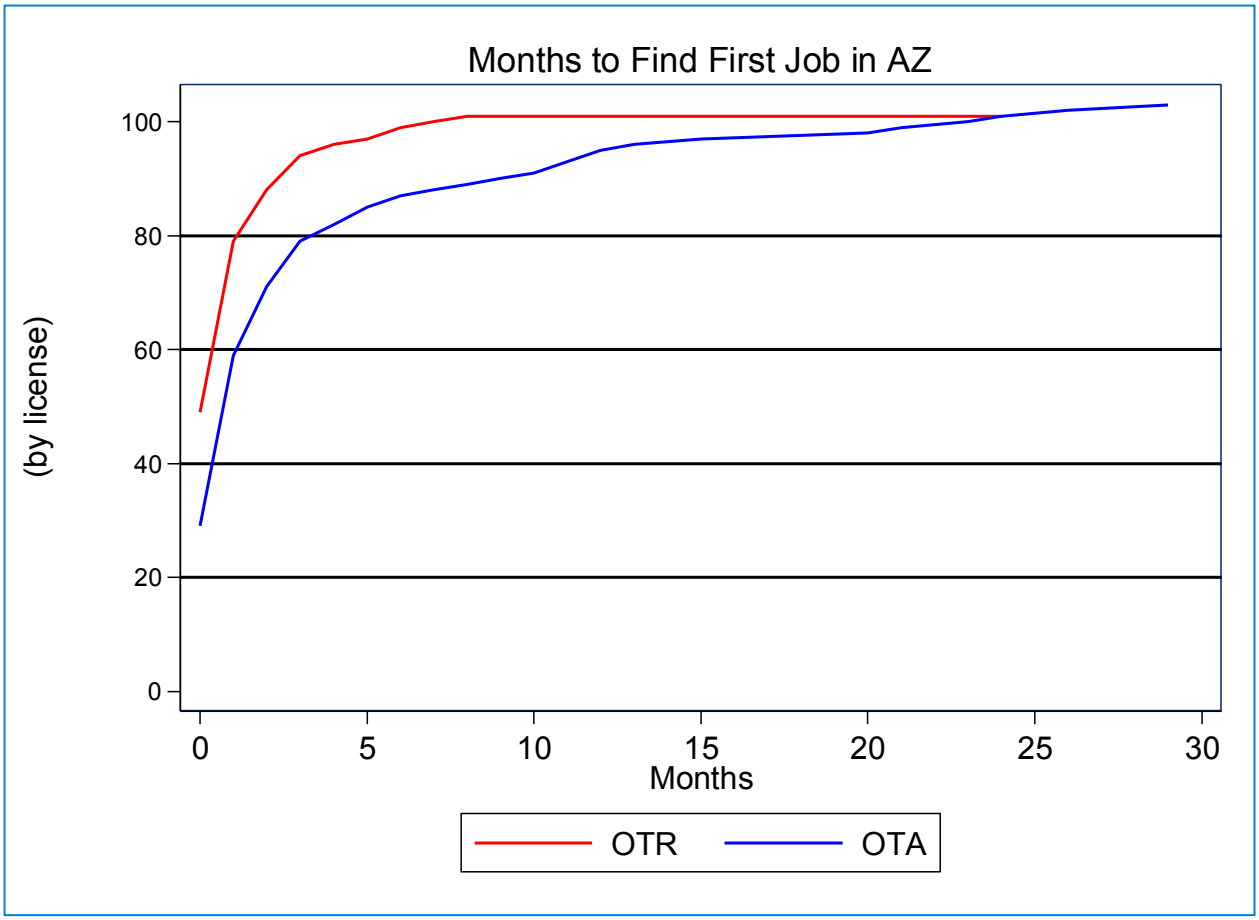
The following graphs and tables show the results of a survey of occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants licensed by the state of Arizona. The survey was conducted using the SurveyMonkey web application. A link to the survey was sent via e-mail by the Arizona Occupational Therapy Association to a list of recipients provided by the Arizona Board of Occupational Therapy Examiners. The list consisted of all occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants licensed by the state. The survey was left open from October 12, 2016 to November 9, 2016. There were 511 responses.



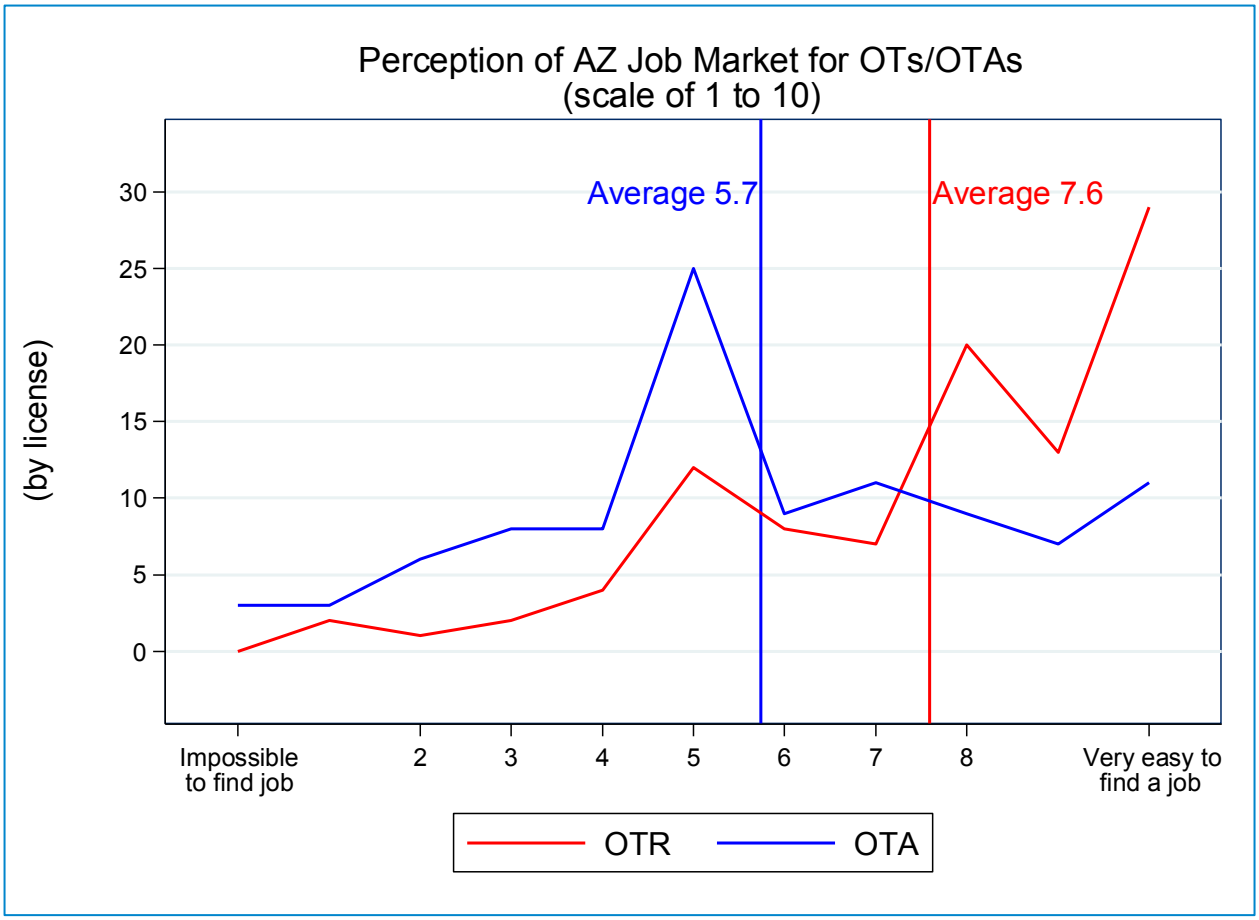
Two-thirds of respondents were occupational therapists; one-third were occupational therapy assistants.



Distribution of respondents by license by the year they received their degree.

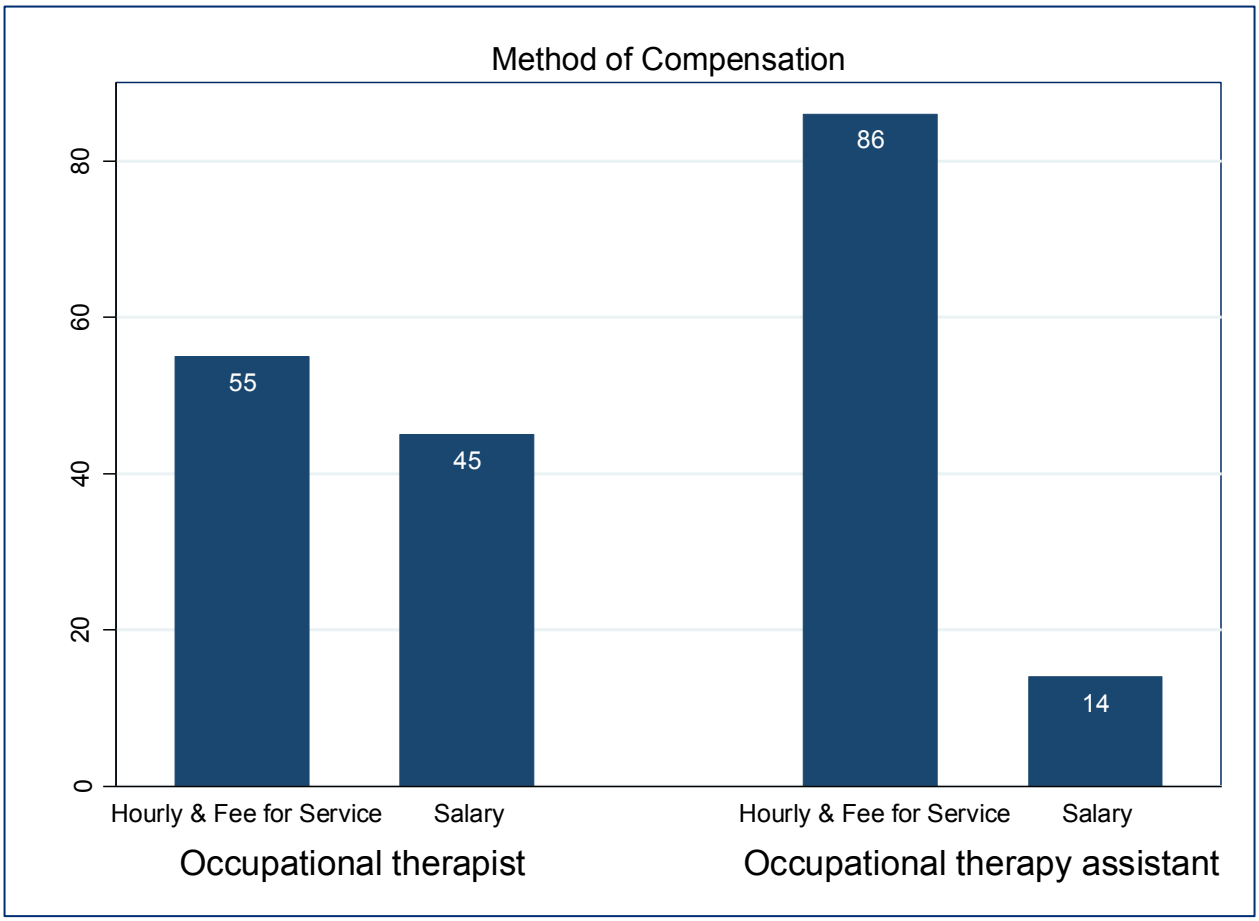


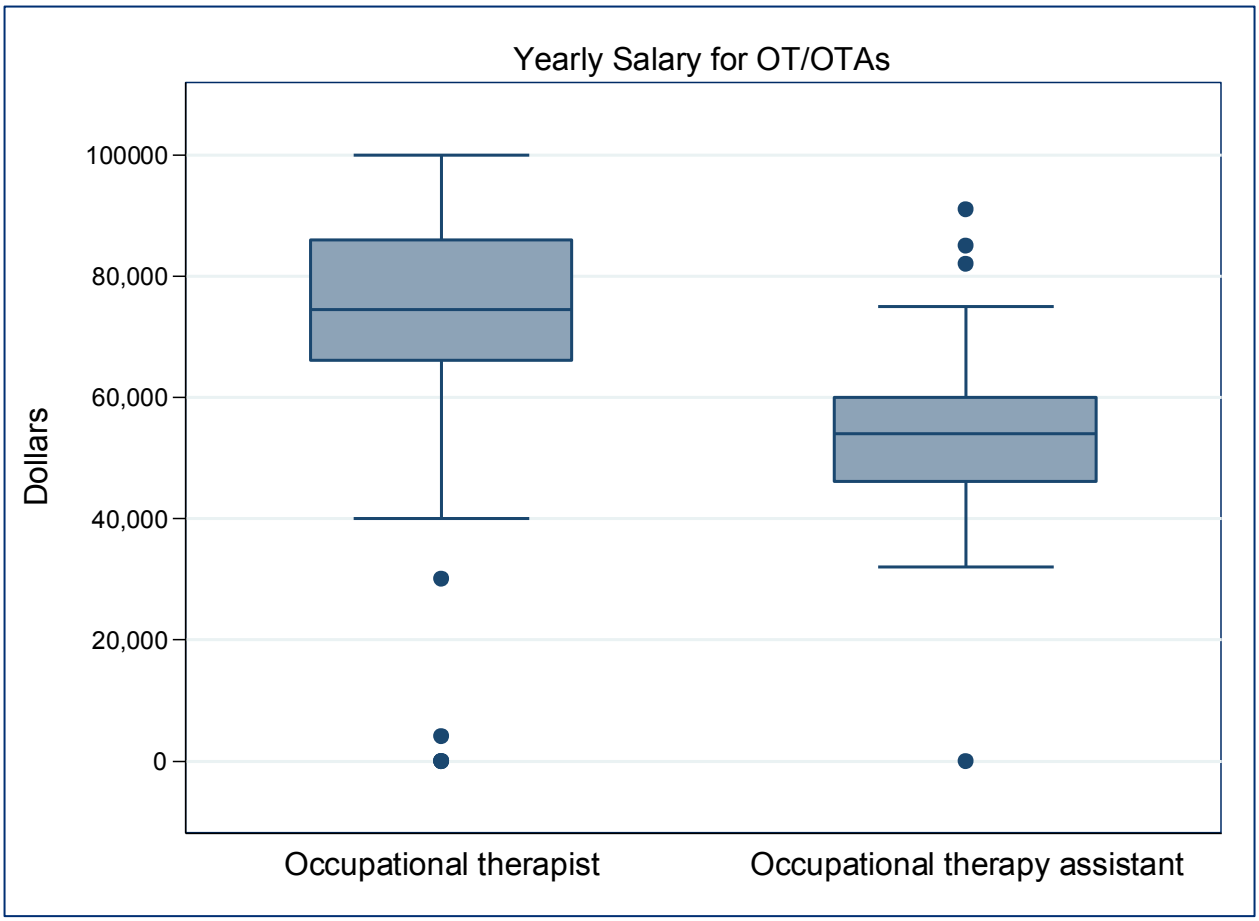
The above graph shows the percentage of respondents who found a job in Arizona compared to the time in months after moving to the state or graduating. Nearly 100 percent of OTRs found a job after 10 months. Eighty percent of OTRs and OTAs found a job within five months.



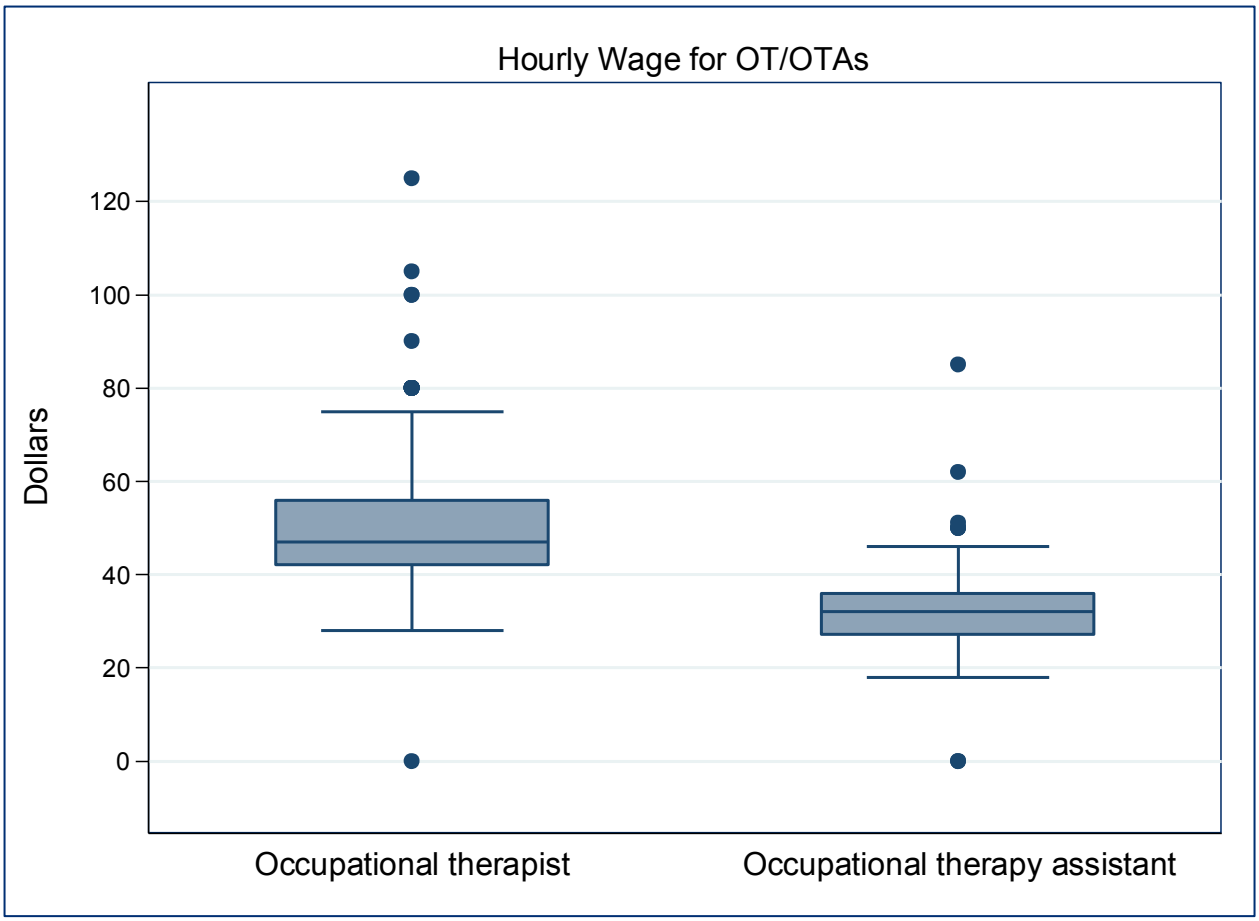
Those surveyed were asked to rate the difficulty of finding a job as an OTR or OTA in Arizona on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being impossible and 10 being very easy.

Areas of Practice	Occupational Therapist	Occupational Therapy Assistant
Academia	0.3	
Acute		0.6
Administration	8.9	4.1
Aquatic Therapy	0.3	
Assistive Technology	0.3	
AT	0.3	
Autism School	0.6	
Community And Population Health	0.3	
Driver Rehab	0.3	
Education	12.4	11.2
Gerontology	17.5	21.2
Hand Rehab	13.3	6.5
Home Health	23.7	34.7
Hospital	25.1	17.6
Industrial Therapy	2.4	1.2
Lymphedema	0.9	
Mental Health	6.5	4.7
Neuro	0.3	
Neuro Acute Care	0.3	
OP	0.3	
Out Patient		0.6
Outpatient Neuro	0.3	
Pediatrics	34.6	38.8
Pet Therapy		0.6
Phys. Disab./Rehab	30.2	32.9
Phys. Disab./Snf	20.4	38.2
Primary Care	0.3	
Private Practice	0.6	
Private Practice - Independent Contractor	0.3	
School Practice	32.5	34.1
Skilled Nursing Facility/Geriatrics		0.6
Small Town EI		0.6
Special Needs	0.3	
Teaching		0.6
Vocational Rehab	0.3	0.6
Wellness	0.3	
Each cell is percent of respondents by license. The columns add up to more than 100 percent because respondents could give more than one answer.		


Method of Compensation
0
20
40
60
80
55
45
86
14
Hourly & Fee for Service
Salary
Hourly & Fee for Service
Salary
Occupational therapist
Occupational therapy assistant



The line in the box represents the 50th percentile of the reported salaries. The top edge of the box represents the 75th percentile, and the bottom edge the 25th percentile. The whiskers are drawn according to the Tukey method. The upper whisker is the largest reported salary still less than 1.5 of the upper interquartile range (the difference between the 75th and the 50th percentile). The lower whisker is the smallest salary still greater than 1.5 of the lower interquartile range (the difference between the 50th and the 25th percentile). This is an arbitrary but widely-used way to identify extreme outliers. The dots are individual responses outside of the whiskers.



The line in the box represents the 50th percentile of the hourly wages. The top edge of the box represents the 75th percentile, and the bottom edge the 25th percentile. The whiskers are drawn according to the Tukey method. The upper whisker is the largest reported wage still less than 1.5 of the upper interquartile range (the difference between the 75th and the 50th percentile). The lower whisker is the smallest wage still greater than 1.5 of the lower interquartile range (the difference between the 50th and the 25th percentile). This is an arbitrary but widely-used way to identify extreme outliers. The dots are individual responses outside of the whiskers.