

Anatomical pathology

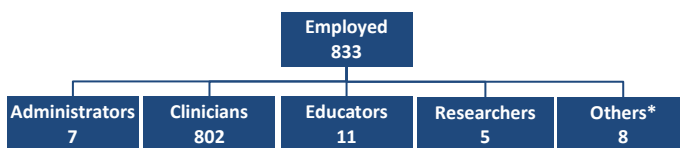
2016 Factsheet



Anatomical Pathology is the branch of pathology that deals with the tissue diagnosis of disease. For this, Anatomical Pathologists need a broad-based knowledge and understanding of the pathological and clinical aspects of many diseases. To specialise in anatomical pathology requires a minimum of five years of training through the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia.

Workforce

In 2016, there were 833 anatomical pathologists employed in Australia, of whom 48.4% worked in the private sector. Over 96% of anatomical pathologists who completed the 2016 National Health Workforce Survey indicated they were clinicians.



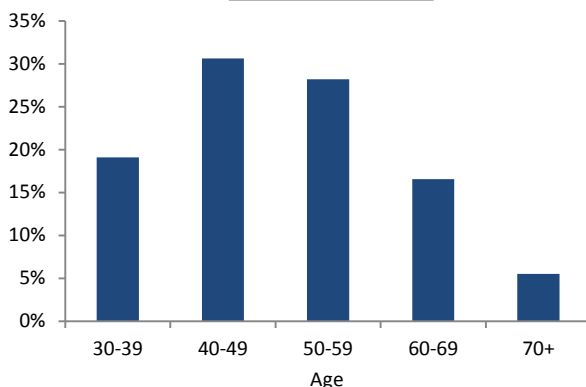
* Includes roles reported by survey respondents that did not fit predefined survey categories.

Demographics of clinicians

Males represented 52.7% of clinicians in 2016 and had an average age of 52.9 years. Females represented 47.3% of clinicians and were on average 5.2 years younger than male clinicians.

Category	% of clinicians	Average age	Average hours per week
Male	52.7%	52.9	41.5
Female	47.3%	47.8	36.7
Clinician total	100.0%	50.5	39.2

Ages of clinicians, 2016



Distribution of clinicians

The majority (89.7%) of clinicians were located in a major city or a location considered as MMM1 under the Modified Monash Model classification system in 2016.

Location of clinicians by remoteness, Modified Monash Model (MMM*)							
MMM category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
%	89.7	6.7	3.6	-	-	-	-

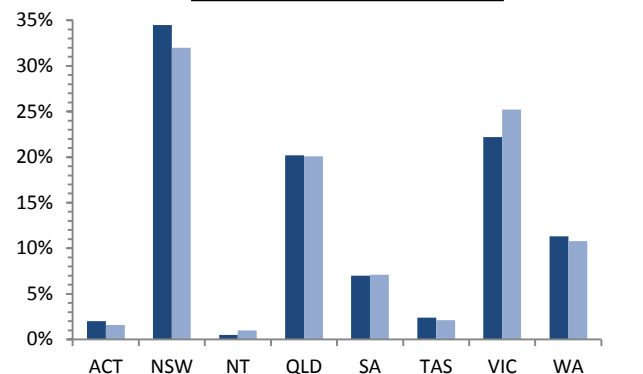
* Further information on the Modified Monash Model is available at doctorconnect.gov.au

Quick facts of clinician workforce

- 22.1 % Aged 60 or older
- 50.5 Average age
- 39.2 Average hours per week
- 47.3 % Female
- 89.7 % Located in a major city
- 39.6 % Intend to retire within 10 years

The largest number of clinicians was in New South Wales with over 34% of clinicians indicating their principle place of practice was in this state.

Clinicians by state & territory, 2016

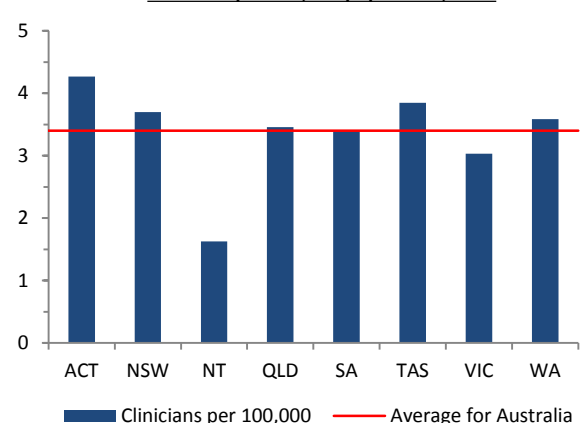


■ Proportion of clinicians ■ Proportion of Australian population*

* ABS 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics. Released 22/09/16.

There was an average of 3.4 clinicians per 100,000 population across Australia in 2016. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest ratio of clinicians with 4.3 per 100,000 population.

Clinicians per 100,000 population, 2016



■ Clinicians per 100,000 — Average for Australia

New fellows

From 2013 to 2015 the number of new fellows decreased slightly from 45 to 42.

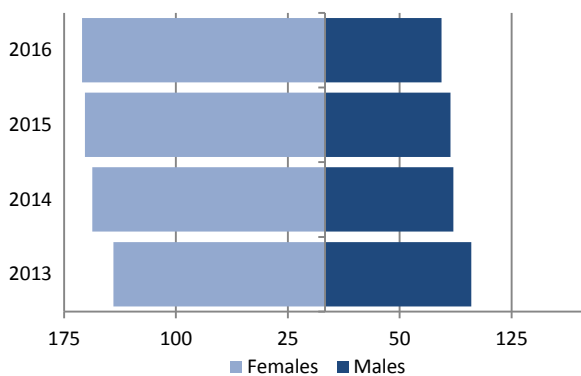
Number of new fellows, 2013-15			
	2013	2014	2015
Males	21	17	17
Females	24	26	25
Total	45	43	42

Vocational training

The total number of trainees each year between 2013 and 2016 were similar. The number of female trainees increased each year during this period.

Trainee numbers, 2013-16			
Year	Females	Males	Total
2013	142	98	240
2014	156	86	242
2015	161	84	245
2016	163	78	241
Change 2013-16 (%)	14.8%	-20.4%	0.4%

Vocational trainees, 2013-16

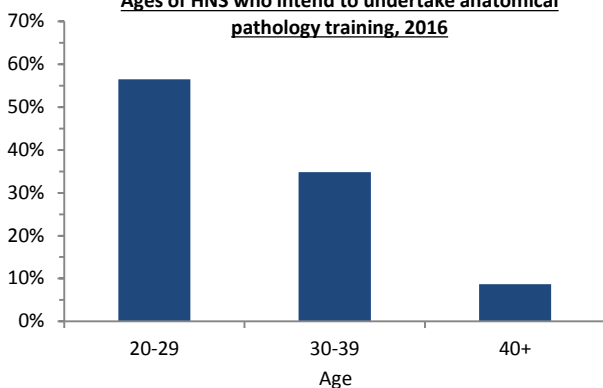


Vocational intentions

In 2016, there were 23 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS*) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in anatomical pathology. In 2016, 56.5% were aged 20-29 years of age.

* A HNS is a medical practitioner employed in a salaried position mainly in a hospital. They do not hold a specialist qualification and are not training to obtain one. They include career medical officers, hospital medical officers, interns, principal house officers, resident medical officers and registrars.

Ages of HNS who intend to undertake anatomical pathology training, 2016






Workforce dynamics indicator*

The workforce dynamics indicator highlights areas of concern in the future. The indicators measured and their current status is highlighted in the table below.

Note: The workforce dynamics indicators are for workforce assessment purposes only and are not intended to guide future training numbers.

* Further information on the workforce dynamics Indicator is available at health.gov.au

Minimal concern  Significant concern

Indicator	Description	Status
Ageing of workforce	Workforces with higher average ages are more susceptible to higher exit rates due to retirements.	
Replacement rate	This measure indicates whether trainee numbers are sufficient to replace the numbers leaving the workforce.	
Duration of training program	This measure indicates how long it takes to train a replacement workforce.	

References

- 1) National Health Workforce Dataset (NHWDs): Medical Practitioners 2016.
- 2) Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA) and Royal Australasian College of Physicians (RACP).
- 3) Medical Education and Training Report 1st edition (Unpublished).
- 4) ABS 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics. Released 22/09/16.
- 5) Australian Medical Association (AMA) Career Pathways Guide.
- 6) National Medical Training Advisory Network (NMTAN) – Prevocational Doctor Factsheet Methodology Paper.

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