PEDIATRICS PROFILE

Pediatricians are specialists who focus on the physical, emotional and social health of neonates, infants, children, adolescents and young adults. This specialty deals with health promotion and prevention, and the detection and management of physical, behavioural, developmental, mental/emotional, environmental and social problems that affect children.

The ability to communicate effectively with patients, families, teachers and social service professionals is key to providing effective pediatric care. Pediatricians work closely with a large network of physicians and other health care professionals.

Pediatrics provides a fair degree of flexibility in the type of practice you can have. Some pediatricians are affiliated with community hospitals and have consulting general pediatric practices where patients are referred by other primary care physicians such as family physicians, emergency physicians or obstetricians. In many urban centres, consulting pediatricians are affiliated with tertiary care centres. Others choose a subspecialty (see next page) and work in university-affiliated hospitals.

There are an increasing number of recognized pediatric subspecialties. These provide an opportunity to combine clinical and basic scientific research with the delivery of highly specialized care.
Areas of subspecialization in pediatrics include:
- adolescent medicine
- pediatric allergy and immunology
- pediatric cardiology
- pediatric critical care medicine
- developmental and behavioural pediatrics
- pediatric endocrinology and metabolism
- pediatric gastroenterology and nutrition
- pediatric hematology and oncology
- pediatric infectious disease
- pediatric nephrology
- pediatric neurology
- neonatology (neonatal medicine)
- pediatric respiratory medicine
- pediatric rheumatology
- pediatric emergency medicine
- clinical pharmacology
- child maltreatment
- medical genetics

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in pediatrics it requires an additional 4 years of Royal College-approved residency training. This training includes:
• 3 core years of approved residency in pediatrics, including management of hospitalized and ambulatory patients, appropriate experience in pediatric subspecialties and increasing responsibility, to include a senior supervisory year with responsibility for supervision of more junior trainees, with the resident reporting directly to a staff pediatrician. Must include in-house call in wards, NICU and PICU;
• mandatory core rotations in: community/rural pediatrics; ambulatory/hospital-based out-patient pediatrics; in-patient ward/CTU pediatrics as a junior resident; in-patient ward/CTU pediatrics as a senior resident; developmental pediatrics; neonatal intensive care unit; pediatric intensive care unit; pediatric emergency medicine;
• subspecialty selective rotations in at least 7 of the following 14 pediatric subspecialties: adolescent medicine; pediatric allergy/immunology; pediatric cardiology; child neglect/social pediatrics; child psychiatry; pediatric endocrinology; pediatric gastroenterology; pediatric genetics/metabolics; pediatric hematology/oncology; pediatric infectious diseases; pediatric nephrology; pediatric neurology; pediatric respirology; pediatric rheumatology;
• other selective rotations where residents should have exposure to: research; anesthesia; dermatology; diagnostic imaging; surgery/surgical subspecialties; pathology; and other electives;
• 1 year of Royal College-approved residency that may be spent in: an additional year of general pediatrics; clinical or basic research in pediatrics; a special area of pediatrics in an accredited residency program OR 1 year in an approved course of study and training which may include a year of residency training in another Royal College-approved program, and relevant to the objectives of pediatrics.

For more detailed training requirements for pediatrics go to:
http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

Canadian Paediatric Society
http://www.cps.ca/en/
### Number of physicians and physicians/100,000 population in Pediatrics in Canada, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/Territory</th>
<th>Physicians</th>
<th>Phys/100k pop'n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland/Labrador</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>1034</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>2667</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Physicians/100,000 population in Pediatrics in Canada, 1995 to 2015

Source: 2013 CMA Masterfile
Pediatricians by gender and year in Canada, 1995 to 2015

Source: CMA Masterfile
Pediatricians by age and gender in Canada, 2015

Gender

- Male: 43%
- Female: 57%

Age Group

- 34 and under: 10%
- 35 - 44: 24%
- 45 - 54: 24%
- 55 - 64: 25%
- 65 and over: 17%
- 65 and over: 17%

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Pediatricians by age and gender in Canada, 2015

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Main work setting of Pediatricians in Canada, 2014

- Private Office/Clinic: 35%
- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 34%
- Community Hospital: 7%
- Other Hospital: 7%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 7%
- Community Clinic/Health-centre: 3%
- Free-standing Lab/Diag Clinic: 2%

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Practice organization for Pediatricians in Canada, 2014

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
## Hours worked per week (excluding on-call) by Pediatricians in Canada, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Hours worked per week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care without teaching component</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>47.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Time spent on call in direct patient care = 41 hrs./month

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Remuneration for Pediatricians in Canada

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2013

- 90% + fee-for-service: 32%
- 90% + salary: 15%
- 90% + other*: 13%
- Blended: 3%
- NR: 37%

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross clinical earnings for Pediatricians in 2013/14 (those earning at least $60,000) = $284,600\(^2\)

Average percent overhead reported by all medical specialists in 2010 = 20%\(^3\)

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1 National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
2 National Physician Database, 2013/14, CIHI
3 National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Satisfaction among Pediatrists in Canada, 2013

**Balance of personal & professional commitments**
- Very satisfied: 11%
- Satisfied: 40%
- Neutral: 21%
- Dissatisfied: 19%
- Very dissatisfied: 7%
- NR: 3%

**Current professional life**
- Very satisfied: 19%
- Satisfied: 56%
- Neutral: 10%
- Dissatisfied: 7%
- Very dissatisfied: 7%
- NR: 2%

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Pediatricians who are Royal College, CFPC or CMQ certified in Canada, 2014

- Royal College: 98%
- CFPC: 2%
- CMQ: 12%
- Outside Canada: 10%

Note: Subset of those who reported a certification. Physicians could indicate more than one certification body.

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of Pediatricians who retired during the THREE year period of 2012-2014

Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

Note: “Retired” is based on giving up licence and is therefore excludes those who have retired from clinical practice but are still licensed; it includes physicians who have temporarily given up their licence but may return to practice at a later date.
Total and Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees in 2014/15 – Pediatrics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
<th>Ministry funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
<th>Ministry funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memorial U N&amp;L</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>McMaster U</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalhousie U</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>UWO</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>U Laval</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>NOSM</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>U Sherbrooke</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>U Manitoba</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>U Montréal</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>U Sask</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill U</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>U Alberta</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>U Ottawa</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>U Calgary</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queens U</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Toronto</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes Adolescent Medicine, Developmental Ped, Neonatal-Perinatal Med

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
First year and exiting postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15 – Pediatrics

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15 – Pediatrics

• Total of 155 first year Pediatrics trainees representing 24% of all Pediatrics trainees.

• Total of 648 Pediatrics trainees representing 5% of all Ministry funded trainees.

• Total of 143 visa trainees in Pediatrics.

• Total of 97 Pediatrics trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Location of 2013 Postgraduate-MD exits in 2015 – Pediatrics

Of the 98 exits in 2013, 83 (85%) were known to be practising in Canada

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency

Source: 2012 National Physician Survey of residents. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Links to the organizations supplying information for this document

National Physician Survey
http://www.nationalphysiciansurvey.ca

Canadian Medical Association
http://www.cma.ca/pdc

Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
http://www.caper.ca/

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

College of Family Physicians of Canada
http://www.cfpc.ca

Canadian Institute for Health Information
http://www.cihi.ca