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GENERAL INFORMATION

Critical Care Medicine is the practice of multidisciplinary medicine with patients who have sustained, or are at risk of sustaining life threatening, single or multiple organ system failure due to disease or injury. Critical care medicine seeks to provide for the needs of these patients through immediate and continuous observation and intervention in order to restore health and prevent complications.

A specialist in adult critical care medicine is a physician or surgeon who is competent in all aspects of recognizing and managing acutely ill adult patients with single or multiple organ system failure requiring ongoing monitoring and support.

Pediatric critical care medicine is concerned with infants, children and adolescents who have sustained, or are at risk of sustaining life threatening, single or multiple organ system failure due to disease or injury.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

Pediatric critical care medicine seeks to provide for the needs of these patients through immediate and continuous observation and intervention so as to restore health and prevent complications.

A specialist in pediatric critical care medicine is a physician or surgeon who is competent in all aspects of recognizing and managing acutely ill pediatric patients with single or multiple organ system failure requiring ongoing monitoring and support.

Members hold base specialty certification in anaesthesia, medicine, paediatrics, emergency medicine or surgery and some surgical subspecialties such as cardiac surgery and neurosurgery.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

For further details on training requirements please go to:

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

Canadian Critical Care Society

Source: Pathway evaluation program
### Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

<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>5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>501</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Number/100,000 population, 2007 to 2018

Source: 2007-2018 CMA Masterfiles
Number by gender & year, 2007 to 2018

Source: 2007-2018 CMA Masterfiles
Percentage by gender & age, 2018

**Gender**
- Male: 72%
- Female: 28%

**Age Group**
- <35: 15%
- 35 - 44: 67%
- 45 - 54: 15%
- 55 - 64: 3%
- ≥65: 3%

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.
Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Number by gender & age, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Percentage by main work setting, 2017

- **Academic Health Sciences Centre**: 61%
- **Community Hospital**: 13%
- **Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital**: 12%
- **Emergency Dept**: 10%
- **University**: 3%

Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
Percentage by practice organization, 2017

Solo Practice: 1%
Group Practice: 99%
Interprofessional Practice: 0%
Hospital-based Practice: 0%
NR: 0%

Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
### Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2017

<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>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>69.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
On-call duty hours per month, 2017

- 100% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 150 hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 81 hours/month

Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2017

- 90% + fee-for-service: 32%
- 90% + salary: 5%
- 90% + other*: 2%
- Blended: 61%

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for all medical specialties in 2015/16 (those earning at least $60,000) = $350,629\(^2\)

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\(^1\) 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
\(^2\) National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017

Balance of personal & professional commitments

- Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 46%
- Neutral: 19%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 35%

Current professional life

- NR: 2%
- Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 18%
- Neutral: 80%

Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
Employment situation, 2017

Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
Links to additional resources

- Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
- Canadian Institute for Health Information
- Canadian Medical Association’s Physician Data Centre
- Canadian Post-MD Education Registry (CAPER)
- College of Family Physicians of Canada
- National Physician Survey (2004-2014)
- Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada