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GENERAL INFORMATION

Geriatric Medicine deals with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, remedial and social aspects of illness in older people, mainly patients 75 years of age or more. Most certified specialists take academic positions in medical schools. A typical day consists of a mix of patient care activities, education/teaching, administration and research.

Specialists in geriatric medicine are expected to be competent consultants, with a well-founded knowledge of geriatrics, who are capable of establishing an effective professional relationship with older patients. Geriatricians work with other members of the health care team to prevent illness and restore an ill, disabled older person to a level of optimal ability and, wherever possible, return the person to an independent life at home.
Training to be a geriatrician is complex. Residents must demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitudes relating to gender, culture and ethnicity pertinent to geriatric medicine. In addition, all residents must demonstrate an ability to incorporate gender, cultural and ethnic perspectives in research methodology, data presentation and analysis. Residents must be able to work effectively in acute hospitals, long-term care facilities and the community, including the older patient's home.

Only candidates certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in internal medicine may be eligible for the Certificate of Special Competence in Geriatric Medicine.
GENERAL INFORMATION

Once certified in internal medicine, there is an additional 2 years of approved residency in geriatric medicine. This period must include: 1 year of approved clinical residency in geriatric medicine and 1 year of further residency (which may include 6 or 12 months of approved clinical residency in geriatric medicine or another related specialty); and 6 or 12 months of approved clinical or laboratory research training, relevant to geriatric medicine.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

The Canadian Geriatrics Society
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>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>304</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018

Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018

Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles
Percentage by gender & age, 2018

**Gender**
- Male: 42%
- Female: 58%

**Age Group**
- <35: 10%
- 35 - 44: 22%
- 45 - 54: 28%
- 55 - 64: 32%
- 65+: 8%

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Number by gender & age, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.
Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Geriatric Medicine

Percentage by main work setting, 2017

- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 67%
- Community Hospital: 17%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 7%
- Community Clinic/Health-centre: 3%
- Other: 3%
- Nursing home/long term care facility/seniors’ residence: 2%
- University: 2%

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

- Solo Practice: 10%
- Group Practice: 7%
- Interprofessional Practice: 7%
- Hospital-based Practice: 8%
- NR: 3%

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>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>51.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 68% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 101 hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 18 hours/month

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

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2017

- \(90\% + \text{fee-for-service}\): 72%
- \(90\% + \text{salary}\): 12%
- \(90\% + \text{other}\)*: 3%
- \(\text{Blended}\): 11%
- \(\text{NR}\): 2%

*Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Internal Medicine & subspecialties in 2015/16 (those earning at least $60,000) = $403,485\(^2\)

Average percent overhead reported by Geriatricians in 2017 = 13\%\(^3\)

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\(^1\) 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
\(^2\) National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI
\(^3\) 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017

Balance of personal & professional commitments
- 26% Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied
- 28% Neutral
- 46% Satisfied or very satisfied

Current professional life
- 6% NR
- 12% Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied
- 82% Satisfied or very satisfied

Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016

Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons
Note: “Retired” is based on giving up licence and therefore excludes those who have retired from clinical practice but are still licensed; those younger than 45 may include physicians who have temporarily given up their licence but return to practice at a later date.
Employment situation, 2017

- 48% Employed in my discipline to my satisfaction
- 11% Underemployed in my discipline
- 11% Overworked in my discipline
- 4% Not employed in my discipline
- 4% No response

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