Pediatrics Profile
TABLE OF CONTENTS

- General Information
  - Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2016
  - Number/100,000 population, 1995-2016
  - Number by gender & year, 1995-2016
  - Percentage by gender & age, 2016
  - Number by gender & age, 2016
  - Percentage by main work setting, 2014
  - Percentage by practice organization, 2014
  - Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2014
  - On-call duty hours per month, 2014
  - Percentage by remuneration method
  - Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013
  - Number of retirees during the three year period of 2013-2015
  - Total & Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees, 2014-15
  - First year & exiting postgraduate-MD trainees, 2014-15
  - Postgraduate-MD trainees, 2014-15
  - Location of 2013 postgraduate-MD exits, 2015
  - Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency, 2012
  - References

Slide

3-6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
GENERAL INFORMATION

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. Some are affiliated with community hospitals and have consulting general pediatric practices where patients are referred by other 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 & work in university-affiliated hospitals.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in pediatrics requires an additional 4 years of Royal College-approved residency training. Training includes:

- 3 core years of approved residency in pediatrics, including management of hospitalized/ambulatory patients, 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;

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

- 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 further details on training requirements please go to:

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

Canadian Paediatric Society

Source: Pathway evaluation program
## Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2016

<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>52</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>1074</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>2751</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 2016 CMA Masterfile
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2016

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2016

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Percentage by gender & age, 2016

Gender

- Male: 41%
- Female: 59%

Age Group

- <35: 11%
- 35 - 44: 24%
- 45 - 54: 24%
- 55 - 64: 24%
- 65+: 17%

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Number by gender & age, 2016

- **65+**: 128 Female, 321 Male
- **55-64**: 337 Female, 302 Male
- **45-54**: 400 Female, 234 Male
- **35-44**: 454 Female, 186 Male
- **<35**: 234 Female, 51 Male

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
### Percentage by main work setting, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Setting</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Office/Clinic</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Health Sciences Centre</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Hospital</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Hospital</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Clinic/Health-centre</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free-standing Lab/Diag Clinic</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Percentage by practice organization, 2014

- Solo Practice: 55%
- Group Practice: 23%
- Interprofessional Practice: 17%
- Hospital-based Practice: 5%
- NR: 5%

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
## Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 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
On-call duty hours per month, 2014

- 71% up to 120 hrs/month
- 16% more than 120, up to 180 hrs/month
- 7% more than 180, up to 240 hrs/month
- 4% more than 240 hrs/month
- 2% no response

Time spent on call in direct patient care = 41 hrs./month

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2013

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

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Pediatrics in 2014/15 (those earning at least $60,000) = $289,332\(^2\)

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

---

1. National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
2. National Physician Database, 2014/15, CIHI
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance of personal &amp; professional commitments</th>
<th>NR</th>
<th>Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied or very satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current professional life</th>
<th>NR</th>
<th>Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied or very satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2013-2015

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.
## Total & Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees in 2014/15

<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>MUN</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>McMaster U</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie U</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>UWO</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Laval</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>NOSM</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Sherbrooke</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>U Manitoba</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<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>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Ottawa</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>U Calgary</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<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 & exiting postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exits from postgrad</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER

**IMG** – International Medical Graduates  
**GCMS** – Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools
Postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15

- 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
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
- Canadian Medical Association
- Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
- Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
- College of Family Physicians of Canada
- Canadian Institute for Health Information