Respirology 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
  - PGY-4 & 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 numbers are indicated.*
GENERAL INFORMATION

Respiratory medicine (respirology) is a subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the respiratory system. It is strongly rooted in physiology.

In general, this specialty offers a balance between direct patient care, doing procedures and working with technology. Since pulmonary medicine touches upon other subspecialties, it requires in-depth knowledge of internal medicine.

Physicians may specialize in either adult or pediatric respiratory medicine. Certification in adult respiratory medicine takes approximately 5 years and requires the following:

- Royal College certification in internal medicine (3 years core training);
GENERAL INFORMATION

• 2 years of approved residency in adult respirology, not more than 1 year of which may be undertaken in training toward certification in internal medicine;

• 18 months of approved residency in clinical adult respirology which must include rotations in critical care medicine and sleep medicine and patient care in respirology ambulatory care settings;

• 6 months of approved residency, which may include electives in respirology or related disciplines, laboratory training, research, or other training approved by the program director and the Royal College.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

Certification in **pediatric** respiratory medicine also takes approximately 5 years and requires the following:

- Royal College certification in pediatrics (3 years core training);
- 2 years of approved residency in pediatric respirology not more than 1 year of which may be undertaken in training towards certification in pediatrics;
- 1 year of approved residency in a broadly based clinical pediatric respirology;
- 1 year of approved residency which may include further residency and laboratory training, research or electives approved by the program director and the Royal College.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

**Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada**
## 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>7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>785</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.2</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: 65%
- Female: 35%

Age Group
- <35: 9%
- 35-44: 29%
- 45-54: 23%
- 55-64: 27%
- 65+: 12%
Number by gender & age, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 43%
- Private Office/Clinic: 26%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 16%
- Community Hospital: 11%
- Nursing home/long term care facility/seniors’ residence: 3%
- University: 2%

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

- Solo Practice: 67%
- Group Practice: 24%
- Interprofessional Practice: 5%
- Hospital-based Practice: 4%
- NR: 0%

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>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
On-call duty hours per month, 2014

- 69% Up to 120 hrs/month
- 23% More than 120, up to 180 hrs/month
- 6% More than 180, up to 240 hrs/month
- 2% More than 240 hrs/month
- 0% No response

Time spent on call in direct patient care = 38 hrs./month

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

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2013

- 46% 90% + fee-for-service
- 4% 90% + salary
- 6% 90% + other* (Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods)
- 3% Blended
- 42% NR

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Internal Medicine & subspecialties in 2014/15 (those earning at least $60,000) = $403,485\(^2\)

Average percent overhead reported by Internal Medicine specialists in 2010 = 22%\(^3\)

---

\(^1\) National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
\(^2\) National Physician Database, 2014/15, CIHI
\(^3\) National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013

Balance of personal & professional commitments
- Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 5%
- Neutral: 33%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 20%
- NR: 42%

Current professional life
- Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 5%
- Neutral: 6%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 14%
- NR: 75%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 and Under</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>McMaster U</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie U</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UWO</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Laval</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NOSM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Sherbrooke</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>U Manitoba</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Montréal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>U Sask</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill U</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>U Alberta</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Ottawa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>U Calgary</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens U</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Toronto</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Respirology (Int Med) and Respirology (Ped)

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
PGY-4 & exiting postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15

- PGY-4: 22 Female, 24 Male
- Postgrad exits: 28 Female, 27 Male

IMG – International Medical Graduates
GCMS – Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools

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

- Total of 46 PGY-4 Respirology trainees representing 51% of all Respirology trainees.
- Total of 91 Respirology trainees representing 0.7% of all Ministry funded trainees.
- Total of 33 visa trainees in Respirology.
- Total of 55 Respirology trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.

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

Of the 27 exits in 2013, 23 (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not stressful</th>
<th>Somewhat stressful</th>
<th>Very stressful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FM resident</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other spec res</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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