

Endocrinology / Metabolism Profile

Updated August 2018

Click on any of the contents below to navigate to the slide. Please click the “home icon” located at the top right of each slide to return to the “table of contents” slide.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Slide
▪ General Information	3-5
▪ Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018	6
▪ Number/100,000 population, 1995-2018	7
▪ Number by gender & year, 1995-2018	8
▪ Percentage by gender & age, 2018	9
▪ Number by gender & age, 2018	10
▪ Percentage by main work setting, 2017	11
▪ Percentage by practice organization, 2017	12
▪ Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2017	13
▪ On-call duty hours per month, 2017	14
▪ Percentage by remuneration method	15
▪ Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017	16
▪ Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016	17
▪ Employment situation, 2017	18
▪ Links to additional resources	19



GENERAL INFORMATION

Endocrinology and Metabolism is the branch of medicine concerned with the study of the diseases of the endocrine organs, disorders of hormone systems and their target organs, and disorders of the pathways of glucose and lipid metabolism. It encompasses the assessment of patients with such disorders and the use of laboratory methods for diagnosis and monitoring of therapy. It also encompasses knowledge of endocrine physiology, particularly regarding normal control of hormone secretion and action.

Endocrinology and metabolism is a subspecialty of internal medicine. The practice involves the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of patients with diseases of the endocrine glands, disorders of hormone systems and their target organs, and disorders of metabolism.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Endocrinologists take care of many conditions including:

- diabetes
- thyroid diseases
- metabolic disorders
- over/under production of hormones
- Menopause
- Osteoporosis
- hypertension
- cholesterol (lipid) disorders
- infertility
- lack of growth (short stature)
- cancers of the endocrine glands

This specialty also encompasses the use of laboratory methods for the diagnosis and monitoring of therapy. Endocrinology and metabolism is an intellectually challenging specialty and the patient population is diverse with respect to age, range of diseases and degree of illness. The research orientation of the practice attracts physicians with an interest in science rather than those who prefer more “hands-on” practice.



GENERAL INFORMATION

After completing medical school, to become a specialist in endocrinology and metabolism requires an additional 6 years. Candidates must first be certified or enrolled in an Royal College-approved training program in internal medicine or pediatrics. All candidates must be certified in their primary specialty in order to be eligible to write the Royal College certification examination in endocrinology and metabolism.

Once certified in either of these, physicians must then go on to complete an additional 2 years of approved residency in adult or pediatric endocrinology and metabolism. Training must incorporate the principle of graded responsibility.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

[Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#)

[Canadian Society of Endocrinology & Metabolism](#)

Source: Pathway evaluation program



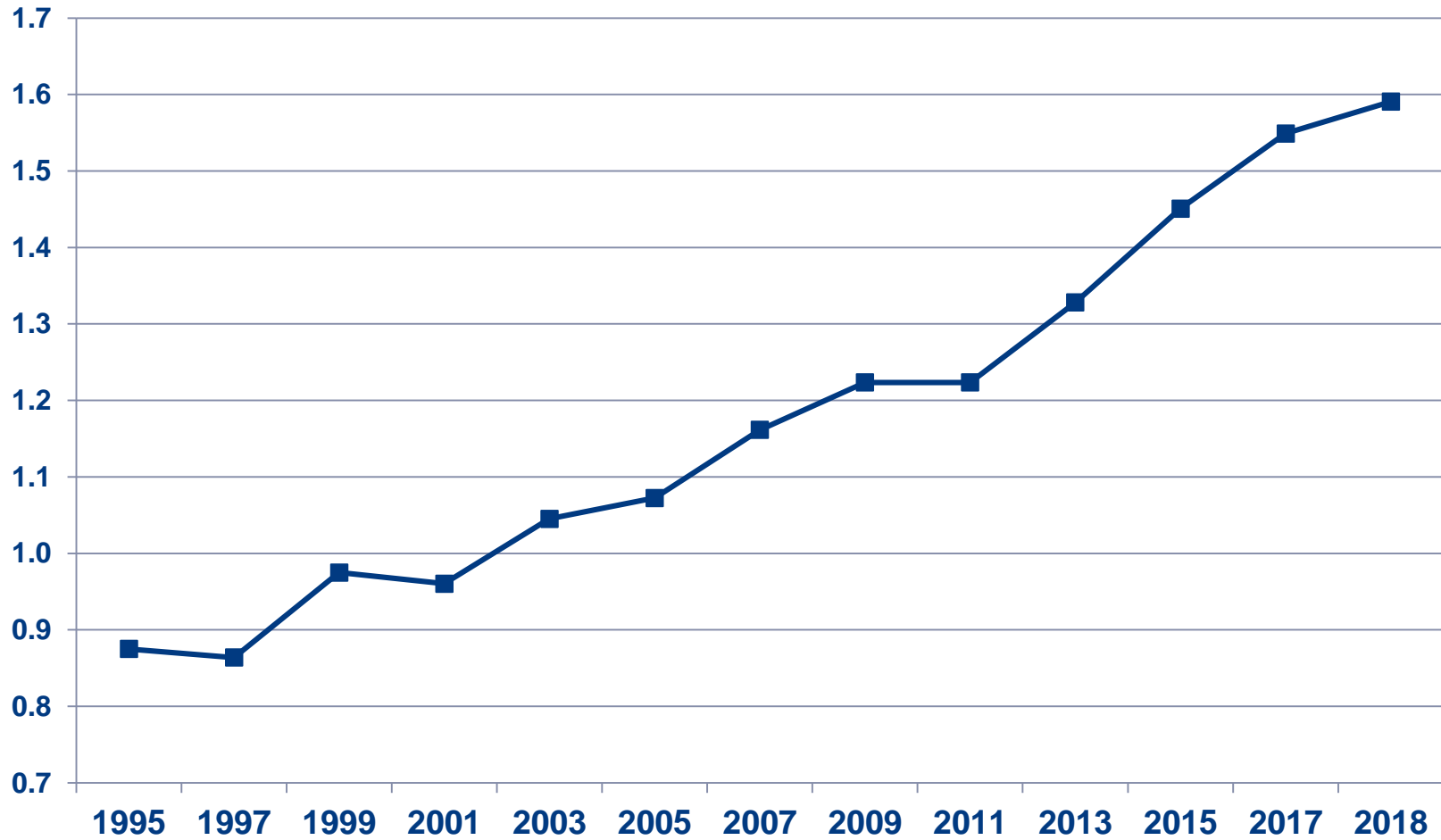
Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	9	1.7
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	12	1.3
New Brunswick	6	0.8
Quebec	169	2.0
Ontario	238	1.7
Manitoba	15	1.1
Saskatchewan	10	0.9
Alberta	67	1.6
British Columbia	62	1.3
Territories	0	0.0
CANADA	588	1.6

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



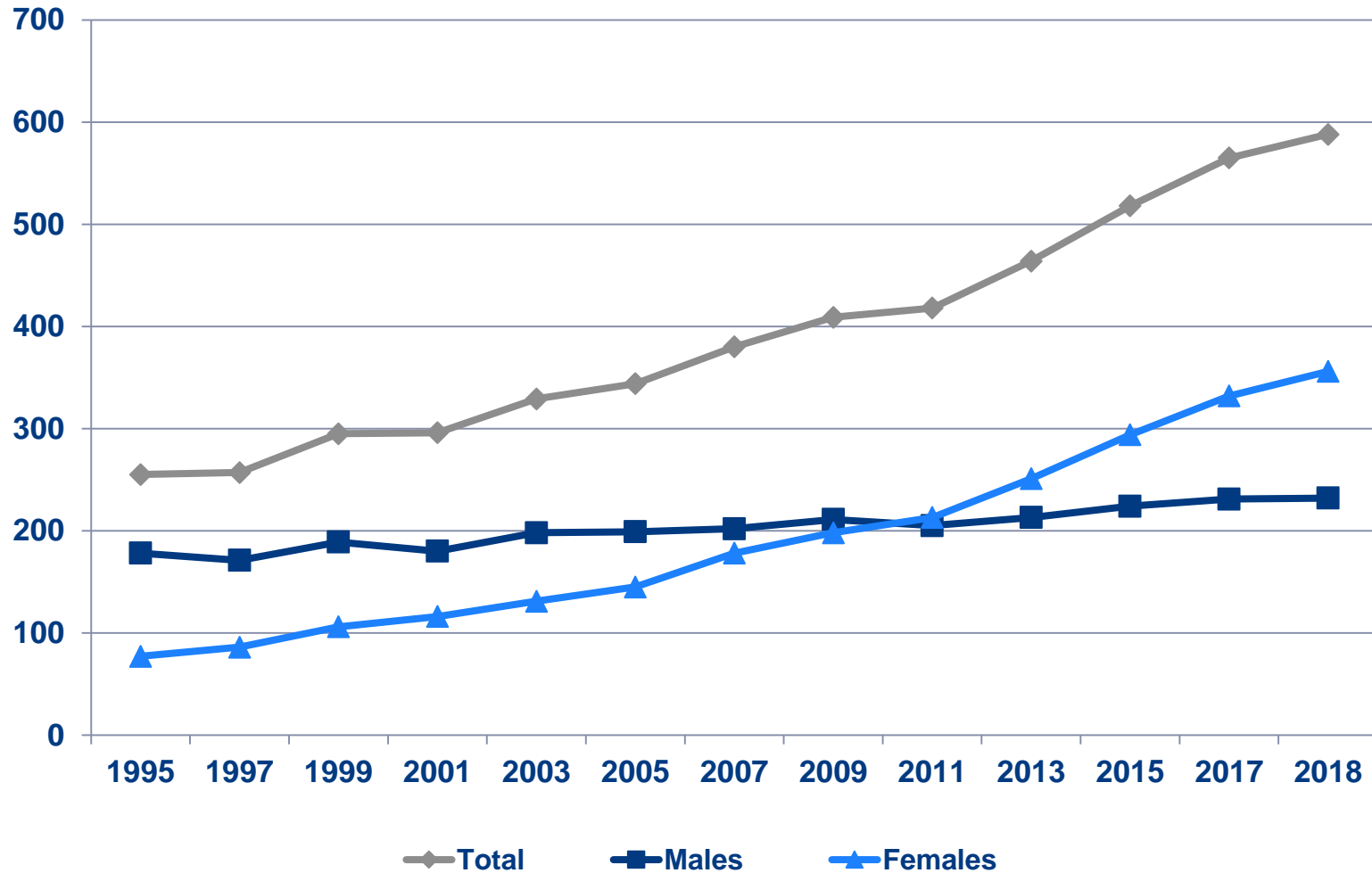
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018



Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles



Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018

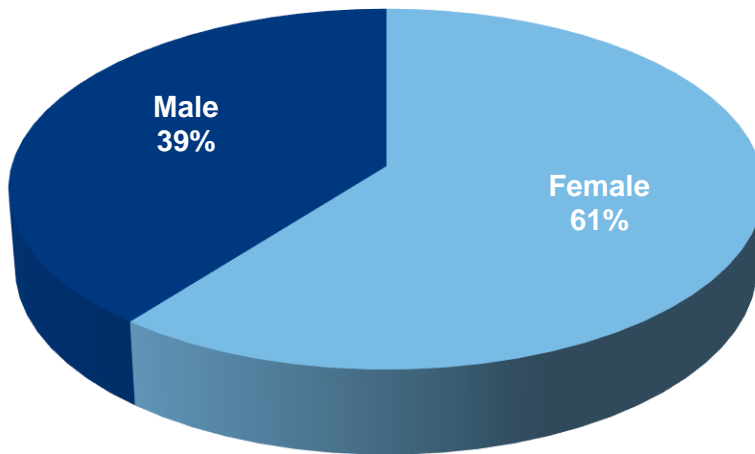


Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles

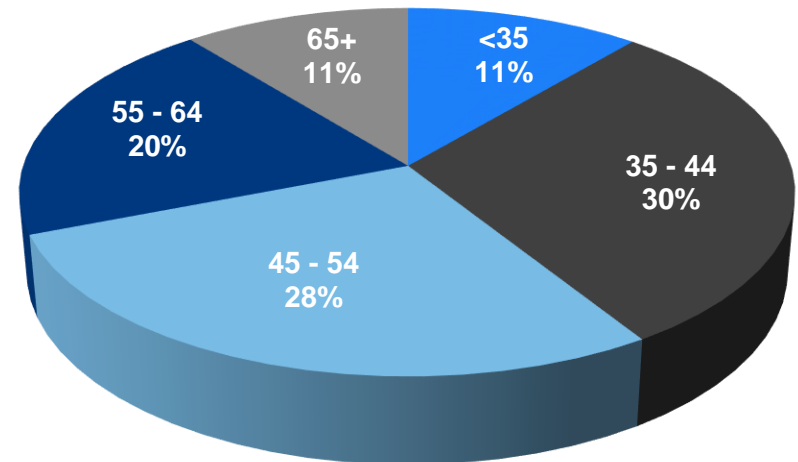


Percentage by gender & age, 2018

Gender



Age Group

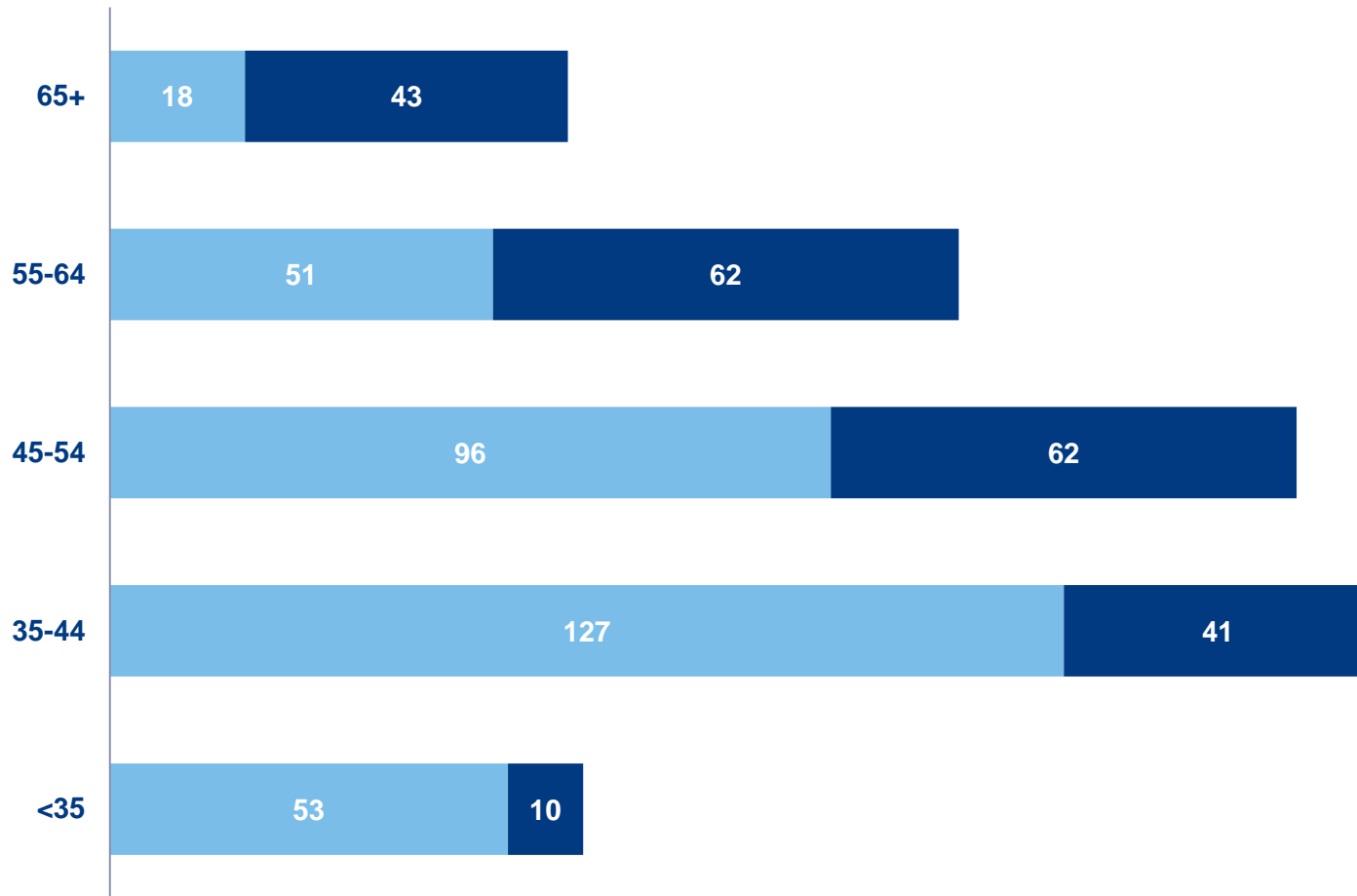


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



Number by gender & age, 2018



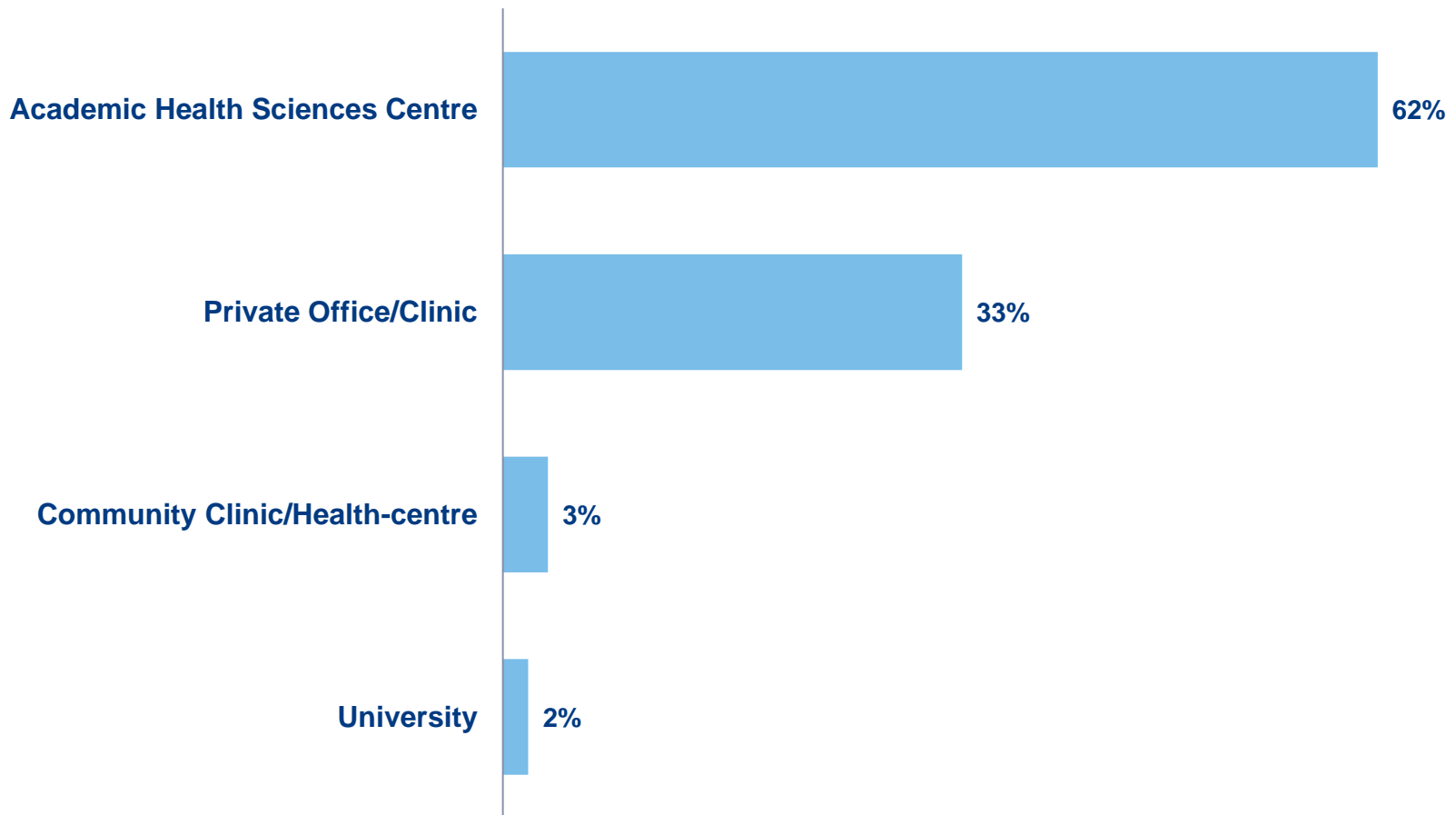
■ Female ■ Male

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile

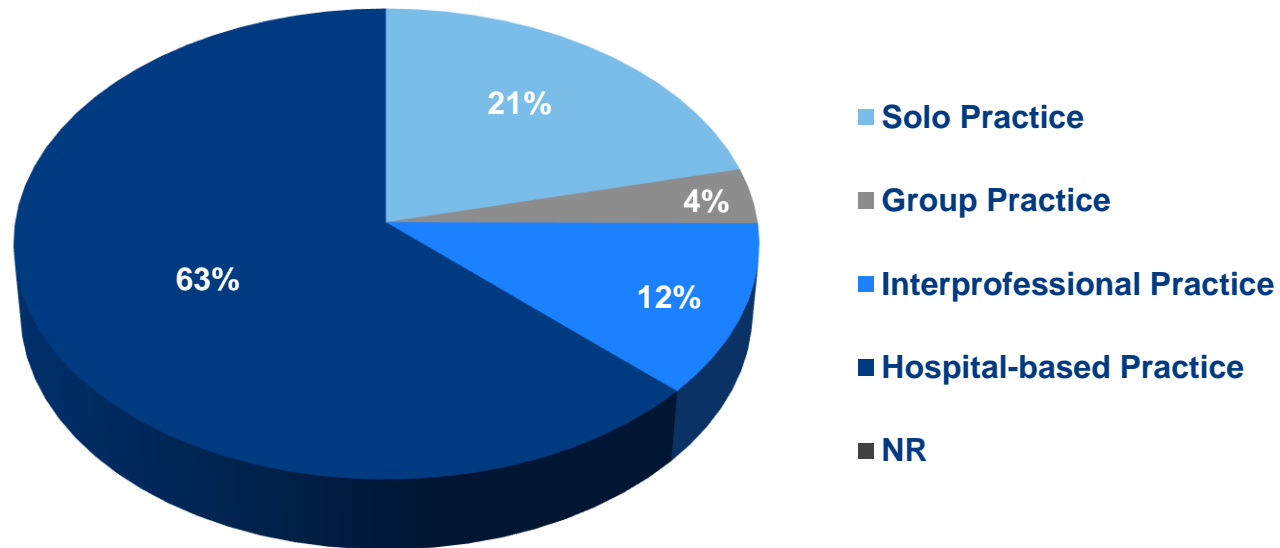


Percentage by main work setting, 2017





Percentage by practice organization, 2017





Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2017

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	17.2
Direct patient care with teaching component	6.8
Teaching without patient care	1.8
Indirect patient care	7.4
Health facility committees	1.0
Administration	1.4
Research	10.0
Managing practice	1.0
Continued professional development	3.5
Other	0.3
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	50.1



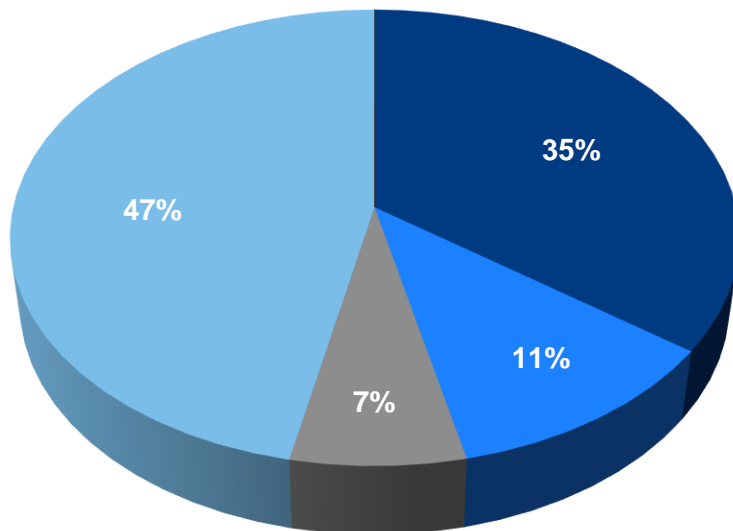
On-call duty hours per month, 2017

- 78% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 98 hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 27 hours/month



Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method¹ in 2017



- 90% + fee-for-service
- 90% + salary
- 90% + other*
- Blended
- NR

* 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) = \$407,224²

Average percent overhead reported by Endocrinology/Metabolism specialists in 2017 = 20%³

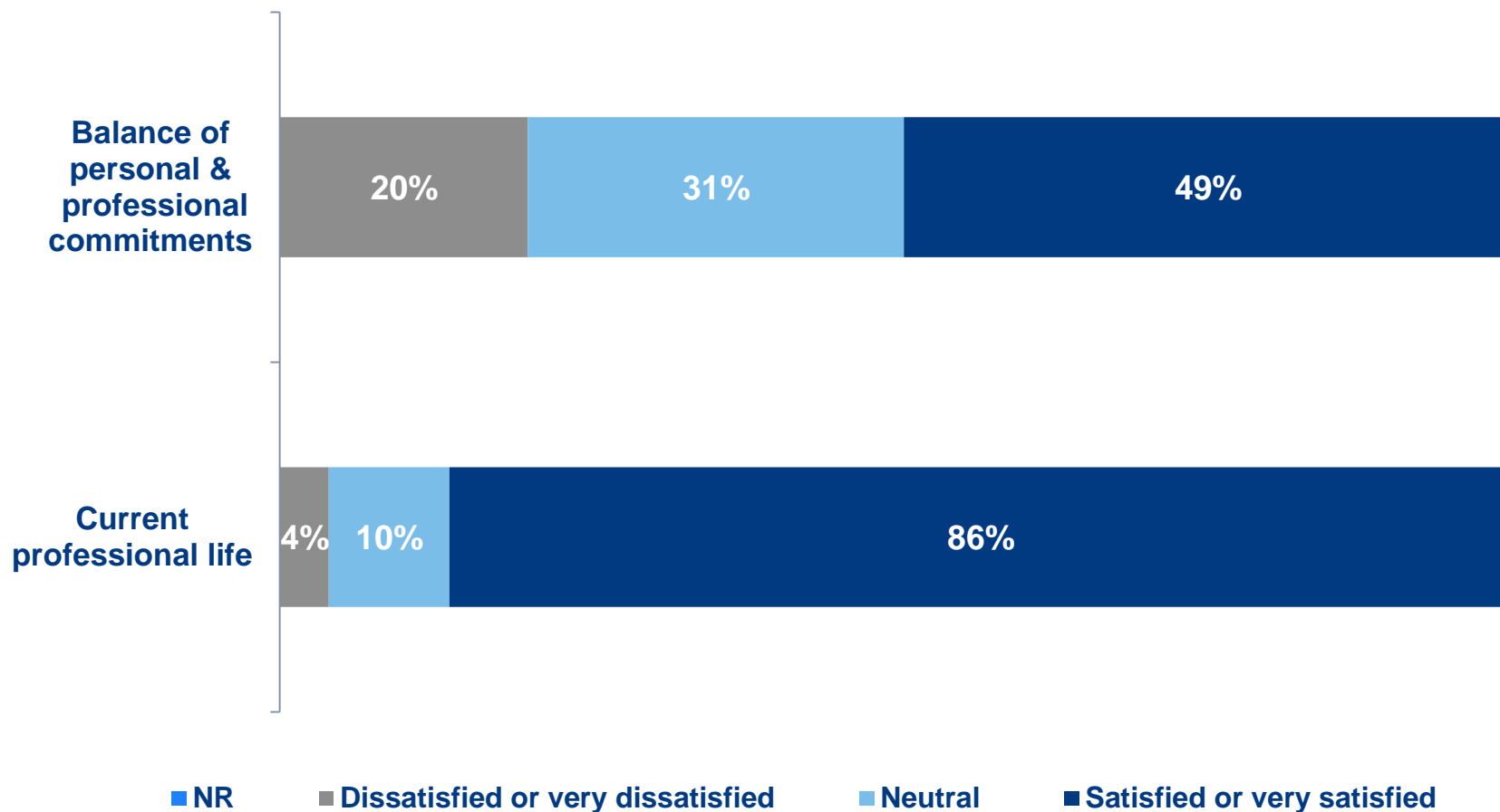
¹ 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

² National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI

³ 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association



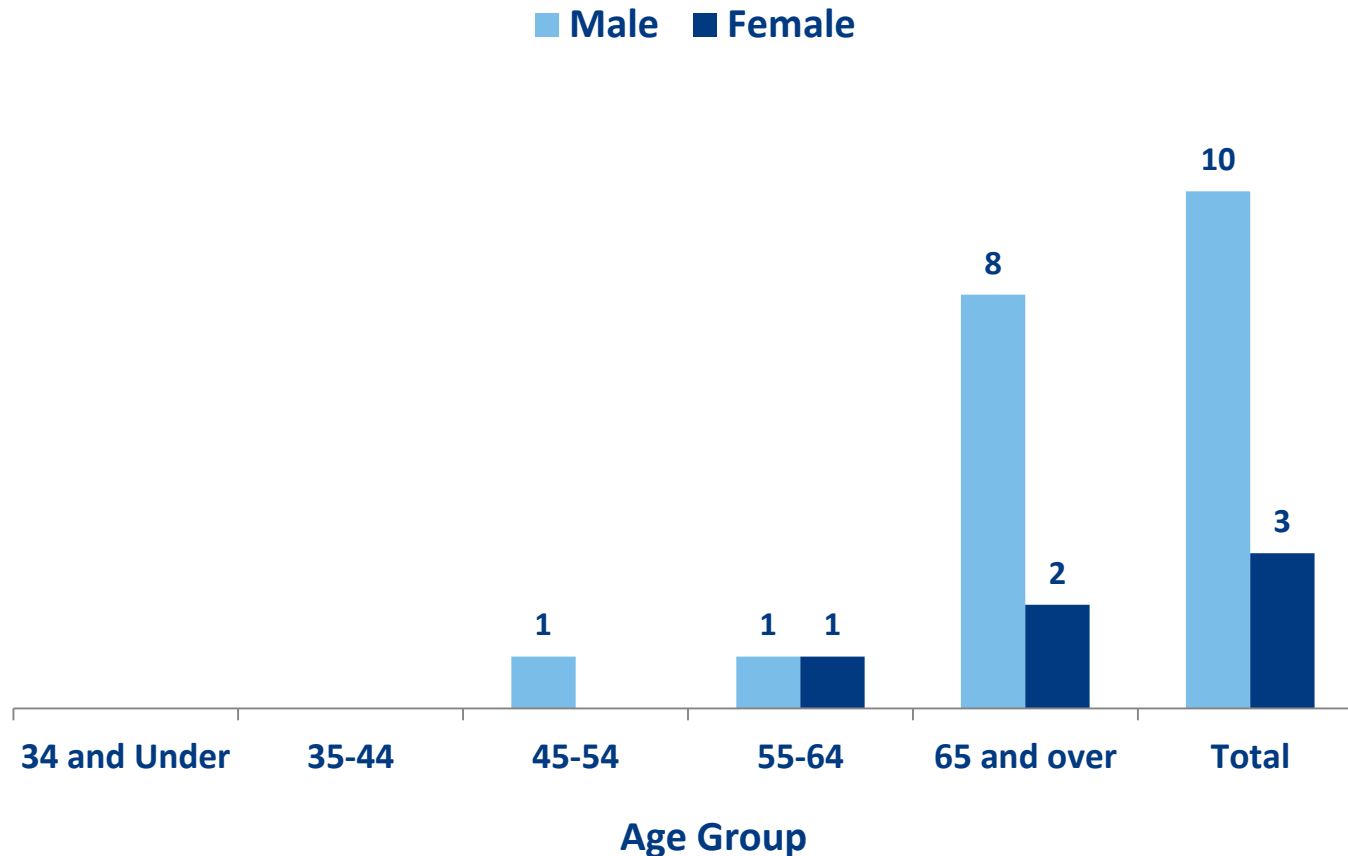
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017



Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association



Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016

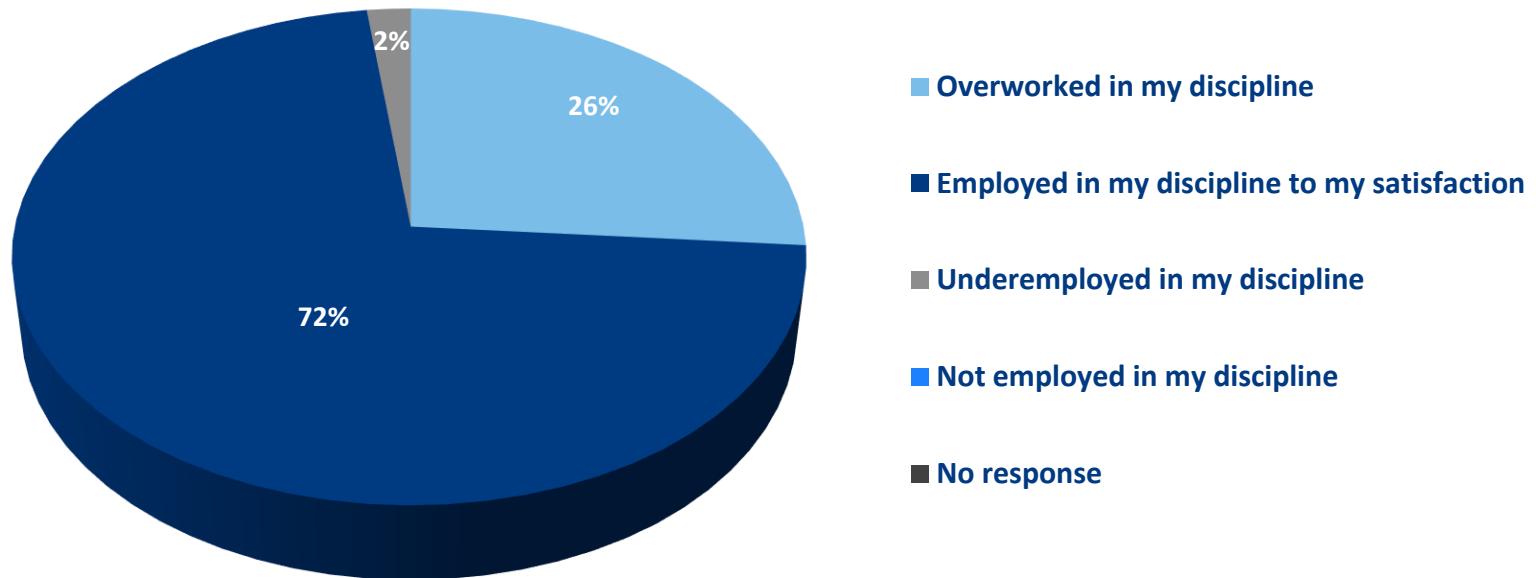


Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

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





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](#)