# Table of Contents

- General Information .................................................. 3-5
- Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2019 ................................. 6
- Number/100,000 population, 1995-2019 .................................. 7
- Number by gender & year, 1995-2019 ................................ 8
- Percentage by gender & age, 2019 .................................. 9
- Number by gender & age, 2019 .................................. 10
- Percentage by main work setting, 2019 .............................. 11
- Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2019 .................. 12
- Percentage by remuneration method ................................ 13
- Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2019 ................. 14
- Number of retirees during the three year period of 2016-2018 ......................... 15
- Links to additional resources ........................................ 16
General information

General pathology is a specialty concerned with all aspects of laboratory investigation in health and disease that focuses on the causes, manifestations and diagnosis of disease. A pathologist may act as a consultant for clinical physicians and their advice is often sought in the treatment of patients. Pathologists apply a range of biomedical science knowledge to achieve a diagnosis.

General/clinical pathology is the specialty encompassing autopsy, surgical pathology, anatomical pathology, cytology and medical biochemistry, hematological pathology, medical microbiology and transfusion medicine.

General pathologists are competent in the selection and interpretation of diagnostic tests, in the principles of methodology instrumentation and quality control, and managerial skills appropriate to the direction of a clinical laboratory in a community hospital.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
General information

They are involved in the day-to-day liaison between the laboratory and the clinical staff and serve as consultants to clinical colleagues in the application of the resources of the laboratory to help solve clinical problems.

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in general pathology requires an additional 5 years of Royal College-approved residency training. This training includes:

- 1 year of basic clinical training;
- 2 years of Royal College-approved training in anatomical pathology that must include: 1 year of surgical pathology; at least 2 months of training in a formal, structured medico-legal autopsy program, which must provide exposure to an appropriate mix of medico-legal autopsy cases in sufficient numbers to meet training objectives; and 3 months training in cytopathology;

*Source: Pathway evaluation program*
General information

- 6 months of Royal College-approved training in each of medical biochemistry; hematological pathology, incorporating morphological hematology, coagulation, and transfusion medicine; microbiology, including bacteriology, immunology, mycology, parasitology and virology;

- 6 months of electives including experience in laboratories in smaller community hospitals and in freestanding clinical laboratories. It must include training in facilities with laboratory physicians practicing general pathology.

For further details on training requirements please go to:
Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
Canadian Association of Pathologists
## Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2019

<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>4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>292</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2019 CMA Masterfile
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2019

Source: 1995-2019 CMA Masterfiles
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2019

Source: 1995-2019 CMA Masterfiles
Percentage by gender & age, 2019

Gender

- Male: 38%
- Female: 62%

Age Group

- 65+: 21%
- 55 - 64: 16%
- 45 - 54: 28%
- 35 - 44: 34%
- < 35: 1%

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2019 CMA Masterfile
Number by gender & age, 2019

- **65+**: 15 (Female) 27 (Male)
- **55-64**: 24 (Female) 68 (Male)
- **45-54**: 31 (Female) 45 (Male)
- **35-44**: 27 (Female) 29 (Male)
- **<35**: 1 (Female) 3 (Male)

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2019 CMA Masterfile
Percentage by main work setting, 2019

- Community Hospital: 34%
- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 26%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 16%
- Other Hospital: 8%
- Free-standing Lab/Diag Clinic: 8%
- Other: 5%
- Community Clinic/Health-centre: 3%

Source: 2019 CMA Physician Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
# Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2019

<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>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2019 CMA Physician Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2013\(^{**}\)

- 90% + fee-for-service: 12%
- 90% + salary: 22%
- 90% + other*: 30%
- Blended: 10%
- NR: 25%

*Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods
**Most recent available data for this specialty

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013*

Balance of personal & professional commitments

- Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 32%
- Neutral: 16%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 53%

Current professional life

- Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 13%
- Neutral: 11%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 76%

*Most recent available data for this specialty
Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2016-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 and Under</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</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.
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