



Pediatrics Profile

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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.

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

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;

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:

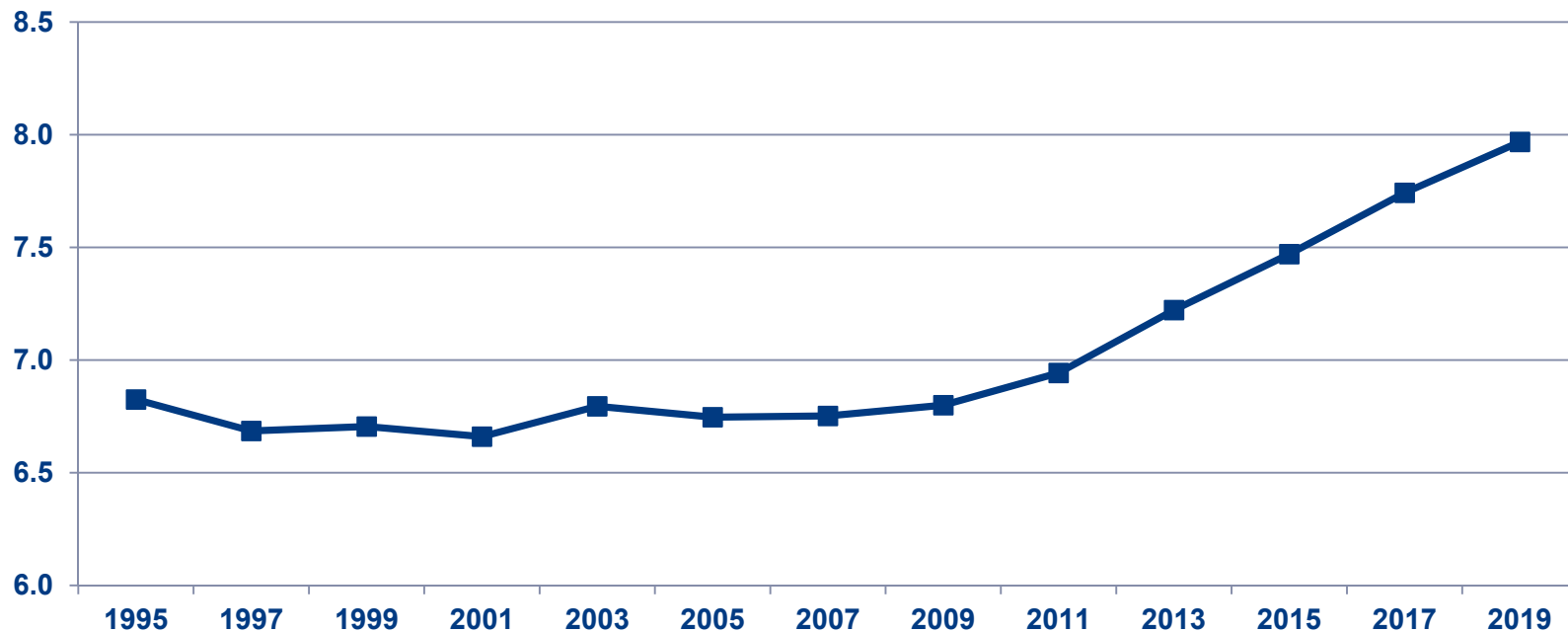
[Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#)

[Canadian Paediatric Society](#)

Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2019

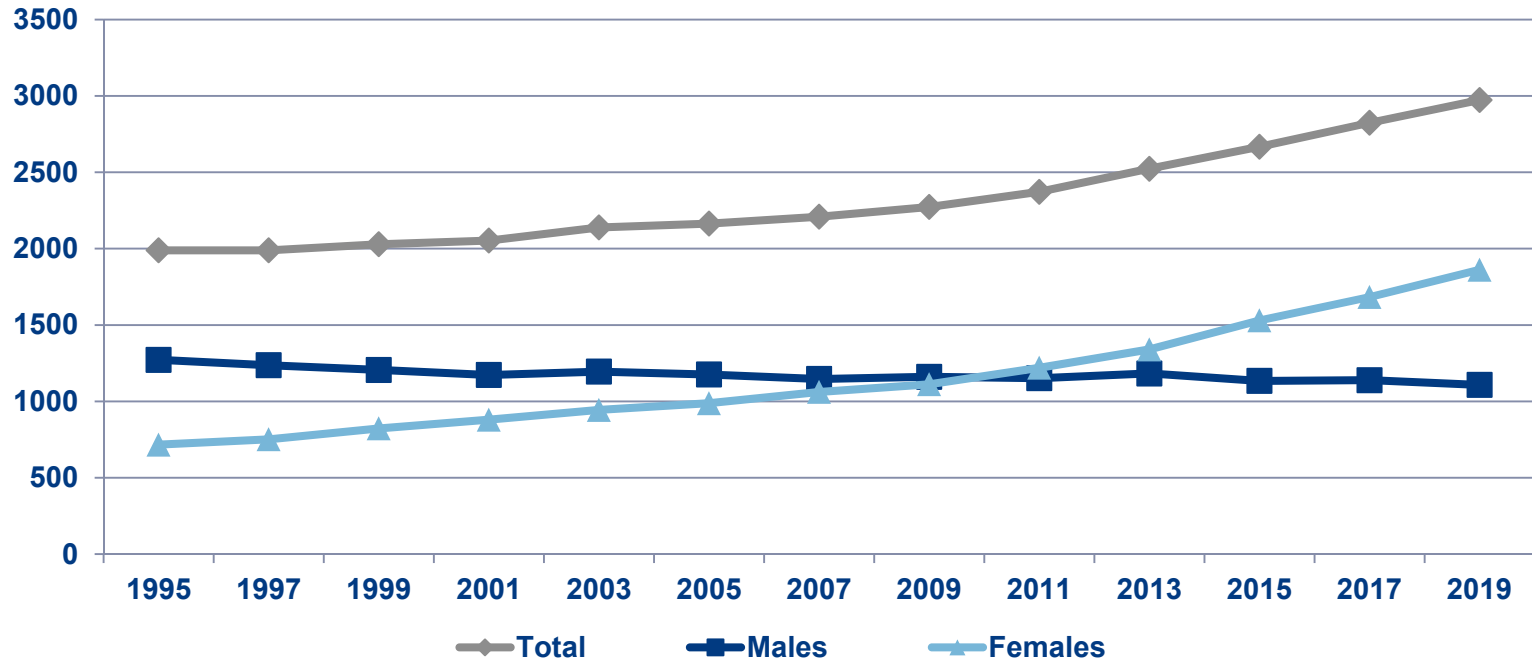
Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	44	8.4
Prince Edward Island	10	6.4
Nova Scotia	76	7.9
New Brunswick	30	3.9
Quebec	745	8.8
Ontario	1146	7.9
Manitoba	116	8.5
Saskatchewan	72	6.2
Alberta	396	9.1
British Columbia	332	6.6
Territories	6	4.8
CANADA	2973	8.0

Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2019



Source: 1995-2019 CMA Masterfiles

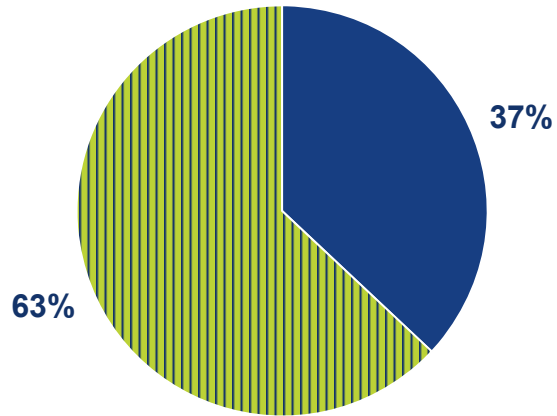
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2019



Source: 1995-2019 CMA Masterfiles

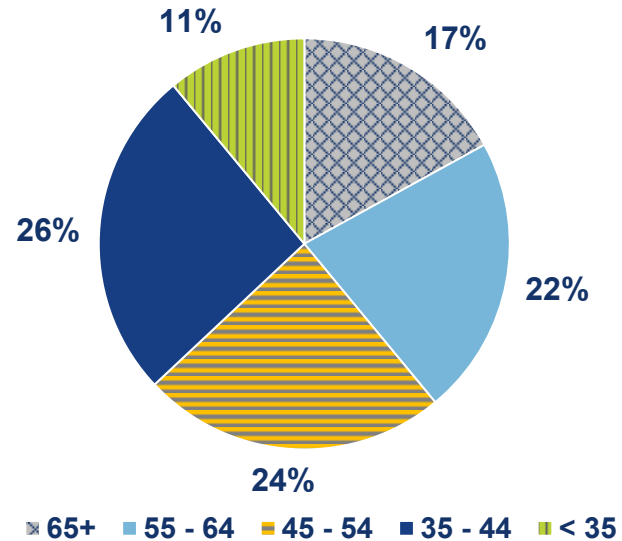
Percentage by gender & age, 2019

Gender



■ Male ■ Female

Age Group

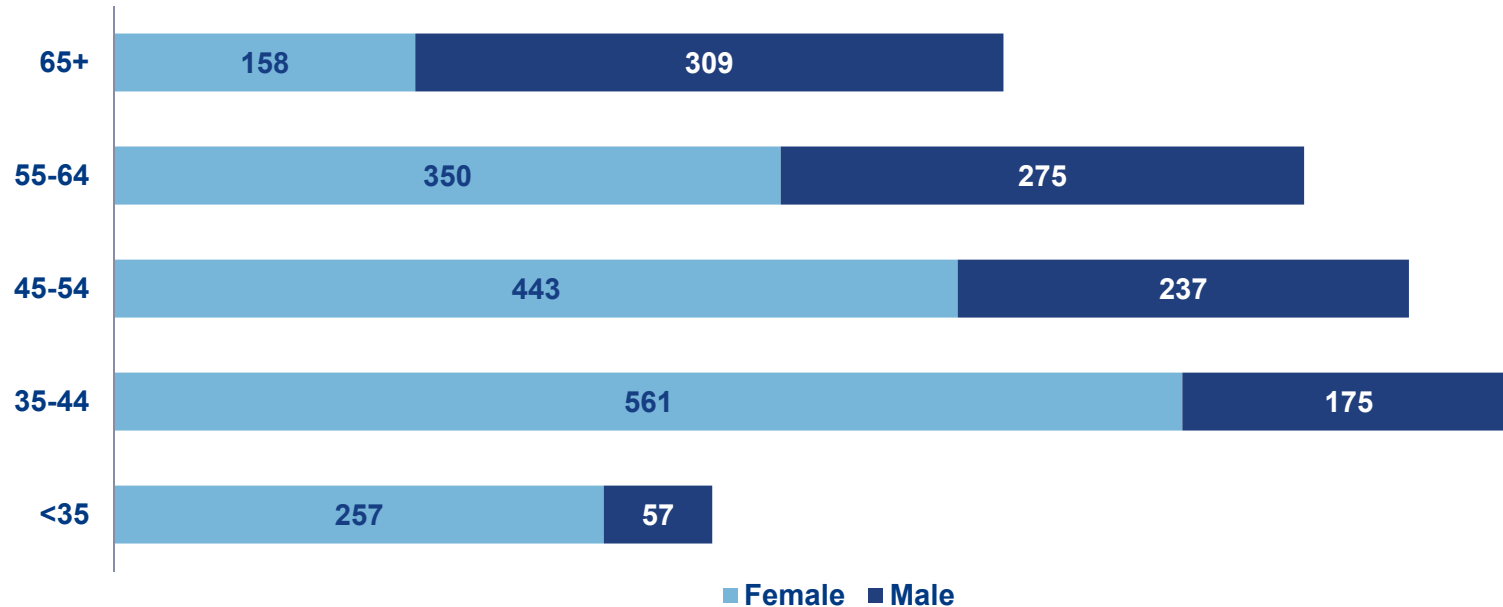


■ 65+ ■ 55 - 64 ■ 45 - 54 ■ 35 - 44 ■ < 35

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2019 CMA Masterfile

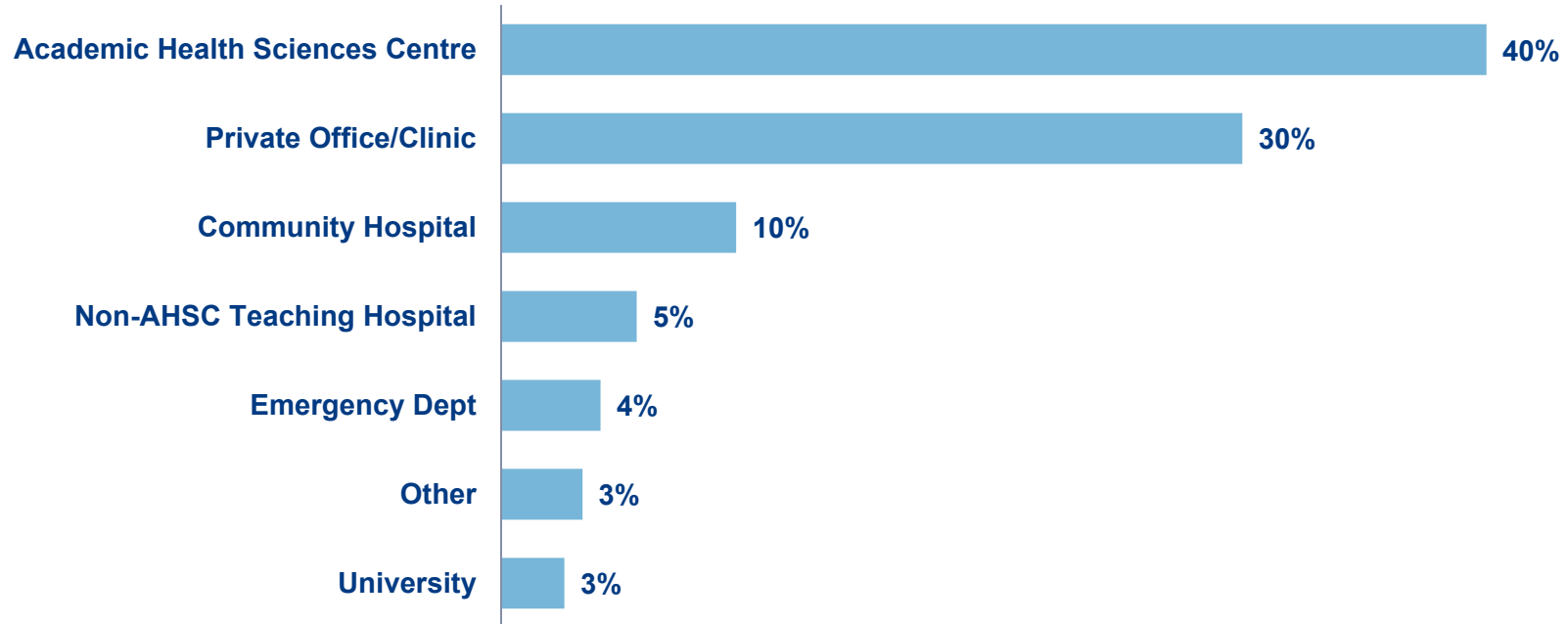
Number by gender & age, 2019



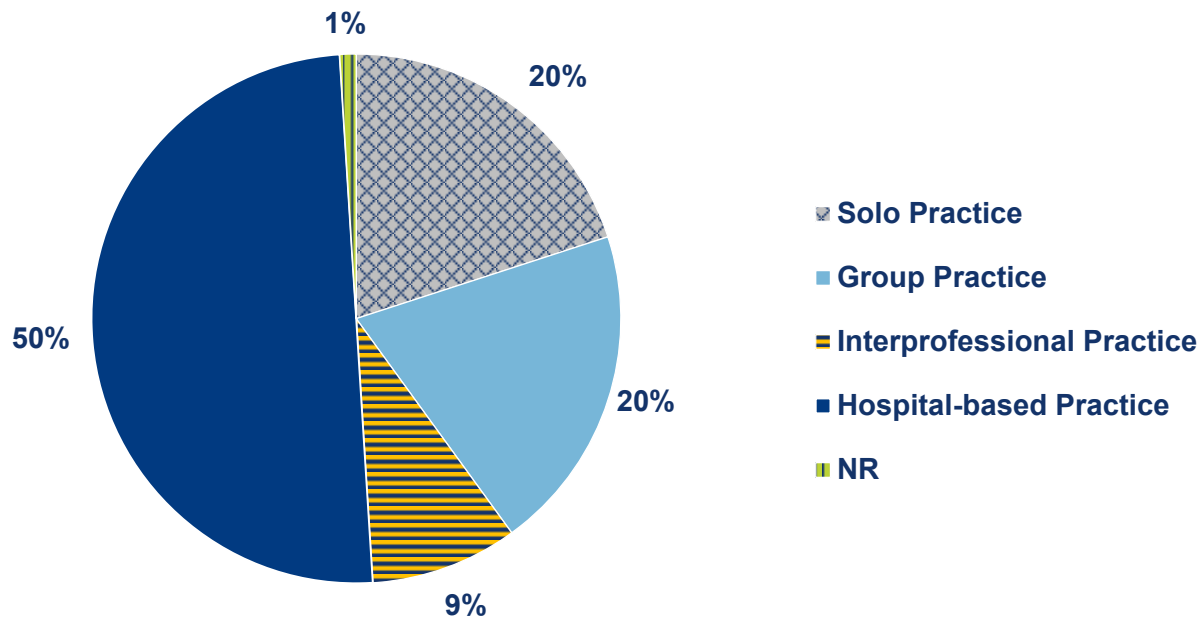
Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2019 CMA Masterfile

Percentage by main work setting, 2019



Percentage by practice organization, 2017*



*Most recent available data for this specialty

Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2019

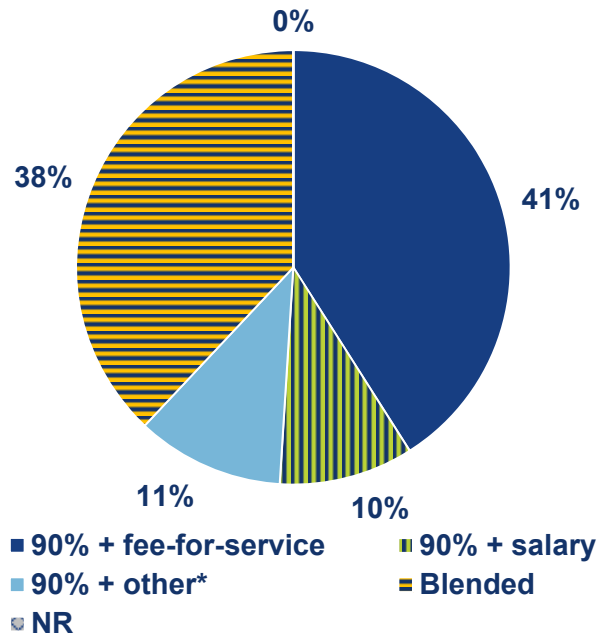
Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	17.3
Direct patient care with teaching component	10.5
Teaching without patient care	2.4
Indirect patient care	7.5
Health facility committees	1.7
Administration	3.3
Research	2.3
Managing practice	1.0
Continued professional development	2.2
Other	0.3
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	48.6

On-call duty hours per month, 2019

- 70% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 114 hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 45 hours/month

Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method¹ in 2017



Average gross payment per physician for Pediatrics in 2017/18 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$323,305²

Average percent overhead reported by Pediatricians in 2017 = 24%³

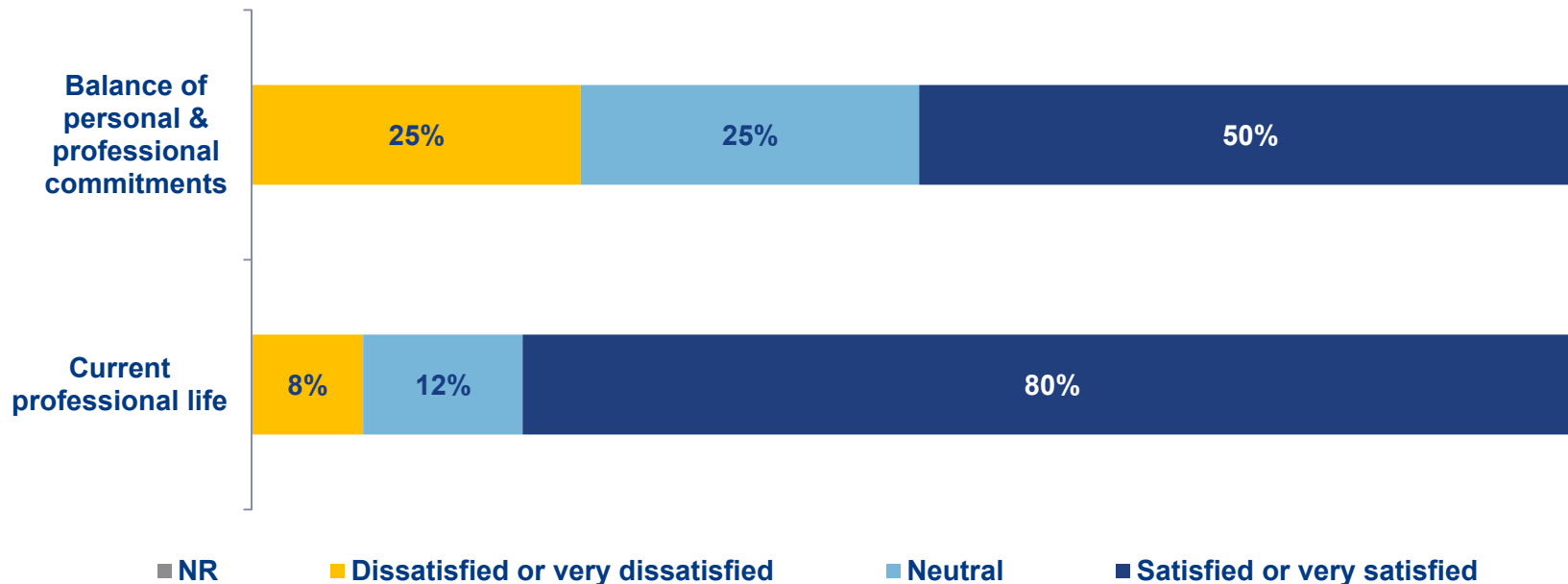
*Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

¹ Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

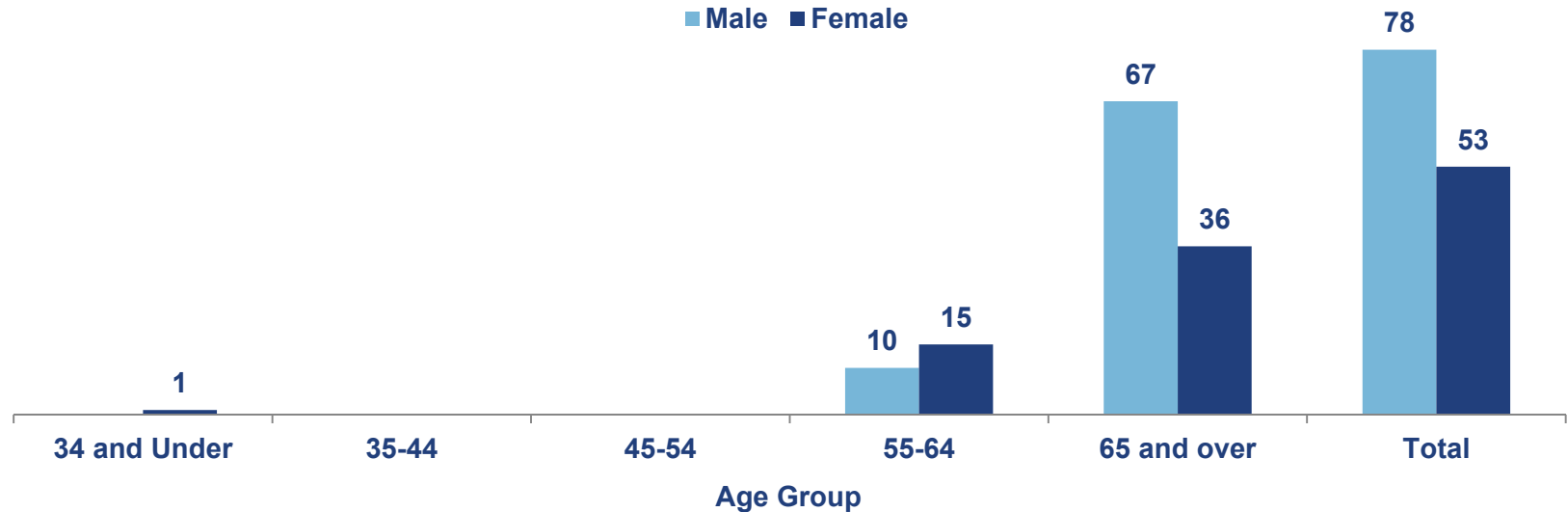
² National Physician Database, 2017/18, CIHI

³ Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2019



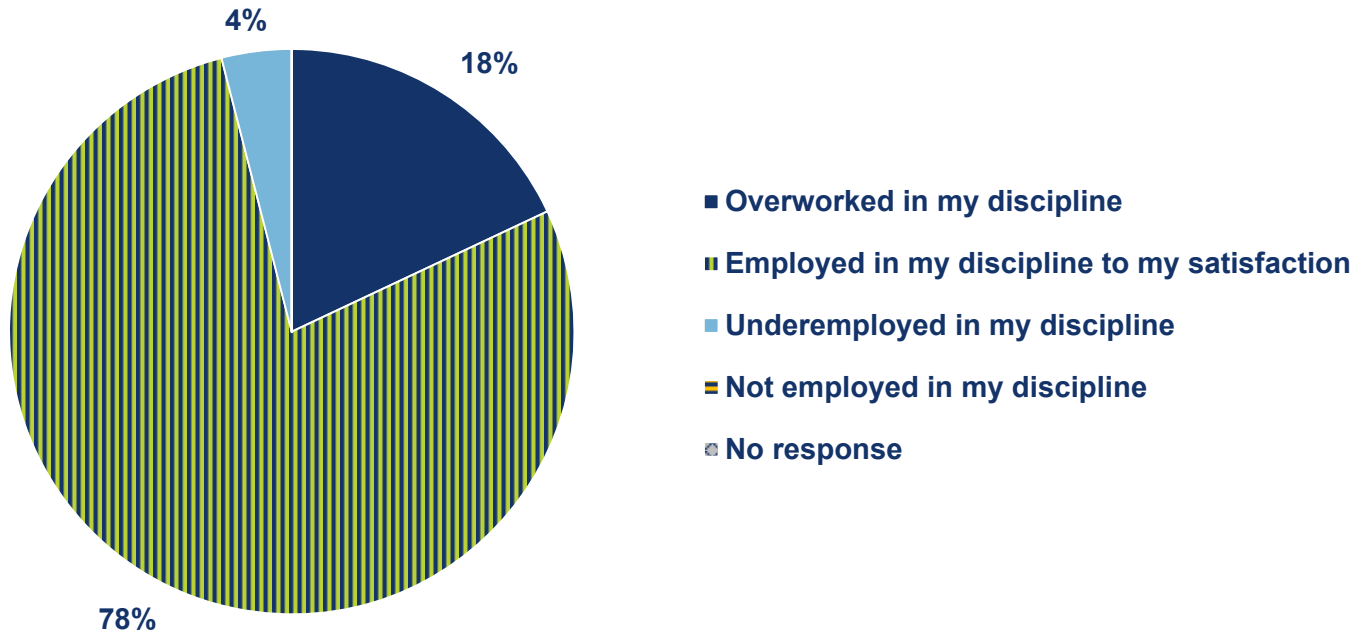
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2016-2018



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



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](#)



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