# 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
- Percentage by practice organization, 2017 12
- Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2019 13
- On-call duty hours per month, 2019 14
- Percentage by remuneration method 15
- Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2019 16
- Number of retirees during the three year period of 2016-2018 17
- Employment situation, 2017 18
- Links to additional resources 19
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);

Source: Pathway evaluation program
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
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, 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>6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>823</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.2</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

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

- **Academic Health Sciences Centre**: 49%
- **Private Office/Clinic**: 20%
- **Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital**: 14%
- **Community Hospital**: 8%
- **Community Clinic/Health-centre**: 4%
- **Other Hospital**: 2%

Source: 2019 CMA Physician Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
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

<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>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>56.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2019 CMA Physician Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
On-call duty hours per month, 2019

- 88% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 108 hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 56 hours/month

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

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2017

- 90% + fee-for-service: 30%
- 90% + salary: 8%
- 90% + other\(^*\): 10%
- Blended: 53%
- NR: 0%

Average gross payment per physician for Internal Medicine & subspecialties in 2017/18 (those earning at least $60,000) = $437,000\(^2\)

Average percent overhead reported by Respirologists in 2017 = 23%\(^3\)

\(^*\) Other includes capitation, sessional, contract or other method

\(^1\) 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

\(^2\) National Physician Database, 2017/18, CIHI

\(^3\) 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance of personal &amp; professional commitments</th>
<th>36%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>34%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current professional life</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2019 CMA Physician Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association
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

- 39% Overworked in my discipline
- 57% Employed in my discipline to my satisfaction
- 4% Underemployed in my discipline
- 4% Not employed in my discipline
- 4% No response

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