



Respirology Profile

Updated
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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

General information

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

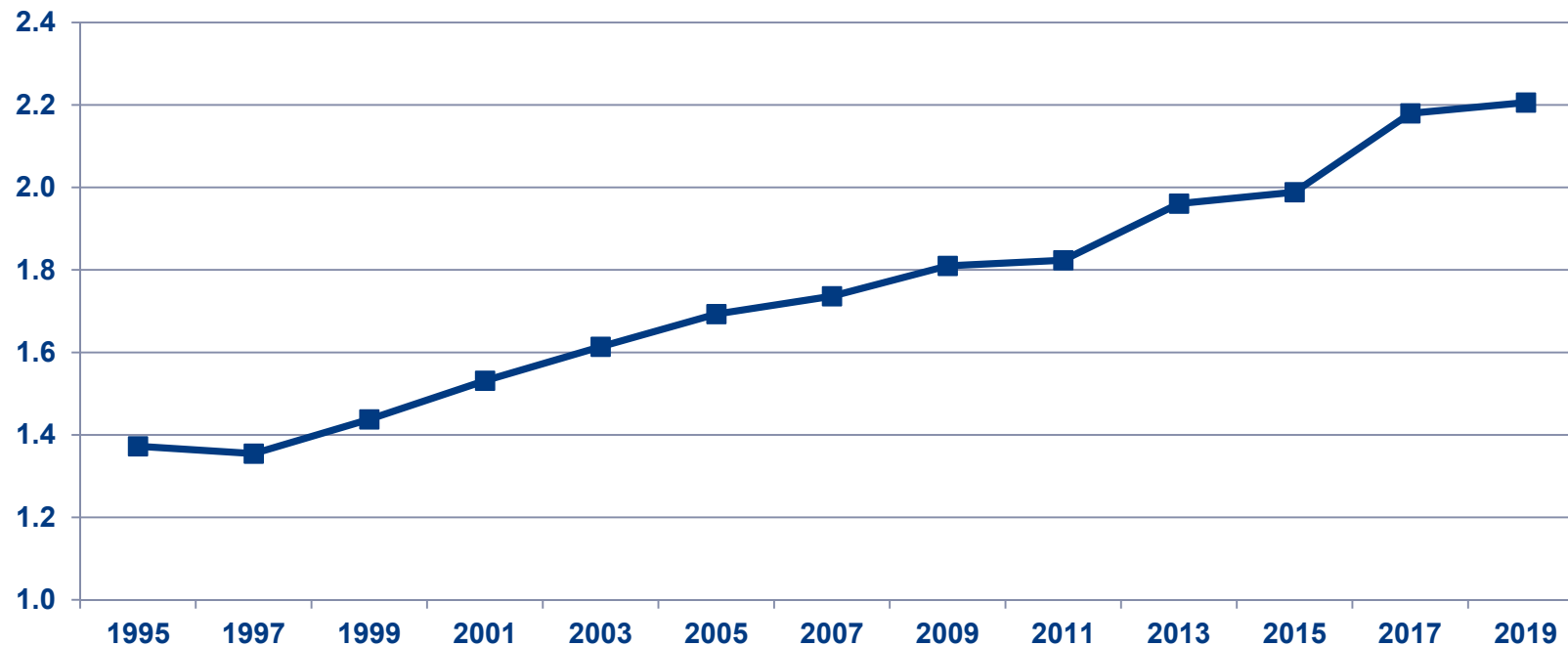
- Royal College certification in pediatrics (3 years core training);
- 2 years of approved residency in pediatric respirology not more than 1 year of which may be undertaken in training towards certification in pediatrics;
- 1 year of approved residency in a broadly based clinical pediatric respirology;
- 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, 2019

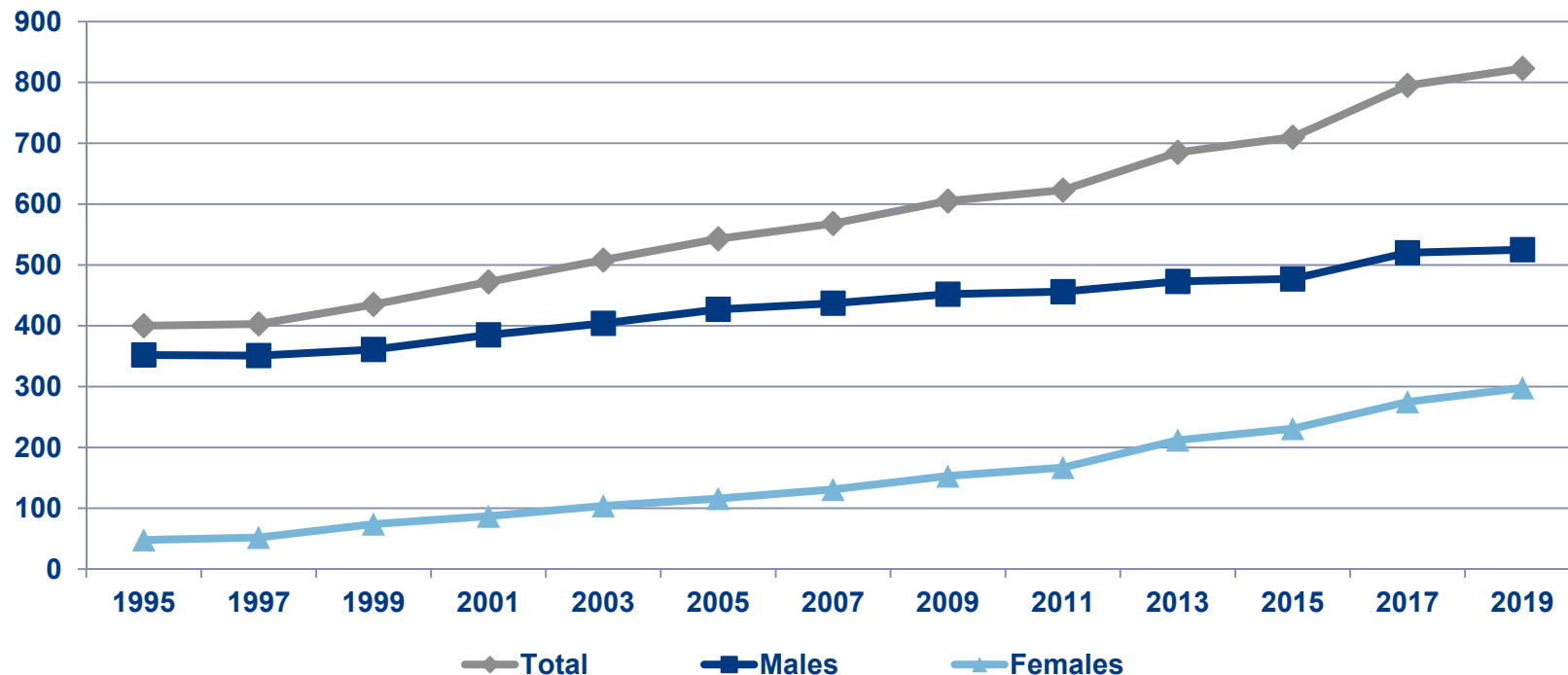
Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	6	1.1
Prince Edward Island	1	0.6
Nova Scotia	9	0.9
New Brunswick	7	0.9
Quebec	260	3.1
Ontario	297	2.1
Manitoba	15	1.1
Saskatchewan	25	2.1
Alberta	116	2.7
British Columbia	87	1.7
Territories	0	0.0
CANADA	823	2.2

Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2019



Source: 1995-2019 CMA Masterfiles

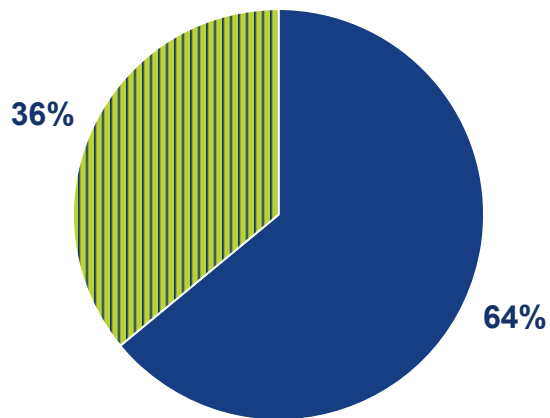
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2019



Source: 1995-2019 CMA Masterfiles

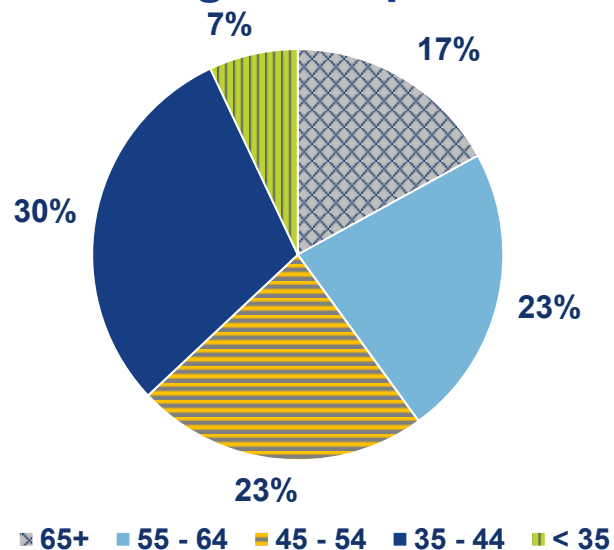
Percentage by gender & age, 2019

Gender



■ Male ■ Female

Age Group

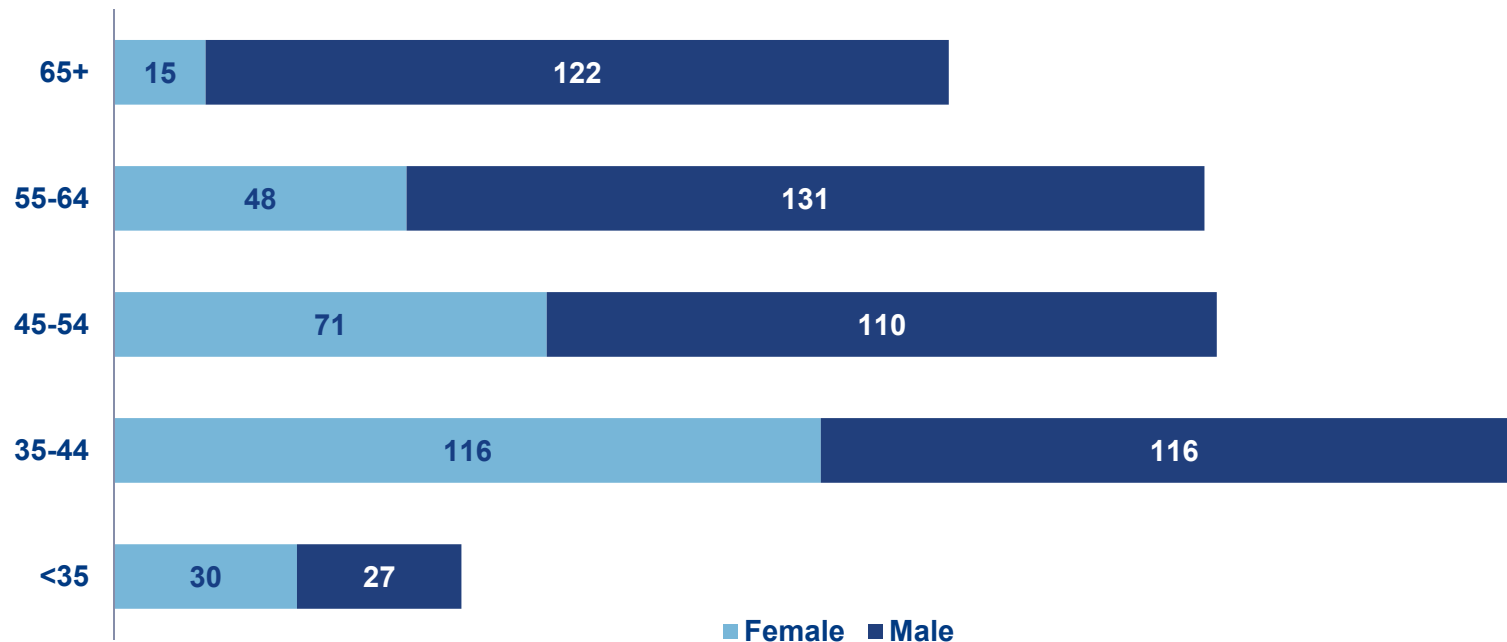


■ 65+ ■ 55 - 64 ■ 45 - 54 ■ 35 - 44 ■ < 35

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2019 CMA Masterfile

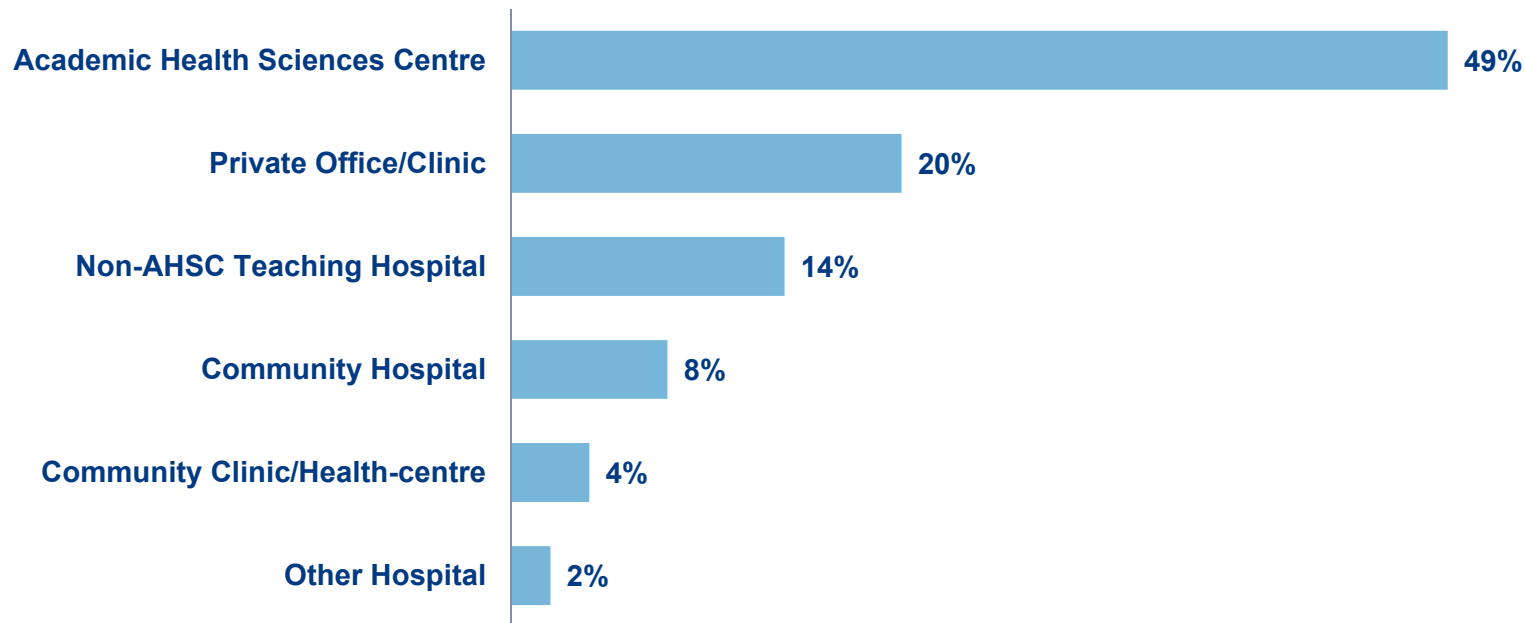
Number by gender & age, 2019



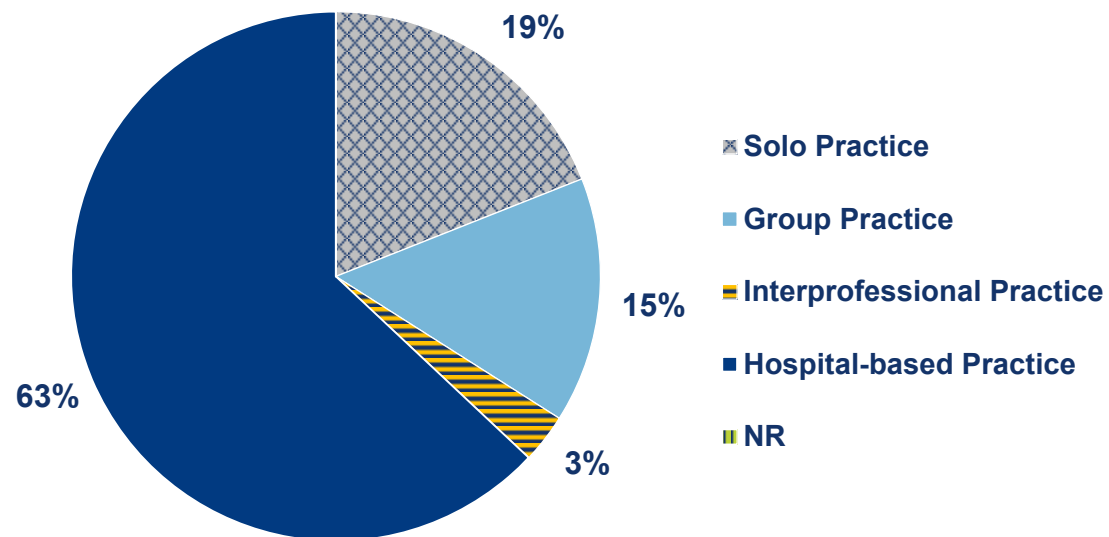
Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

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

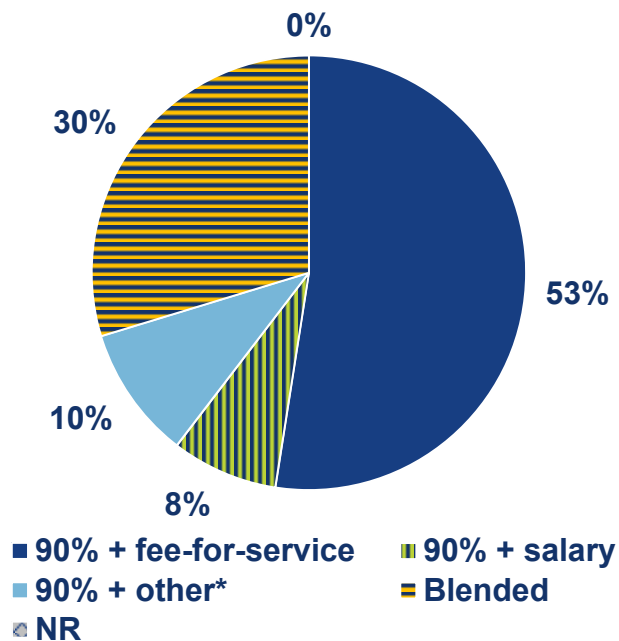
Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	25.7
Direct patient care with teaching component	9.7
Teaching without patient care	2.2
Indirect patient care	7.4
Health facility committees	0.8
Administration	2.6
Research	2.4
Managing practice	1.9
Continued professional development	2.9
Other	1.0
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	56.6

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

Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method¹ in 2017



Average gross payment per physician for Internal Medicine & subspecialties in 2017/18 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$437,000²

Average percent overhead reported by Respirologists in 2017 = 23%³

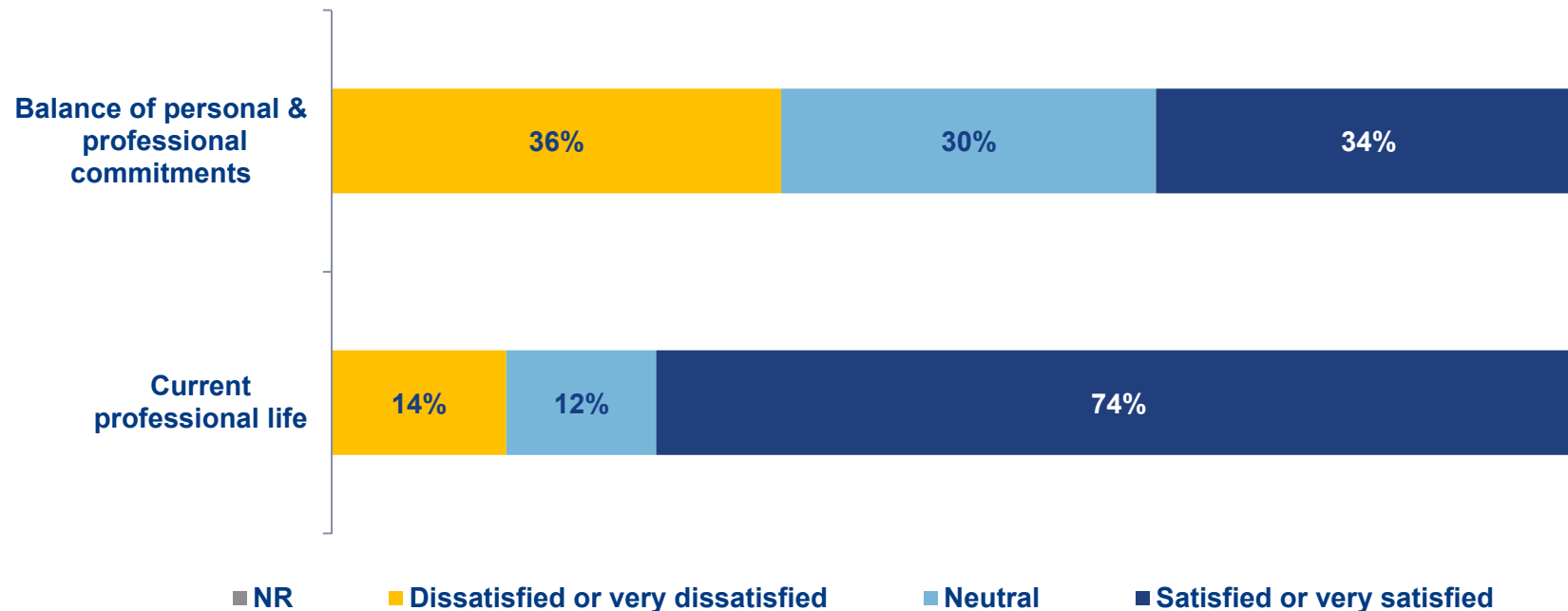
* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract or other method

¹ 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

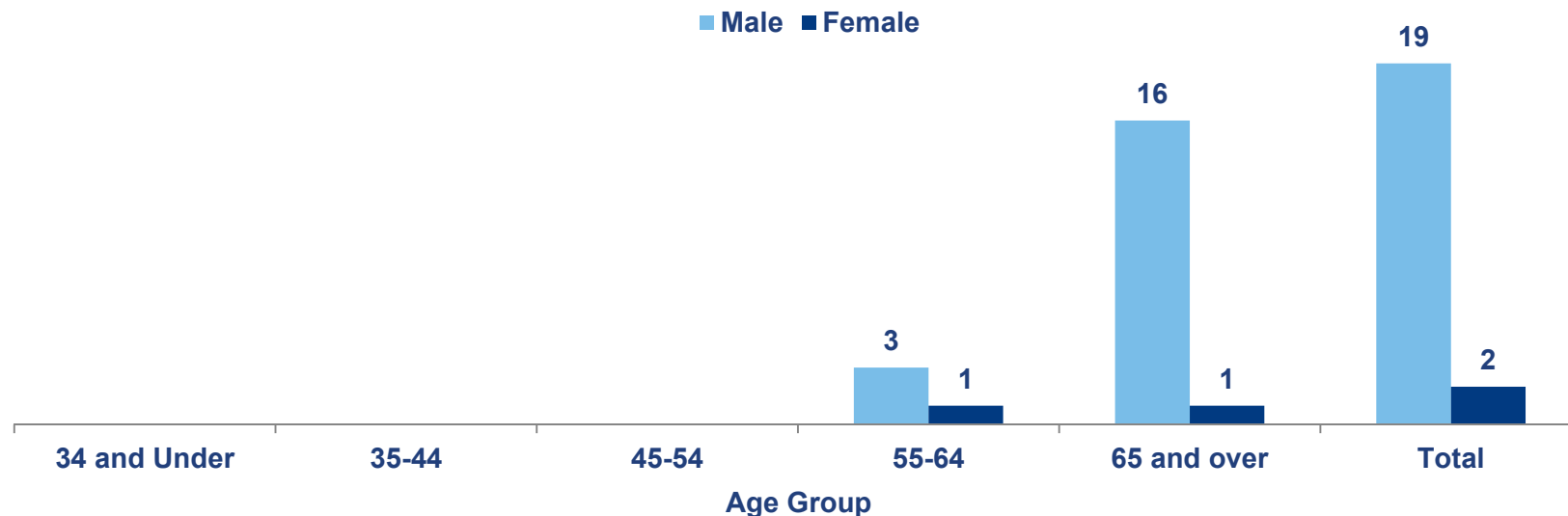
² National Physician Database, 2017/18, CIHI

³ 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2019



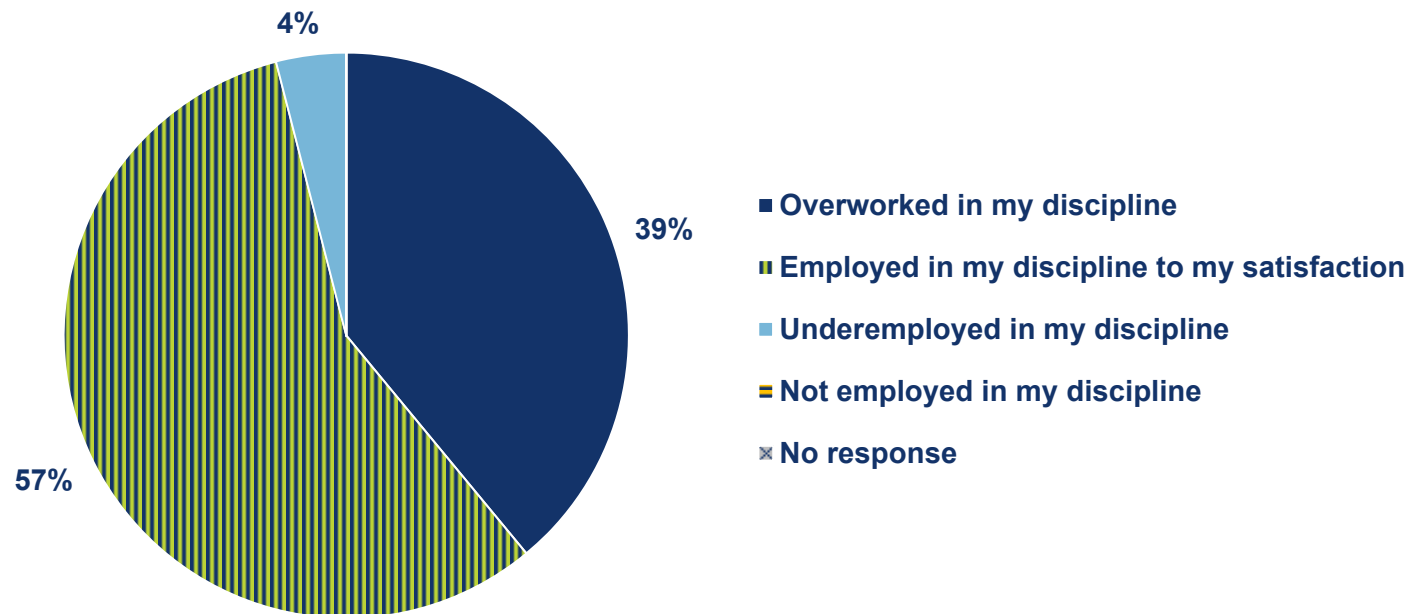
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2016-2018



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



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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