

# Respirology Profile

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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](#)

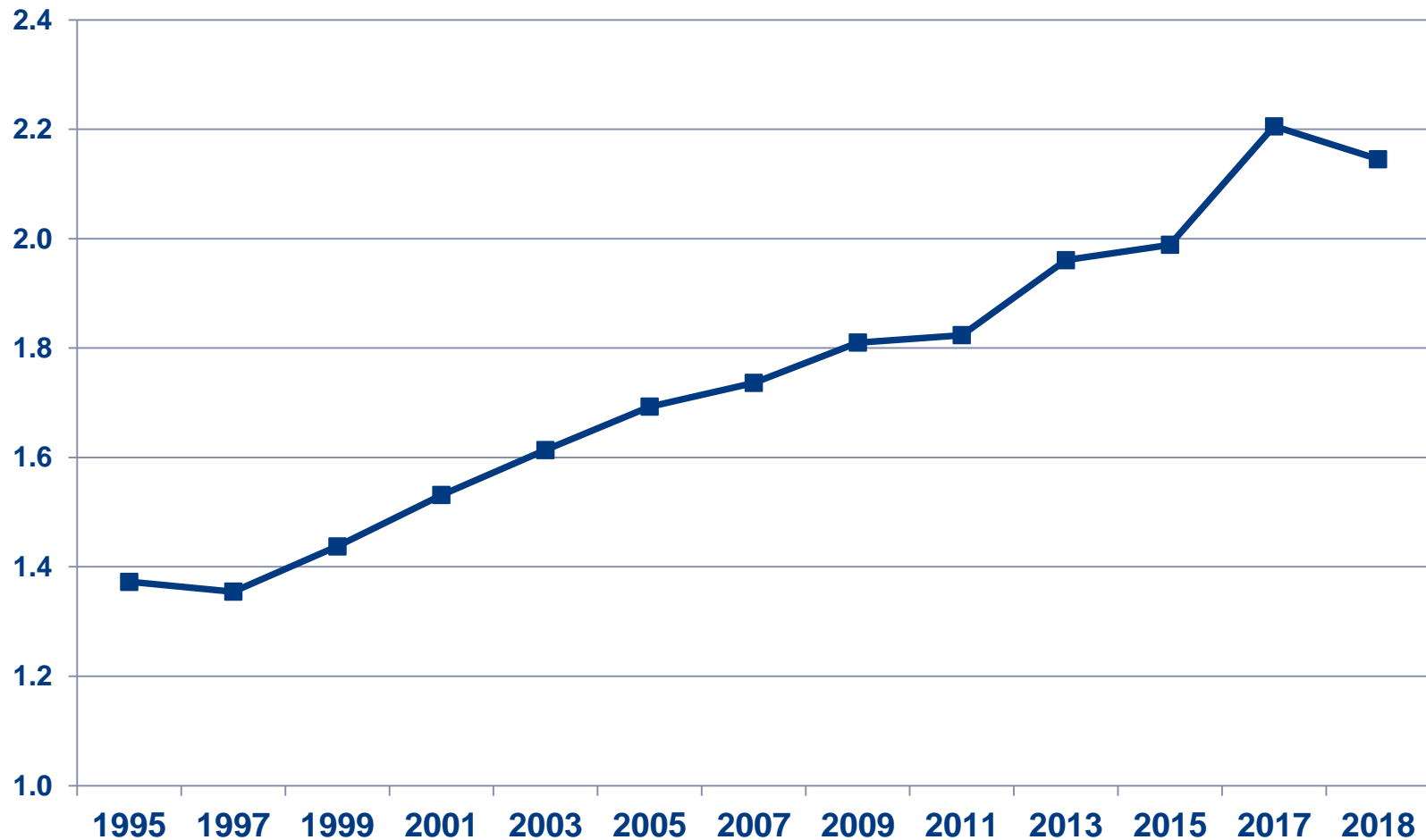
## Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	6	1.1
Prince Edward Island	2	1.3
Nova Scotia	9	0.9
New Brunswick	6	0.8
Quebec	250	3.0
Ontario	290	2.0
Manitoba	14	1.0
Saskatchewan	23	2.0
Alberta	110	2.5
British Columbia	83	1.7
Territories	0	0.0
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile

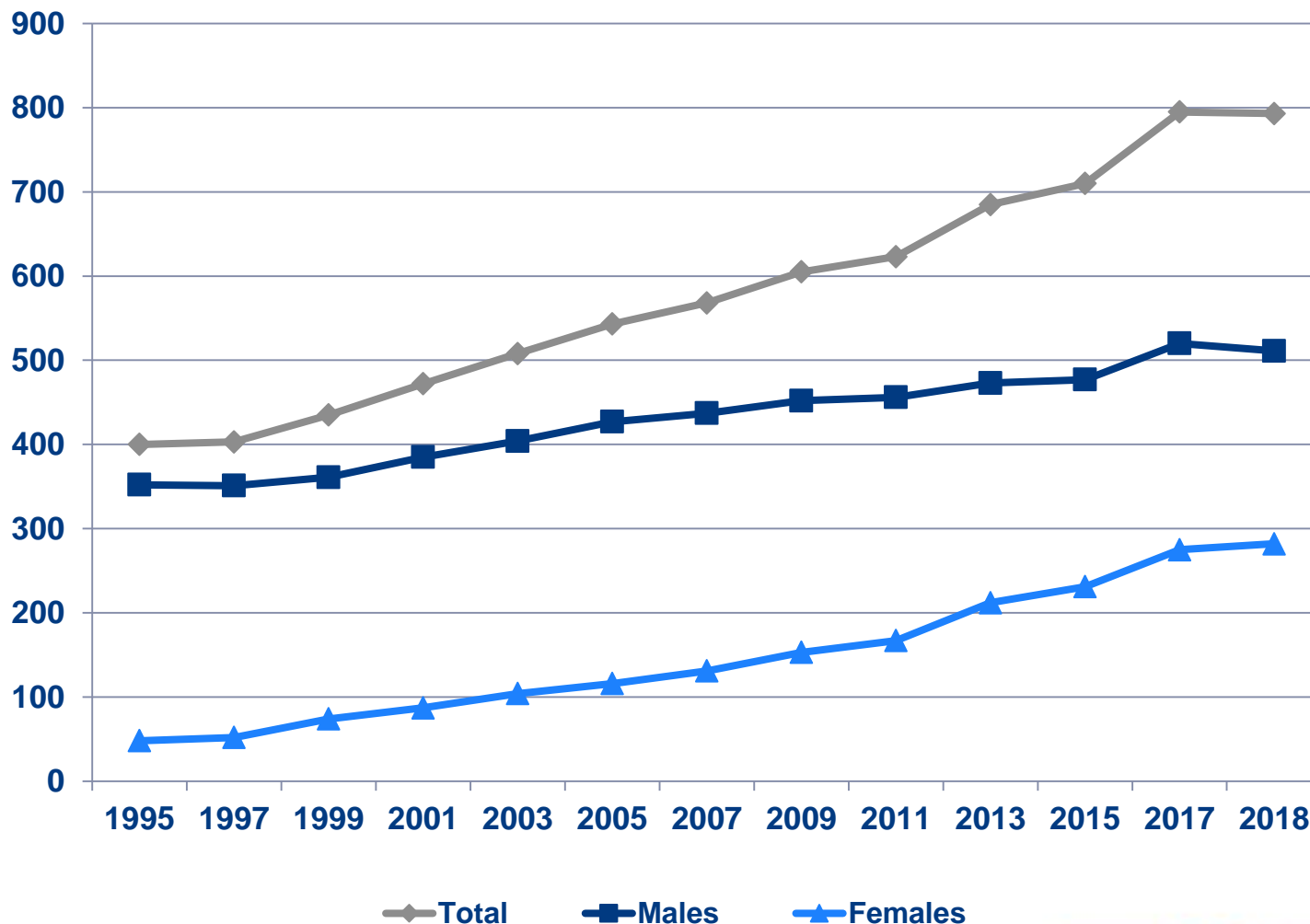


## Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018



Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles

## Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018



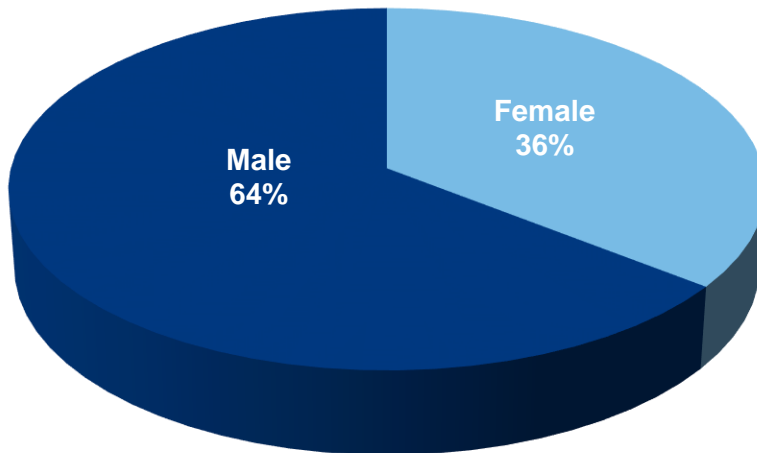
Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles



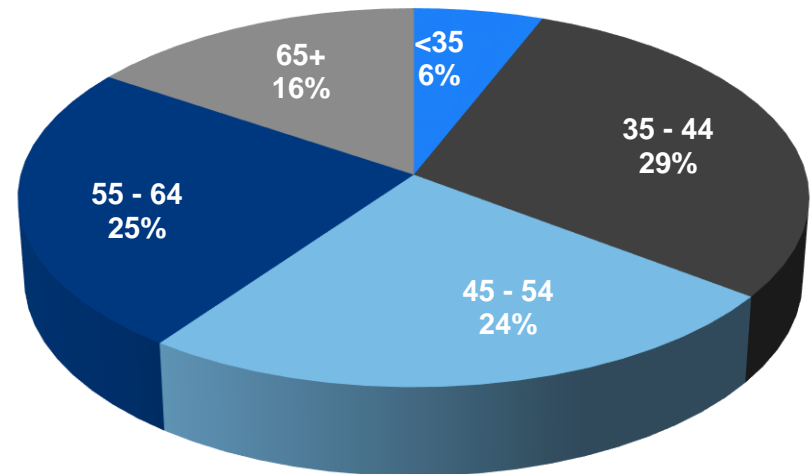


## Percentage by gender & age, 2018

### Gender



### Age Group

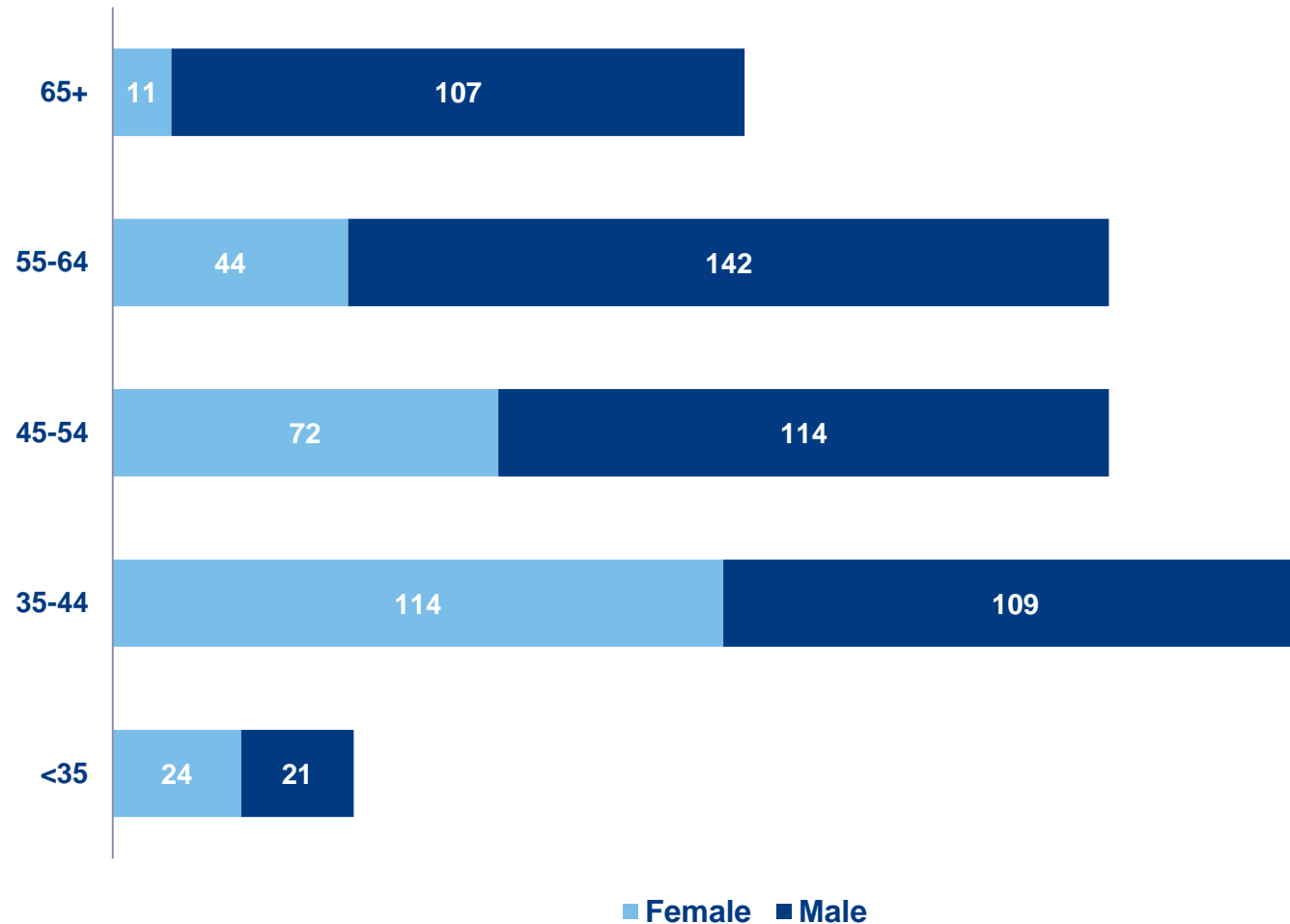


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



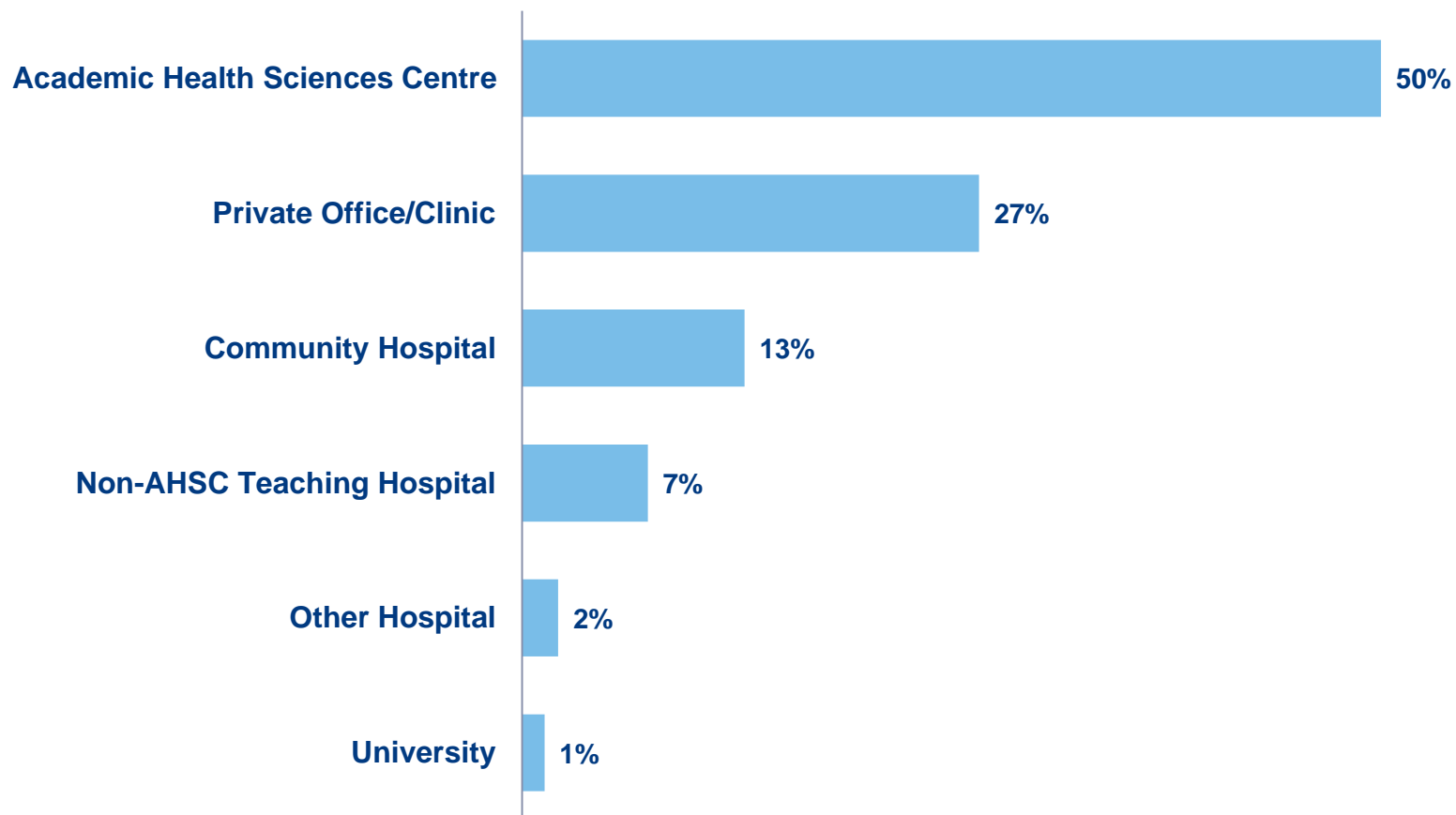
## Number by gender & age, 2018



Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile

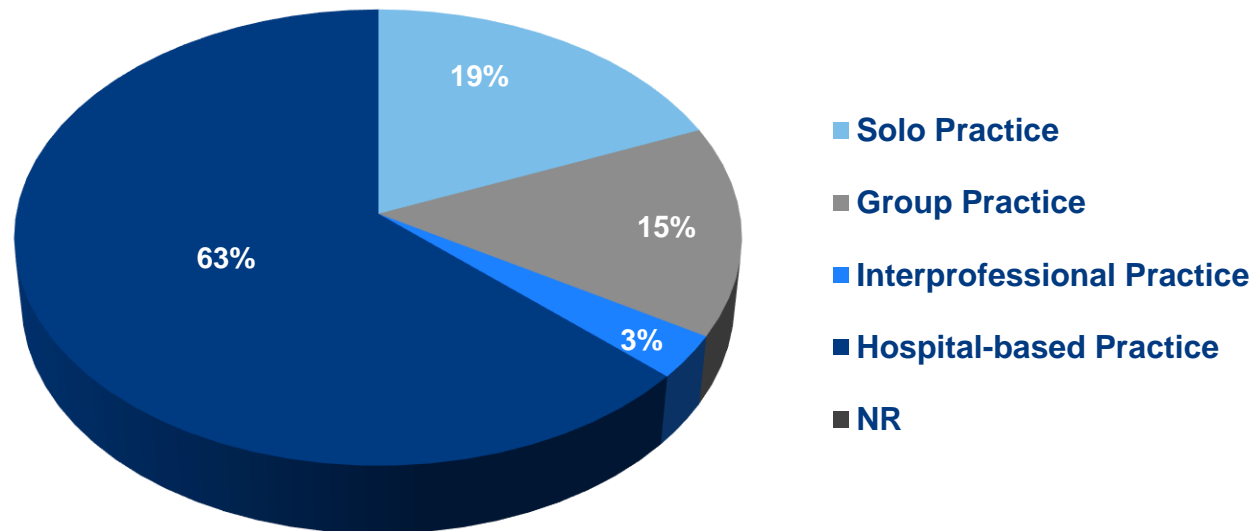
## Percentage by main work setting, 2017



Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association



## Percentage by practice organization, 2017





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

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	21.8
Direct patient care with teaching component	12.0
Teaching without patient care	2.7
Indirect patient care	7.8
Health facility committees	1.5
Administration	2.5
Research	2.9
Managing practice	1.9
Continued professional development	3.2
Other	0.6
<b>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</b>	<b>56.8</b>

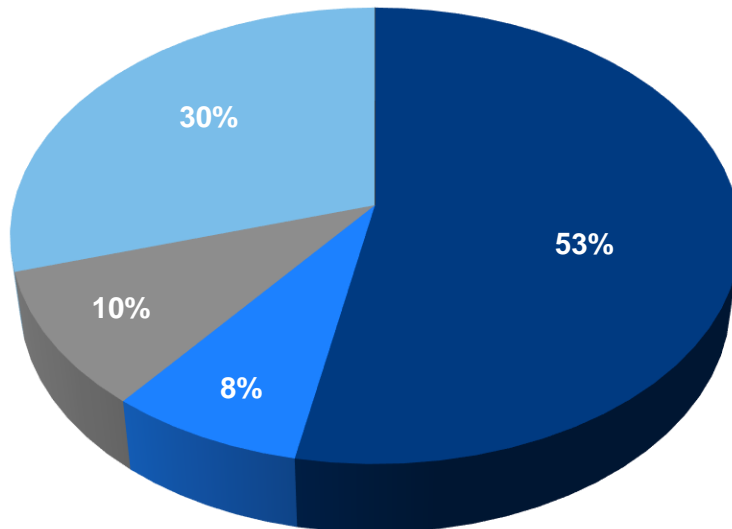


## On-call duty hours per month, 2017

- 86% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 114 hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 57 hours/month

## Percentage by remuneration method

### Primary payment method<sup>1</sup> 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) = \$407,224<sup>2</sup>

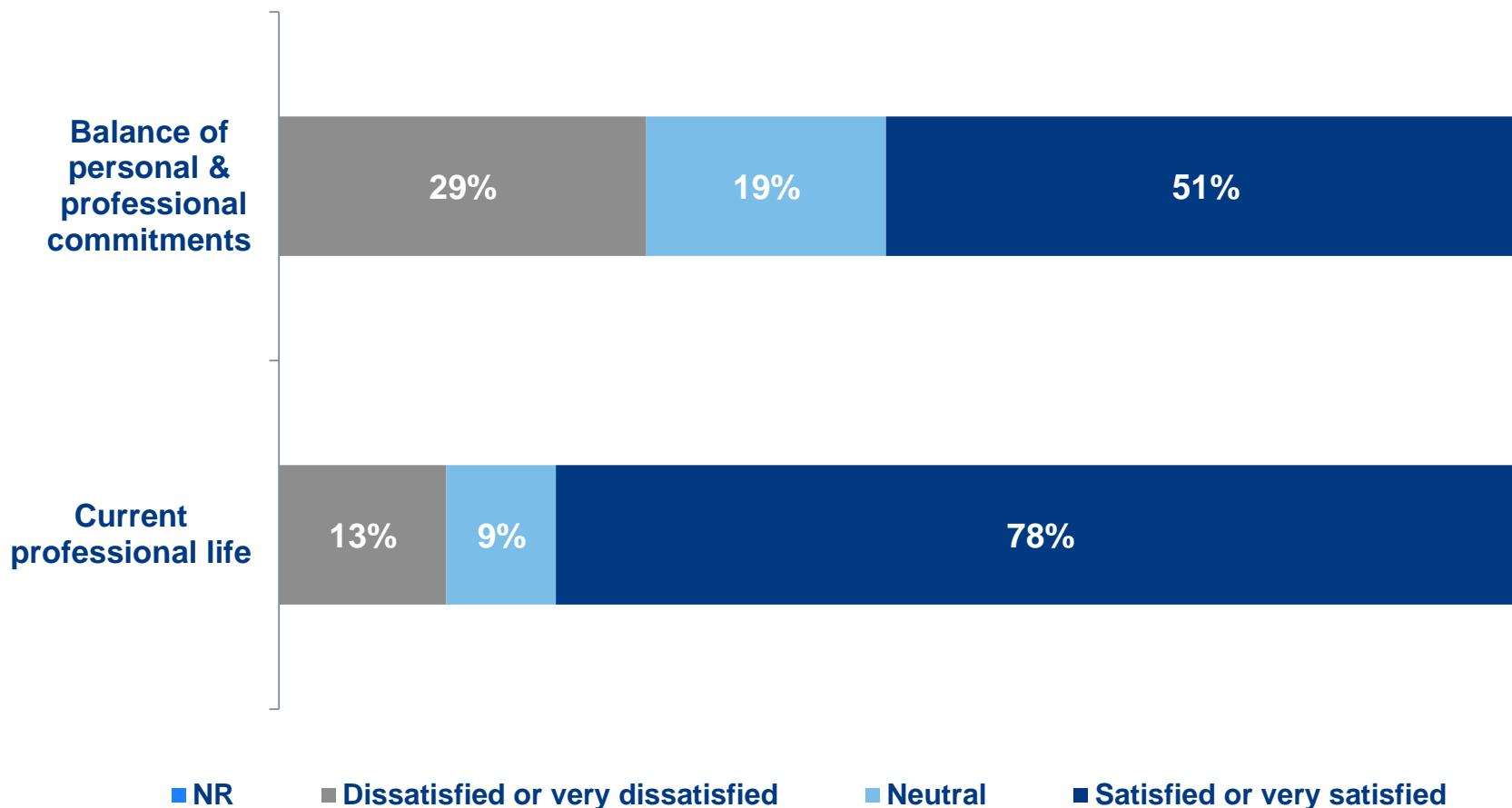
Average percent overhead reported by Respirologists in 2017 = 23%<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

<sup>2</sup> National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI

<sup>3</sup> Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

## Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017

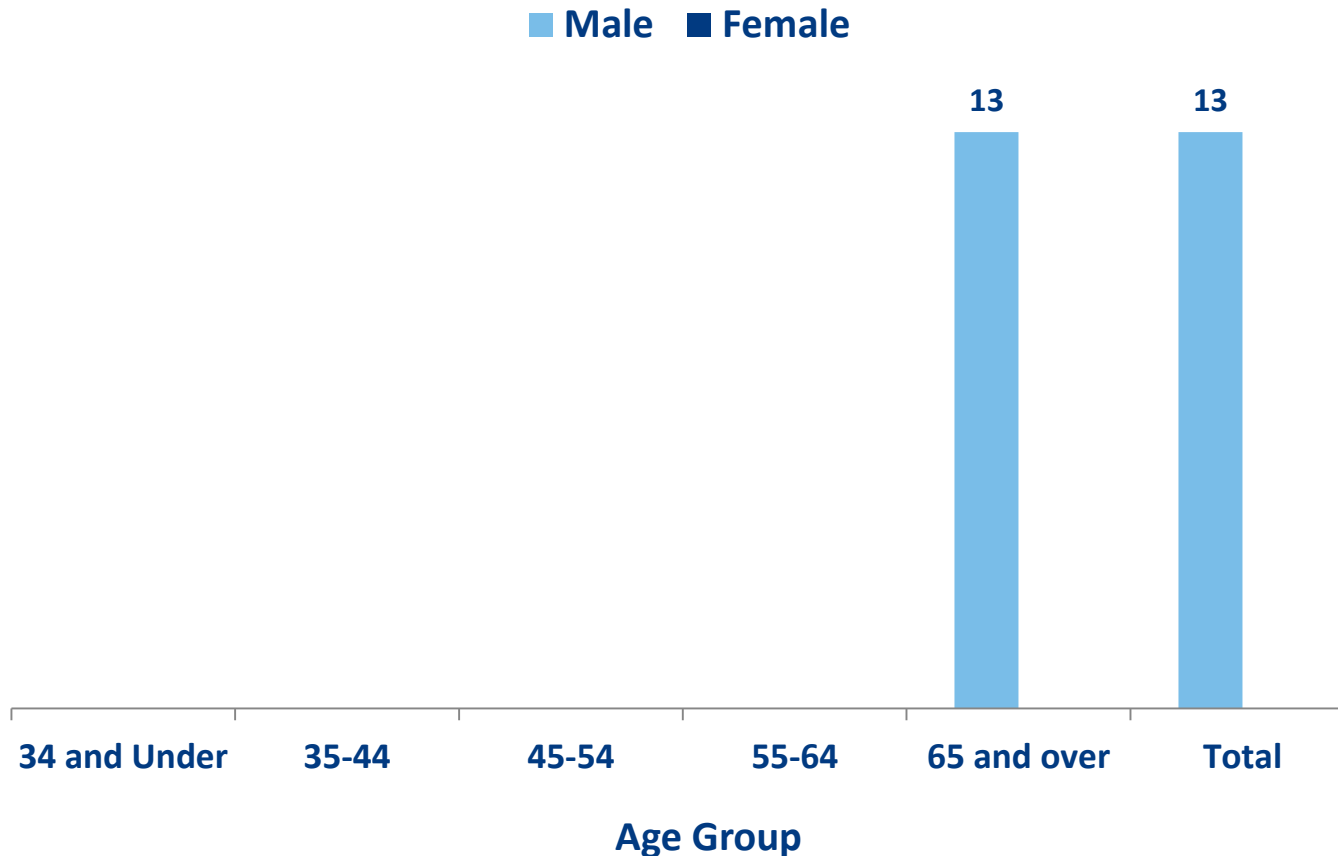


Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association





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

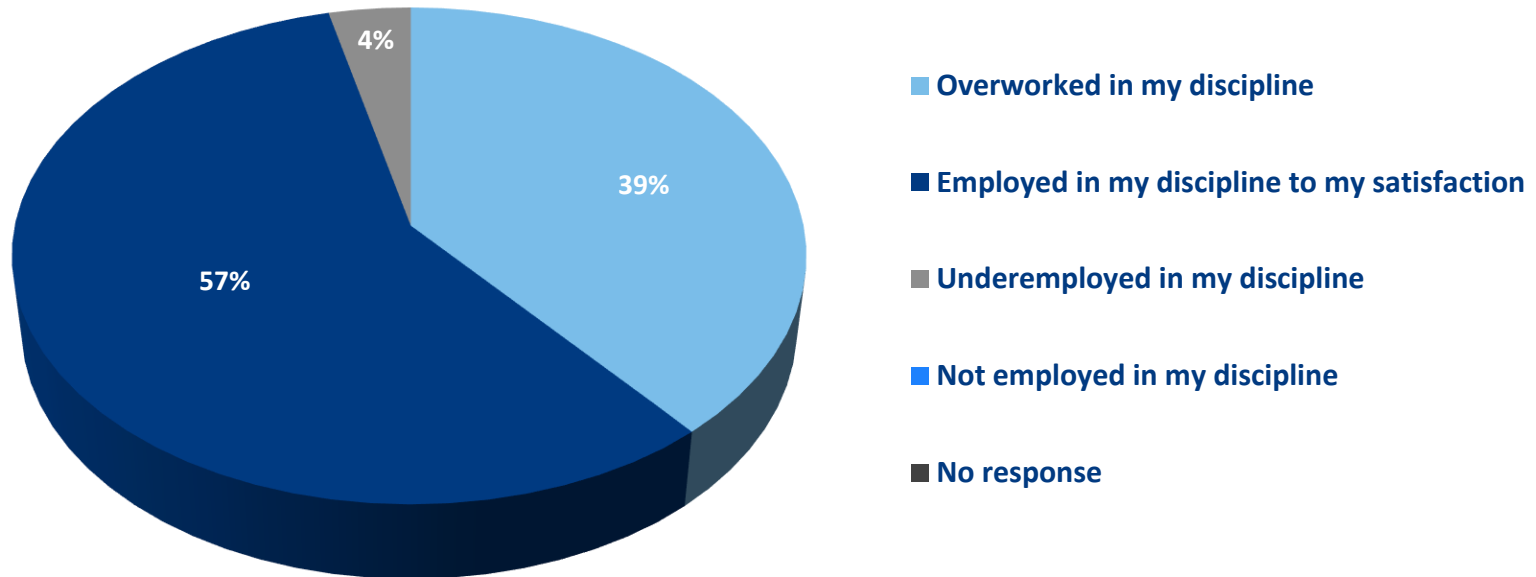


### Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

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](#)