

QUICK FACTS TABLE 1

Specialty Choice

According to data from the American Medical Association, primary care specialists and subspecialists in the United States are distributed as follows:

Internal medicine: 42.8%
 Family medicine: 22.3%
 Pediatrics: 20.2%
 Obstetrics and gynecology: 11.7%
 General practice: 3.7%

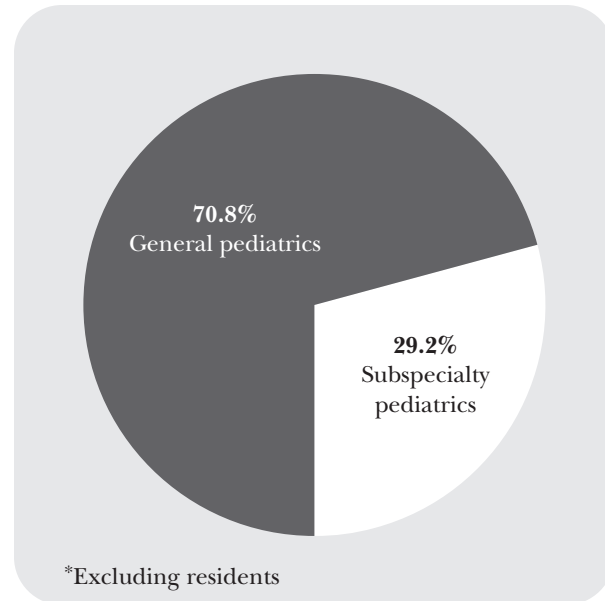
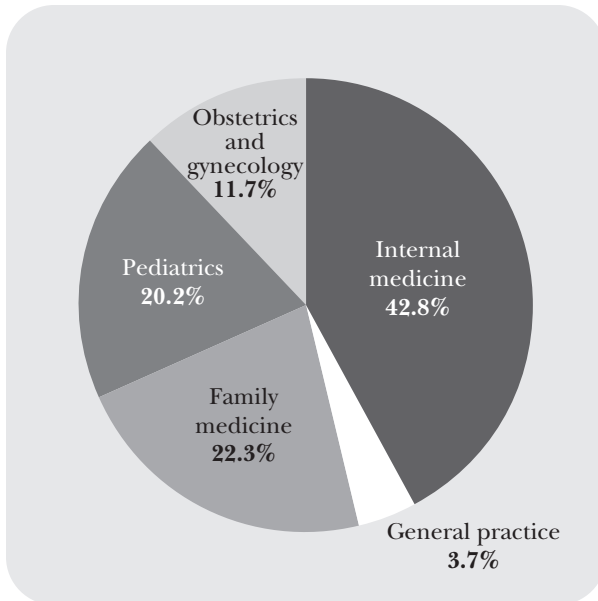
Source: American Medical Association. *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 2007 Edition*. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association; 2007:275

Average Percentage of Time in General Pediatrics and Subspecialty Pediatrics

Pediatricians' time spent doing general pediatrics*: 70.8%

Pediatricians' time spent doing subspecialty pediatrics: 29.2%

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics Division of Health Services Research. Periodic survey of pediatricians #57-60, 2004. AAP Web site. Available at: www.aap.org/research/periodicsurvey/practicecharacter2004color.htm#Table2



QUICK FACTS TABLE 2

Duty Hours*

- Duty hours are limited to 80 hours per week, averaged over a 4-week period, inclusive of in-house call activities and in-house moonlighting.
- Residents must be provided with 1 day in 7 free from all educational and clinical responsibilities, averaged over a 4-week period, inclusive of call.
- Residents must have 10 hours for rest and personal activities between all daily duty periods and after in-house call.
- In-house call must occur no more often than every third night, averaged over a 4-week period.
- Continuous on-site duty, including in-house call, must not exceed 24 consecutive hours, although residents may remain on duty for up to 6 additional hours to participate in didactic activities, maintain continuity of medical and surgical care, transfer care of patients, or conduct outpatient continuity clinics. No new patients may be accepted after 24 hours of continuous duty. Additional language about at-home call (pager call) can be obtained from the source below.

Source: Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. ACGME Web site. Available at: www.acgme.org/acwebsite/dutyhours/dh_Lang703.pdf

*Duty hour restrictions apply to all medical specialties and are not limited to pediatrics.

Training Programs in Categorical Pediatrics and Med-Peds, Academic Year 2004–2005

Number of accredited training programs in general pediatrics: 201

Number of participating residents: 8,123

Length of training: 3 years

Number of accredited training programs in internal medicine-pediatrics: 105

Number of participating residents: 1,473

Length of training: 4 years

Source: Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. Number of all programs for a specific academic year (including combined programs) (Ending 6/30/2007). ACGME Web site. Available at: www.acgme.org/adspublic/reports/accredited_programs_all.asp.

Curriculum Guidelines for 36-Month Residency in General Pediatrics

The current guidelines for 36-month residency in general pediatrics are being revised. For the most recent set of guidelines, visit the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) Web site at www.acgme.org/acWebsite/RRC_320/320_prIndex.asp.

Source: Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. Program requirements for residency education in pediatrics. ACGME Web site. Available at: www.acgme.org/acWebsite/RRC_320/320_prIndex.asp.

QUICK FACTS TABLE 3

Board Certification

Board certification is accomplished through the American Board of Pediatrics (ABP) after completion of 3 years of training in an accredited residency program and successful completion of a comprehensive written examination.

Evidence of maintenance of certification is required every 7 years.

New applicant registration to take the certifying examination in general pediatrics in 2007 is \$1,410.*

*American Board of Pediatrics. Application, registration and fees. ABP Web site. Available at: www.abp.org/datefee/certdate.htm.

Increases in Number of Board-Certified General Pediatricians*

Number certified in 1970: 788

Number certified in 1988: 2,121

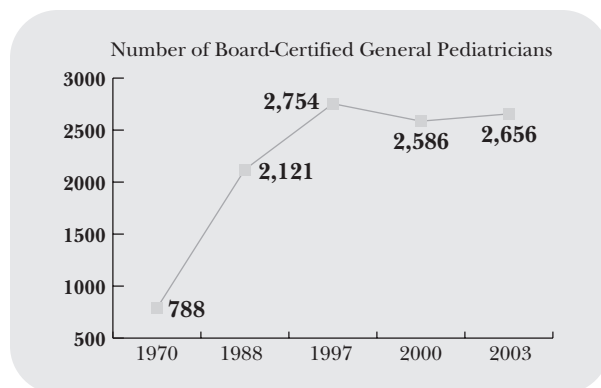
Number certified in 1997: 2,754

Number certified in 2000: 2,586

Number certified in 2003: 2,656

Sources

*American Board of Medical Specialties. General Certificates issued. ABMS Web site. Available at: www.abms.org/downloads/statistics/table2.pdf.



Subspecialty Board Certification

Subspecialty certification by the ABP

Certificates of special qualifications require 3 more years of training after completion of a general pediatric residency. These subspecialty certificates are available in

- Adolescent medicine
- Child abuse
- Developmental/behavioral pediatrics
- Pediatric cardiology
- Pediatric critical care medicine
- Pediatric emergency medicine
- Pediatric endocrinology
- Pediatric gastroenterology
- Pediatric hematology/oncology
- Pediatric infectious diseases
- Neonatal/perinatal medicine
- Pediatric nephrology
- Pediatric pulmonology
- Pediatric rheumatology

Certificates of added qualifications are issued by the ABP in conjunction with another certifying board. These subspecialty certificates are available in

- Hospice and palliative medicine
- Medical toxicology
- Neurodevelopmental disabilities
- Pediatric transplant hepatology
- Sleep medicine
- Sports medicine

Source: American Board of Pediatrics. Certification in the pediatric subspecialties. ABP Web site. Available at: www.abp.org.

QUICK FACTS TABLE 4

Employment Settings

Those responding to the 2004 Periodic Surveys of Fellows spent the following average percentages of time in these employment settings:

Group practice: 45.3%

Solo/2-physician practice: 15%

Hospital or clinic: 14.5%

Medical school: 12%

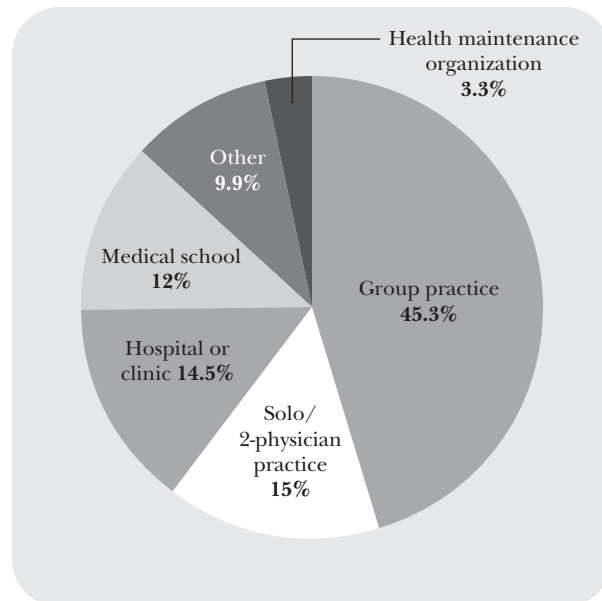
Other: 9.9%

Health maintenance organization: 3.3%

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics.

Socioeconomic survey of pediatricians: #57-60, 2004. AAP Web site. Available at:

www.aap.org/research/periodicsurvey/practicecharacter2004color.htm#Table3



QUICK FACTS TABLE 5

Physician Demographics: Age

Pediatrics has a higher proportion of physicians younger than 35 years than any other specialty.

Proportion of US physicians younger than 35 years: 16%

Proportion of US pediatricians younger than 35 years: 22%

Proportion of US pediatricians younger than 45 years: 51%

Source: American Medical Association. *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 2007 Edition*. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association; 2007:9

Pediatrician Demographics: Gender

Number of female pediatricians, 2005: 38,413*

Proportion of categorical pediatric residents who are female, 2005: 68%†

Sources

*American Medical Association. *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 2007 Edition*. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association; 2007:2

†American Medical Association Fellowship and Residency Electronic Interactive Database. AMA Web site. Available at: www.ama-assn.org/vapp/freida/spcstsc/0,1238,320,00.html

QUICK FACTS TABLE 6

How Pediatricians Divide Their Time

Practicing pediatricians* responding to the 2004 Periodic Survey of Fellows reported that they worked an average of 45.8 hours per week.

Direct patient care: 34.5 hours
 Administrative time: 4.6 hours
 Teaching: 2.9 hours
 Research: 2.0 hours
 Fellowship training: 1.9 hours

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics Division of Health Services Research. Periodic survey of fellows #57-60, 2004. AAP Web site. Available at: www.aap.org/research/periodicsurvey/practicecharacter2004color.htm#Table1

Part-time Pediatricians

Percentage of pediatricians* reporting they are practicing part-time (average 25 hours in direct patient care)

1993: 10.9%
 2000: 14.9%
 2003: 20.4%

*Excluding residents and those in fellowship training

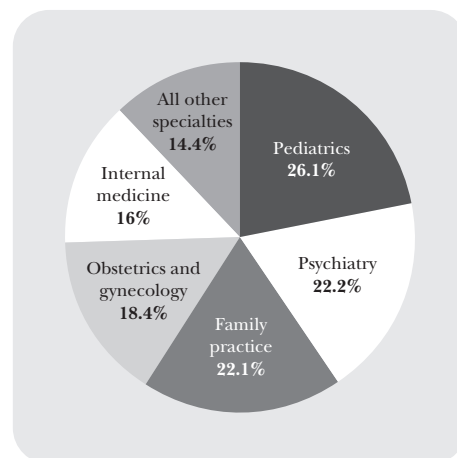
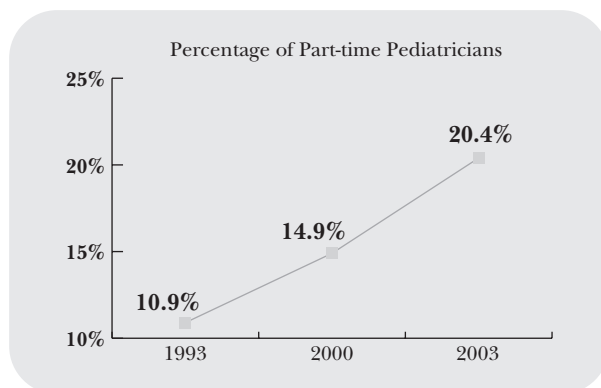
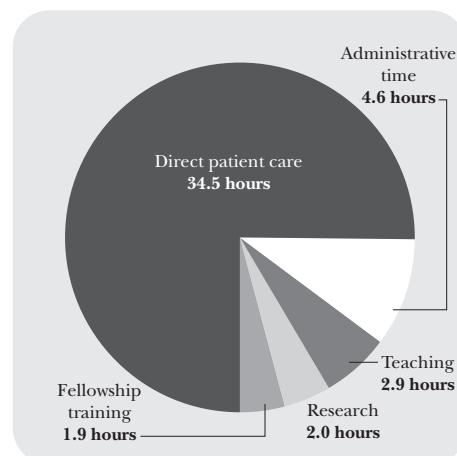
Source: American Academy of Pediatrics Division of Health Services Research. Periodic Survey of Fellows # 21,34,54,2004. Available at: www.aap.org/research.html

Physicians With Part-time Experience by Specialty

Proportion of physicians in a specialty who report having practiced part-time at some point in their careers

Pediatrics: 26.1%
 Psychiatry: 22.2%
 Family practice: 22.1%
 Obstetrics and gynecology: 18.4%
 Internal medicine: 16%
 All other specialties: 14.4%

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics Department of Health Policy Research. Pediatrics leads specialties in number of part-time physicians. *AAP News*. 2002;21:126



QUICK FACTS TABLE 7

Practice Location, 2004

Suburbs: 40%

Urban practice (non-inner city): 28.2%

Urban practice (inner city): 20.5%

Rural: 11.3%

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics Division of Health Services Research. Periodic survey of fellows, #57-60, 2004. AAP Web site. Available at: www.aap.org/research/periodsurvey/practicecharacter2004color.htm#Table4

