**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: 42.1%
- Family practice: 22.1%
- Pediatrics: 19.6%
- Obstetrics and gynecology: 12.1%
- General practice: 4.2%


**Weekly General/Subspecialty Time Estimates**
Pediatricians whose practice is 100% general pediatrics: 43%
Pediatricians whose practice is 100% subspecialty care: 24%
Pediatricians whose practice time is split between general and subspecialty care: 34%

**Duty Hours and Compensation for Pediatric Residents and Fellows**

Average hours per week in 2000, pediatric residents: 75*

Average hours per week in 2000, pediatric post-residency training fellows: 64*

Average first-year pediatric resident compensation, academic year 2001: $36,699†

**Sources**


---

**Duty Hours**

The following changes in resident duty hours will take effect July 1, 2003:

- Duty hours must be 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 (continuous 24-hour) day in 7 free from all educational, clinical, and administrative responsibilities, averaged over a 4-week period, inclusive of in-house 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.

### Training Programs in Categorical Pediatrics and Med-Peds, Academic Year 2002–2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Accredited Programs</th>
<th>Participating Residents</th>
<th>Length of Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Pediatrics</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>7,696</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine/Pediatrics</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. Number of all programs for a specific academic year (including combined programs). (Ending 6/30/2003). ACGME Web site. Available at: [http://www.acgme.org/adspublic/reports/accredited_programs_all.asp](http://www.acgme.org/adspublic/reports/accredited_programs_all.asp). Accessed March 18, 2003

### Curriculum Guidelines for 36-Month Residency in General Pediatrics

- 50% of clinical training should be devoted to ambulatory experiences
- 5 months general inpatient pediatrics
- 4 months emergency and acute illness
- 1 half-day per week in continuity experience
- Equivalent of at least 1 month in care of normal/term newborns
- Community experiences in child advocacy
- 4 months (maximum 6 months) intensive care experience
- 1 month block rotation in adolescent medicine
- 1 month block rotation in developmental/behavioral pediatrics
- 6 months (but no single rotation longer than 3 months) in 1-month block rotations in at least 4 of the following:
  - Allergy/immunology
  - Gastroenterology
  - Infectious disease
  - Genetics
  - Cardiology
  - Hematology/oncology
  - Nephrology
  - Pulmonology
  - Endocrinology/metabolism
  - Rheumatology
  - Neurology
- Additional subspecialty experiences in the following:
  - Child psychiatry
  - Otolaryngology
  - Dermatology
  - Pediatric radiology
  - Ophthalmology
  - Pediatric surgery
  - Orthopedics
  - Sports medicine

For additional curricular requirements, see source below.

**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 2003 is $1,220.*


**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
- 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:

- Clinical and laboratory immunology
- Medical toxicology
- Neurodevelopmental disabilities
- Sports medicine

**Sources**


---

### Quick Facts Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Board-Certified General Pediatricians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>788*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2,121*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2,754†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2,760†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2,877†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,586†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


---

**Quick Facts Tables**

*Pediatrics 101: A Resource Guide From the American Academy of Pediatrics*

Quick Facts Tables may be reproduced for noncommercial educational purposes.
### Quick Facts Table 5

**Employment Settings**

Those responding to the 2000 Periodic Survey of Fellows spent the following average percentages of time in these employment settings:

- **Pediatric group practice**: 25.8%
- **Medical school or parent university**: 15.4%
- **Multispecialty group**: 11.7%
- **Other** (freestanding ambulatory care, surgical, or emergency care center, nonprofit community health center, other patient care and non-patient care settings): 11%
- **Nongovernment hospital**: 10.7%
- **Self-employed solo practice**: 9.8%
- **Two-physician practice**: 5.5%
- **City/county or state government hospital or clinic**: 4.5%
- **Staff-model health maintenance organization**: 2.7%
- **US government hospital or clinic**: 2.6%

Practice Settings: Pediatricians Who Are Employees
A total of 47% of pediatricians were self-employed in 1999, while 51% were employees and 2% were independent contractors. Those who were employees practiced in a variety of settings:

- Health maintenance organization: 8.1%
- Group practice freestanding center: 18.6%
- Private hospital: 24.2%
- Medical school, university, or college: 20.3%
- Government or another employer: 26%
- No employer indicated: 2.8%

### Primary Care Physicians’ Average Work Week, 1999

Psychiatry: 47.7 hours  
Pediatrics: 54.5 hours  
General/family practice: 55 hours  
General internal medicine: 58.1 hours  
General surgery: 58.1 hours  
Obstetrics and gynecology: 63.7 hours  


### Average Office Visits Per Week, 1999

General surgeons: 41  
Neurologists: 70  
General internists: 73  
Obstetricians and gynecologists: 82  
Pediatricians: 95  
Family practitioners: 101  


### Patient Time By Age Group

Office- and clinic-based pediatricians with an average of 94 patient visits per week divided those visits as follows:  
Younger than 2 years: 40%  
Aged 3 to 5 years: 21%  
Aged 6 to 11 years: 21%  
Aged 12 to 17 years: 14%  
Aged 18 years and older: 4%  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pediatrician Demographics: Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of female pediatricians, 2001: 32,698*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of pediatricians who are female, 2001: 49%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of categorical pediatric residents who are female, 2001: 66%†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physician Demographics: Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pediatrics has a higher proportion of physicians younger than 35 years than any other specialty.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of US physicians younger than 35 years: 17%

Proportion of US pediatricians younger than 35 years: 25%

Proportion of US pediatricians younger than 45 years: 54%

### How Pediatricians Divide Their Time

*Practicing pediatricians responding to the year 2000 periodic survey of fellows reported that they worked an average of 52 hours per week.*

- Direct patient care: 41 hours
- Nonpractice administrative time: 3.5 hours
- Teaching: 3.5 hours
- Research: 1.5 hours
- Volunteer community service: 2.5 hours

**Source:** American Academy of Pediatrics. 
Socioeconomic survey of pediatricians: part 1. 
Pediatricians’ practice and personal characteristics. 
Accessed March 18, 2003

### Physicists 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 
*AAP News.* 2002;21(3)126

### Full-time/Part-time Pediatricians, 2000

- Full-time pediatricians: 83%
- Part-time pediatricians: 12%
- Not in practice: 3%

Proportion of male pediatricians who work part time: 4%

Proportion of female pediatricians who work part time: 28%

**Source:** American Academy of Pediatrics. 
Socioeconomic survey of pediatricians: part 1. 
Pediatricians’ practice and personal characteristics. 
Accessed March 18, 2003
**Practice Location, 2000**

Urban practice (inner city): 27%
Urban practice (non-inner city): 32%
Suburbs: 32%
Rural communities: 9%

**International Medical Graduates (IMGs)**

Proportion of first-year categorical pediatrics residents who were IMGs, 1991: 33%

Proportion of first-year categorical pediatrics residents who were IMGs, 1996: 30%

Proportion of first-year categorical pediatrics residents who were IMGs, 2001: 21%

**Compensation**

**Mean Net Income**

**Nonfederal Primary Care Physicians in Patient Care (after expenses and before taxes), 1998**

- Pediatricians: $139,600
- General/family physicians: $142,500
- General internists: $157,900
- All physicians: $194,400


**Relative Increase in Mean Net Income**

- Increase in pediatrician mean net income, 1992–1998: $15,700 (12.7%)
- Increase in all physicians’ mean net income, 1992–1998: $12,700 (7%)

## 2000 Birthrate Statistics: Birthrate Trends Upward

*Fertility increased for all age groups except teens for the second year in a row.*

- Average number of children born to an American woman over a lifetime: 2.1
- Approximate number of babies born each year in the United States: 4 million
- Increase in birth rate in 2000: 3%
- Population aged 19 years and younger in the year 2000: 80.5 million*

*The good news is that teen births have dropped dramatically.†*

- Record high natality rate for females aged 15–19 years, recorded in 1991: 62.1 per 1,000 females
- Decline in natality rate for females aged 15–19 years, 1991–2000: 22%

### Sources

  
  US Census Bureau Web site. Available at: [http://factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov)