

## Introduction

- The last systematic Pediatric Infectious Disease (PID) workforce evaluation was in 1998
- Collaboration between the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Section on Infectious Diseases (SOID), AAP Division on Workforce and Medical Education Policy and the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (PIDS) developed and launched a PID workforce survey in 2015

## Objective

- To obtain information to assist in workforce planning and advocacy activities related to PID and contribute to overall pediatric subspecialty workforce data

## Acknowledgements

- The PID survey is a part of an ongoing pediatric subspecialty workforce survey project conducted by the Division of Workforce and Medical Education Policy of the AAP
- The authors would like to thank the Pediatric Infectious Disease community for their participation in the survey

## Methods

- Anonymous survey developed via iterative process among PID experts at different career levels and AAP survey experts
- Standard survey: 44 questions
  - Completed by respondents from all subspecialties
  - Addressed training, clinical practice and demographics
- PID specific survey: 40 questions
  - Addressed clinical practice patterns, referrals and competition, training and workforce trends, job opportunities, planned work reduction, job satisfaction, and perceived challenges in the field
- Using PIDS/AAP data, physicians board certified in PID were sent a link via email to complete the survey
- ABP sent an invitation via email to board eligible/certified PID physicians not on the PIDS/AAP list
- Data analysis was performed using SPSS 18.0
  - Descriptive statistics, including frequency distributions and measures of central tendency, were used to summarize all responses

## Results

- 946 respondents (overall response rate 47.5%)
  - 50% male
  - Average age = 51 (range 29-88) years
- Main Employment Site
  - 63% are in academic systems
  - 80% are in urban communities
- Reported challenges facing PID:
  - 26% reported lack of good jobs for future clinicians
  - 12% concerned about lack of top quality ID recruits
- Job Opportunities:
  - N=138 (21%) completed PID fellowship in the last 5 years
    - N=113 applied for ≤ 5 jobs
    - N=68 had > 1 job offer
    - N=112 were able to secure a job in 6 months
    - N=102 remain at the institution of their first job

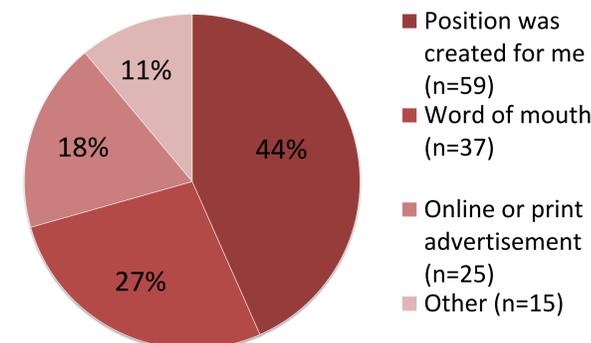


Figure 1. Means of identification of first job after completing PID fellowship

## Results

- Planned Work Reduction
  - N=135 (20%) plan to decrease or stop caring for PID patients within 5 years
  - N=81 will either be partially or fully retiring
  - N=45 will spend more time in non-clinical activities

## Conclusion

- 82% of recent fellowship grads found PID employment within 6 months.
- 74% of recent fellowship grads remain in their original position
- 80% of current PID practitioners have no plans to decrease clinical PID practice in the next 5 years.
- Based on our findings, maintaining current levels of PID coverage would require 4% (N = 60) annual replacement
- Caveat: PID growth is expected to expand, so 4% replacement will likely be insufficient
- As job opportunities may not be defined a priori, PIDS and AAP SOID need to be proactive in informing potential recruits of available positions and helping fellows identify those positions prior to graduation