GENERAL INFORMATION
(Source: Pathway Evaluation Program and Royal College)
Occupational Medicine is that branch of medicine that emphasizes prevention, and deals clinically and administratively with the health needs of both individuals and groups with respect to their working environments and includes the recognition, evaluation, control, management and rehabilitation of occupationally related diseases and injuries, and other conditions affecting ability to work.

Occupational Medicine aims to:
• Promote and maintain the highest degree of physical, mental and social well being of workers in all occupations;
• Prevent health problems caused by working conditions;
• Place and maintain workers in occupational environments compatible with their physical and psychological capabilities.

Upon completion of training, a resident is expected to be a competent subspecialist in Occupational Medicine capable of assuming a consultant’s role in the subspecialty. The resident must acquire a working knowledge of the theoretical basis of the subspecialty, including its foundations in the basic medical sciences and research.
OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE PROFILE

Only candidates certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in Internal Medicine or Public Health & Preventive Medicine may be eligible for certification in Occupational Medicine. Residents must demonstrate the requisite knowledge, skills, and attitudes for effective patient-centred care and service to a diverse population. In all aspects of specialist practice, the graduate must be able to address issues of gender, sexual orientation, age, culture, ethnicity and ethics in a professional manner.

**Internal Medicine route**
Royal College certification in Internal Medicine or enrollment in a Royal College accredited program in Internal Medicine. Three years of primary specialty training must be completed before entering Occupational Medicine. All candidates must be certified in Internal Medicine in order to be eligible to write the Royal College certification examination in Occupational Medicine.

Two (2) years of approved residency in Occupational Medicine, a maximum of one (1) year of which may be undertaken at the fourth year residency level during training for certification in Internal Medicine.
OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE PROFILE

Public Health and Preventive Medicine route
Five (5) years of Public Health and Preventive Medicine training must be completed before entering Occupational Medicine. All candidates must be certified in Public Health and Preventive Medicine in order to be eligible to write the Royal College certification examination in Occupational Medicine. This must include two (2) years of clinical training in a supervised setting appropriate for Occupational Medicine.

Occupational med became a sub-specialty in 2006 and that the following schools offer programs in that discipline: University of Alberta, University of Toronto, Université de Montréal.

For further details on training requirements go to:
http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

Occupational Medicine Specialists of Canada
http://www.omsoc.org/
### Number of physicians and physicians/100,000 population in Occupational Medicine in Canada, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/Territory</th>
<th>Physicians</th>
<th>Phys/100k pop'n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland/Labrador</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td>57</td>
<td><strong>0.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Physicians/100,000 population in Occupational Medicine in Canada, 1995 to 2015

Source: CMA Masterfile
Occupational Medicine specialists by gender and year in Canada, 1995 to 2015

Source: CMA Masterfile
Occupational Medicine specialists by age and gender in Canada, 2015

Gender
- Male: 70%
- Female: 30%

Age Group
- 65 and over: 36%
- 55 - 64: 35%
- 45 - 54: 15%
- 35 - 44: 14%
- 34 and under: 0%

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Occupational Medicine specialists by age and gender in Canada, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 and Under</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Main work setting of **Occupational Medicine** specialists in Canada, 2013*

26% Private Office/Clinic
19% Admin/Corp office
18% Other
13% Academic Health Sciences Centre
9% Emergency Dept
4% Community Clinic/Health-centre
3% University

* 2014 data for this specialty is not available

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Remuneration for **Occupational Medicine** specialists in Canada

**Primary payment method** in 2013

- 41%: 90% + fee-for-service
- 20%: 90% + salary
- 19%: 90% + other*
- 15%: Blended
- 5%: NR

*Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross clinical earnings for medical specialists in 2013/14 (those earning at least $60,000) = $339,566

Average percent overhead reported by all medical specialists in 2010 = 20%

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1 National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
2 National Physician Database, 2013/14, CIHI
3 National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Occupational Medicine specialists who are Royal College, CFPC or CMQ certified in Canada, 2013*

- Royal College: 57%
- CFPC: 16%
- CMQ: 19%
- Outside Canada: 14%

Note: Subset of those who reported a certification. Physicians could indicate more than one certification body.

* 2014 data for this specialty is not available

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of **Occupational Medicine** specialists who retired during the THREE year period of 2012 to 2014

Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

Note: “Retired” is based on giving up licence and is therefore excludes those who have retired from clinical practice but are still licensed; it includes physicians who have temporarily given up their licence but may return to practice at a later date.
Satisfaction among Occupational Medicine specialists in Canada, 2013

Balance of personal & professional commitments:
- Very dissatisfied: 9%
- Dissatisfied: 3%
- Neutral: 14%
- Satisfied: 23%
- Very satisfied: 38%
- NR: 14%

Current professional life:
- Very dissatisfied: 9%
- Dissatisfied: 15%
- Neutral: 6%
- Satisfied: 43%
- Very satisfied: 27%

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency

Source: 2012 National Physician Survey of residents. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Links to the organizations supplying information for this document

National Physician Survey
http://www.nationalphysiciansurvey.ca

Canadian Medical Association
http://www.cma.ca/pdc

Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
http://www.caper.ca/

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

College of Family Physicians of Canada
http://www.cfpc.ca

Canadian Institute for Health Information
http://www.cihi.ca