

Radiation Oncology Profile

Updated November 2016

Click on any of the contents below to navigate to the slide. Please click the “home icon” located at the top right of each slide to return to the “table of contents” slide.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Slide
▪ General Information	3-4
▪ Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2016	5
▪ Number/100,000 population, 1995-2016	6
▪ Number by gender & year, 1995-2016	7
▪ Percentage by gender & age, 2016	8
▪ Number by gender & age, 2016	9
▪ Percentage by main work setting, 2014	10
▪ Percentage by practice organization, 2014	11
▪ Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2014	12
▪ On-call duty hours per month, 2014	13
▪ Percentage by remuneration method	14
▪ Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013	15
▪ Number of retirees during the three year period of 2013-2015	16
▪ Total & Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees, 2014-15	17
▪ First year & exiting postgraduate-MD trainees, 2014-15	18
▪ Postgraduate-MD trainees, 2014-15	19
▪ Location of 2013 postgraduate-MD exits, 2015	20
▪ Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency, 2012	21
▪ References	22



GENERAL INFORMATION

Radiation oncologists are medical specialists with unique knowledge, understanding and expertise in the diagnosis and care of patients with malignant disease. They are integrally involved in the formulation and execution of the management plan of cancer patients and therefore require specific knowledge and skills in the application of ionizing radiations to cancer treatment. Using an evidence-based approach, they are responsible for the appropriate recommendation, prescription and supervision of therapeutic ionizing radiation. The competent and ethical discharge of these responsibilities results in improved quality of life and/or survival for cancer patients, which in turn benefits families, society and future care.

Typically, a radiation oncologist practices in a multidisciplinary fashion in close collaboration with general and subspecialty surgeons, medical and gynecological oncologists. Ambulatory patient care is the norm. Cancer centres are generally located in large cities within academic health science centres, thus most radiation oncologists should expect to have an academic career.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in radiation oncology requires an additional 5 years of Royal College-approved residency training. This training includes:

- 1 year of approved basic clinical training to introduce and expose the trainee to independent responsibility for decisions involving clinical judgment skills, the further development of an effective, and mature physician-patient relationship, and the achievement of competence in primary technical skills across a broad range of medical practice. The first year of an approved family medicine program is acceptable in fulfillment of this requirement.
- 3 years of approved residency training in radiation oncology, 1 year of which must include: 6 months of approved residency training in internal medicine, which may include up to three months of hematology/oncology; and 6 months of approved training in clinical training, basic science, or research training.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

[Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#)

[Canadian Association of Radiation Oncology](#)

Source: Pathway evaluation program



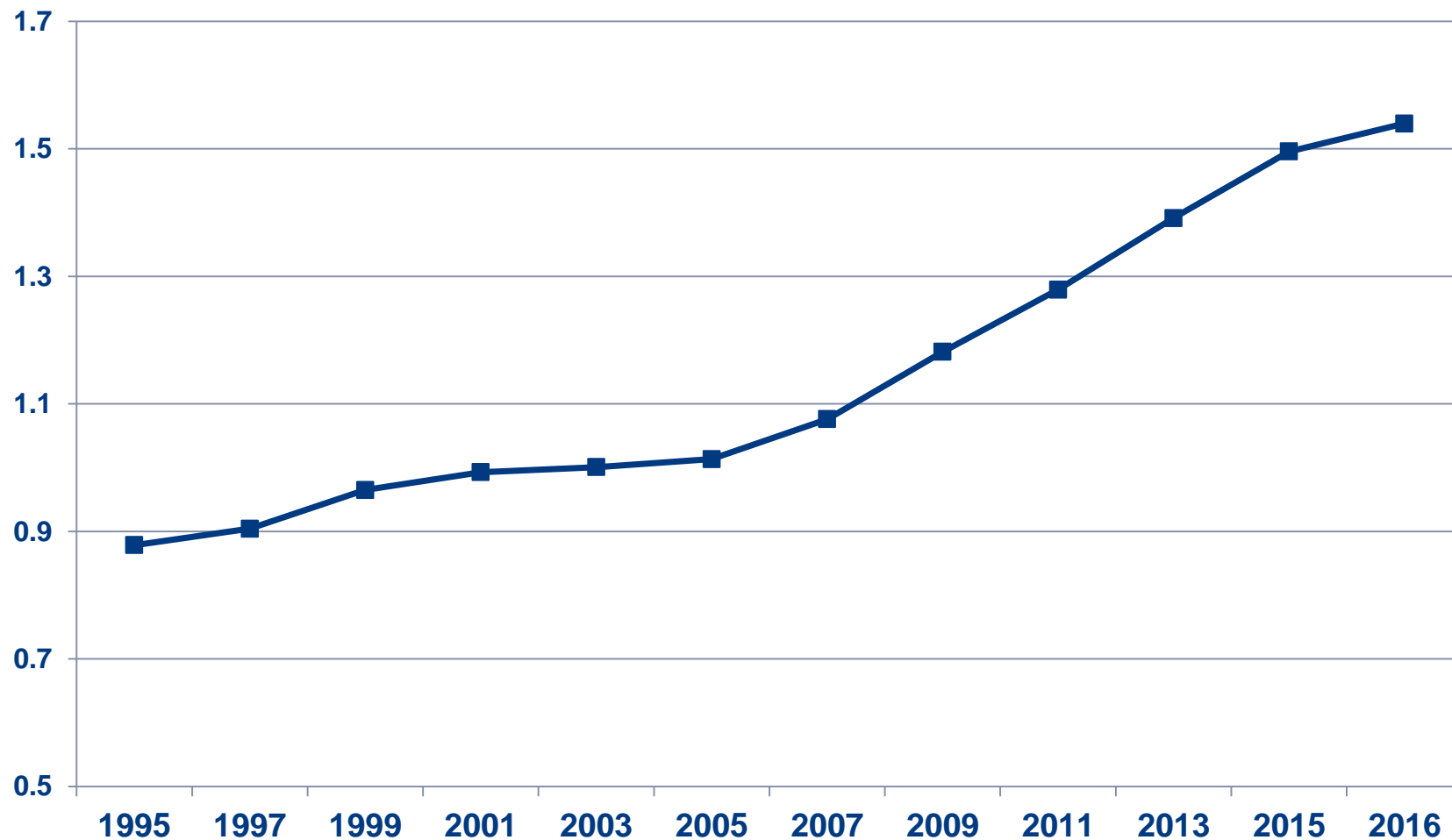
Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2016

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	10	1.9
Prince Edward Island	4	2.7
Nova Scotia	15	1.6
New Brunswick	8	1.1
Quebec	139	1.7
Ontario	225	1.6
Manitoba	14	1.1
Saskatchewan	11	1.0
Alberta	56	1.3
British Columbia	73	1.6
Territories	0	0.0
CANADA	555	1.5

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile

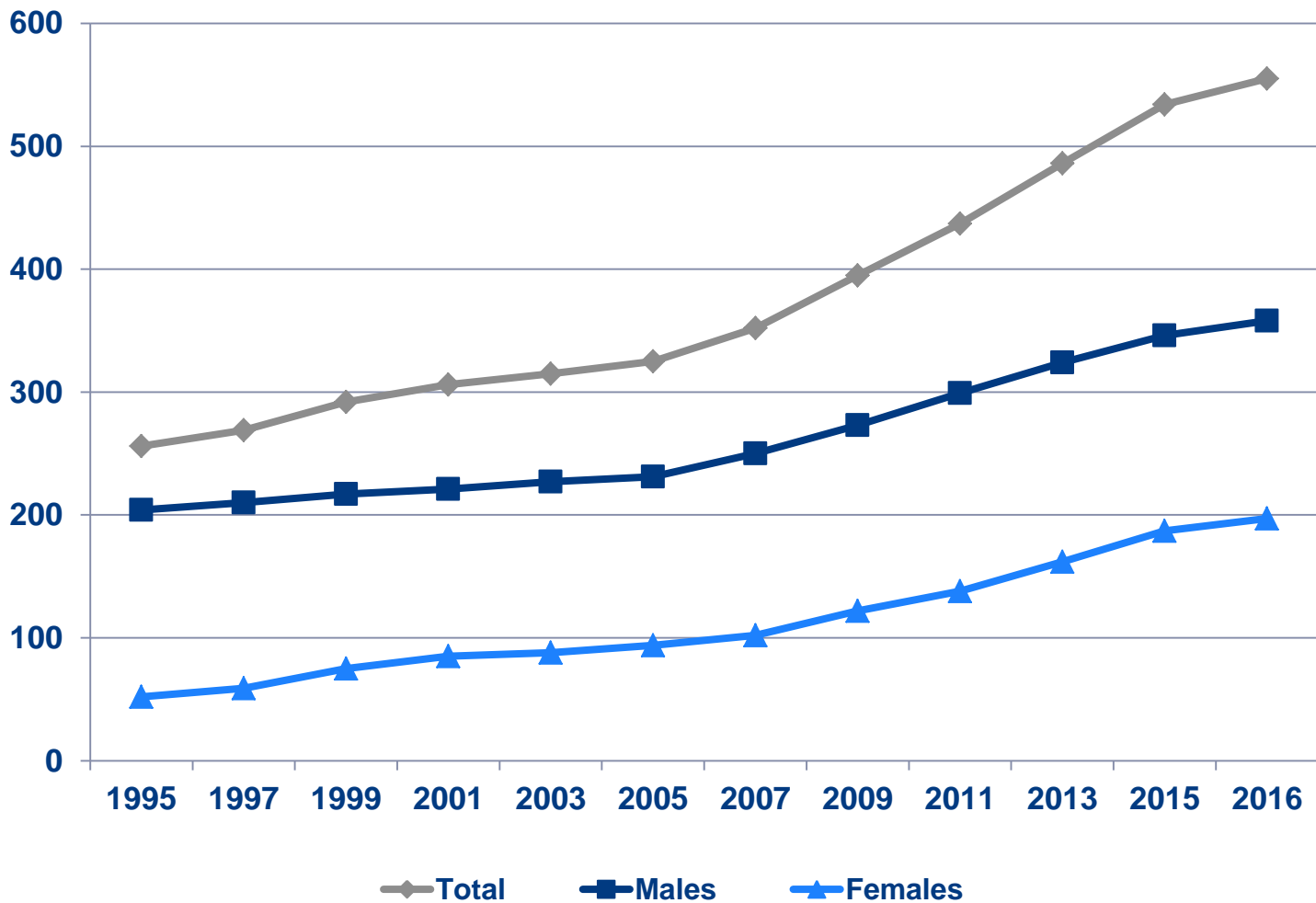


Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2016



Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile

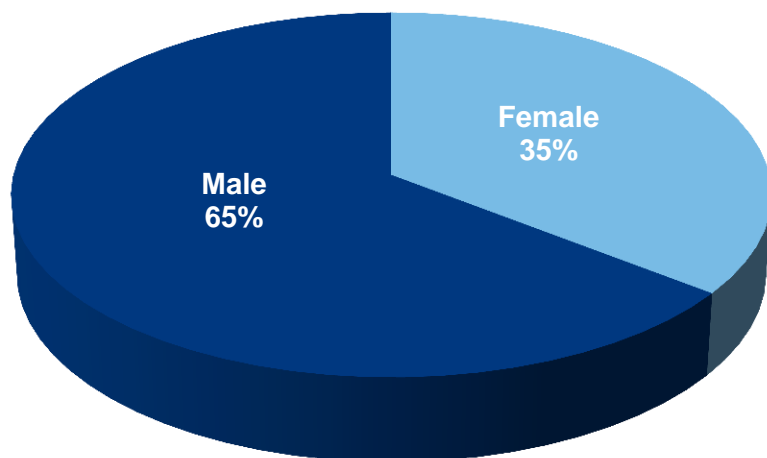
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2016



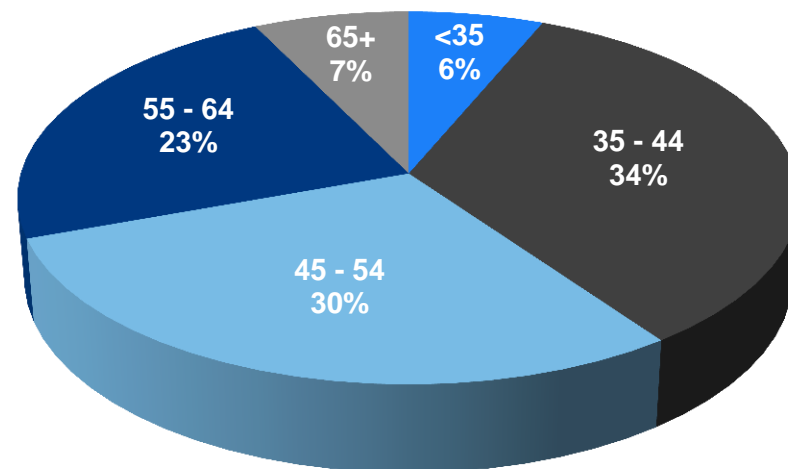
Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile

Percentage by gender & age, 2016

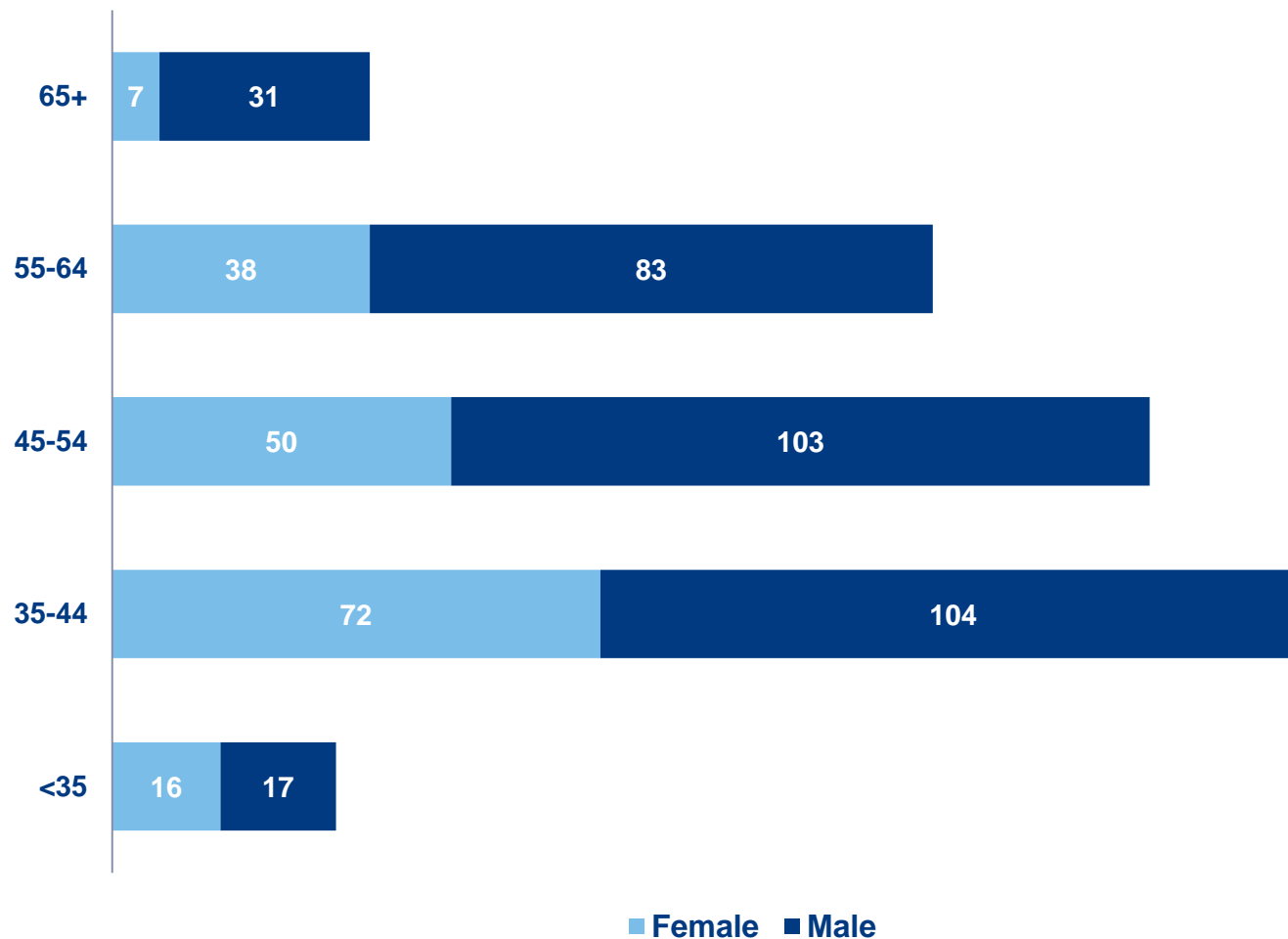
Gender



Age Group



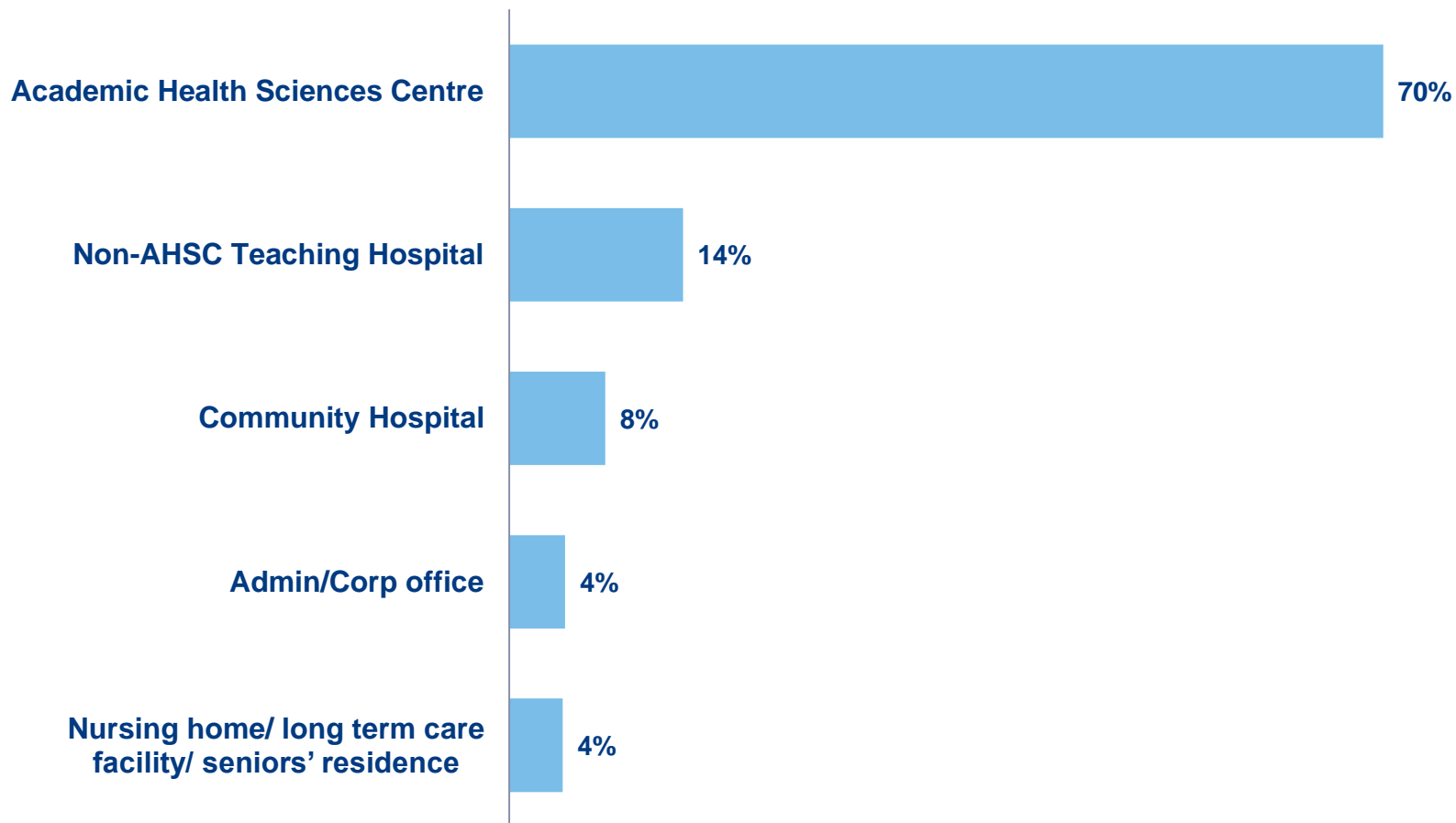
Number by gender & age, 2016



Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile



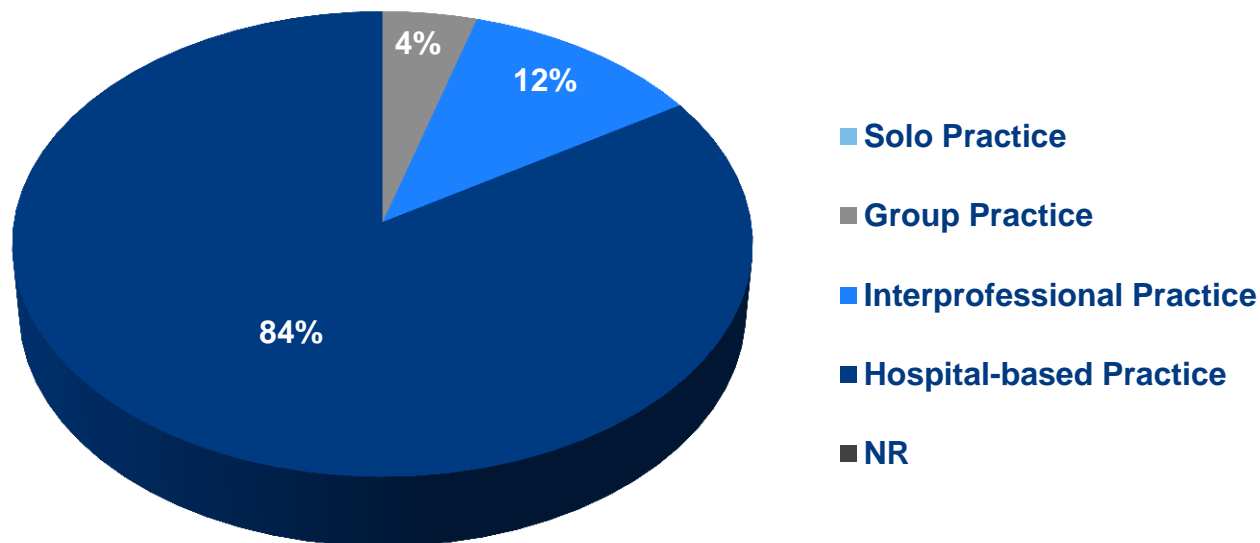
Percentage by main work setting, 2014



Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College



Percentage by practice organization, 2014



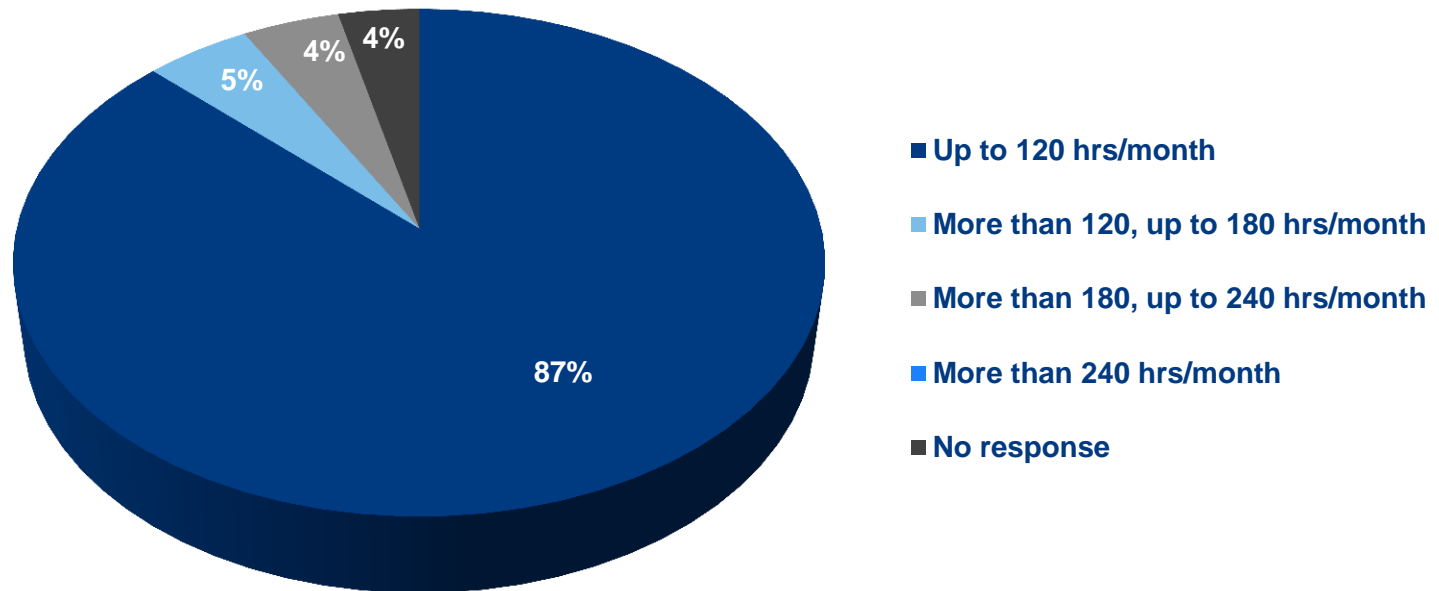


Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2014

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	18.9
Direct patient care with teaching component	7.3
Teaching without patient care	2.5
Indirect patient care	9.1
Health facility committees	1.6
Administration	2.1
Research	4.5
Managing practice	1.1
Continued professional development	3.0
Other	1.3
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	51.4



On-call duty hours per month, 2014

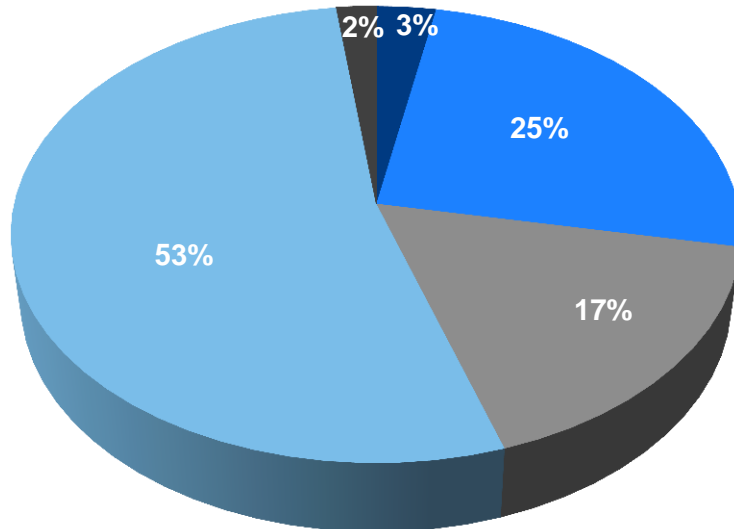


Time spent on call in direct patient care = 14 hrs./month



Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method¹ in 2013



- 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 all medical specialties in 2014/15 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$345,539²

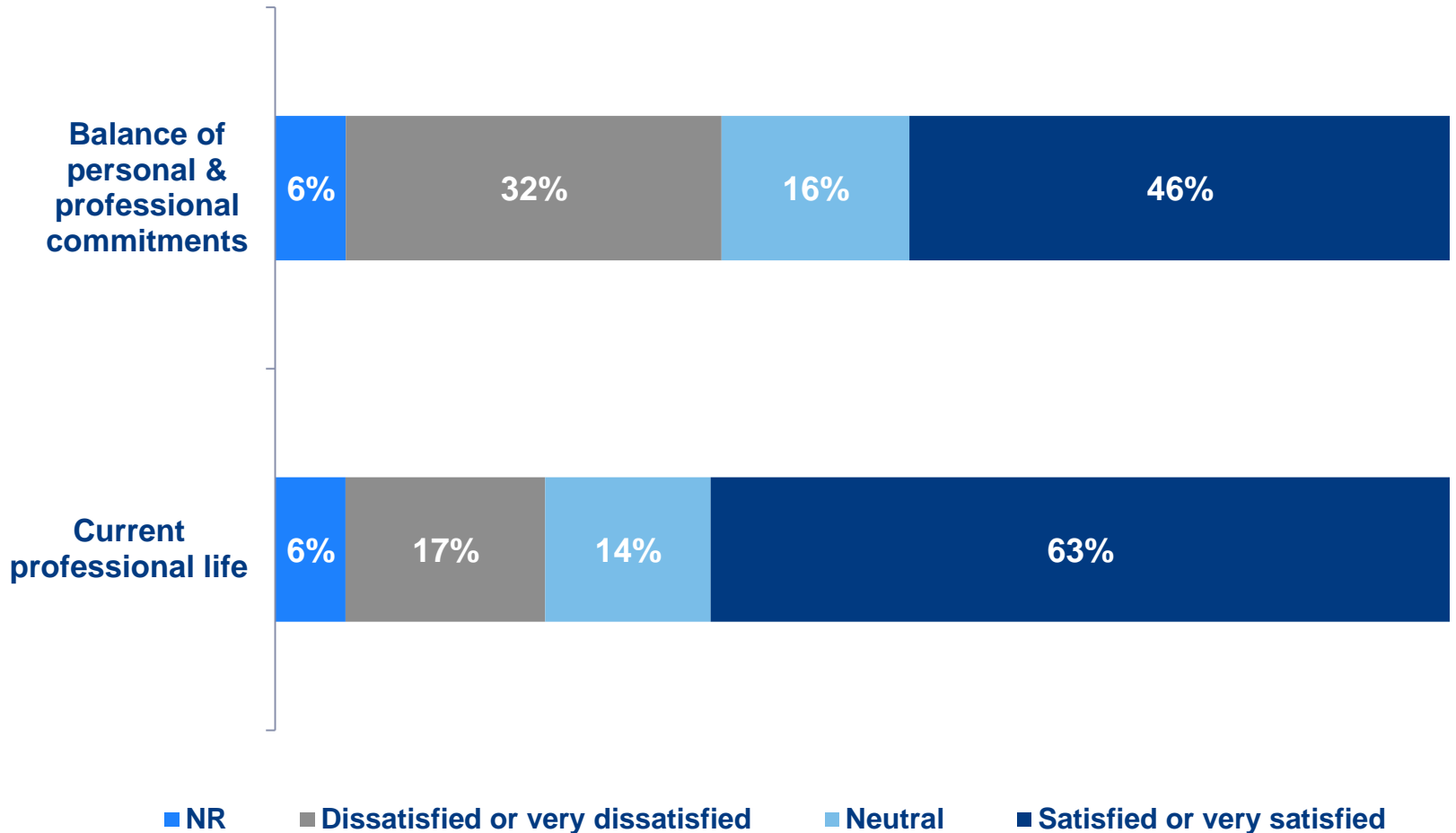
Average percent overhead reported by all medical specialists in 2010 = 20%³

¹ National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College

² National Physician Database, 2014/15, CIHI

³ National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College

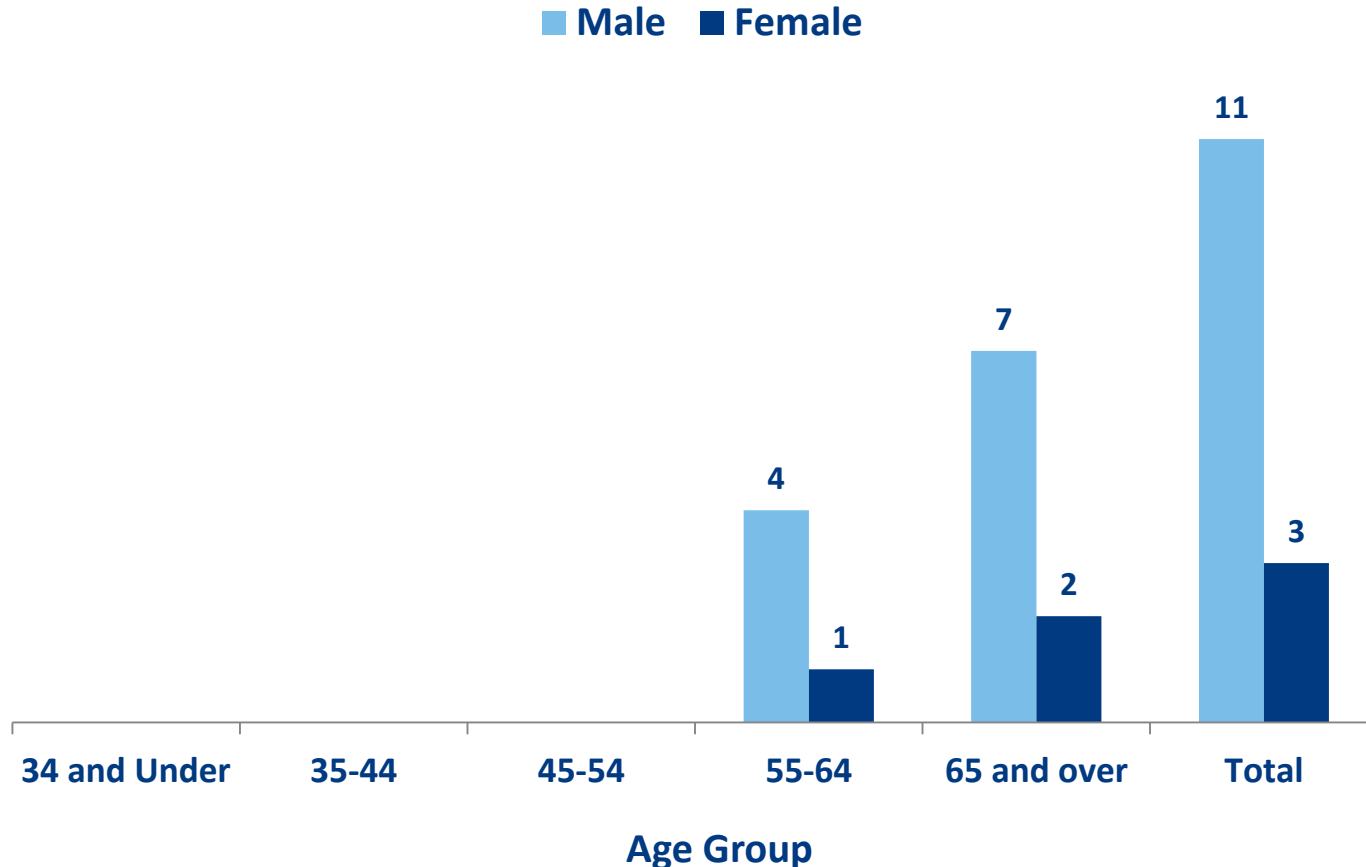
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013



Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College



Number of retirees during the three year period of 2013-2015



Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

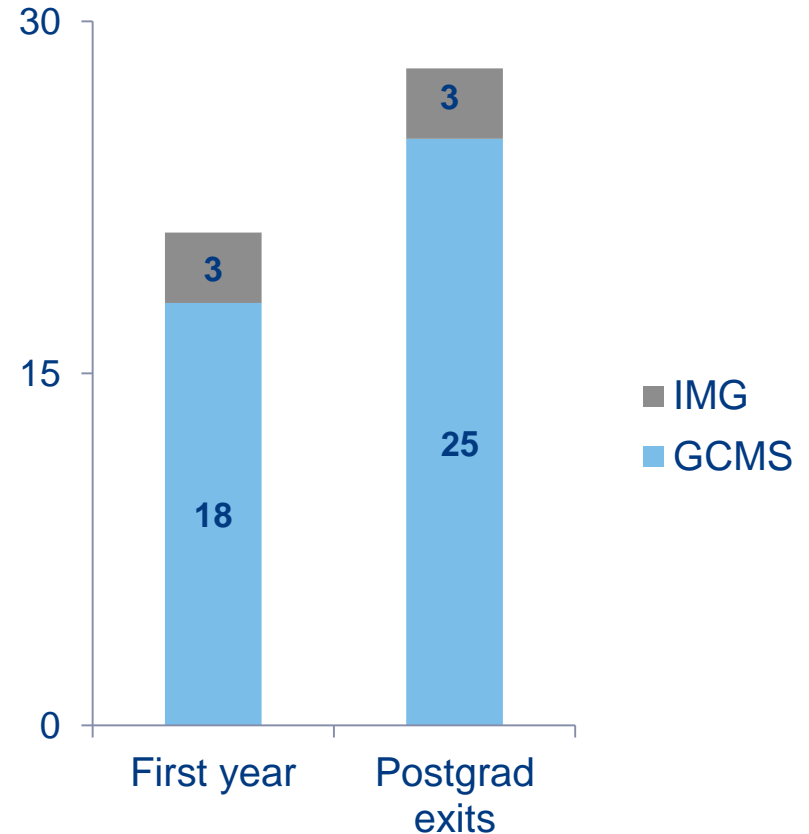
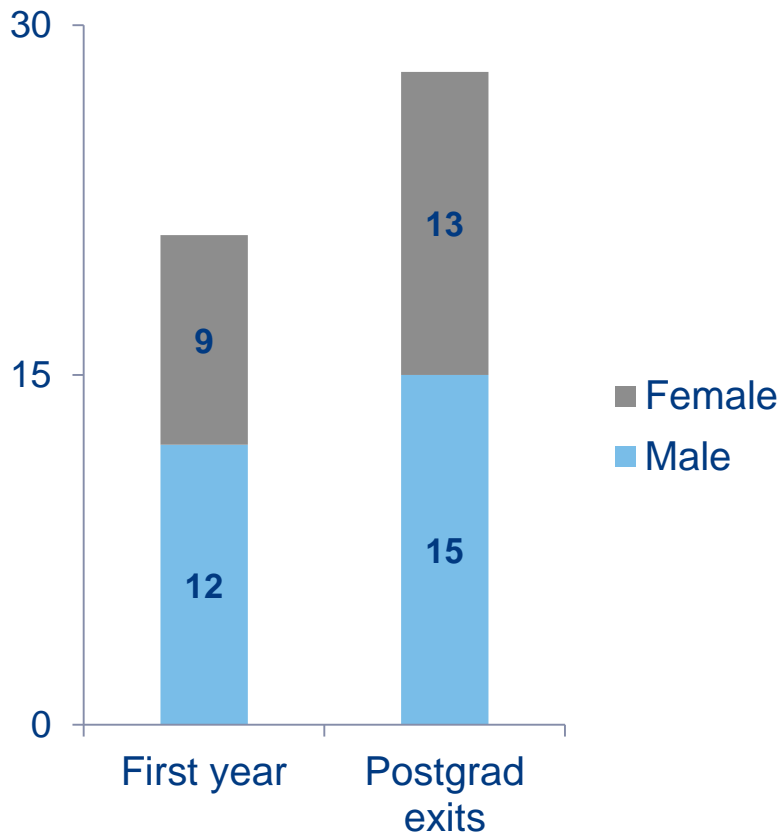
Note: “Retired” is based on giving up licence and therefore excludes those who have retired from clinical practice but are still licensed; those younger than 45 may include physicians who have temporarily given up their licence but return to practice at a later date.

Total & Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees in 2014/15

Faculty of Medicine	Ministry funded	Total	Faculty of Medicine	Ministry funded	Total
MUN	0	0	McMaster U	12	14
Dalhousie U	5	0	UWO	9	9
U Laval	5	5	NOSM	0	0
U Sherbrooke	0	0	U Manitoba	5	8
U Montréal	6	7	U Sask	0	0
McGill U	11	22	U Alberta	6	9
U Ottawa	8	17	U Calgary	6	9
Queens U	10	11	UBC	11	21
U Toronto	26	51	Canada	120	188

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER

First year & exiting postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15



IMG – International Medical Graduates
GCMS – Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools

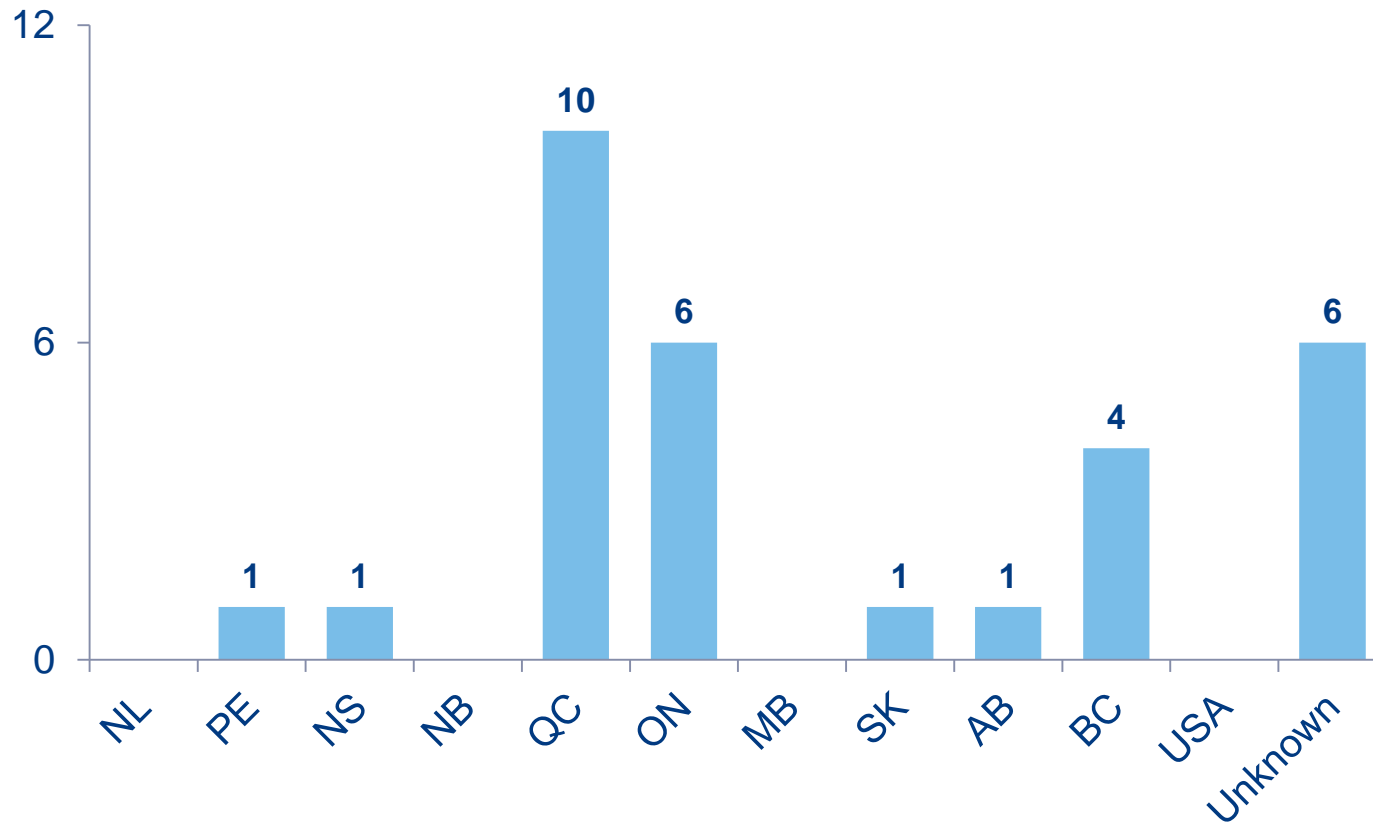


Postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15

- Total of 21 first year Radiation Oncology trainees representing 18% of all Radiation Oncology trainees.
- Total of 120 Radiation Oncology trainees representing 1% of all Ministry funded trainees.
- Total of 56 visa trainees in Radiation Oncology.
- Total of 28 Radiation Oncology trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.



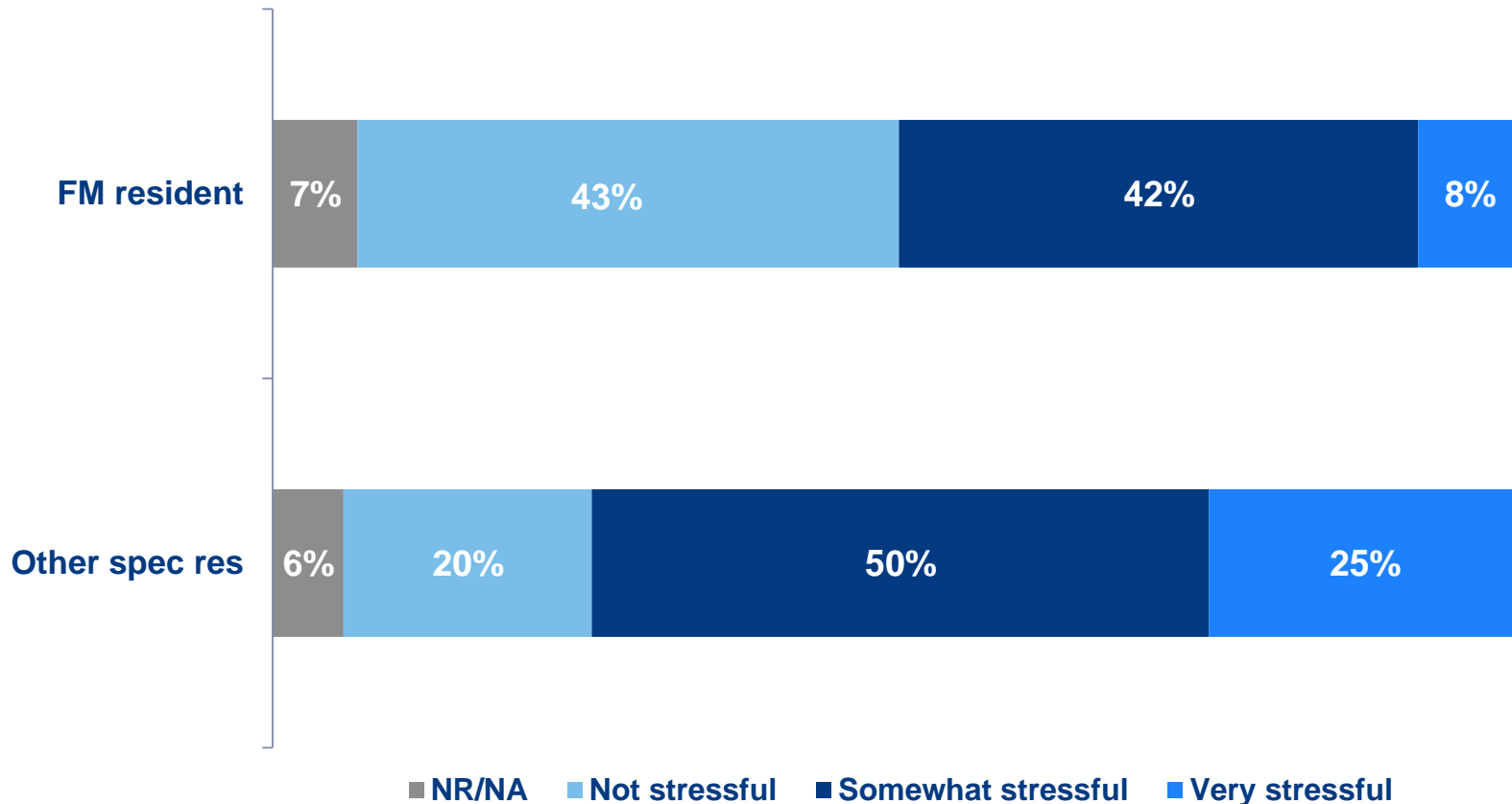
Location of 2013 postgraduate-MD exits in 2015



Of the 30 exits in 2013, 24 (80%) were known to be practising in Canada



Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency





Links to the Organizations Supplying Information for this Document

- [National Physician Survey](#)
- [Canadian Medical Association](#)
- [Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada](#)
- [Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#)
- [College of Family Physicians of Canada](#)
- [Canadian Institute for Health Information](#)