Hematology Profile
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

- General Information 3-4
- Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018 5
- Number/100,000 population, 1995-2018 6
- Number by gender & year, 1995-2018 7
- Percentage by gender & age, 2018 8
- Number by gender & age, 2018 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, 2013 13
- Percentage by remuneration method 14
- Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013 15
- Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016 16
- Links to additional resources 17
GENERAL INFORMATION

Hematology is a subspecialty of internal medicine and is concerned with the nature, function, and diseases of the blood. Hematology uses highly developed technology to make specific diagnoses and treat illnesses occurring in all organ systems.

The hematologist must be able to interpret a wide range of laboratory procedures. They require knowledge of the basic medical sciences (e.g., physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, immunology), in addition to clinical medicine and relevant aspects of pathology. Since advances come rapidly in this field, physicians are required to stay current with scientific knowledge and laboratory procedures.

Hematologists treat all age groups and should be able to provide consultant advice in diagnosis and management of patients of any age. Close patient contact is common and hematologic diseases are often serious or fatal. Hematology is an academic pursuit, closely related to medical oncology with which its training programs are connected.
GENERAL INFORMATION

Hematologists contribute to the education of colleagues, students, residents and allied health professionals.

Only candidates certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in internal medicine may be eligible for the Certificate of Special Competence in hematology. Once certified in internal medicine, there is an additional 2 years of approved residency in hematology. This period must include training in clinical hematology, pediatric hematology, stem cell transplantation and laboratory hematology (including morphology, cytogenetics, molecular testing and diagnostics etc.). Candidates must also cover training in medical oncology and research related to hematology.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

Canadian Hematology Society

Source: Pathway evaluation program
## Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

<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>10</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>455</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018

Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018

Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles
Percentage by gender & age, 2018

**Gender**
- Male: 52%
- Female: 48%

**Age Group**
- <35: 6%
- 35 - 44: 33%
- 45 - 54: 26%
- 55 - 64: 23%
- 65+: 12%
- <35: 6%

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Number by gender & age, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile
Hematology Profile

Updated August 2018

Percentage by main work setting, 2014*

- **Academic Health Sciences Centre**: 66%
- **Private Office/Clinic**: 11%
- **Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital**: 10%
- **Community Hospital**: 6%
- **Admin/Corp office**: 4%
- **Free-standing Lab/Diag Clinic**: 2%

*Most recent available data for this specialty
Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Percentage by practice organization, 2014*

*Most recent available data for this specialty
Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
### Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2014*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Hours worked per week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care without teaching component</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Most recent available data for this specialty
Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
On-call duty hours per month, 2013*

- Up to 120 hrs/month: 60%
- More than 120, up to 180 hrs/month: 21%
- More than 180, up to 240 hrs/month: 8%
- More than 240 hrs/month: 4%
- No response: 7%

Time spent on call in direct patient care = 38 hrs./month

*Most recent available data for this specialty
Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
**Percentage by remuneration method**

*Primary payment method* in 2013**

- 29% 90% + fee-for-service
- 31% 90% + salary
- 12% 90% + other*
- 27% Blended
- 1% NR

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

**Most recent available data for this specialty
1 National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
2 National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI
3 National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Internal Medicine and subspecialties in 2015/16 (those earning at least $60,000) = $407,224

Average percent overhead reported by Internal Medicine specialists in 2010** = 22%
**Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance of personal &amp; professional commitments</th>
<th>NR</th>
<th>Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Satisfied or very satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current professional life</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Most recent available data for this specialty

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016

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.
Links to additional resources

- Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
- Canadian Institute for Health Information
- Canadian Medical Association’s Physician Data Centre
- Canadian Post-MD Education Registry (CAPER)
- College of Family Physicians of Canada
- National Physician Survey (2004-2014)
- Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada