

Hematology Profile

Updated
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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.

Source: Pathway evaluation program

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](#)

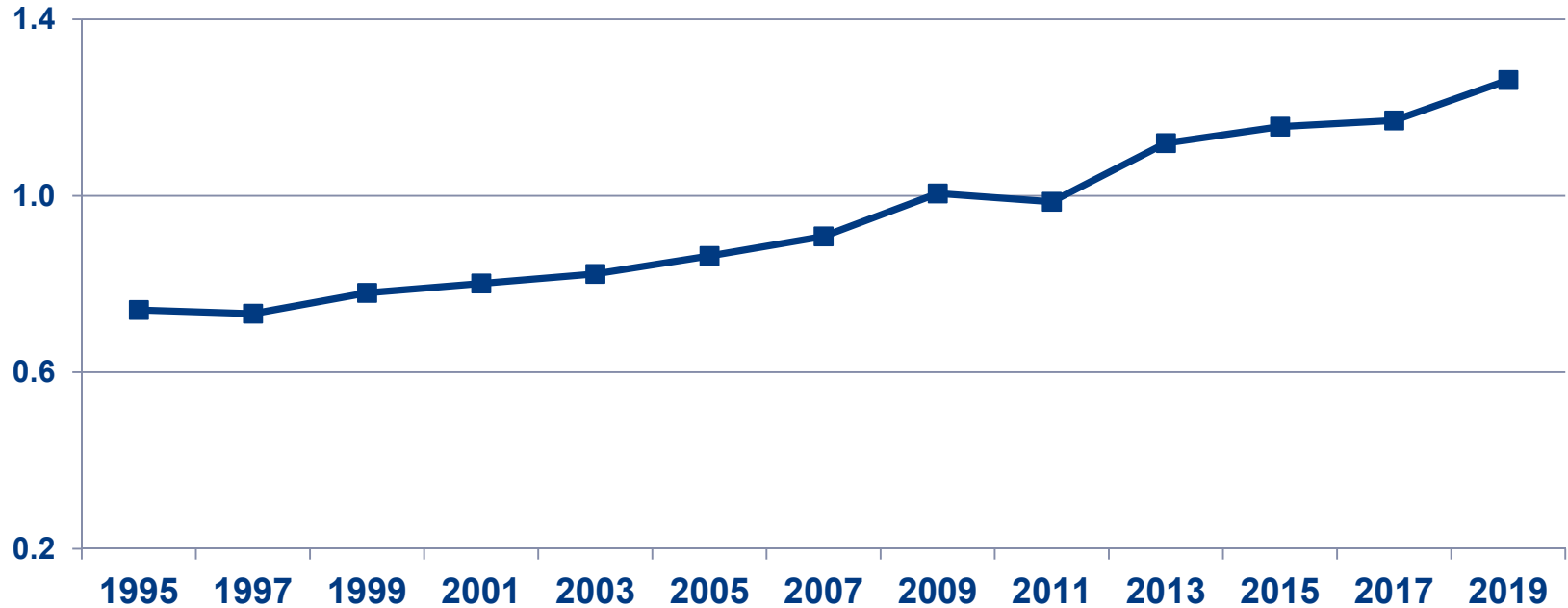
[Canadian Hematology Society](#)

Source: Pathway evaluation program

Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2019

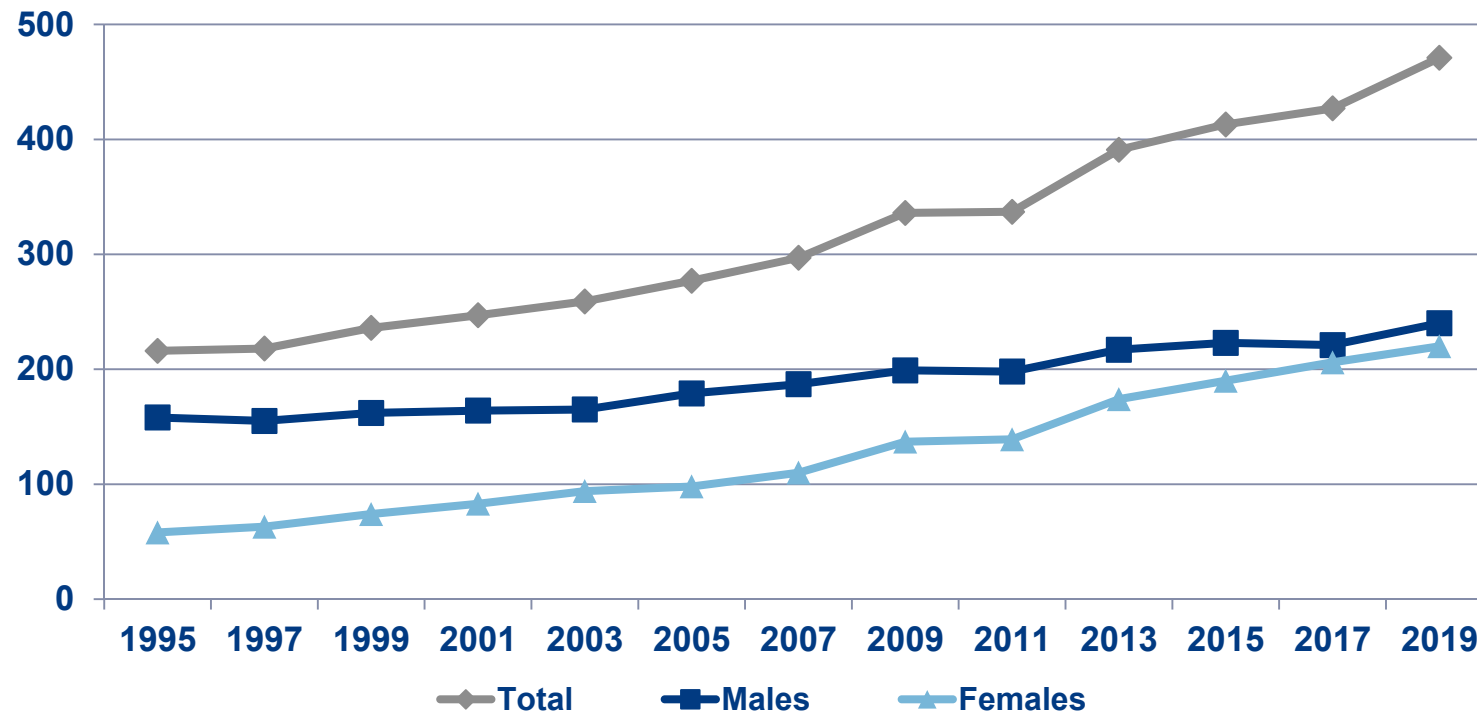
Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	10	1.9
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	12	1.2
New Brunswick	6	0.8
Quebec	111	1.3
Ontario	204	1.4
Manitoba	18	1.3
Saskatchewan	10	0.9
Alberta	51	1.2
British Columbia	49	1.0
Territories	0	0.0
CANADA	471	1.3

Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2019



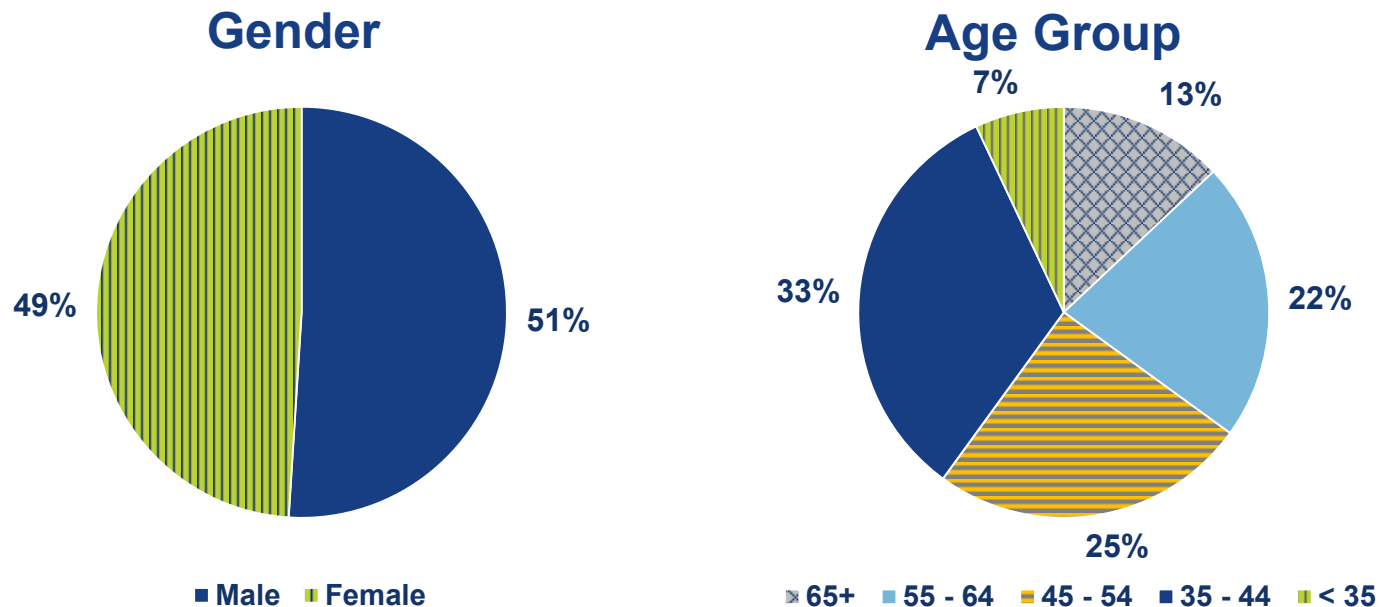
Source: 1995-2019 CMA Masterfiles

Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2019



Source: 1995-2019 CMA Masterfiles

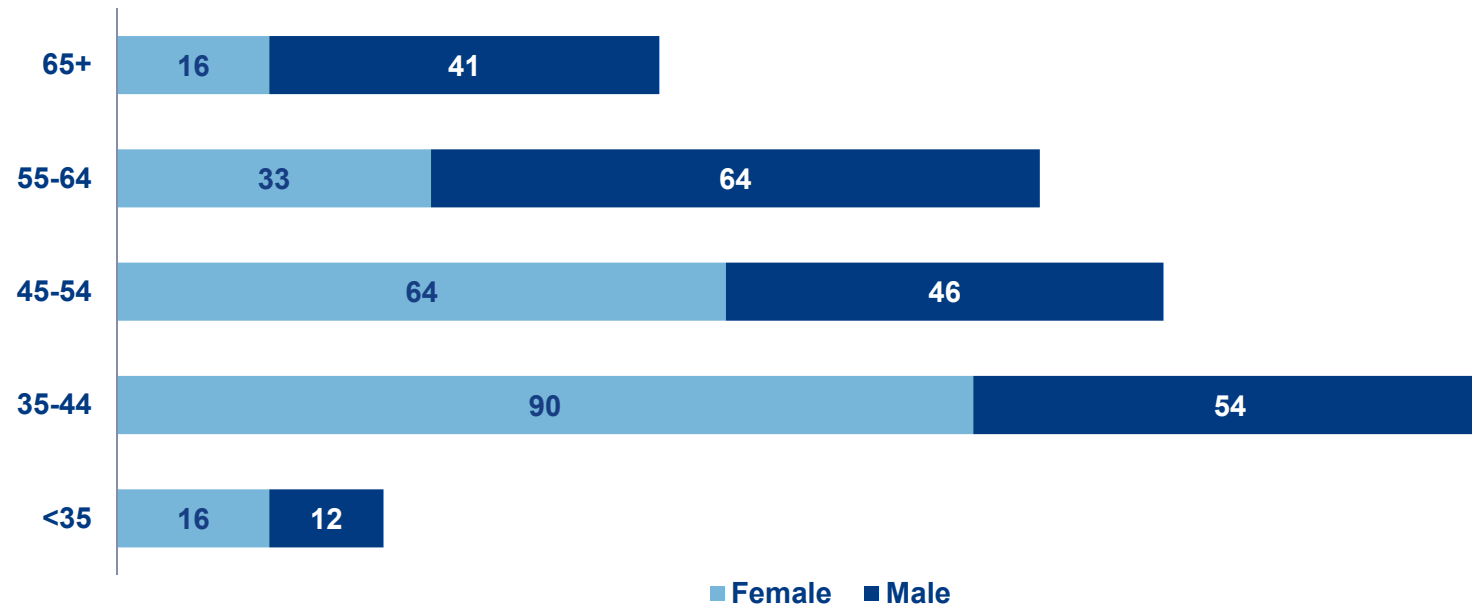
Percentage by gender & age, 2019



Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2019 CMA Masterfile

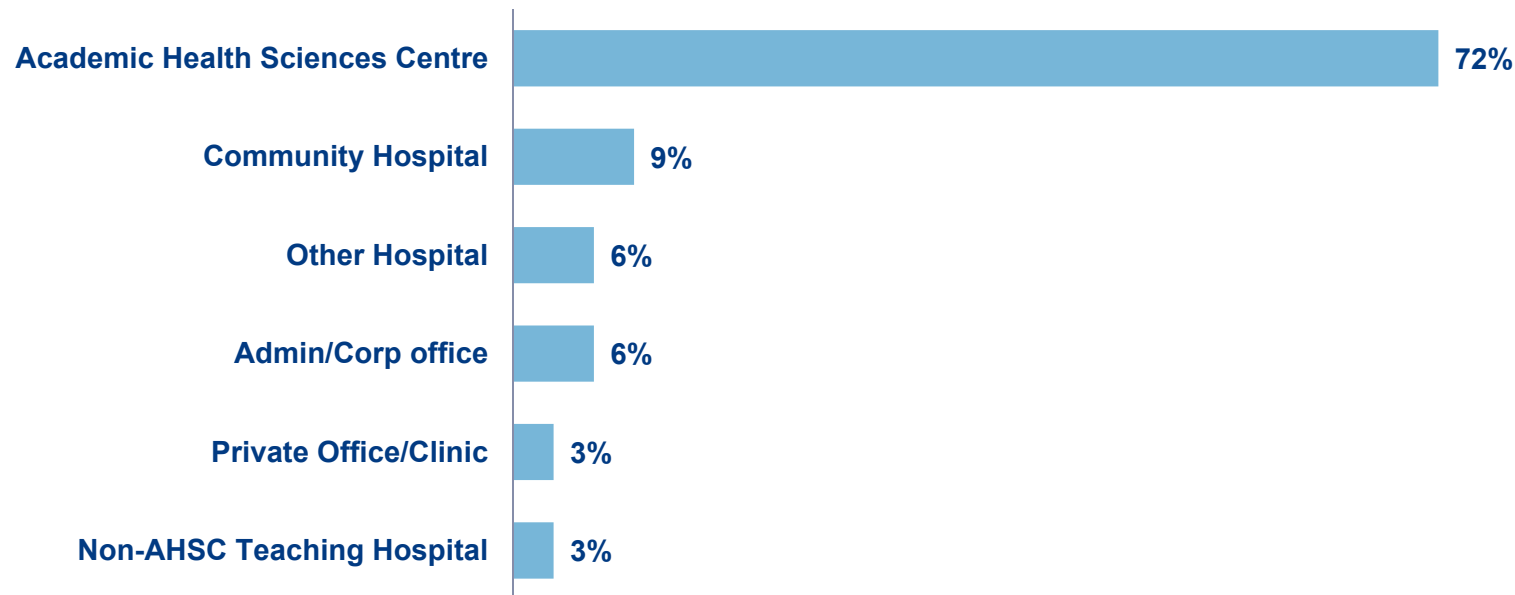
Number by gender & age, 2019



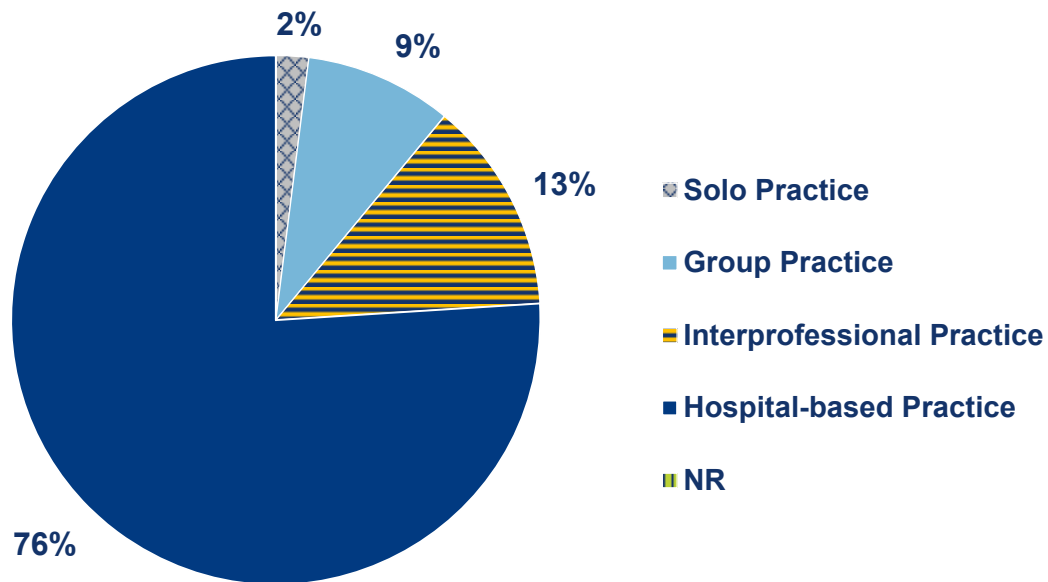
Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2019 CMA Masterfile

Percentage by main work setting, 2019



Percentage by practice organization, 2014*



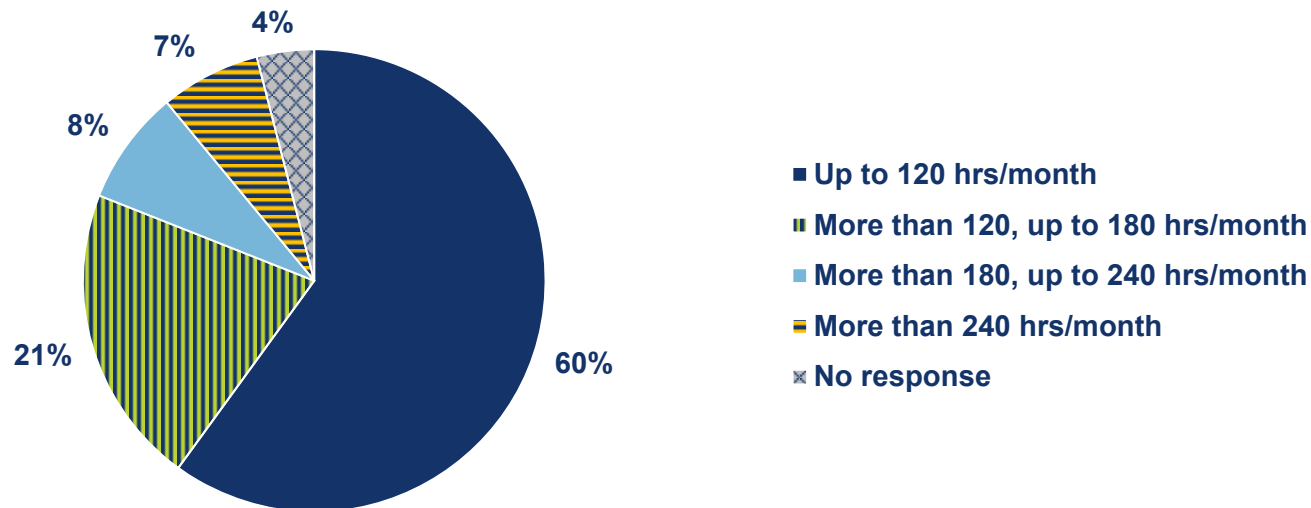
*Most recent available data for this specialty

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

Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2019

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	16.2
Direct patient care with teaching component	5.6
Teaching without patient care	2.0
Indirect patient care	9.6
Health facility committees	2.3
Administration	8.0
Research	6.9
Managing practice	2.0
Continued professional development	2.2
Other	0.3
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	55.1

On-call duty hours per month, 2013*



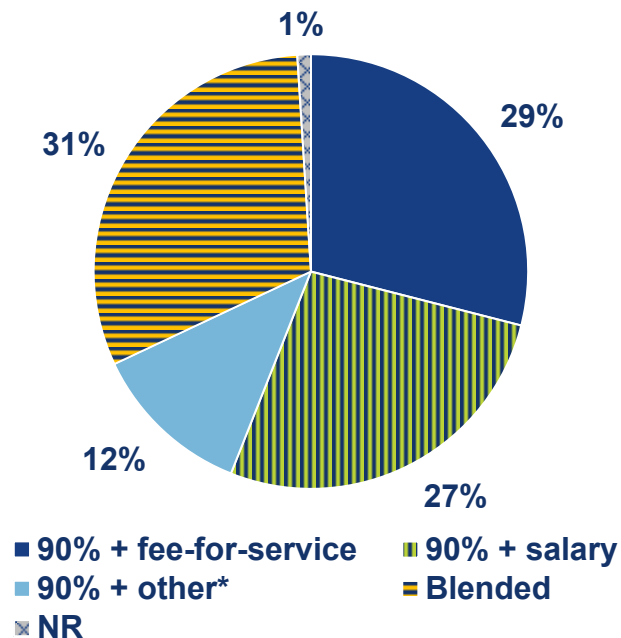
Time spent on call in direct patient care = 38 hrs./month

*Most recent available data for this specialty

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

Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method¹ in 2013**



Average gross payment per physician for Internal Medicine and subspecialties in 2017/18 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$437,000²

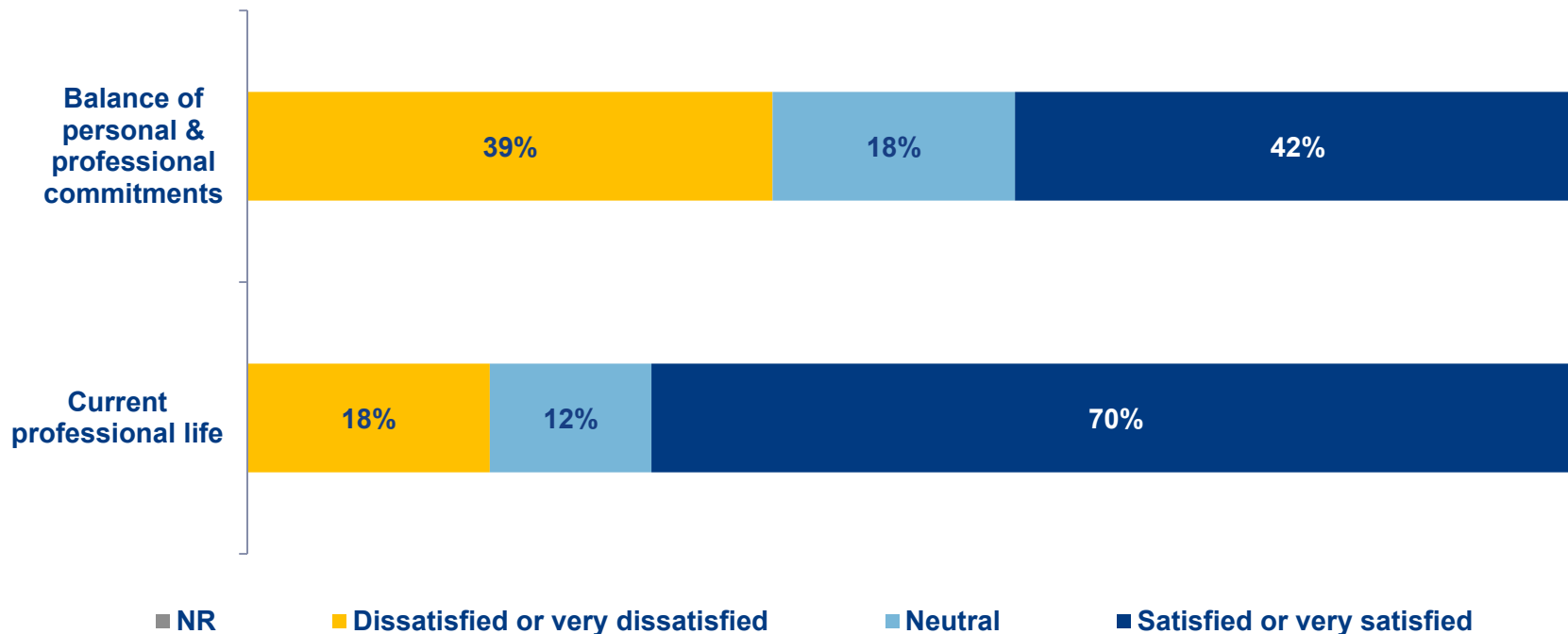
* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

** Most recent available data for this specialty

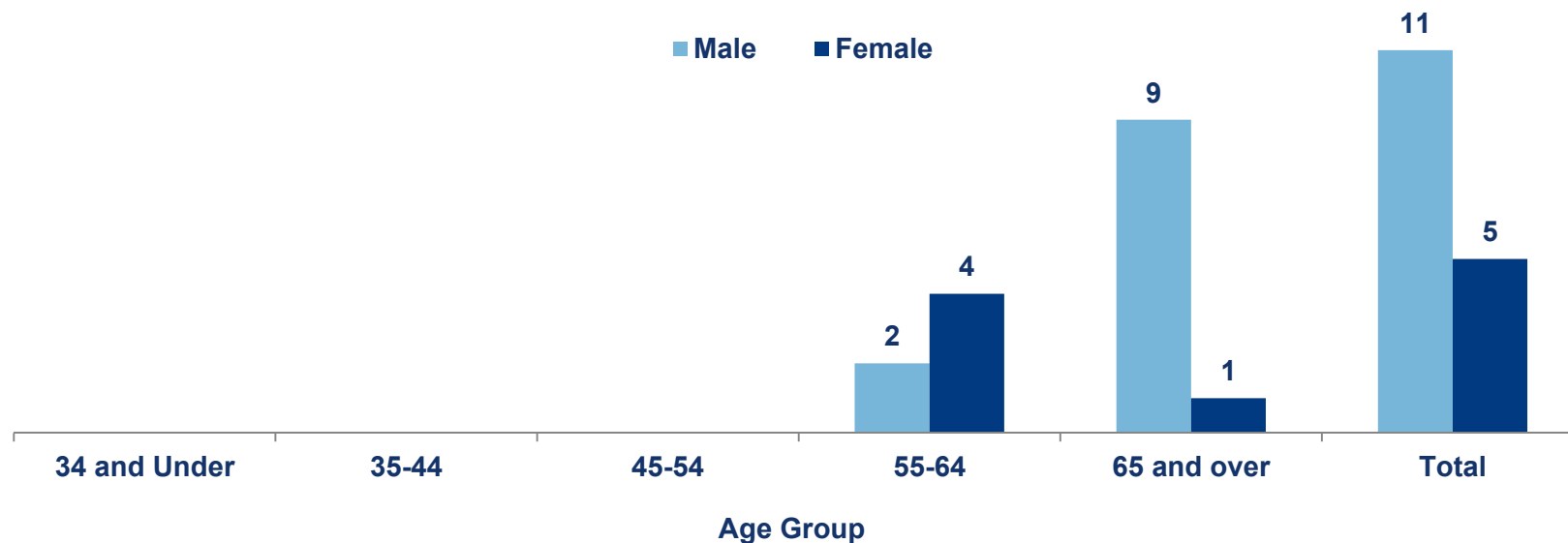
¹ National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College

² National Physician Database, 2017/18, CIHI

Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2019



Number of retirees during the three year period of 2016-2018



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](#)

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