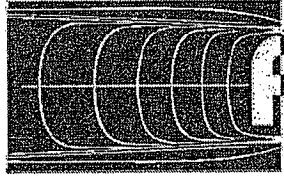


Attachment A

American Association of Medical Dosimetrists
2006 Salary Survey



American Association of Medical Dosimetrists

AAMD 2006 Report on Salary and Workforce Survey
by Raymond Y. Chu
June 2006

Table of Contents

	Page
I. Overview and highlights	2
II. How to read the salary data	4
III. How the survey was conducted	5
IV. Salaries	6
V. Demographics	14
VII. Invitation	16
VIII. Questionnaire	17

Overview and Highlights

The salary growth of medical dosimetrists continued to stay ahead of inflation, but slowed slightly from recent years according to the most recent survey of the membership of the American Association of Medical Dosimetrists (AAMD). The American Institute of Physics has been tracking the employment and demographics of medical dosimetrists with the AAMD Salary and Workforce Survey for the past four years. This report only contains salary-related data and a few demographic tables. Later this year, data on workforce, patient-load, and treatment plans that appeared in the salary report in past years will be reported in a companion report devoted to issues about workforce supply and demand in the medical dosimetry community.

Respondents to the 2006 survey reported a median salary of \$87,000, an average salary of \$87,500, and a typical salary range of \$79,000 to \$95,000. A quarter of the salaries were below the typical salary range and another quarter of the salaries are above the typical salary range. This year's median salary is 4.8% higher than the median salary (\$83,000) reported in 2005, a somewhat slower growth than the 6.8% average annual growth between 2003 and 2005.

AAMD salaries continued to outpace the inflation rate (4.0%) as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the seasonally-adjusted period of January 2005-January 2006. On the other hand, salary growth for recently certified members lagged. AAMD members receiving their medical dosimetry certification (CMD) within the last five years reported a median salary of \$82,000 (2.5% higher than in 2005), an average salary of \$84,000, and a typical salary range of \$75,800 to \$91,500.

Among AAMD members, certification can account for a salary increase of roughly \$10,000. Recent CMD recipients, as noted in the previous paragraph, earned a median salary of \$82,000, while non-certified medical dosimetrists with less than 5 years experience reported a median salary of \$73,500. Among members with 5 to 9 years of experience, certified respondents reported a median salary of \$89,500, which is \$11,200 higher than the median salary (\$78,300) reported by non-certified respondents. Since the data were collected only among AAMD members, it is

unclear how these salaries compare to those of non-certified medical dosimetrists who are not AAMD members.

The location of employment significantly dictates the salaries of medical dosimetrists. Along with the typically higher salaries reported by the east and west coasts, the Mountain states, such as Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, have entered the higher tier of salaries. The Pacific coast remained the region with the highest median salary for medical dosimetrists at \$96,400. The Mountain states moved to second with a median salary of \$93,500, followed closely by New England states at \$92,000. The West North Central region continued to report the lowest median salary, \$82,000.

Although the salary increases have dropped off slightly, changing employers once again meant a higher salary increase than a pay raise for remaining at the same workplace. The median salary increased 7.5% for those who changed employers between 2005 and 2006. Respondents who changed positions within their workplace reported a salary increase of 5.4%. And members who stayed in the same position with the same employer reported a typical pay raise of 4.8%.

Degree level has no relationship with salary among medical dosimetrists. The majority of the membership possess bachelors degrees or higher. A third of the respondents report having associates degrees as their highest degree. The remaining respondents (16%) indicated that high school was their highest educational attainment. Place of employment also showed negligible salary differences.

Only 4% of AAMD members reported engaging in consulting or locum tenens work as a secondary source of income in 2006. Their typically locum tenens hours range from 30 to 200 hours during 2005 and they earned an additional \$2,800 to \$15,500.

The unemployment rate jumped to 1.5% from a plateau of 0.4% over the past three years. Although this is a notable increase, this is still far below the national rate.

The majority of salaries continue to fall within a narrow range (\$16,000), which is due to the relatively recent introduction of the certification of medical dosimetrists by the Medical Dosimetry Certification Board in 1988. The salaries of the small group of non-certified members were markedly lower. New questions added to the 2006 questionnaire might help show a broader picture of the workforce by looking more closely at the supply and demand issue as well as what seems to be a significant population of non-certified medical dosimetrists who are not AAMD members. This suggests the lower part of the salary range for medical dosimetrists might be different than what the membership portrays.

How to read the salary data

Except where noted, the salary data are for full-time employed medical dosimetrists as of January 2006. The following salary data are presented in tabular form with three primary measurements: average salary, median salary, and typical salary range. The average salary is the sum of all salaries divided by the number of respondents. Although this report includes the average salaries, this method is the least preferred for measuring salaries primarily because a few extremely high salaries have a great effect on the average.

The more stable and representative measure for salaries is the median, which is the middle value when all values are ordered from lowest to highest. A few extreme salaries have little impact on median values. The typical salary range is based upon the same concept and includes the middle range of the salaries when all values are ordered from lowest to highest. The typical salary range gives a broader description of whether salaries vary or stay narrow. Twenty-five percent of medical dosimetrists earned a salary less than the typical range and twenty-five percent earn more than the typical range.

How the survey was conducted

Email invitations to participate in the survey were sent to over 1700 AAMD members in the United States during February 2006. After three requests, 1050 (62%) completed the on-line questionnaire, which contained questions requesting information on demographics, educational attainment and employment.

The Statistical Research Center (SRC) at AIP conducts research and provides survey services. Within the research portion of its mission, SRC collects, analyzes, and disseminates data on education and employment in physics and related fields. The next AAMD Salary and Workforce Survey will be conducted by SRC in early 2007.

If you have questions or comments, please contact Juan Peña at jpena@utmb.edu or Raymond Y. Chu <rchu@aip.org>. Raymond is a research associate at the SRC. The AAMD website is <www.medicaldosimetry.org>.

Salaries

Table 1. 2006 salaries by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD ^(a)	Average salary	Median salary ^(b) (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range ^(b)	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	84.0	82.0	75.8 to 91.5	100.0	253
5 to 9	89.4	89.5	82.0 to 96.9	104.6	249
10 to 14	89.6	90.4	80.2 to 97.0	105.4	182
15 to 19	92.7	90.0	83.2 to 98.8	109.6	143

(a) CMD = medical dosimetry certification.

(b) Twenty-five percent of the respondents earned a salary less than the typical range and twenty-five percent earn more than the typical range, i.e. The typical range is between the 25th to the 75th percentiles. The median value is the middle value when all values are ordered from lowest to highest.

- ◆ Medical dosimetrists certified within the past five years report medical salaries that are 2.5% higher than the salaries of their counterparts in 2005.

Table 2. 2006 salaries of AAMD members who do NOT have CMD certification by years of medical dosimetry experience. ^(a)

Years of experience	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	71.9	73.5	65.0 to 78.6	88.1	22
5 or more	81.5	78.3	60.7 to 92.0	105.0	40

(a) Of the 62 respondents who did not have CMD certification, 50 are staff medical dosimetrists.

- ◆ Members without certification reported median salaries around \$10,000 than those reported by certified members with the same years of experience.
- ◆ The vast majority of members, certified or uncertified, received their medical dosimetry experience through on-the-job training.

Table 3. 2006 salaries and job titles, CMD. ^(a)					
Job title	Average salary	Median Salary ^(b) (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range ^(b)	90th percentile	Number of respondents
Staff med dosimetrist	83.8	83.0	75.0 to 92.0	99.1	438
Senior med dosimetrist	89.8	90.0	81.9 to 97.5	104.7	247
Chief med dosimetrist	94.0	93.6	79.0 to 103.0	110.0	136

(a) CMD = medical dosimetry certification.

(b) Twenty-five percent of the respondents earned a salary less than the typical range and twenty-five percent earn more than the typical range, i.e. The typical range is between the 25th to the 75th percentiles. The median value is the middle value when all values are ordered from lowest to highest.

- ◆ Chief medical dosimetrists earn the highest salaries. Within job titles, there is not much salary differentiation by years of experience.

- ◆ Nearly 2 out of 3 members who acquired a CMD fewer than five years ago are staff medical dosimetrists. Less than one fifth are senior dosimetrists and one tenth are chief dosimetrists. The distribution balances more evenly among those with 5 or more years of experience, where 39% are staff dosimetrists, 35% are senior dosimetrists, and 19% are chief dosimetrists.

Table 4. 2006 salaries of staff medical dosimetrists by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	82.6	80.4	75.0 to 89.7	98.9	164
5 to 9	86.2	85.9	78.1 to 92.6	100.8	113
10 to 14	86.9	86.5	77.5 to 95.0	100.3	74
15 to 19	89.6	90.0	86.6 to 95.0	99.7	37

Table 5. 2006 salaries of senior medical dosimetrists by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	85.4	86.0	79.1 to 93.3	102.8	46
5 to 9	91.8	90.3	85.0 to 99.3	104.5	80
10 to 14	91.7	91.9	80.8 to 98.9	106.5	62
15 to 19	88.6	88.3	81.9 to 94.9	101.0	56

Table 6. 2006 salaries of chief medical dosimetrists by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	88.6	85.0	80.0 to 97.2	108.8	25
5 to 9	93.4	93.5	83.9 to 100.9	110.0	42
10 to 14	93.7	92.7	87.4 to 100.0	104.6	27
15 to 19	98.6	98.5	86.2 to 107.8	118.0	38

Table 7. 2006 salaries and directing duties, CMD. ^(a)

Job title	Average salary	Median Salary ^(b) (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range ^(b) (in thousands of dollars)	90th percentile	Number of respondents
Lead	92.7	92.2	83.2 to 100.0	110.0	186
Non-lead directing	88.0	88.5	80.0 to 95.0	103.8	124
Non-directing	86.8	86.8	78.0 to 95.0	102.6	513

(a) CMD = medical dosimetry certification.

(b) Twenty-five percent of the respondents earned a salary less than the typical range and twenty-five percent earn more than the typical range, i.e. The typical range is between the 25th to the 75th percentiles. The median value is the middle value when all values are ordered from lowest to highest.

- ◆ Nearly 40% of full-time employed CMDs direct other medical dosimetrists. The additional responsibility of directing other dosimetrists accounted for a median salary that is between 2.0 to 6.2% higher than that of those who do not direct other dosimetrists.

Table 8. 2006 salaries of lead medical dosimetrists by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	87.6	85.0	80.0 to 95.8	108.5	32
5 to 9	92.1	93.0	83.2 to 100.0	108.2	58
10 to 14	93.3	93.0	86.9 to 100.0	106.5	50
15 to 19	96.4	95.0	85.6 to 107.0	116.8	45

Table 9. 2006 salaries of non-lead medical dosimetrists who direct other dosimetrists by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	85.4	83.6	79.3 to 94.0	98.4	38
5 to 9	88.0	91.5	82.0 to 95.6	105.0	30
10 to 14	90.1	91.5	79.0 to 98.5	107.0	29
15 to 19	89.2	88.0	81.9 to 94.0	105.6	27

Table 10. 2006 salaries of medical dosimetrists who do not direct other dosimetrists by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	83.2	81.1	75.0 to 90.0	101.8	180
5 to 9	88.7	88.0	81.0 to 95.3	101.7	159
10 to 14	87.7	88.5	79.0 to 95.0	103.2	103
15 to 19	90.7	90.0	82.1 to 96.4	104.7	70

Table 11. 2006 salaries by workplace, CMD ^(a)					
Workplace	Average salary (in thousands of dollars)	Median salary ^(b)	Typical salary range ^(b)	90th percentile	Number of respondents
Community med center	87.5	87.0	78.5 to 95.0	105.0	425
Free-standing facility physician's office	86.5	85.5	78.3 to 94.8	103.4	217
University hospital center	88.1	88.7	78.6 to 98.0	105.0	160
Corporate or commercial company	90.7	90.0	85.0 to 96.0	103.8	55

(a) CMD = medical dosimetry certification.

(b) Twenty-five percent of the respondents earned a salary less than the typical range and twenty-five percent earn more than the typical range, i.e. The typical range is between the 25th to the 75th percentiles. The median value is the middle value when all values are ordered from lowest to highest.

- ◆ Type of workplace continues to have little effect on the salaries of medical dosimetrists.

Table 12. 2006 salaries at community medical centers by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD ^(a)	Average salary	Median salary ^(b) (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range ^(b)	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	84.4	82.4	76.6 to 91.9	106.6	113
5 to 9	89.0	89.2	82.0 to 95.0	102.5	124
10 to 14	89.0	89.4	78.3 to 98.0	106.2	85
15 to 19	91.6	90.9	84.5 to 98.0	108.2	71

(a) CMD = medical dosimetry certification.

(b) Twenty-five percent of the respondents earned a salary less than the typical range and twenty-five percent earn more than the typical range, i.e. The typical range is between the 25th to the 75th percentiles. The median value is the middle value when all values are ordered from lowest to highest.

Table 13. 2006 salaries at physician's offices or free-standing facilities by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	82.6	81.1	76.0 to 88.8	96.4	57
5 to 9	88.2	86.3	80.0 to 96.7	107.6	67
10 to 14	89.2	91.2	81.4 to 95.0	104.1	46
15 to 19	96.2	94.5	87.3 to 103.9	110.0	29

Table 14. 2006 salaries at university medical centers by years since CMD certification.

Years since CMD	Average salary	Median salary (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range	90th percentile	Number of respondents
0 to 4	82.9	81.4	75.0 to 90.8	102.5	54
5 to 9	90.7	92.0	84.0 to 99.4	104.8	35
10 to 14	90.8	94.0	82.8 to 98.4	100.0	32
15 to 19	90.5	89.9	80.0 to 101.0	114.8	31

Table 15. 2006 salaries by geographic regions, CMD.

Region ^(a)	Average salary	Median salary ^(b) (in thousands of dollars)	Typical salary range ^(b)	90th percentile	Number of respondents
Pacific	97.7	96.4	90.0 to 107.3	115.3	86
Mountain	92.0	93.5	80.9 to 100.0	108.6	53
New England	91.9	92.0	80.5 to 99.6	110.0	49
Middle Atlantic	88.3	88.8	75.2 to 100.3	110.0	90
South Atlantic	87.1	87.2	80.0 to 94.2	101.6	213
West South Central	87.5	85.5	80.0 to 95.0	100.0	113
East South Central	87.0	84.5	77.9 to 96.6	105.8	46
East North Central	82.8	83.2	73.0 to 90.1	96.9	147
West North Central	82.7	82.0	74.9 to 92.0	98.2	93

(a) New England includes: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT; Middle Atlantic includes: NJ, NY, PA; South Atlantic includes: DE, DC, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, VA, WV; East North Central: IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; East South Central: AL, KY, MS, TN; West North Central: IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD; West South Central: AR, LA, OK, TX; Mountain: AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY; Pacific: AK, CA, HI, OR, WA.

(b) Twenty-five percent of the respondents earned a salary less than the typical range and twenty-five percent earn more than the typical range, i.e. The typical range is between the 25th to the 75th percentiles. The median value is the middle value when all values are ordered from lowest to highest.

- ◆ The Pacific region, which includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington, continues to lead the nation with the highest median salary for medical dosimetrists at \$96,400. The Mountain states reported the second highest median salary of \$93,500, with the New England states third at \$92,000. West North Central region reported the lowest reported median salary, \$82,000.

Table 16. Salary differences between 2005 and 2006 for full-time employed AAMD members, CMD

	Median salary in 2006 \$	Median salary in 2005 \$	Salary difference between 2005 and 2006 ^(a) %	Received no salary increase between 2005 and 2006 ^(a) %	Number of respondents N
Stayed at employer, same job	87,000	83,000	4.8%	9%	744
Stayed at employer, new job	84,100	79,800	5.4%	10%	31
Changed employers	91,400	85,000	7.5%	16%	75

(a) Salary difference is the percent difference between the 2005 and 2006 median salaries. No salary increase is the percentage of respondents who received the same salary or less in 2006 as they did in 2005.

- ◆ The percent salary increase of those who changed employers in 2005 (7.5%) versus the increase of those who remained at their employers (4.8%) differ by 2.7%, much more narrow than the 9.8% from 2005.
- ◆ About 9% AAMD members changed employers in 2005, slightly lower than the 10% who changed last year.
- ◆ Of those who stayed with the same employer a year ago, 9-10% received no salary increase. An even greater percentage of those who changed employers (16%) received no salary increase. That magnifies the differences of those who received salary increases.

Demographics

Table 17. Age of respondents	
Age	Overall %
34 or younger	13
35 to 39	20
40 to 44	21
45 to 49	21
50 or older	25
	100%
Number of respondents	1029

- ◆ Over 60% of the AAMD members are between the ages 35 to 49.

Table 18. Highest degree level	
Degree	%
Bachelors	44
Associates	33
High School	16
Graduate degrees	6
Other	1
	100%
Number of respondents	1033

Table 19. Certification	
Certification	Have this certification %
CMD	92
RTT	81
RTR	60
ABR	1
Number of respondents	1042

Table 20. How medical dosimetry education was obtained	
Medical dosimetry education	%
On-the-job training	83
Hospital-based program	11
University or college program	4
JRCERT accredited program	2
	100%
Number of respondents	1036

Table 21. Type of workplace	
Employment sector	%
Community medical center	48
Physician's office, free-standing facility	23
University hospital center	17
Corporate or commercial company	6
Consulting or locum tenens	3
Other	3
	100%
Number of respondents	981

Table 22. Employment status	
Employment status	Overall %
Full-time	91.0
Part-time	6.7
Not employed seeking	1.5
Not employed not-seeking	0.8
	100%
Number of respondents	1031

- ◆ The unemployment rate jumped to 1.5% from being 0.4% over the past three years.

Table 23. Years working at current employer	
Years at current employer	%
1	12
2 to 4	29
5 to 9	22
10 to 14	13
15 or more	24
	100%
Number of respondents	1007

- ◆ Nearly two-thirds of AAMD members have worked less than ten years at their current employers.

February 2006

Dear Colleague:

The American Association of Medical Dosimetrists (AAMD) continues its efforts to supply information about salaries and workforce issues in the field of medical dosimetry to professionals, like you. In order to report accurate and reliable data about the state of the medical dosimetry profession, we urge you to participate in this year's study.

The Statistical Research Center (SRC) at the American Institute of Physics has been called upon again to conduct the 2006 Salary Survey. The SRC has been conducting salary surveys in the scientific community for a quarter of a century and for the fourth consecutive year for AAMD. The results of this survey will appear on the AAMD website in May 2006 to all members.

Whether you are employed, retired, a student, or currently unemployed, your feedback and representation are equally important in documenting the job market for medical dosimetrists.

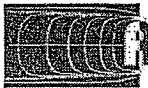
All responses will be completely confidential. Results will be reported as a group. The names and details of individual respondents will not be released.

Please find the questionnaire on their secure server at:

<http://www.aip.org/cgi-bin/aamd.pl?id=>

Thank you for your time. If you have any questions, comments or prefer a paper questionnaire, feel free to contact Raymond Chu directly at 301-209-3069 or rchu@aip.org.

Sincerely,
Mark Reid
President
AAMD



2006 AAMD Salary and Workforce Survey
(Please return within three weeks)

1) In what year were you born? 19 _____

2) What is the level of the highest degree you completed as of Jan. 1, 2006? (please write choice number on right dash) _____

- 1 High School graduate or GED holder
2 Associate's degree
3 Bachelor's degree
4 Master's degree
5 Doctorate's degree or PhD
6 Other (please specify) _____

3) In what years did you receive the following credentials? (please write in the year or "none")

- CMD-Certified Medical Dosimetrist Year _____
RTR-Registered technologist in radiography Year _____
RTT-Radiation therapy technologist Year _____
ABR or ABMP Year _____

4) How did you obtain your medical dosimetry education? _____

- 1 Hospital-based medical dosimetry program
2 JRCERT Accredited Program
3 On-the-job training
4 University or college-based
5 Other (specify) _____

5) How many years of experience do you have in:

- Medical dosimetry? _____ yrs
Radiation therapy? _____ yrs

6) Do you plan to retire within the next 5 years? _____

- 1 No
2 Yes, I plan to retire this year or the next
3 Yes, I plan to retire 2 to 3 years from now
4 Yes, I plan to retire 4 to 5 years from now

7) What was your primary employment status on Jan. 1, 2006? _____

- 1 Full-time (35 hours or more per week)
2 Part-time
3 Not employed, seeking work (skip to question 18)
4 Not employed, not seeking work (skip to question 18)

8) Which below best describes your primary place of employment on Jan. 1, 2006? _____

- 1 Community medical center
2 Corporate or commercial company
3 Physician's office or free-standing facility
4 University hospital center
5 Locum tenens or consulting
6 Other (specify) _____

9) What is the zip code of your primary place of employment? _____

10) How many years have you been with your primary employer? _____ yrs

11) On average, how many hours per week did you work last year? _____ hrs

12) List the approximate percentage of time per week in the past year that you worked in the following:

- Brachytherapy Planning _____ %
Brachytherapy Loading _____ %
Education or Training _____ %
External beam treatment planning 2D _____ %
External beam treatment planning 3D _____ %
IMRT Planning _____ %
IMRT Quality Assurance _____ %

- Quality Assurance (linear accelerator/computer) _____ %
Research _____ %
Simulation _____ %
Stereotactic radiotherapy, radiosurgery _____ %
Weekly Chart Check _____ %
Other _____ %

Total 100%

13) How are you paid by your primary employer? _____

- 1 Annual salary
2 Hourly wage
3 Other (specify) _____

14) If you work more than 40 hours in a week, how are you compensated for overtime? _____

- 1 Comp-time
2 No compensation
3 Time and a half
4 Other (specify) _____

15) If you worked locum tenens or did any consulting during the past year, approximately how many hours did you spend consulting or doing locum tenens work? _____ hrs

16) If you worked locum tenens or did any consulting during the past year, what was your total income from this source? (Round to nearest 100 dollars)

\$ _____ , _____

17) If you are currently working full-time, what was your base annual salary from your primary employer on January 1, 2006? (Do not include pensions, bonuses, overtime, or other payments from secondary jobs. Round to nearest 100 dollars.)

\$ _____ , _____

18) Were you working full-time a year ago? _____

- 1 No (please skip to 20)
2 Yes

19) If you were working full-time last year, what was your base annual salary from your primary employer on January 2005? (Do not include pensions, bonuses, overtime, or other payments from secondary jobs. Round to nearest 100 dollars.)

\$ _____ , _____

20) Did you change employers within the past year (Jan-Dec 2005)? _____

- 1 No, and I stayed at the same position (Go to 22)
- 2 No, but I have new position with same employer (Go to 22)
- 3 No, I am currently unemployed (Stop here)
- 4 Yes

21) Which of the following best describes your primary place of employment prior to changing employers last year? _____

- 1 Community medical center
- 2 Corporate or commercial company
- 3 Physician's office or free-standing facility
- 4 University hospital center
- 5 Locum tenens or consulting
- 6 Other (specify) _____

22) Which of the following best describes your current job title? _____

- 1 Application Specialist
- 2 Staff Medical Dosimetrist
- 3 Senior Medical Dosimetrist
- 4 Chief Medical Dosimetrist
- 5 Other (specify) _____

23) Approximately, what percentage of your time last year was spent performing medical dosimetry duties? _____ %

24) Which below best describes your current medical dosimetry duties? _____

- 1 I'm the only dosimetrist at my workplace
- 2 I'm the only dosimetrist at multiple institutions
- 3 I share duties with dosimetrists at my institution
- 4 I share duties with dosimetrists at various institutions

25) Do you direct other medical dosimetrists? _____

- 1 Yes, I am the lead medical dosimetrist
- 2 Yes, but I am not the lead medical dosimetrist
- 3 No, I do not direct other medical dosimetrists

26) Would you describe the present staffing of medical dosimetrists at your workplace as:

- 1 Very understaffed
- 2 Slightly understaffed
- 3 Adequately staffed
- 4 Slightly overstaffed
- 5 Very overstaffed

If you are the only medical dosimetrist at your workplace, please continue to question 27.

If you are not the lead medical dosimetrist, please stop here and return your questionnaire in the postage-paid return envelope.

Questions for lead and sole medical dosimetrists only:

27) Approximately, how many patients were treated last year (Jan-Dec 2005) by your unit?

Total patients _____
 Total new patients _____
 Total treated by conventional planning _____
 Total treated by 3-D treatment planning _____
 Total patients treated using IMRT _____

28) In your unit, what is the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff:

_____ FTE medical physicists
 _____ FTE radiation oncologists
 _____ FTE radiation therapists

29) In your unit, what is the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff including yourself:

_____ FTE certified medical dosimetrists
 _____ FTE not-certified medical dosimetrists

30) How many people shared the FTE positions for medical dosimetrists that you noted in ques. 29?

_____ certified medical dosimetrists
 _____ not-certified medical dosimetrists

31) How many new medical dosimetrists did your unit hire within the past 12 months? Please include staff who were hired from other units within your workplace.

Total hires replacing existing positions _____
 Total hires for newly created positions _____

32) Please answer the following on each medical dosimetrist you hired from Jan 2005 to Dec 2005:

New hire #1

A) Was this a new hire from within your workplace? _____

- 1 Yes, hired from within workplace
- 2 No, hired from outside of workplace

B) Was this new hire a Certified Medical Dosimetrist when he or she was hired? _____

- 1 Yes, a Certified Medical Dosimetrist
- 2 No, not certified

C) Was this person hired to work at least 35 hours per week? _____

- 1 Full-time 35 hours or more per week
- 2 Part-time less than 35 hours per week

D) Did this person replace a medical dosimetrist for an existing position? _____

- 1 Yes, a replacement for an existing position
- 2 No, hired in a newly-created position

E) How many months did it take from the start of the search until this person's first day on the job? _____