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GENERAL INFORMATION

Orthopedic surgery focuses on the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of diseases of the bones, joints, ligament, muscles, tendons and nerves. These specialists employ medical, physical, rehabilitation and surgery to restore normal function. It is estimated that approximately half of an orthopedic surgeon’s practice is devoted to non-surgical or medical management of injuries and disease, and half to surgical treatments.

Originally dedicated to the care of children with spine and limb deformities, orthopedic surgery now cares for patients of all ages, from newborns who have clubfeet to young athletes requiring arthroscopic surgery to older people suffering with arthritis.

Orthopaedic surgeons treat diseases and conditions, such as:

• fractures and dislocations
• torn ligaments, sprains and strains
• tendon injuries, pulled muscles and bursitis

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

- ruptured disks, sciatica, lower back pain and scoliosis
- abnormalities of the fingers and toes and growth abnormalities
- surgical management of degenerative joint disease
- knock knees, bow legs, bunions and hammer toes
- arthritis and osteoporosis
- bone tumors, muscular dystrophy and cerebral palsy
- club feet and unequal leg length

Orthopedic surgeons may engage in a broad practice or may focus on a narrower area of special interest, such as the spine, hip, foot, hand or sports medicine. It is a dynamic field that has witnessed much advancement in techniques and equipment, such as microsurgery and joint replacements.

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in orthopedic surgery requires an additional 5 years of Royal College-approved residency training.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

This training includes:

• 24 months of foundational surgery training as a junior resident. This must include a minimum of 6 months but no more than 12 months as a junior resident in orthopedic surgery. This must include a minimum of 1 month in ICU, general surgery, internal medicine or its relevant sub-specialties;

• 36 months of further residency training that includes: at least 6 months in pediatric orthopedic surgery;

• at least three 3 months in each of the following rotations: trauma, sports medicine, community orthopedic surgery, spine surgery, oncologic orthopedic surgery; and at least three months of adult reconstruction/arthroplasty in each of the following: upper limb, foot and ankle.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

Canadian Orthopedic Association

Source: Pathway evaluation program
# Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2016

<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>26</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>1605</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Male: 89%
- Female: 11%

Age Group

- <35: 7%
- 35 - 44: 29%
- 45 - 54: 26%
- 55 - 64: 22%
- 65+: 16%
- 65+: 7%

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
## Number by gender & age, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Percentage by main work setting, 2014

- Community Hospital: 35%
- Private Office/Clinic: 25%
- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 24%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 9%
- Free-standing Lab/Diag Clinic: 3%
- Admin/Corp office: 2%
- Community Clinic/Health-centre: 1%

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Percentage by practice organization, 2014

- Solo Practice: 52%
- Group Practice: 9%
- Interprofessional Practice: 7%
- Hospital-based Practice: 31%
- NR: 1%

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

**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>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
On-call duty hours per month, 2014

Time spent on call in direct patient care = 50 hrs./month

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2013

- 90% + fee-for-service: 64%
- 90% + salary: 27%
- 90% + other*: 3%
- Blended: 2%
- NR

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Orthopedic Surgery in 2014/15 (those earning at least $60,000) = $399,563\(^2\)

Average percent overhead reported by all surgeons in 2010 = 28.4%\(^3\)

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\(^1\) 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

Balance of personal & professional commitments

- Disatisfied or very dissatisfied: 6%
- Neutral: 21%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 54%
- Neutral: 20%

Current professional life

- Disatisfied or very dissatisfied: 6%
- Neutral: 11%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 71%

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2013-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 and Under</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
<th>Ministry funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
<th>Ministry funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUN</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>McMaster U</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie U</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>UWO</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Laval</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NOSM</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Sherbrooke</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>U Manitoba</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Montréal</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>U Sask</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill U</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>U Alberta</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Ottawa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>U Calgary</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens U</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Toronto</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
First year & exiting postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15

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

IMG – International Medical Graduates
GCMS – Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools
Postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15

- Total of 68 first year Orthopedic Surgery trainees representing 18% of all Orthopedic Surgery trainees.
- Total of 380 Orthopedic Surgery trainees representing 3% of all Ministry funded trainees.
- Total of 127 visa trainees in Orthopedic Surgery.
- Total of 86 Orthopedic Surgery trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Location of 2013 postgraduate-MD exits in 2015

Of the 104 exits in 2013, 84 (81%) were known to be practising in Canada

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency

- **FM resident**
  - Not stressful: 43%
  - Somewhat stressful: 42%
  - Very stressful: 8%
  - NR/NA: 7%

- **Other spec res**
  - Not stressful: 20%
  - Somewhat stressful: 50%
  - Very stressful: 25%
  - NR/NA: 6%

Source: 2012 National Physician Survey of residents. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
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