Urology Profile

Updated November 2016
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **General Information**  
  Slide 3-5

- **Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2016**  
  Slide 6

- **Number/100,000 population, 1995-2016**  
  Slide 7

- **Number by gender & year, 1995-2016**  
  Slide 8

- **Percentage by gender & age, 2016**  
  Slide 9

- **Number by gender & age, 2016**  
  Slide 10

- **Percentage by main work setting, 2014**  
  Slide 11

- **Percentage by practice organization, 2014**  
  Slide 12

- **Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2014**  
  Slide 13

- **On-call duty hours per month, 2014**  
  Slide 14

- **Percentage by remuneration method**  
  Slide 15

- **Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013**  
  Slide 16

- **Number of retirees during the three year period of 2013-2015**  
  Slide 17

- **Total & Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees, 2014-15**  
  Slide 18

- **First year & exiting postgraduate-MD trainees, 2014-15**  
  Slide 19

- **Postgraduate-MD trainees, 2014-15**  
  Slide 20

- **Location of 2013 postgraduate-MD exits, 2015**  
  Slide 21

- **Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency, 2012**  
  Slide 22

- **References**  
  Slide 23
GENERAL INFORMATION

Urology is a surgical subspecialty that focuses on the medical and surgical treatment of disorders and diseases of the female urinary tract and the male urogenital system. It involves diagnosis, endoscopy, surgery and lithotripsy. The most common clinical encounters involve prostate disease, renal dysfunction particular to surgical management (colic, stones), bladder dysfunction and urinary tract infections.

A urologist must understand the normal function and the pathological processes and diseases that affect the adrenal gland, the kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra in the male and female, and the prostate and external genitalia of the male. This includes an understanding, appropriate to the practice of urology of normal development and embryology, biochemistry and pharmacology, physiology, anatomy, and gross and microscopic pathology of the genito-urinary tract. Emergency care is less often a feature of urology compared to other surgical specialties. Excellent surgical skills, manual dexterity and good hand-eye coordination are important to this specialty.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in urology requires a minimum of 5 years of Royal College-approved training. This period must include:

- 2 years of core training in surgery;
- 3 years of approved residency training in urology, 1 year of which must be in a senior residency position. Senior residency is defined as a year in which the resident is regularly entrusted with the responsibility for pre-operative, operative and post-operative care, including the most difficult problems in urology. The senior resident shall be in charge of a urological unit: no other resident shall intervene between the senior resident and the attending staff urologist;
- Three clinical years in urology are required to allow residents to become proficient in both open and endoscopic procedures;
- Experience at a community-based teaching unit should be undertaken during the residency.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

For further details on training requirements please go to:

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

Canadian Urological 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>9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>691</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.9</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: 90%
- Female: 10%

Age Group:
- <35: 8%
- 35 - 44: 25%
- 45 - 54: 29%
- 55 - 64: 20%
- 65+: 18%
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>16</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Private Office/Clinic**: 31%
- **Academic Health Sciences Centre**: 29%
- **Community Hospital**: 27%
- **Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital**: 6%
- **Community Clinic/Health-centre**: 3%
- **Free-standing Lab/Diag Clinic**: 2%
- **Other**: 1%

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

- Solo Practice: 47%
- Group Practice: 31%
- Interprofessional Practice: 2%
- Hospital-based Practice: 20%
- NR: 2%

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</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>56.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Up to 120 hrs/month: 34%
- More than 120, up to 180 hrs/month: 19%
- More than 180, up to 240 hrs/month: 11%
- More than 240 hrs/month: 5%
- No response: 11%

Time spent on call in direct patient care = 57 hrs./month

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

Primary payment method in 2013

- 90% + fee-for-service: 68%
- 90% + salary: 17%
- 90% + other*: 5%
- Blended: 2%
- NR: 8%

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Urology in 2014/15 (those earning at least $60,000) = $455,537

Average percent overhead reported by all surgeons in 2010 = 28.4%

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**
  - NR: 9%
  - Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 33%
  - Neutral: 21%
  - Satisfied or very satisfied: 38%

- **Current professional life**
  - NR: 9%
  - Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 8%
  - Neutral: 16%
  - Satisfied or very satisfied: 67%

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>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0</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>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>McMaster U</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie U</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>UWO</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Laval</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NOSM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Sherbrooke</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>U Manitoba</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Montréal</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>U Sask</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill U</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>U Alberta</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Ottawa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>U Calgary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens U</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Toronto</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>226</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 32 first year Urology trainees representing 19% of all Urology trainees.
- Total of 171 Urology trainees representing 1% of all Ministry funded trainees.
- Total of 37 visa trainees in Urology.
- Total of 33 Urology trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Of the 34 exits in 2013, 22 (65%) 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%

**Other spec res**
- Not stressful: 20%
- Somewhat stressful: 50%
- Very stressful: 25%

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