

Obstetrics/Gynecology Profile

Updated August 2018

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

	Slide
▪ General Information	3-5
▪ Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018	6
▪ Number/100,000 population, 1995-2018	7
▪ Number by gender & year, 1995-2018	8
▪ Percentage by gender & age, 2018	9
▪ Number by gender & age, 2018	10
▪ Percentage by main work setting, 2017	11
▪ Percentage by practice organization, 2017	12
▪ Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2017	13
▪ On-call duty hours per month, 2017	14
▪ Percentage by remuneration method	15
▪ Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017	16
▪ Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016	17
▪ Employment situation, 2017	18
▪ Links to additional resources	19



GENERAL INFORMATION

Obstetrics/gynecology is a specialty that encompasses medical, surgical, and obstetrical and gynecologic knowledge and skills for the prevention, diagnosis and management of a broad range of conditions affecting women's general and reproductive health. In actual fact, it is the combination of two specialties: **obstetrics**, which provides care during pregnancy, labour and puerperium (the time directly after childbirth); and **gynecology**, which focuses on the health of the female reproductive system, including the diagnosis and treatment of disorders and diseases.

Obstetrics/gynecology offers the ability to subspecialize in the areas of gynecological oncology, reproductive endocrinology and infertility or maternal-fetal medicine. Other areas of sub-specialization include contraception, adolescent gynecology and endoscopy.



GENERAL INFORMATION

It offers physicians the opportunity to practice other skills such as preventive medicine, prenatal care, detection of sexually transmitted diseases, Pap test screening, family planning, menopause, endometriosis, osteoporosis, and surgery (both invasive and endoscopy). It also allows the physician to pursue other interests such as endocrinology, psychiatry, fertility, oncology and adolescent obstetrics and gynecology. Obstetrician/gynecologists work in private offices or in hospitals, clinics or academic health centres.

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in obstetrics/ gynecology requires an additional 5 years of Royal College-approved residency training. This training includes:

- 1 year of basic clinical training in obstetrics/gynecology; internal medicine; general surgery; emergency medicine/critical care medicine; psychiatry; palliative medicine; neonatal-perinatal medicine; obstetrics/gynecology ambulatory clinics; anesthesia; and sexual medicine/pelvic pain.



GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1 year core experience in obstetrics/gynecology as a senior resident minimum of 9 months of subspecialty experience in maternal/fetal medicine, gynecological reproductive endocrinology & infertility, gynecological oncology;
- 1 year rotations in 4 of the following: ambulatory obstetrics/gynecology; community-based obstetrics/gynecology; endoscopic surgery, gynecological pathology; colposcopy; critical care medicine; gynecological oncology; gynecological urology; maternal/fetal medicine; obstetric/gynecology ultrasound; pelvic pain investigation and management; research in obstetrics/gynecology; reproductive endocrinology & infertility; and sexual medicine;
- 3 month elective in areas listed above;
- 1 year Chief residency experience in obstetrics/gynecology.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

[Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#)

[Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada](#)



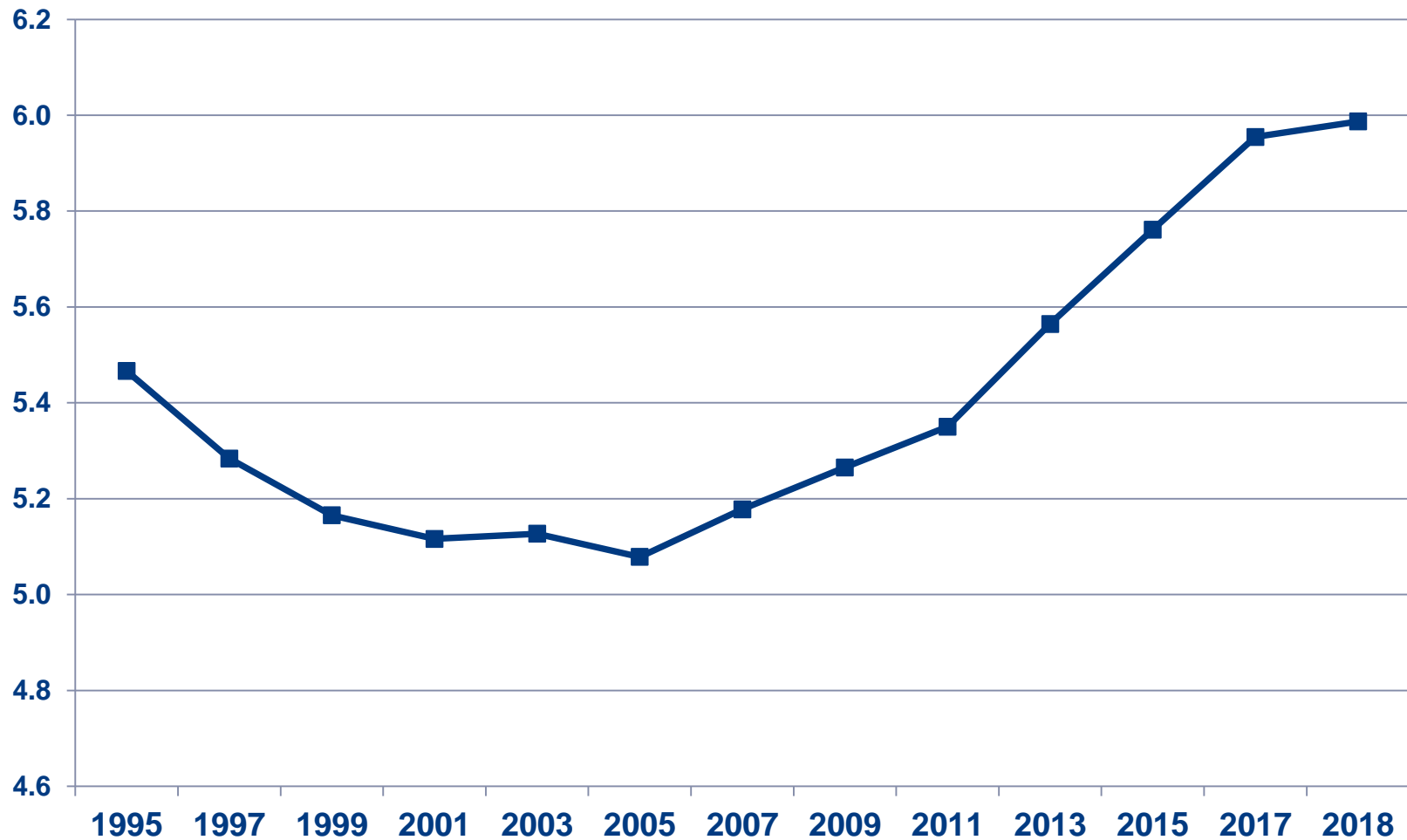
Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	43	8.1
Prince Edward Island	8	5.2
Nova Scotia	68	7.1
New Brunswick	43	5.7
Quebec	528	6.3
Ontario	847	5.9
Manitoba	82	6.1
Saskatchewan	72	6.2
Alberta	239	5.5
British Columbia	277	5.7
Territories	6	4.9
CANADA	2213	6.0

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



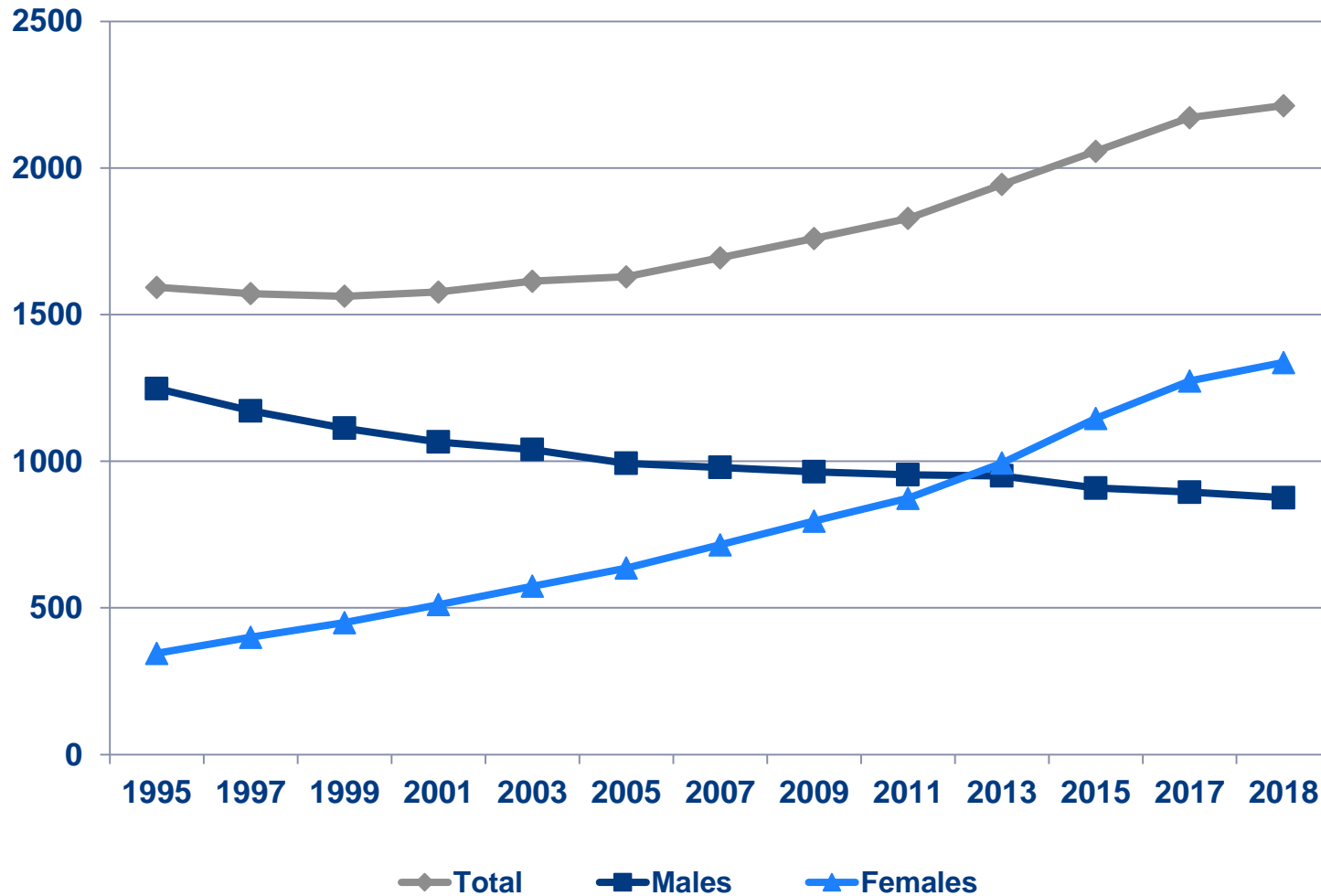
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018



Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles



Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018

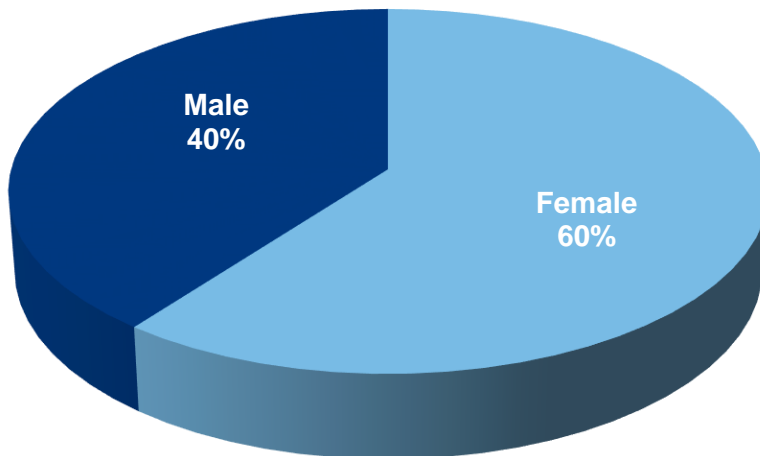


Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles

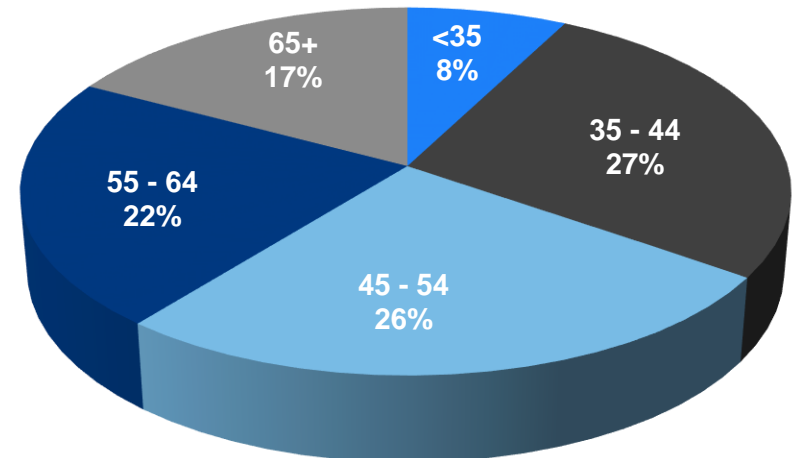


Percentage by gender & age, 2018

Gender



Age Group

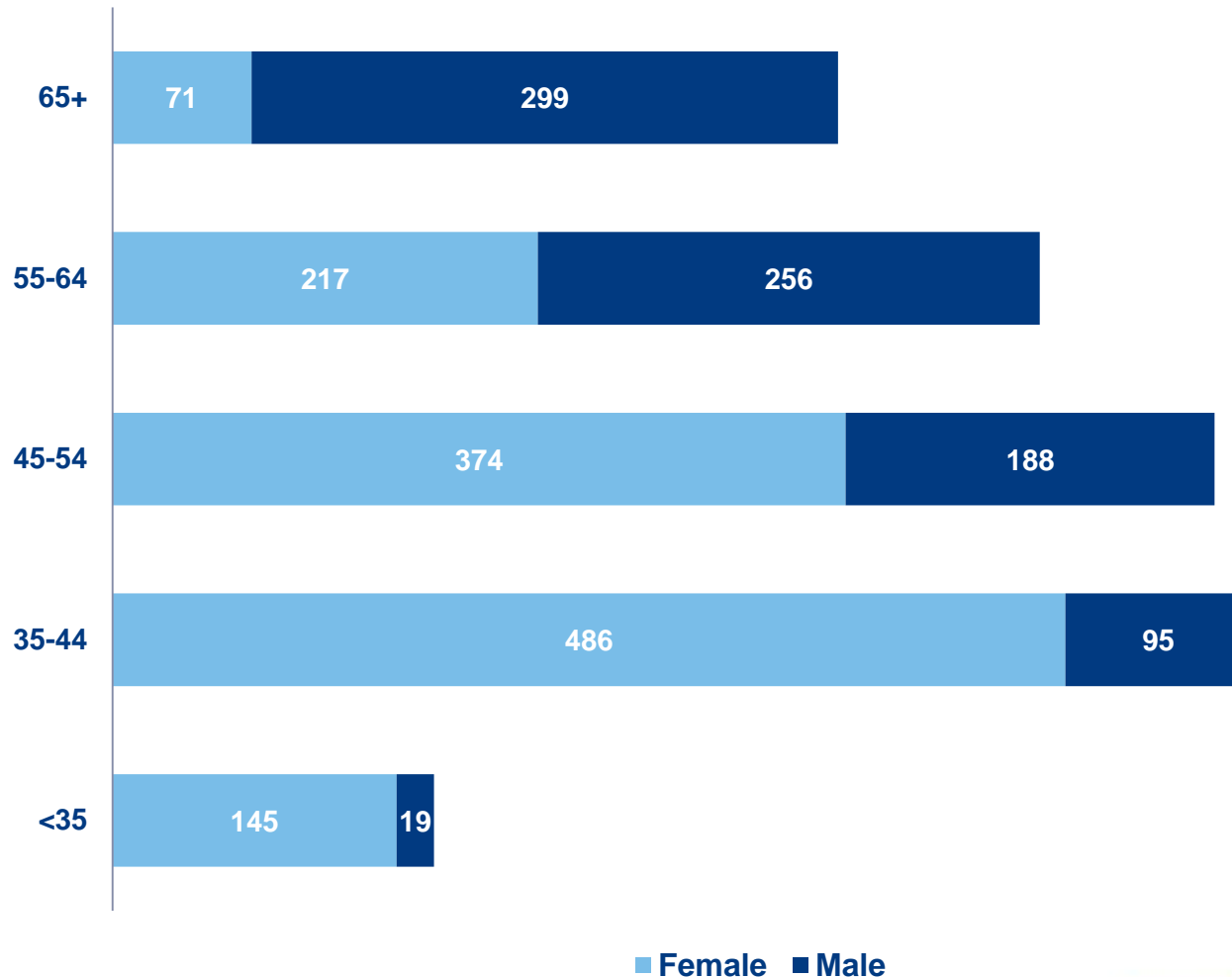


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



Number by gender & age, 2018

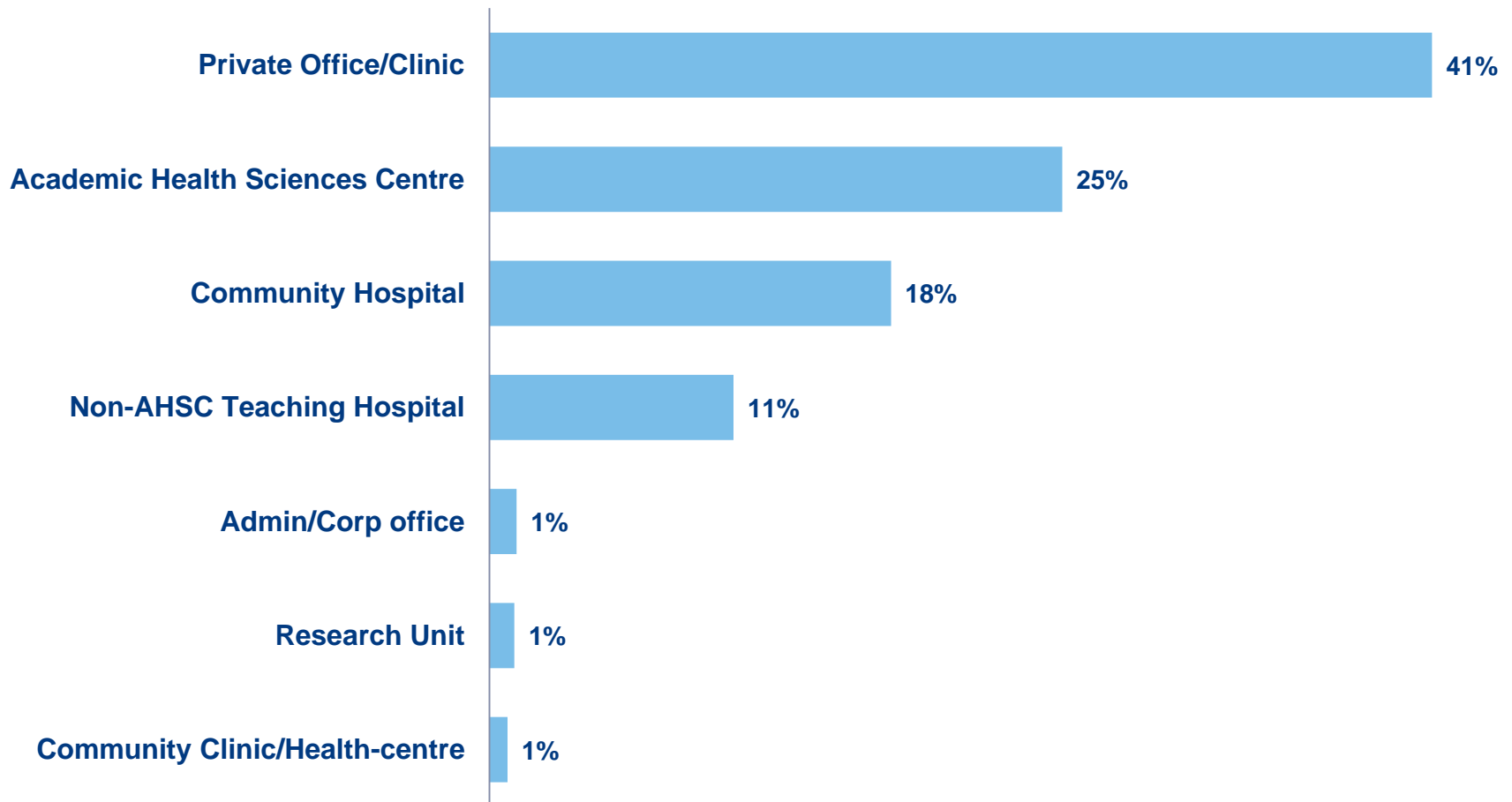


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile

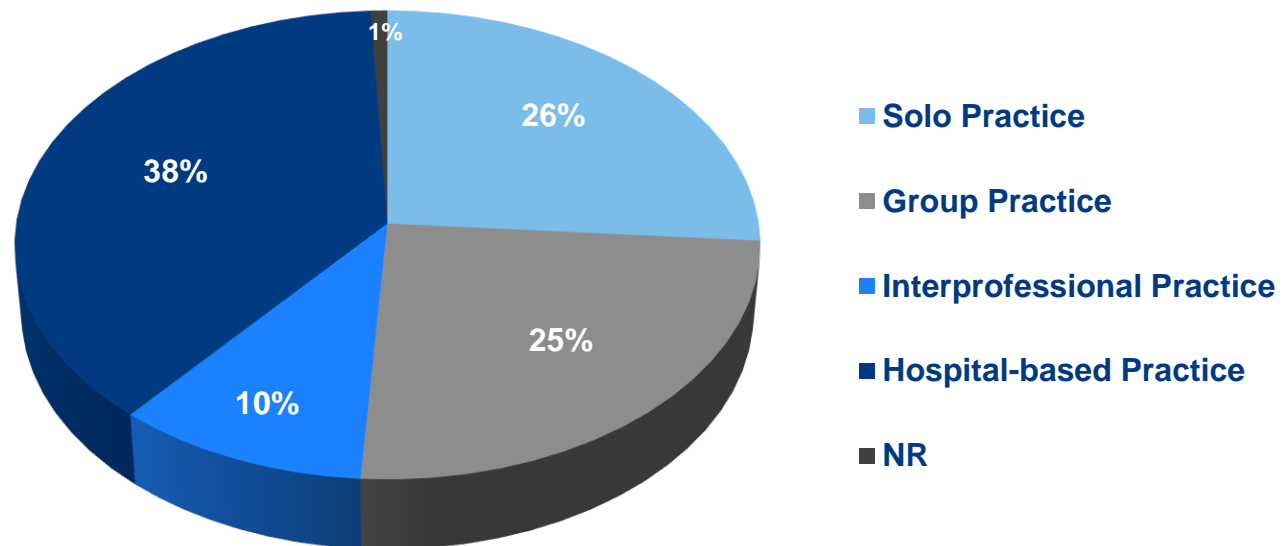


Percentage by main work setting, 2017





Percentage by practice organization, 2017





Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2017

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	22.4
Direct patient care with teaching component	11.8
Teaching without patient care	1.6
Indirect patient care	5.7
Health facility committees	1.2
Administration	2.1
Research	1.3
Managing practice	1.5
Continued professional development	2.7
Other	1.0
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	51.2



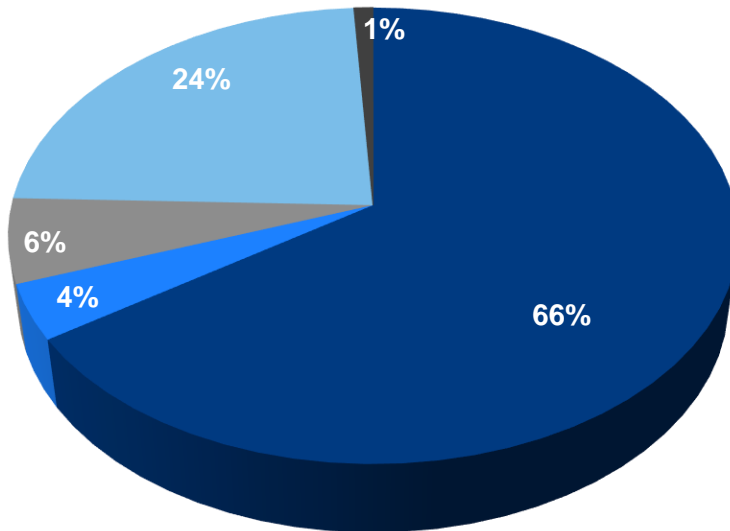
On-call duty hours per month, 2017

- 85% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 122 hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 62 hours/month



Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method¹ in 2017



- 90% + fee-for-service
- 90% + salary
- 90% + other*
- Blended
- NR

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Obstetrics/Gynecology in 2015/16 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$403,168²

Average percent overhead reported by Obstetricians/Gynecologists in 2017 = 30%³

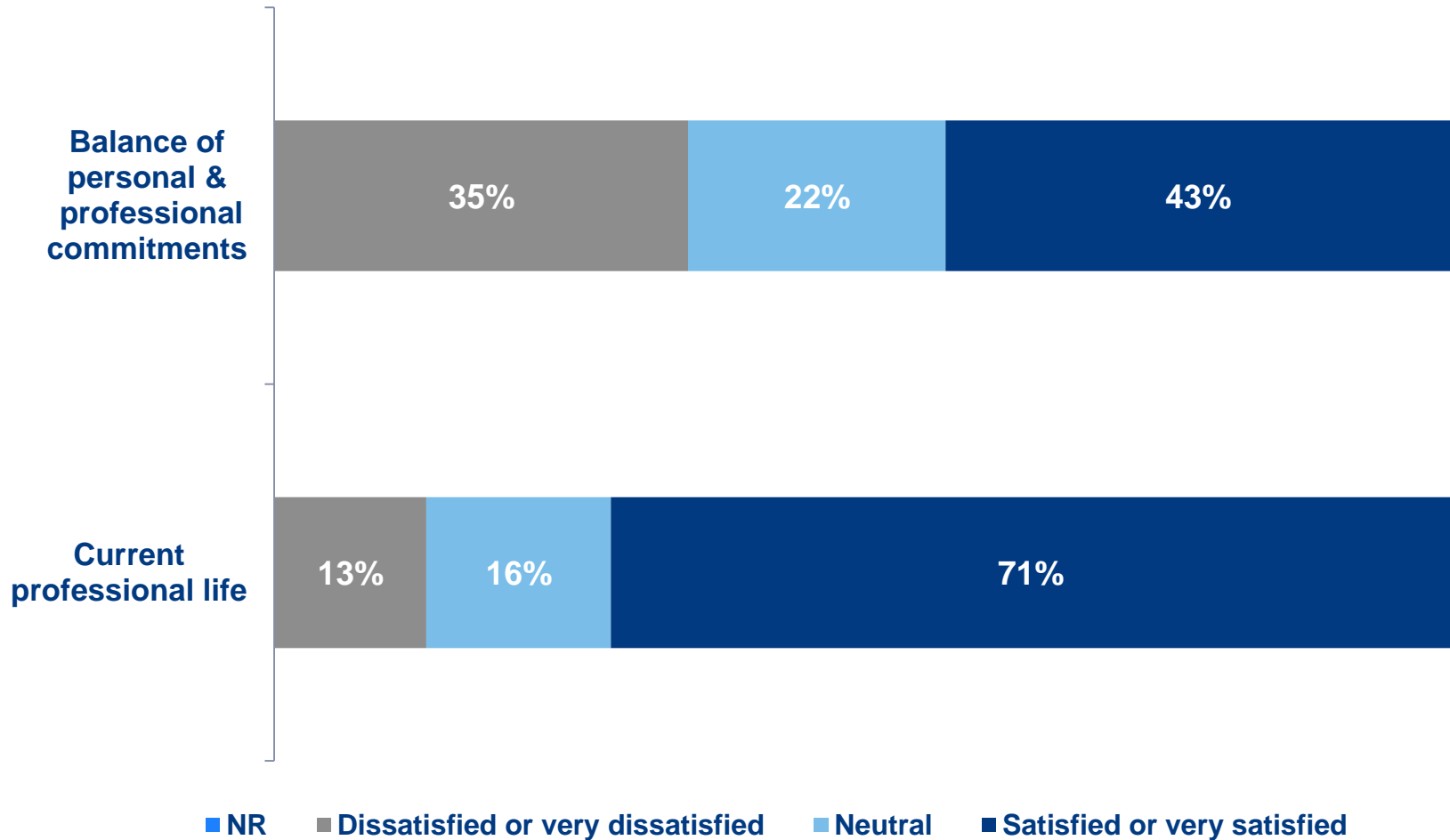
¹ 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

² National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI

³ 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

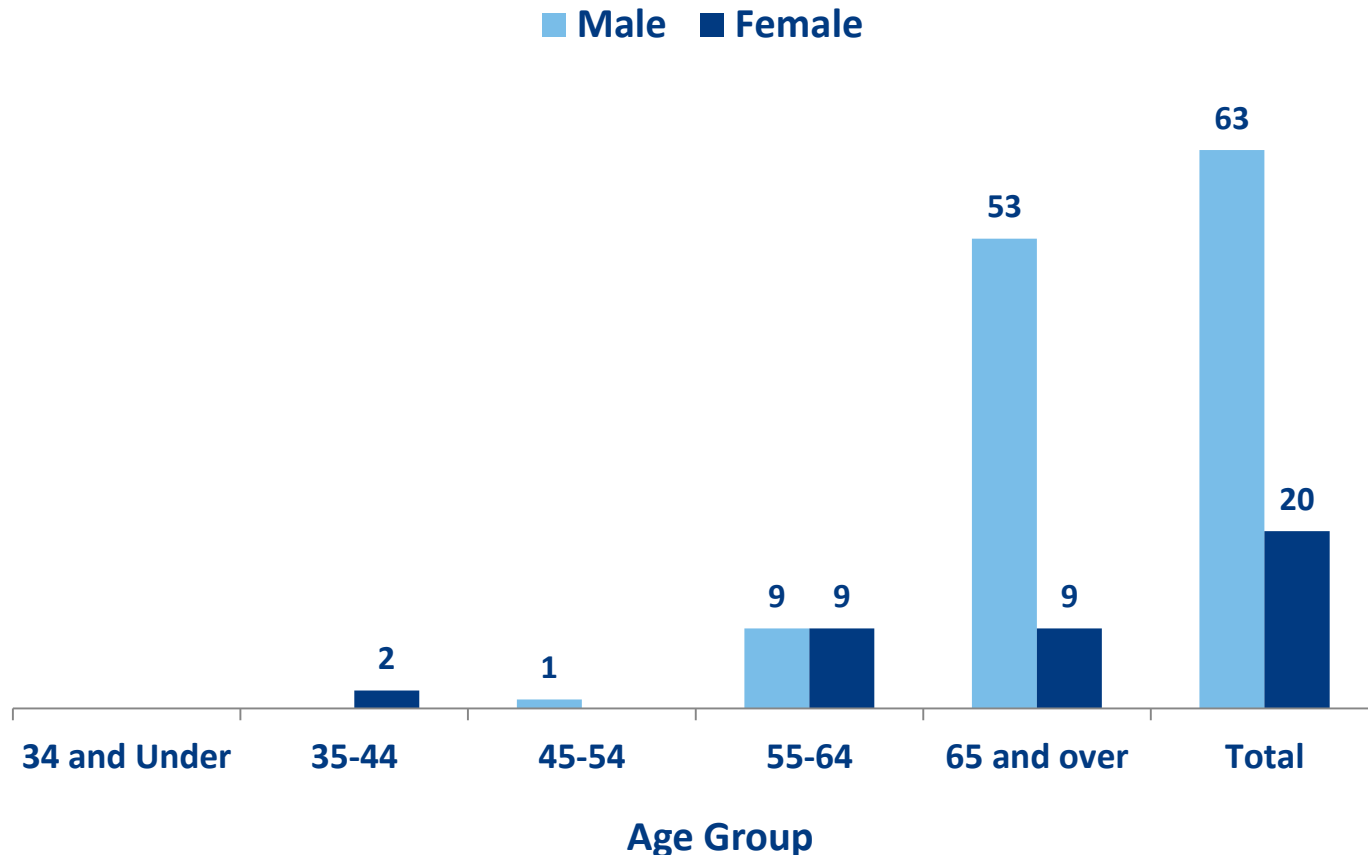


Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017





Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016

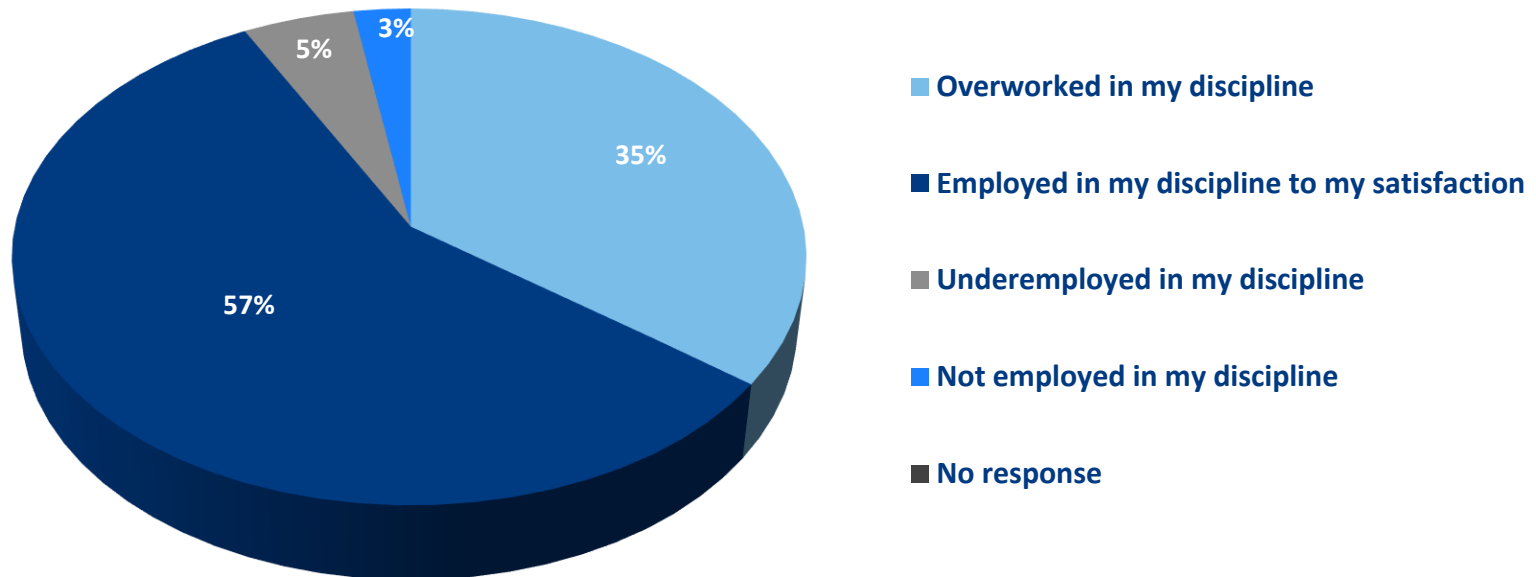


Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

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.



Employment situation, 2017





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](#)