

2019

# The State of the Urology Workforce and Practice in the United States



American  
Urological  
Association

*Advancing Urology™*

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## Preface

The AUA Board of Directors approved AUA's Data Strategic Plan in February 2014. The plan covers a matrix of well-designed data programs that work together to build a comprehensive data repository in urology to support evidence-based research and decision-making. One of the programs is the AUA Annual Census that was initially launched during the 2014 AUA Annual Meeting and has been conducted each year since then. Five annual reports on U.S. practicing urologists have been published from 2014 to 2018, and most recently the 2019 Census report is available now. Reports comparing practicing urologists globally and urology residents both in the United States and worldwide were also published.

Using state-of-the-art statistical techniques, the AUA Annual Census reports various statistical information on practicing urologists from different geographical areas within the United States. In fact, urology stands out as the only surgical specialty with current workforce information collected, analyzed and published consistently every year. The information generated through the AUA Annual Census is considered a reliable and accessible source of information about the urology workforce and patterns of practice.

For example, beginning in 2014, the Annual Census reported on the number of practicing urologists in the United States, including demographic, geographic, training and practice characteristics. Over the years, the Census survey has expanded to include findings on various topics relevant to urology. Topics such as professional burnout, physician compensation, telemedicine and pediatric urology, provided insight into the urology workforce over time. Systematic collection of data further enabled the AUA to detect and track important workforce trends in the field of urology. Some trends reported include growth in the number of female practicing urologists and a shift in practice settings for urologists from private practice to hospital or another institution.

Urologists, researchers and health policy decision-makers have widely used the AUA Annual Census reports to inform their clinical practice, and fuel scientific research and the formation of healthcare policy. AUA staff also found AUA Annual Census reports valuable to support their advocacy efforts and help develop member-focused programs. AUA members grew their academic career by conducting research using AUA public use micro Census datasets and presenting results at various AUA annual meetings as well as section and society conferences. The AUA Annual Census has further established a bridge for collaboration between the AUA and its constituent partners through Census question development and knowledge dissemination.

The 2020 AUA Annual Census will be launched in May 2020 and remain open until the end of September 2020. All members of the urologic community are encouraged to participate.



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*The American Urological Association would like to thank all the members of the urology community for their continued support and participation in the Annual Census.*

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# YOUR CENSUS COUNTS

5,870 PARTICIPANTS

114 COUNTRIES



### AUA Data and Statistics

Comprehensive Professional Data Analysis

Worldwide Research Support

Survey and Clinic Data



Number of Practicing Urologists by State of Practice

AUA  
2019  
MEMBER

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The American Urological Association (AUA) is committed to providing the urologic community with the education, research, advocacy and data required to address the increasing number of challenges and opportunities presented to the profession as the demand for urologic care grows. Data relating to the urology workforce and practice patterns play an important role in generating knowledge to inform urologic care practice and workforce policy.

Data collection for the 2019 AUA Annual Census began in May 2019 during the AUA Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL, and continued online until the end of September 2019. A total of 5,463 urologists and other urologic care professionals, representing 107 countries and regions throughout the world, completed the 2019 AUA Annual Census. The results on U.S. practicing urologists were adjusted for non-responses and are reported in this annual publication.

The AUA Annual Census is a primary data source to explore the profession of urology from multiple angles through the collection of information from practicing urologists and other professionals worldwide. The data collected assist in filling knowledge gaps and meeting research needs while, ultimately, improving patient care.

### *Definition of the Urologist Population*

Practicing urologists are defined as those with valid medical licenses reported in the National Provider Identifier (NPI) file as either urologists or pediatric urologists. Those who were reported as either surgeons or specialists in the NPI file and those who did not report a medical degree (MD or DO) were checked against the American Board of Urology (ABU) certification records maintained by the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) and the American Osteopathic Board of Surgery (AOBS) certification records listed on the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) website. Urologists in residency training were excluded from this report; however, their results will be published in a separate report.

The 2019 U.S. urologist population consists of a total of 13,044 practicing urologists, an increase of 3.0 percent from 12,660 practicing urologists in 2018.

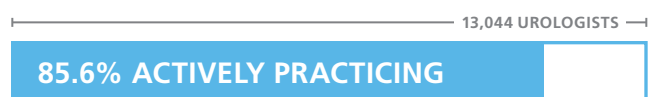
### *Data Collection and Justification for Non-Response*

A total of 5,463 respondents completed the 2019 AUA Annual Census—3,471 of whom were from the United

States. Of these, 2,219 Census respondents were validated to be practicing urologists in the United States and formed the Census sample data for analysis. The population file and the Census survey sample file were linked using post-stratification factors (i.e., gender, location, certification status, years since initial certification) to adjust for the non-response bias in a Census survey by the proper sample weights.

## KEY FINDINGS

There are **13,044 “practicing urologists”** in the United States. Of those practicing urologists, **85.6 percent are “actively” practicing** (TABLE 1-1), which is slightly higher than the 84.5 percent reported in 2018.



- Both the number of urologists and the urologist-to-population ratio in the U.S. continued to increase from (11,990; 3.72 per 100,000 population) in 2015 to (13,044; 3.99 per 100,000 population) in 2019 (FIGURE 1-1). Among the 50 U.S. states, New Hampshire has the highest urologist-to-population ratio, while Nevada has the lowest (TABLE 1-2).
- Nearly 10 percent of practicing urologists in the United States maintain their primary practice locations in non-metropolitan areas (TABLE 1-5). The likelihood of practicing urologists maintaining their primary practice locations in non-metropolitan areas increases with the age of the urologists (FIGURE 1-6).

The number of **female practicing urologists grew to 1,286 or 9.9 percent of the workforce in 2019**. This is an increase from the 922 female practicing urologists in 2015, which represented 7.7 percent of the workforce (FIGURE 2-1). A higher proportion of female urologists were seen in the younger age groups as a result of more women entering into and graduating from urology residency training in recent years (FIGURE 2-2).



- Close to 92 percent of urologists are either married or partnered (TABLE 2-5); nearly 91 percent of urologists have children (TABLE 2-6); and of those, nearly 44 percent have children under the age of 18.

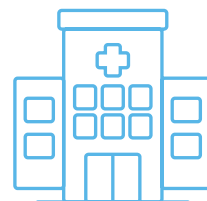
- Nearly 89 percent of practicing urologists in the United States attended medical school in the U.S. (TABLE 3-1).
- Approximately 40 percent of urologists have completed at least one fellowship program during their career (TABLE 3-3), which is higher than the 35.9 percent reported in 2015. The three top areas of fellowship training include: Oncology (12.4 percent), Endourology/Stone Disease (6.9 percent) and Pediatrics (6.9 percent) (TABLE 3-4).
- Approximately 53 percent of practicing urologists in the United States are in private practice (TABLE 4-1), which has reduced by 9.6 percent since 2015 (FIGURE 4-1).
- The percentage of employed urologists in the United States continued to increase from 51.3 percent in 2015 to 59.8 percent in 2019 (FIGURE 4-3), which is truer among female urologists and the urologists under the age of 45 (FIGURE 4-4).
- Approximately 56 percent of urology practices in the United States accept drug samples from pharmaceutical companies for distribution to patients (TABLE 4-7).
- Approximately one-third of urologists work more than 60 hours per week (TABLE 5-1). Urologists aged 46 to 65 work the most extended number of clinical hours per week (FIGURE 5-1). Nearly 80 percent of urologists are on call for at least one night per week (TABLE 5-9).
- Approximately 59 percent of urologists use genomic testing to help stratify patients for active surveillance (TABLE 5-10).

The percentage of urologists who work in their primary practice with at least one advanced practice provider (APP), including physician assistants (PA) and/or nurse practitioners (NP), increased significantly from 62.7 in 2015 to 71.4 in 2019 (TABLE 6-5).

71.4% ↑

- Urologists working in academic medical centers are most likely to work with APPs (FIGURE 6-1, FIGURE 6-2 and FIGURE 6-3).
- Urologists working in metropolitan areas are more likely to work with APPs than their counterparts in non-metropolitan areas (FIGURE 6-4).

In 2019, 16.4 percent of urologists in the U.S. volunteered clinically (TABLE 7-1). Participation rates vary by age and work setting (FIGURE 7-1, FIGURE 7-3) and approximately three out of five gave one week or more of their time per year to clinical volunteering (TABLE 7-2).



- Approximately 85 percent of urologists had patients who stopped taking medication in the middle of established, successful treatments because of a denial resulting from an insurance policy change (TABLE 7-4). This occurred more often in non-metropolitan areas (FIGURE 7-4) and in the South Central region (FIGURE 7-5).
- Approximately 90 percent of urologists had patients who stopped taking their medication in the middle of established, successful treatments because of the inability to afford the medication (TABLE 7-5), geographically this was more common in non-metropolitan areas (FIGURE 7-6) and in the South Central region (FIGURE 7-7).
- As a result of an increase in educational costs over the past three decades, more urologists are reporting leaving residency & fellowship programs with educational debt. Nearly 69 percent of urologists reported having educational debt at some point while approximately 21 percent of urologists currently have educational debt (TABLE 8-1).
- Approximately 28 percent of urologists who had educational debt paid off, or plan to pay off, their debt within four years after residency (TABLE 8-2).
- Approximately 24 percent of urologists reported educational debt as a factor that has, or will, affect their fellowship choice (TABLE 8-3). Of those who carry educational debt, more than half reported it is not a contributing factor to their burnout (TABLE 8-4); however, more females believe carrying educational debt does contribute to burnout (FIGURE 8-3).

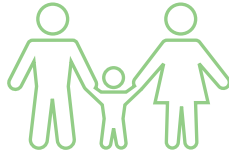
Nearly 12 percent of urologists in the U.S. participated in telemedicine for compensation in 2019 (TABLE 9-1), which is higher than the participation rate of 8.8 percent in 2016.





- Telemedicine participation rates vary across practice settings (FIGURE 9-1) and geographic areas (FIGURE 9-3). Urologists who primarily work in metropolitan areas are more likely to utilize telemedicine than their counterparts in non-metropolitan areas (FIGURE 9-2).
- The most common patient visits through telemedicine are clinical follow-up, post-operative follow-up (within the global period) and doctor-to-doctor requests for an opinion (TABLE 9-2).

Nearly **62 percent** of urologists reported their practice **offers urologic care for children** (TABLE 10-1).



- Approximately 70 percent of urologists who reported their practice provides urologic care for children believe they have the right amount or more than enough pediatric urologists on staff (TABLE 10-6).

## CONCLUSION

The AUA Annual Census provides the urology community with a reliable and sustainable mechanism to describe practicing urologists in the United States, to understand their medical training and scope of practice, and to identify cross-sectional and longitudinal variations across the specialty. This mechanism not only generates a unique data source to explore the profession of urology but can be adapted to all medical specialties as well. The results are being used to inform health care policy and to prepare for the future urologic care workforce.

The AUA strongly encourages all members to complete the Census each year, either during the AUA Annual Meeting or online anytime between May and September at [AUAnet.org/TakeCensus](http://AUAnet.org/TakeCensus).



# About the American Urological Association (AUA)

## THE ORGANIZATION

Founded in 1902, the AUA is a premier urologic association, providing invaluable support to the urologic community.

## AUA MISSION

The AUA mission is to promote the highest standards of urological clinical care through education, research and the formulation of health care policy.

## AUA VISION

The AUA vision is to be the premier professional association for the advancement of professional urologic patient care.

# About the AUA Annual Census

The AUA supports the generation and dissemination of urologic knowledge through a sophisticated statistical approach. The AUA's Annual Census is a systematically designed, specialty-representative survey of urology (similar to the U.S. Census). The results of the AUA's Annual Census are weighted to adjust for non-response bias to accurately represent the entire specialty and address the broad landscape of urology.

This publication serves as a primary source of information for the urology workforce in its effort to effectively convey the needs and demands of the urologic community. The findings also depict current clinical practice, including the use of EHRs, mechanisms to report quality measures and medications, along with procedures to treat urologic conditions. The results from this publication provide an array of information that can bridge knowledge gaps, provide data to meet increasing research needs and, ultimately, improve patient care. Besides publications on practicing urologists in the United States, publications on practicing urologists and urology residents across the globe are also available.

# Definition of Terms

## PRACTICE STATUS

In order to understand the manner in which this report classifies urologists, a Definition of Terms is provided:

**UROLOGISTS:** Physicians and surgeons who are specially trained for the diagnosis and treatment of genitourinary and adrenal gland diseases in patients of any age and of either sex

**PRACTICING UROLOGISTS:** Urologists who maintain current medical licensures and treat patients with urologic conditions

**PRACTICING UROLOGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES:** Practicing urologists with primary practice locations in at least one of the 50 U.S. states or the District of Columbia

**ACTIVE PRACTICING UROLOGISTS:** Practicing urologists who treat patients with urologic conditions and who work at least 25 clinical hours per week

**CERTIFIED UROLOGISTS:** Urologists who are certified either by the ABU or AOBS

## LEVEL OF RURALITY

The zip code of each practicing urologist's primary practice location was converted to a rural-urban commuting area (RUCA) code based on RUCA3.10<sup>1</sup> (developed collaboratively by the Health Resources and Service Administration's Office of Rural Health Policy [ORHP], the United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service [ERS], the WWAMI Rural Health Research Center [RHRC] based on 2010 United States Census work-commuting data and 2012 United States Census Bureau revised urban area definition based on 2010 Census data and 2013 ZIP codes).

RUCA3.10 codes were grouped into four levels of rurality. An area with population size  $\geq 50,000$  was defined as a Metropolitan Area. An area with population size  $< 50,000$  was defined as a Non-Metropolitan Area. The Non-Metropolitan Area was further classified: Micropolitan Area (population = 10,000-49,999), Small Town (population = 2,500-9,999) and Rural Area (population  $< 2,500$ ).

# Glossary

<b>90% CI</b>	90 Percent Confidence Interval
<b>90% MOE</b>	Margin of Error at 90 Percent Confidence Level
<b>ABMS</b>	American Board of Medical Specialties
<b>ABU</b>	American Board of Urology
<b>AOA</b>	American Osteopathic Association
<b>AOBS</b>	American Osteopathic Board of Surgery
<b>AUA</b>	American Urological Association
<b>CME</b>	Continuing Medical Education
<b>DO</b>	Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine
<b>EHR</b>	Electronic Health Record
<b>HMO</b>	Health Maintenance Organization
<b>MD</b>	Medical Doctor
<b>NPI</b>	National Provider Identifier
<b>PPO</b>	Preferred Provider Organization
<b>RUCA</b>	Rural-Urban Commuting Area
<b>VA</b>	Veteran Affairs

# Methodology

Data in the AUA Annual Census were collected and analyzed using the survey methodology developed by Groves et al.<sup>2</sup> Two data files were established. One file was a population file containing basic demographic, geographic and certification information for all practicing urologists in the United States in 2019. The other file was a sample data file containing a broad range of information collected from the Census. The population file and the Census survey sample file were linked through post-stratification factors to adjust for non-responses and the contribution of each respondent in a Census survey by assigned sample weight.

## PRACTICING UROLOGIST POPULATION

Practicing urologists were identified jointly from the NPI file (which includes all physicians in the United States who hold valid medical licenses), ABU certification records maintained by the ABMS and AOBS certification records from the AOA website if the following criteria were met:

- Either urology or pediatric urology was listed as the medical specialty.
- A provider was listed as a surgeon or a specialist and matched to either the 2019 ABU certification records as a urologist or the AOBS certification records as a urological surgeon. Manual checks of all individual urologists' and urologic surgeons' websites were performed to confirm that these physicians provided urologic care in 2019.
- Urologists in residency training were excluded from this report; however, these results will be published in a separate report.
- Additionally, urologists who were identified as certified by the ABU and/or AOBS but not listed in the NPI file were excluded in order to ensure the inclusion of only currently practicing urologists.

## ORGANIZATION OF QUESTIONS

The Census consists of “base” and “supplemental” questions. Base questions that target the entire urology specialty will be asked annually in order to identify cross-sectional and longitudinal patterns. Examples of base question topics include practice status, clinical practice setting, primary and secondary subspecialties, patient encounters and employment status. Supplemental questions will vary each year and focus on emerging issues; these questions may be distributed to all participants or a random subset of participants.

## CENSUS TIMELINE

The AUA Annual Census officially launches during the AUA Annual Meeting and is available online to respondents through September of that same year. Census data are analyzed and reported in the annual publication *The State of the Urology Workforce and Practice in the United States*, which is available in the spring of the following year.

## CENSUS DATA COLLECTION

Data collection for the 2019 AUA Annual Census began on May 3, 2019, during the 2019 AUA Annual Meeting and ended on September 30, 2019. Each respondent was assigned an identification number prior to the submission of responses to the Census questions. This step ensured the results could be linked to the population file and no respondent could accidentally take the survey more than once.

A total of 5,463 respondents completed the 2019 AUA Annual Census—2,219 of whom were practicing urologists in the United States. Those who self-reported as practicing urologists were checked against the practicing urologist population file and removed if there were no matches found. Those urologists who were either practicing outside the United States or in residency training were removed from this study. The responses from the practicing urologists outside the United States were analyzed and reported separately.

## SAMPLE WEIGHTING

In order to adjust for non-responses and resulting biases in the 2019 AUA Census sample, a standard post-stratification weighting technique<sup>3</sup> was used to identify post-stratification factors. Identified factors include gender, geographic location, certification status and years since initial certification. These factors are used to develop stratification cells for calculating sample weights.

## CENSUS REPORTING WITH STATISTICAL CONFIDENCE

Results were based on either weighted Census samples or the practicing urologist population data described earlier in this report. Reported statistics based on the population data were preferred, given the lack of sampling bias. In contrast, when reported findings were based on weighted Census samples, error estimates were reported in the form of either a margin of error (MOE) or a confidence interval (CI), with an estimation of measurement precision at a 90 percent level of confidence.

## DATA ANALYSIS

After the post-stratification weighting adjustment, the Census data were analyzed with IBM-SPSS Complex Samples 22.0.

## MARGIN OF ERROR (MOE)

Estimates of characteristics of the practicing urologists from the AUA Census sample data can differ from those that would be obtained if all practicing urologists were surveyed. MOE values at the 90 percent confidence level were used to measure and report the precision of each estimate. The MOE is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds.<sup>4</sup> The AUA reports both estimates and their associated MOE values in alignment with the U.S. Census Bureau in reporting the U.S. Census/American Community Survey.

## CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (CI)

Estimates based on the AUA Census samples can differ from those that would be obtained if all practicing urologists were surveyed. A 90 percent confidence interval (90% CI) was used to mark the upper or lower confidence bounds of the estimated parameter by Census samples with 90 percent statistical confidence.

## LIMITATIONS

The results of the AUA Annual Census are subject to the following limitations:

- As a population-based and weighted survey, the analysis of the AUA Annual Census data relied on the absolute number of responses to report statistics for small geographic, demographic and clinical categories. Racial/ethnic minority groups were not well represented in the urologist population and, therefore, were difficult to analyze.
- AOBS certification of osteopathic doctors was obtained via the AOA's online urologic surgeon list without direct verification by the AOBS. Information contained in the AOA's "DO Directory" (public list) is not the primary source for verification of physician credentials.
- The AUA Annual Census is subject to sampling and estimate errors. Thus, the MOE is the appropriate tool when comparing two groups.
- The practicing urologist population in the United States was based on the assumption that urologists who maintain their medical licenses in the Census year are considered practicing urologists.
- Geographic classifications, such as levels of rurality and state, were determined based on the primary office location in the NPI file. The actual geographic coverage for each practicing urologist may be beyond the area reported.
- Census data are self-reported, non-validated and subject to recall bias or misrepresentation.

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**FIGURE 5-2:** Average Number of Minutes Spent with a Patient in a Typical Office Visit (by Urologist's Gender)

**FIGURE 5-3:** Percentage of Practicing Urologists with More Than 100 Patient Visits/Encounters in a Typical Week (by Urologist's Gender and Age)

**FIGURE 5-4:** Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Reported Performing Inpatient Operative Procedures (by Gender and Age)

**FIGURE 6-1:** Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with Physician Assistants in the Urologists' Primary Practices or Medical Teams (by Practice Setting)

**FIGURE 6-2:** Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with Nurse Practitioners in the Urologists' Primary Practices or Medical Teams (by Practice Setting)

**FIGURE 6-3:** Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One Physician Assistant or Nurse Practitioner in the Urologists' Primary Practices or Medical Teams (by Practice Setting)

**FIGURE 6-4:** Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One Physician Assistant or Nurse Practitioner in the Urologists' Primary Practices or Medical Teams (by Metropolitan Status)

**FIGURE 7-1:** Clinical Volunteer Experience (by Gender and Age)

**FIGURE 7-2:** Clinical Volunteer Experience (by Rurality Level)

**FIGURE 7-3:** Clinical Volunteer Experience (by Practice Setting)

**FIGURE 7-4:** Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of a Denial Resulting from an Insurance Policy Change? (by Rurality Level)

**FIGURE 7-5:** Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of a Denial Resulting from an Insurance Policy Change? (by AUA Section)

**FIGURE 7-6:** Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of the Inability to Afford Medication? (by Rurality Level)

**FIGURE 7-7:** Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of the Inability to Afford Medication? (by AUA Section)



**FIGURE 8-1:** Percentage of Urologists Who Have Ever Had Educational Debt (by Age)

**FIGURE 8-2:** Percentage of Urologists Who Paid off, or Plan to Pay off, Their Educational Debt by a Certain Number of Years After Residency

**FIGURE 8-3:** Does Carrying Educational Debt Contribute to Burnout? (by Gender)

**FIGURE 9-1:** Do You Participate in Telemedicine for Compensation? (by Practice Setting)

**FIGURE 9-2:** Do You Participate in Telemedicine for Compensation? (by Rurality Level)

**FIGURE 9-3:** Do You Participate in Telemedicine for Compensation? (by AUA Section)





# PRACTICING UROLOGISTS

*in the United States*

# Section 1: Geographic Distribution

## Primary Observations

- There are 13,044 “practicing urologists” in the United States. Of those practicing urologists, 85.6 percent are “actively” practicing (TABLE 1-1), which is slightly higher than the 84.5 percent reported in 2018.
- Both the number of urologists and the urologist-to-population ratio in the U.S. continued to increase from (11,990; 3.72 per 100,000 population) in 2015 to (13,044; 3.99 per 100,000 population) in 2019 (FIGURE 1-1). Among the 50 U.S. states, New Hampshire has the highest urologist-to-population ratio, while Nevada has the lowest (TABLE 1-2).
- Nearly 10 percent of practicing urologists in the United States maintain their primary practice locations in non-metropolitan areas (TABLE 1-5). The likelihood of practicing urologists maintaining their primary practice locations in non-metropolitan areas increases with the age of the urologists (FIGURE 1-6).

**TABLE 1-1**  
Practicing Urologists Status

Type of Urologist	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Practicing Urologists	13,044	100.0	N/A
Active Practicing Urologists	11,167	85.6	1.6

(Data source: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists, AOA DO Directory). 2019 AUA Annual Census; active practicing urologists are defined as those who work 25 or more clinical hours per week.

**TABLE 1-2**

**Urologist-to-Population Ratio (by State of Primary Practice Location)  
(Ranked from Highest to Lowest)**

State	Number of Practicing Urologists*	Urologist-to-Population Ratio <sup>^</sup>	Relative Position
<b>U.S. (50 States &amp; D.C.^)</b>	13,044	3.99	National Average
New Hampshire	73	5.38	High
New York	1,029	5.27	
Massachusetts	354	5.13	
New Jersey	422	4.74	
Pennsylvania	606	4.73	
Connecticut	169	4.73	
Maryland	282	4.67	
South Dakota	41	4.65	
Louisiana	213	4.57	
Tennessee	304	4.49	
West Virginia	80	4.43	
Ohio	509	4.35	
Oregon	182	4.34	
Florida	907	4.26	
Rhode Island	45	4.26	
Wisconsin	245	4.21	
Illinois	536	4.21	
North Carolina	435	4.19	
Maine	55	4.11	
Minnesota	228	4.06	Medium
Michigan	405	4.05	
Washington	300	3.98	
Montana	42	3.95	
Missouri	240	3.92	
South Carolina	198	3.89	
Hawaii	55	3.87	
Kentucky	172	3.85	
Indiana	257	3.84	
Virginia	327	3.84	
Vermont	24	3.83	

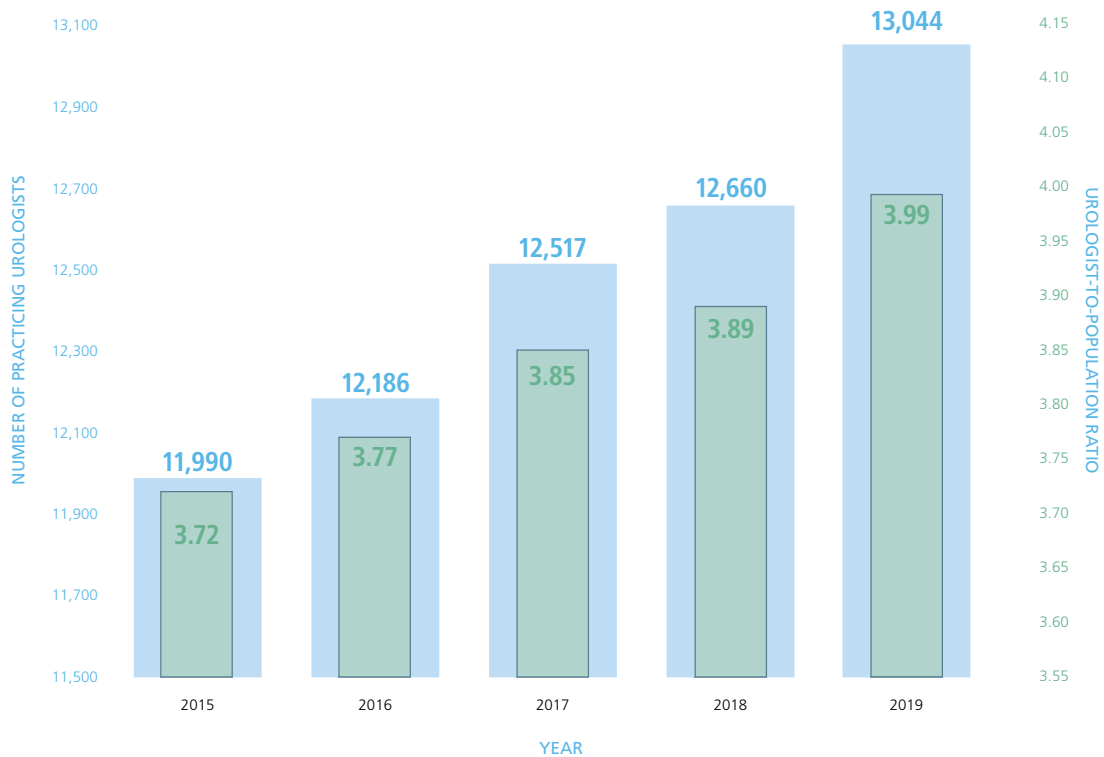
**TABLE 1-2****Urologist-to-Population Ratio (by State of Primary Practice Location)  
(Ranked from Highest to Lowest) (Continued)**

State	Number of Practicing Urologists*	Urologist-to-Population Ratio <sup>^</sup>	Relative Position
Delaware	37	3.83	Medium Low
Colorado	217	3.81	
Alabama	186	3.81	
Kansas	108	3.71	
Alaska	27	3.66	
Arizona	260	3.63	
California	1,393	3.52	
Iowa	110	3.49	
Oklahoma	136	3.45	
Georgia	356	3.38	
Nebraska	61	3.16	Low
Arkansas	95	3.15	
Mississippi	92	3.08	
Texas	872	3.04	
Wyoming	17	2.94	
North Dakota	22	2.89	
Idaho	48	2.74	
Utah	86	2.72	
New Mexico	52	2.48	
Nevada	72	1.71	

(Data source: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists, AOA DO Directory.) \*In reporting results from the 2019 AUA Census, states with fewer than 50 reported urologists were manually checked against these urologists' web sites. ^The Urologist-to-population ratio is per 100,000 population. ^^ The District of Columbia was not listed separately due to its incomparability with the other U.S. states.

**FIGURE 1-1**

**Number of Practicing Urologists and Urologist-to-Population Ratios (per 100,000 Population) from 2015 to 2019**

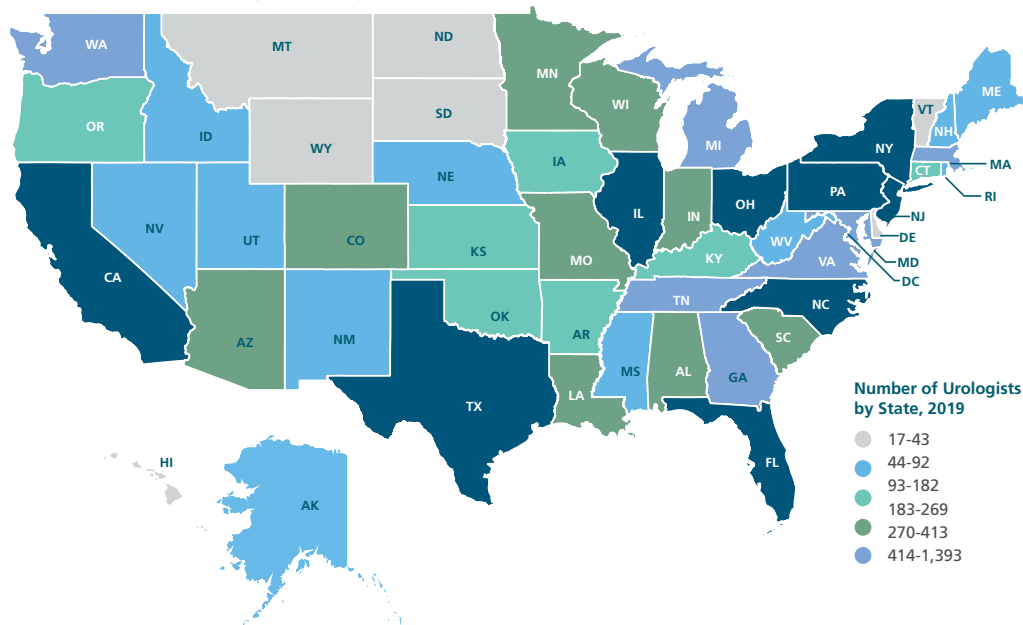


Blue: Number of practicing urologists; Green: Urologists-to-population ratios (per 100,000 population)

(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file. ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certification Specialties Medical. AOA DO Directory and U.S. Census Bureau U.S. population files.)

**FIGURE 1-2**

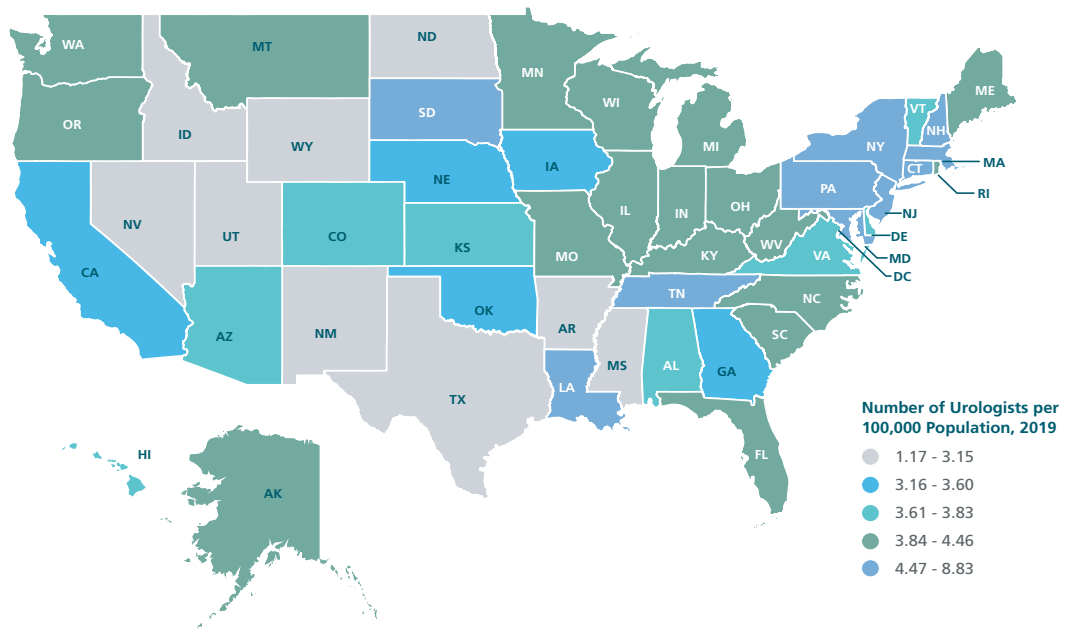
**Number of Practicing Urologists (by State of Primary Practice Location)**



(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists, AOA DO Directory.)

**FIGURE 1-3**

**Practicing Urologist-to-Population Ratio (by State of Primary Practice Location)**



(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists, AOA DO Directory.)

**TABLE 1-3**

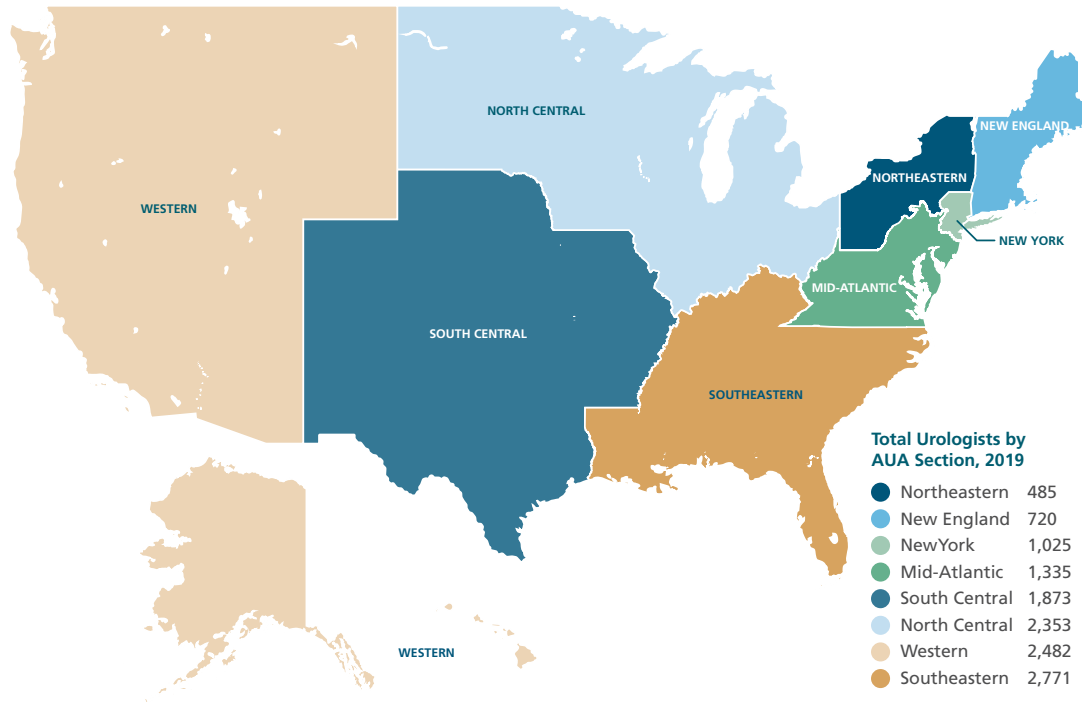
**AUA Sections (United States Only)\***

AUA Section	Number of Practicing Urologists	Percent (%)
Southeastern	2,771	21.2
Western	2,482	19.0
North Central	2,353	18.0
South Central	1,873	14.4
Mid-Atlantic	1,335	10.2
New York	1,025	7.9
New England	720	5.5
Northeastern	485	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists, AOA DO Directory. \*Some AUA Sections have non-U.S. members who were not included in this report due to a lack of urologist population files in those countries.) Percentages may not add up to 100% due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**FIGURE 1-4**

**Number of Practicing Urologists (by AUA Section) (United States Only)\* (Based on Primary Practice Location)**



(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists, AOA DO Directory.) \*Some AUA Sections have non-U.S. members who were not included in this report due to a lack of urologist population files in those countries.

**TABLE 1-4**

**County of Primary Practice Location**

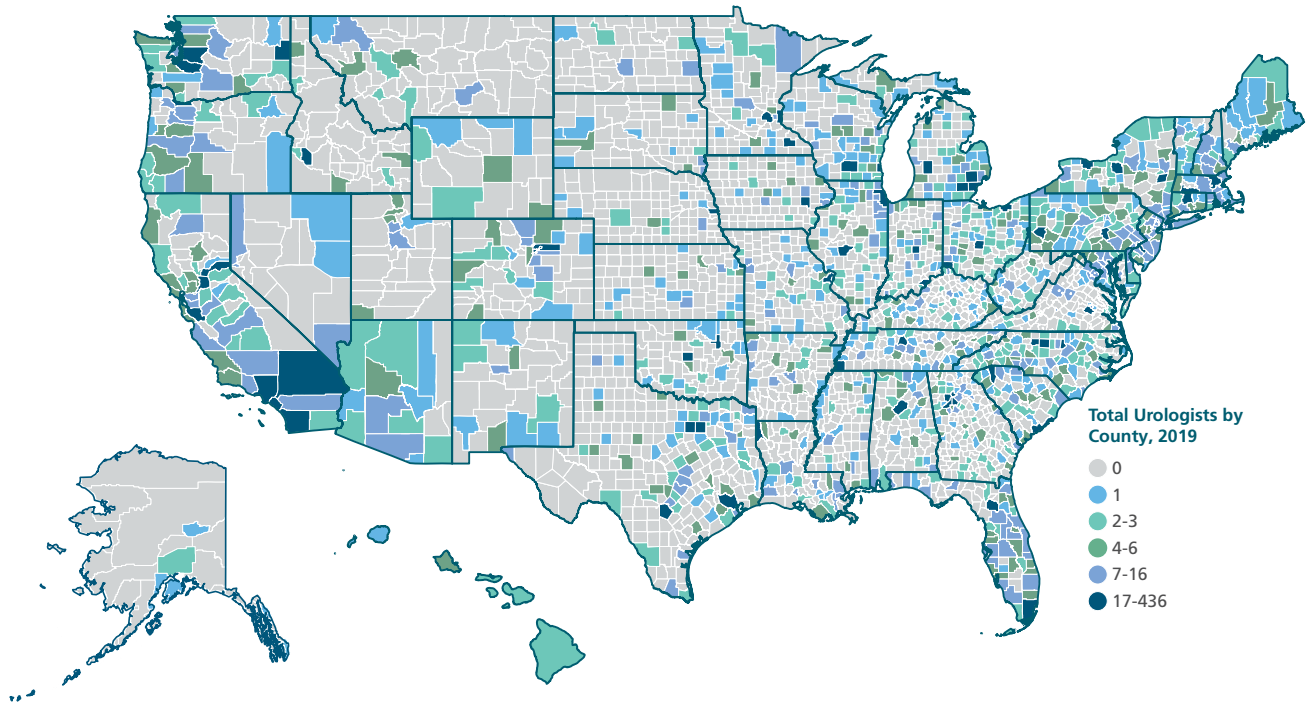
Urologist Supply	Number of Counties	Percent (%)
Counties with Zero Urologists	1,961	62.4
Counties with at least 1 Urologist	1,183	37.6
Counties with 1 Urologist	294	9.4
Counties with 2-3 Urologists	299	9.5
Counties with 4-8 Urologists	263	8.4
Counties with 9 or more Urologists	327	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists, AOA DO Directory.)



**FIGURE 1-5**

**Number of Practicing Urologists (by County) (Based on Primary Practice Location)**



(Data source: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file.)

**TABLE 1-5**

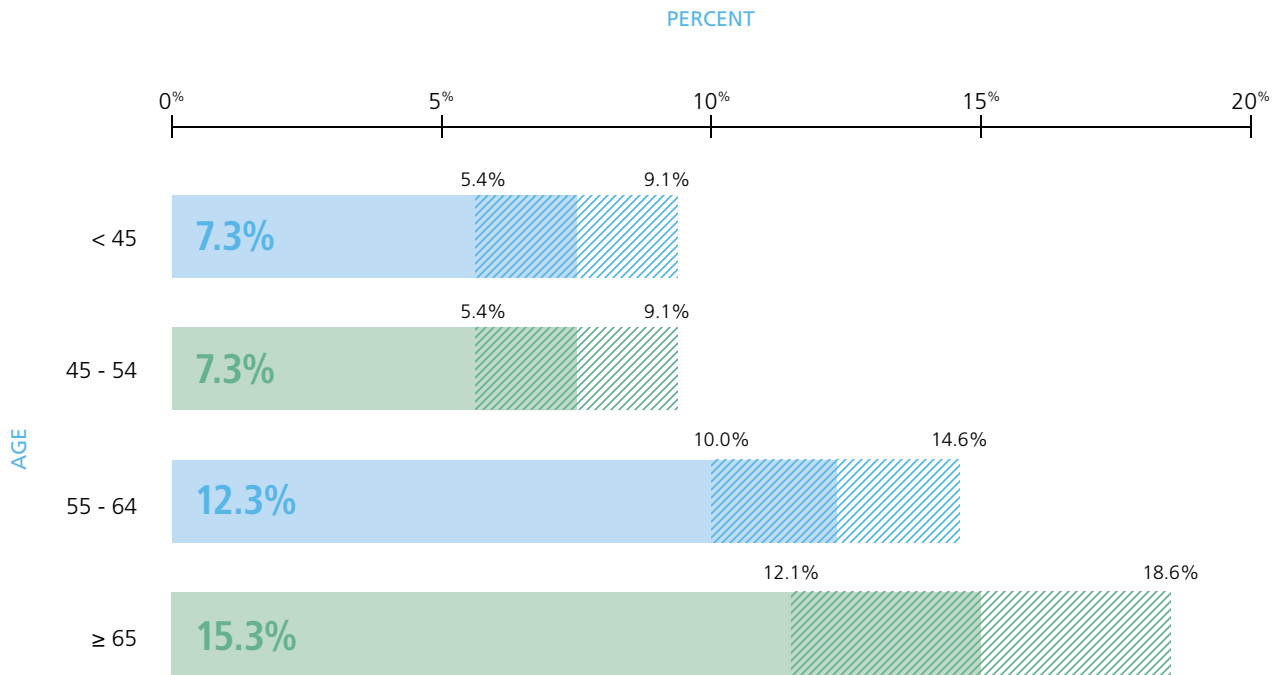
**Rurality Level of Primary Practice Location**

Rurality Level	Number of Practicing Urologists	Percent (%)
Metropolitan Areas	11,686	89.6
Non-Metropolitan Areas	1,358	10.4
Micropolitan	1,080	8.3
Small Town	221	1.7
Rural	57	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, Rural Urban Commuting Area Codes Data from RUCA3.10)

**FIGURE 1-6**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists Whose Primary Practice Locations are in Non-Metropolitan Areas (by Age)\***



(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file, weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census and Rural Urban Commuting Area Codes Data from RUCA3.10.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

# Section 2: Demographic And Family Characteristics

## Primary Observations

- The number of female practicing urologists grew to 1,286 or 9.9 percent of the workforce in 2019. This is an increase from the 922 female practicing urologists in 2015, which represented 7.7 percent of the workforce (FIGURE 2-1.) A higher proportion of female urologists were seen in the younger age groups as a result of more women entering into and graduating from urology residency training in recent years (FIGURE 2-2.)
- Close to 92 percent of urologists are either married or partnered (TABLE 2-5); nearly 91 percent of urologists have children (TABLE 2-6); and of those, nearly 44 percent have children under the age of 18.

**TABLE 2-1**

### Age

Age Groups	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 34	523	4.0	0.8
35-44	3,127	24.0	1.1
45-54	2,606	20.0	0.9
55-64	2,901	22.2	1.0
≥ 65	3,888	29.8	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median age is 55.

**TABLE 2-2**

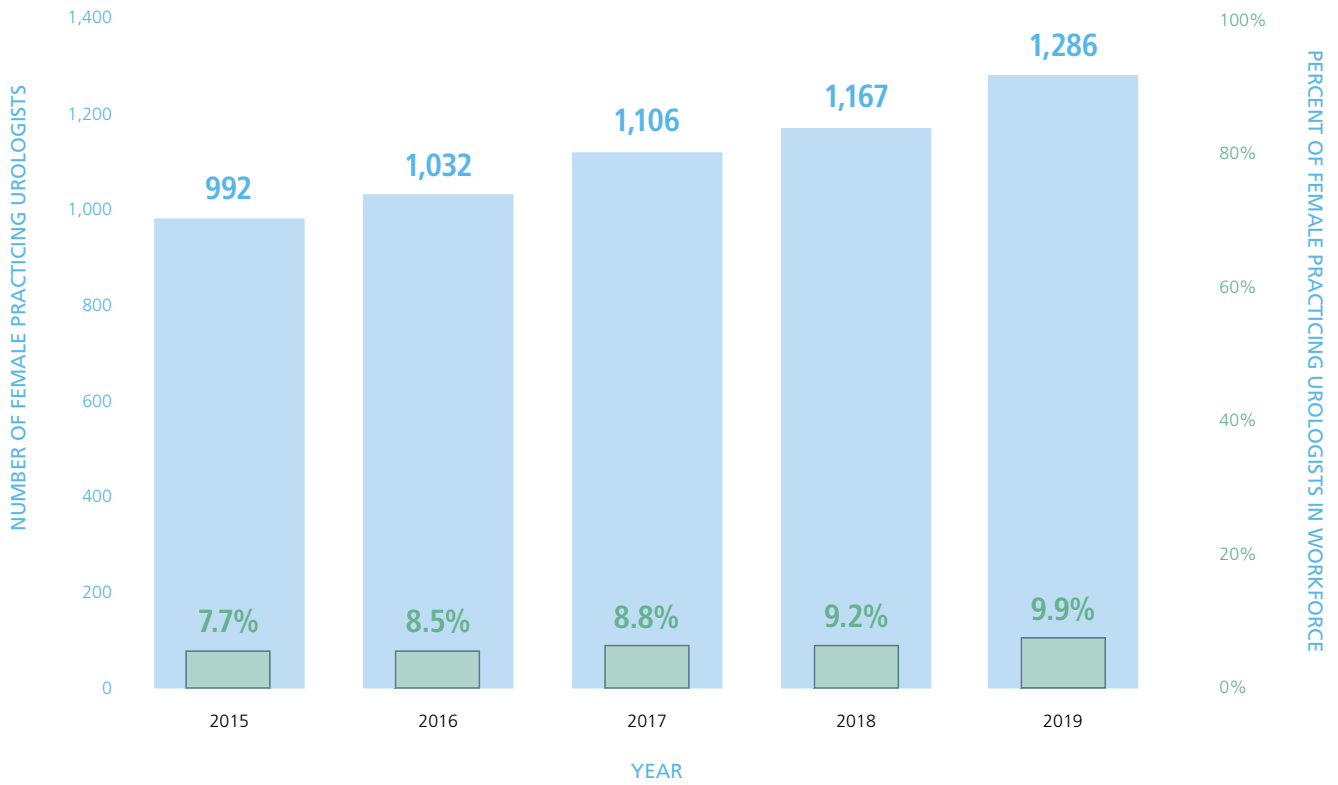
### Gender

Gender	Practicing Urologists Represented	
	Number	Percent (%)
Male	11,758	90.1
Female	1,286	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Data source: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file.)

**FIGURE 2-1**

**Number and Percentage of Female Practicing Urologists in the Workforce from 2015 to 2019**

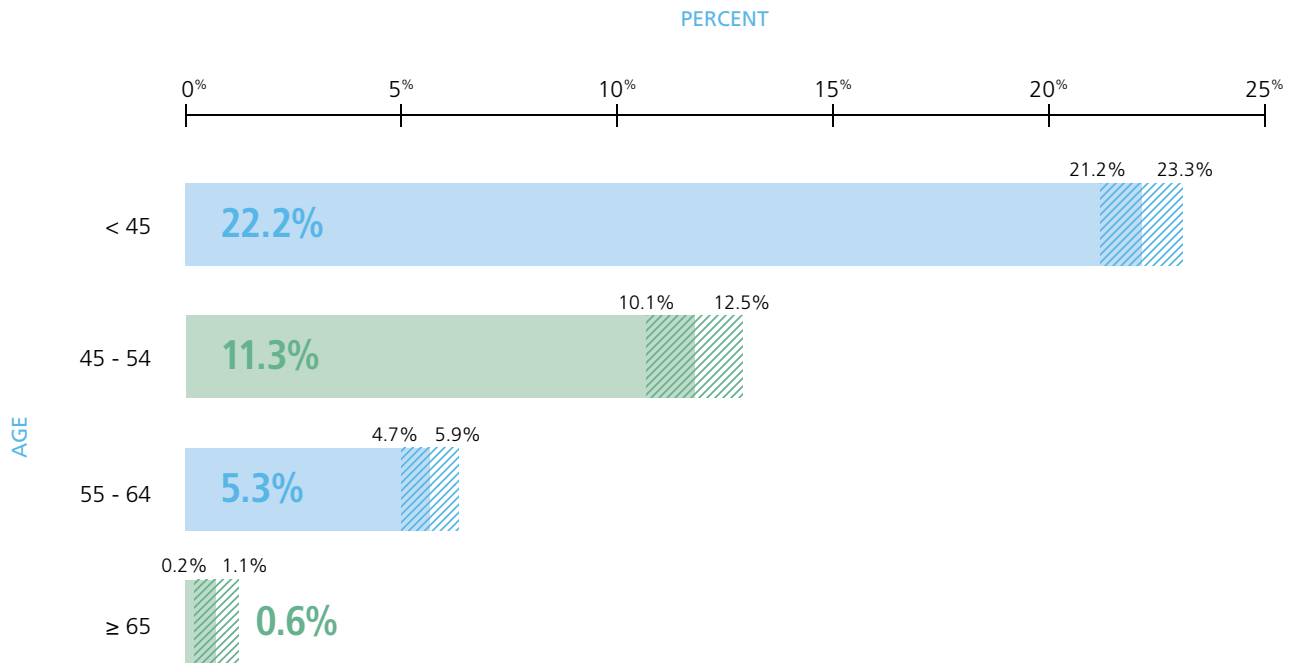


Blue: Number of female practicing urologists; Green: Percentage of female practicing urologists.

(Data sources: National Provider Identifier files and weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**FIGURE 2-2**

**Percentage of Female Practicing Urologists in the Workforce (by Age)\***



(Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file and weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Each percentage represents the proportion of women within the age groups in the workforce. For example, among practicing urologists under 45 years of age, 22.2 percent of them are women.

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 2-3**

**Hispanic Ethnicity**

Hispanic Ethnicity	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Hispanic	495	3.9	0.8
Non-Hispanic	12,181	96.1	0.8
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	368		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**TABLE 2-4****Race**

Race	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
White	10,419	84.7	1.5
Asian	1,438	11.7	1.3
African American/Black	246	2.0	0.6
Other Races (Including Multiple Races)	199	1.6	0.6
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	744		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 2-5****Relationship Status**

Relationship Status	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Married/Partnered	11,508	91.7	1.2
Married Without a Previous Marriage	9,652	76.9	1.8
Remarried After Divorce or Widowhood	1,656	13.2	1.5
Partnered	200	1.6	0.5
Widowed or Divorced	634	5.1	0.9
Single	404	3.2	0.7
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	498		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**TABLE 2-6**  
**Parental Status**

Parental Status	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
I Have Children	11,533	90.6	1.1
I Have Children Aged 18 or Older	6,025	47.3	1.3
I Have Children Under the Age of 18	4,607	36.2	1.4
I Have Children Under the Age of 18 and Children Aged 18 or Older	901	7.1	0.9
I Do Not Have Children	1,202	9.4	1.1
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,735</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	309		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

# Section 3: Professional Preparation, Credentialing and Experience

## Primary Observations

- Nearly 89 percent of practicing urologists in the United States attended medical school in the U.S (TABLE 3-1).
- Approximately 40 percent of urologists have completed at least one fellowship program during their career (TABLE 3-3), which is higher than the 35.9 percent reported in 2015. The three top areas of fellowship include: Oncology (12.4 percent), Endourology/Stone Disease (6.9 percent) and Pediatrics (6.9 percent) (TABLE 3-4).

**TABLE 3-1**  
Medical School Location

Medical School Location	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
United States	11,578	88.8	1.4
Countries outside of the U.S.	1,466	11.2	1.4
Asia	650	5.0	1.0
North and South America Excluding the U.S.	526	4.0	0.8
Europe	184	1.4	*
Africa	100	0.8	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) \*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.



**TABLE 3-2****Age at Completion of Residency**

Age	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 30	1,169	9.0	1.3
31	2,372	18.2	1.6
32	3,471	26.6	1.7
33	2,491	19.1	1.6
34	1,351	10.4	1.2
35	828	6.3	1.0
≥ 36	1,362	10.4	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median age at completion of residency is 32.

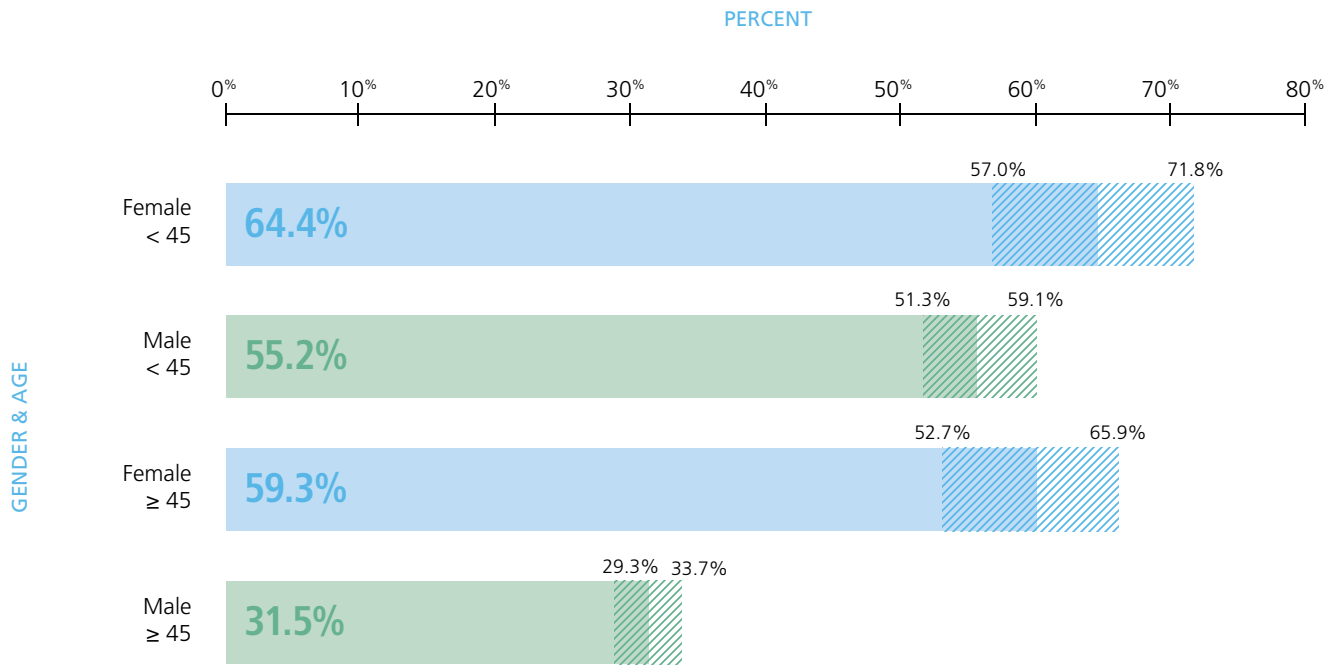
**TABLE 3-3****Fellowship Experience**

Fellowship Experience	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
No Fellowship Experience	7,865	60.3	1.8
Fellowship Trained	5,179	39.7	1.8
One	3,592	27.5	1.7
Two or More	1,586	12.2	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**FIGURE 3-1**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists with Completed Fellowship Experience (by Gender and Age)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Fellowship experience was reported on programs with a duration of one year or longer

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 3-4**  
Fellowship Areas

Fellowship Areas	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Oncology	1,620	12.4	1.3
Endourology/Stone Disease	906	6.9	1.0
Pediatrics	901	6.9	1.0
Robotic Surgery	861	6.6	0.9
Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery	673	5.2	0.8
Research	540	4.1	0.8
Male Infertility	448	3.4	0.7
Erectile Dysfunction	433	3.3	0.7
Male Genitourinary Reconstruction	427	3.3	0.7
Renal Transplantation	250	1.9	0.6

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Fellowship experience was reported on programs with a duration of one year or longer. The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may differ from the total number of practicing urologists.

**TABLE 3-5**  
Age at Completion of Most Recent Fellowship

Age at Completion	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 32	894	17.3	2.5
33	971	18.8	2.8
34	1,041	20.1	2.3
35	720	13.9	2.3
≥ 36	1,553	30.0	2.0
<b>Fellowship Trained</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Fellowship experience was reported on programs with a duration of one year or longer. The median age is 34.

**TABLE 3-6****Number of State Medical Licenses**

Number of Licenses	Practicing Urologists Represented	
	Number	Percent (%)
1	10,366	79.5
2	2,174	16.7
3	406	3.1
4	90	0.7
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>13,036</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Data source: National Provider Identifier 09/2019 file.)

**TABLE 3-7****Total Number of Years of Practicing Urology Since Completion of Residency**

Number of Years of Practice	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
1-5	2,331	17.9	1.0
6-10	1,484	11.4	0.8
11-15	1,280	9.8	0.7
16-20	1,323	10.1	0.7
21-25	1,270	9.7	0.7
26-30	1,279	9.8	0.7
31-35	1,256	9.6	0.8
36-40	1,340	10.3	1.4
> 40	1,480	11.3	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median number of years practicing urology since completion of residency is 21. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

# Section 4: Characteristics of the Urology Practice

## Primary Observations

- Approximately 53 percent of practicing urologists in the United States are in private practice (TABLE 4-1), which has reduced by 9.6 percent since 2015 (FIGURE 4-1).
- The percentage of employed urologists in the United States continued to increase from 51.3 percent in 2015 to 59.8 percent in 2019 (FIGURE 4-3), which is truer among female urologists and the urologists under the age of 45 (FIGURE 4-4).
- Approximately 56 percent of urology practices in the United States accept drug samples from pharmaceutical companies for distribution to patients (TABLE 4-7).

**TABLE 4-1**

### Primary Practice Setting

Primary Practice Setting	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
<b>Private Practices</b>	6,939	53.2	2.0
Solo Practices	1,222	9.4	1.3
Single-Specialty Urology Groups	3,896	29.9	1.8
Multispecialty Groups	1,821	14.0	1.3
<b>Institutional Settings</b>	6,015	46.1	2.0
Academic Medical Centers	3,561	27.3	1.7
Public or Private Hospitals	2,058	15.8	1.5
Private Hospital	999	7.7	1.1
Veteran Affairs (VA)	498	3.8	0.9
Non-VA Military Hospital	143	1.1	0.4
Other Public Hospital	418	3.2	0.7
Community Health Center/HMO/ Managed Care Organization	395	3.0	0.7
<b>Other Settings<sup>^</sup></b>	90	0.7	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. \*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples. <sup>^</sup>Other settings include federal, state, or local government; industry (pharmaceuticals, EHR vendors, device manufacturers, etc.)

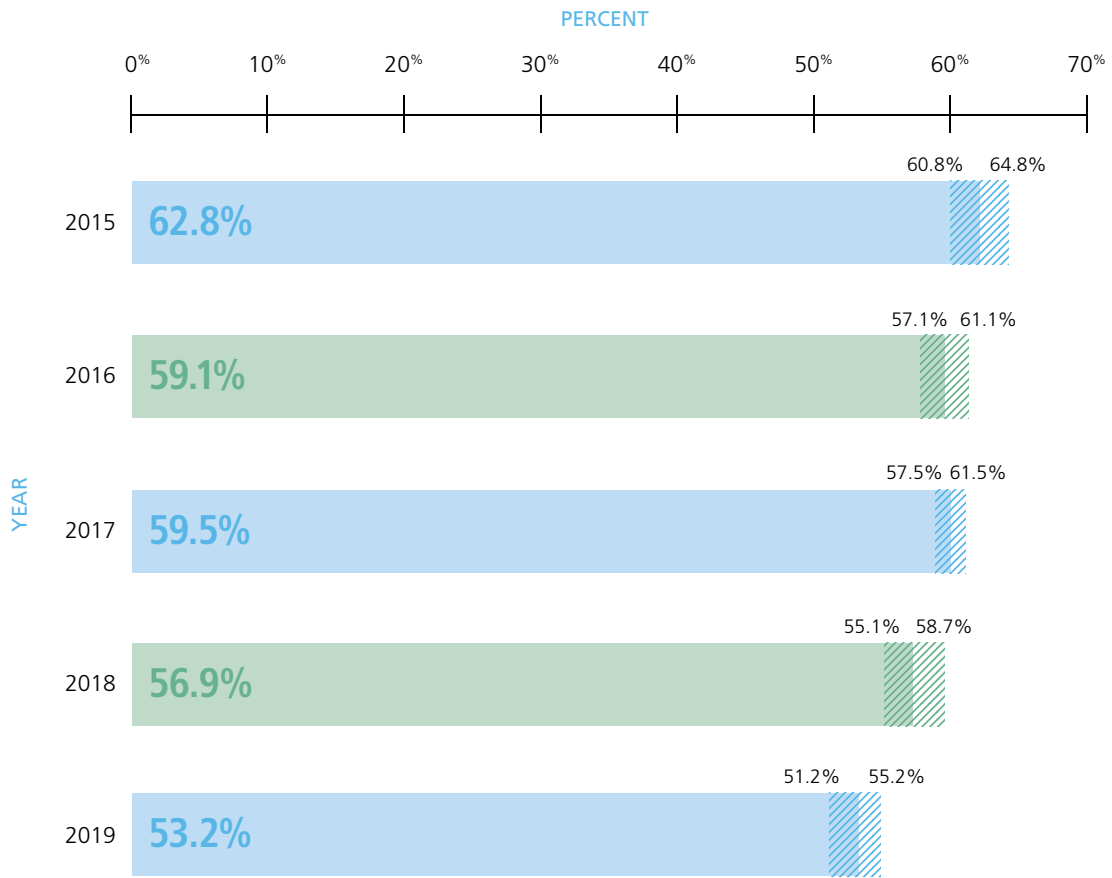
**TABLE 4-2**  
**Gender Difference in Primary Practice Setting**

Primary Practice Setting	Male Practicing Urologists Represented			Female Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Private Practices	6,481	55.1	2.1	458	35.6	5.2
Size < 5 Urologists	3,067	26.1	1.9	199	15.5	3.9
Size ≥ 5 Urologists	3,414	29.0	1.9	259	20.1	4.1
Academic Medical Centers	3,054	26.0	1.8	507	39.5	5.3
Public and Private Hospitals	1,806	15.4	1.6	254	19.7	4.9
Other Settings	418	3.6	0.9	67	5.2	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,758</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>1,286</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. \*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples.

**FIGURE 4-1**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists in Private Practice from 2015 to 2019\***

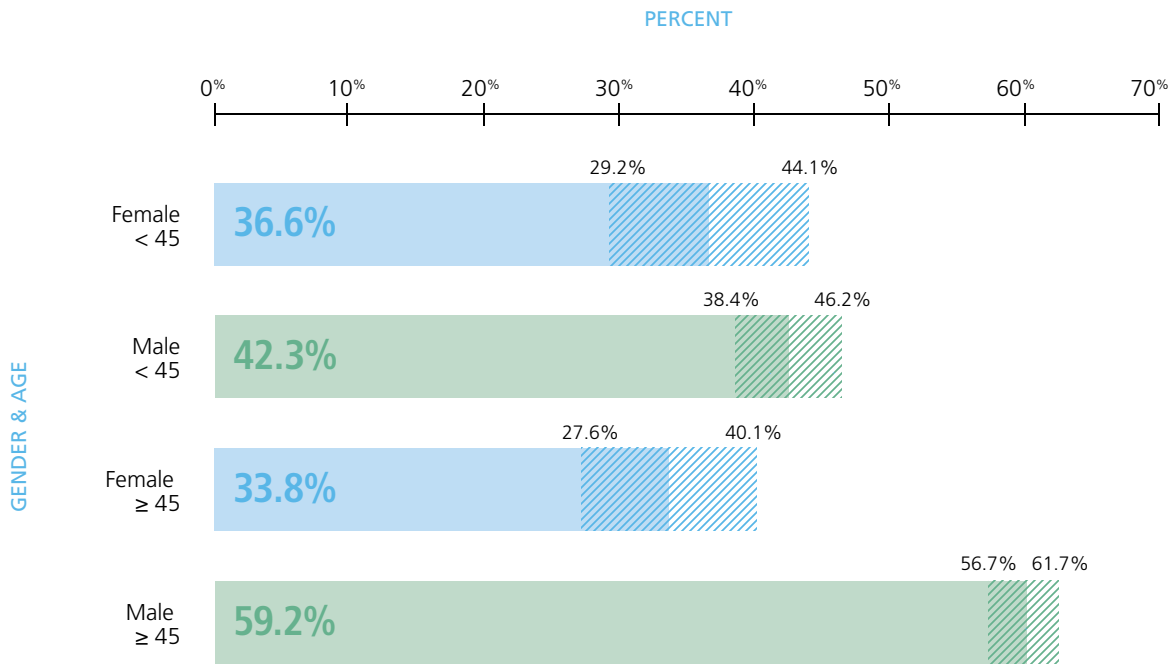


(Data source: Weighted samples from the AUA Annual Census from 2015 to 2019.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**FIGURE 4-2**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists in Private Practice (by Gender and Age)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 4-3**

**Number of Office Locations per Practice**

Number of Office Locations	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
1	4,392	33.7	1.9
2	2,284	17.5	1.5
3	1,645	12.6	1.2
4	1,183	9.1	1.1
≥ 5	3,540	27.1	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median number of office locations per practice is 2.



**TABLE 4-4****Primary Subspecialty Areas**

Primary Subspecialty Areas	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
General without subspecialty	7,842	60.1	1.9
Oncology	1,511	11.6	1.3
Pediatrics	809	6.2	0.9
Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstruction	649	5.0	0.7
Endourology/Stone Disease	609	4.7	0.9
Robotic Surgery	511	3.9	0.7
Male Genitourinary Reconstruction	368	2.8	0.7
Male Infertility	315	2.4	0.6
Erectile Dysfunction	292	2.2	0.6
Laparoscopic Surgery	71	0.5	*
Renal Transplantation	67	0.5	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) \*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 4-5**  
All Subspecialty Areas

Subspecialty Areas	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Oncology	8,516	65.3	1.9
Endourology/Stone Disease	8,439	64.7	1.9
Erectile Dysfunction	7,181	55.1	2.0
Robotic Surgery	4,712	36.1	1.6
Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery	4,161	31.9	1.8
Male Infertility	3,785	29.0	1.8
Male Genitourinary Reconstruction	2,721	20.9	1.6
Pediatrics	2,693	20.6	1.6
Laparoscopic Surgery/Renal Transplantation	4,518	34.6	1.7

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may be more than the total number of practicing urologists.

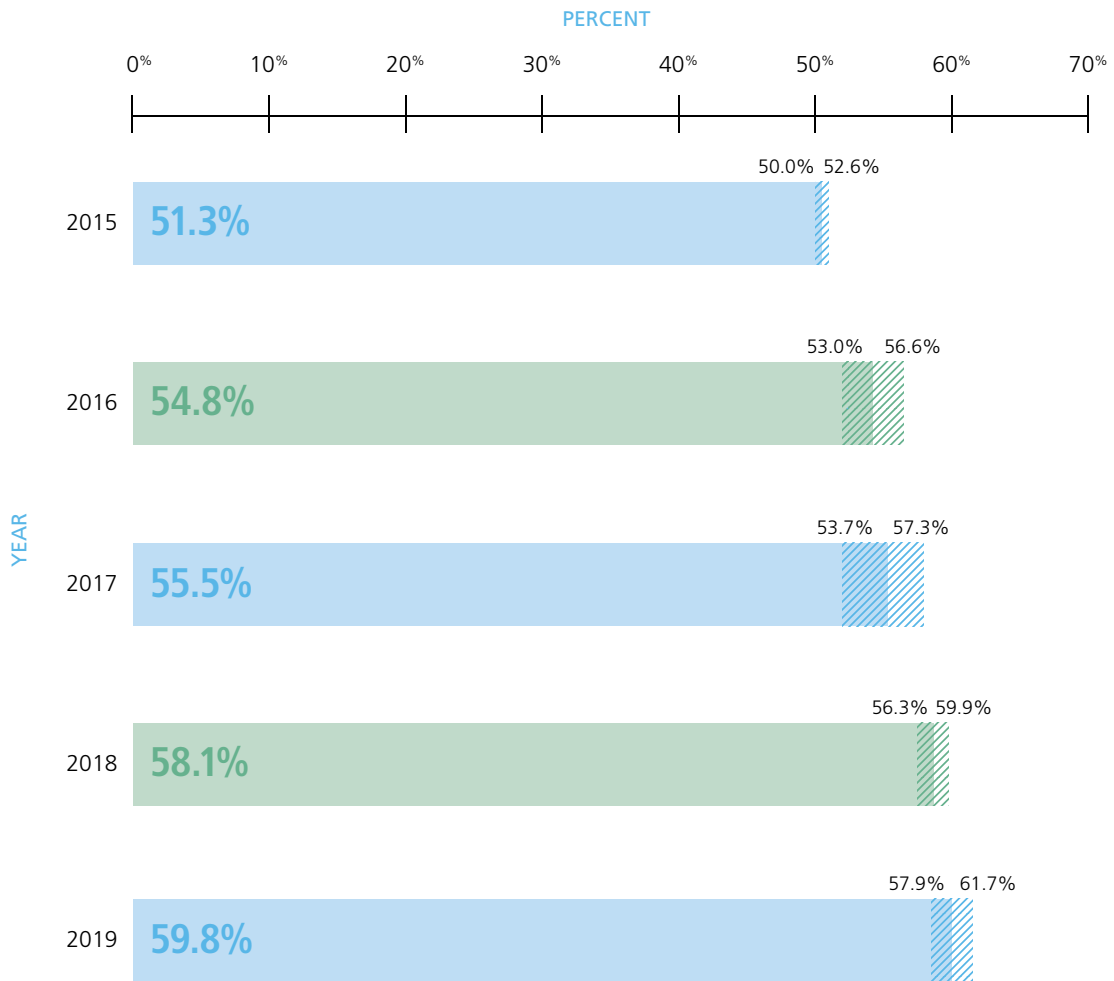
**TABLE 4-6**  
Employment Status

Employment Status	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
I Am Employed by Others in My Practice	7,800	59.8	1.9
I Am A Partner in My Practice	3,612	27.7	1.7
I Am The Sole Owner of My Practice	1,222	9.4	1.3
A Combination of the Above	410	3.1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**FIGURE 4-3**

**Percentage of Employed Practicing Urologists from 2015 to 2019\***

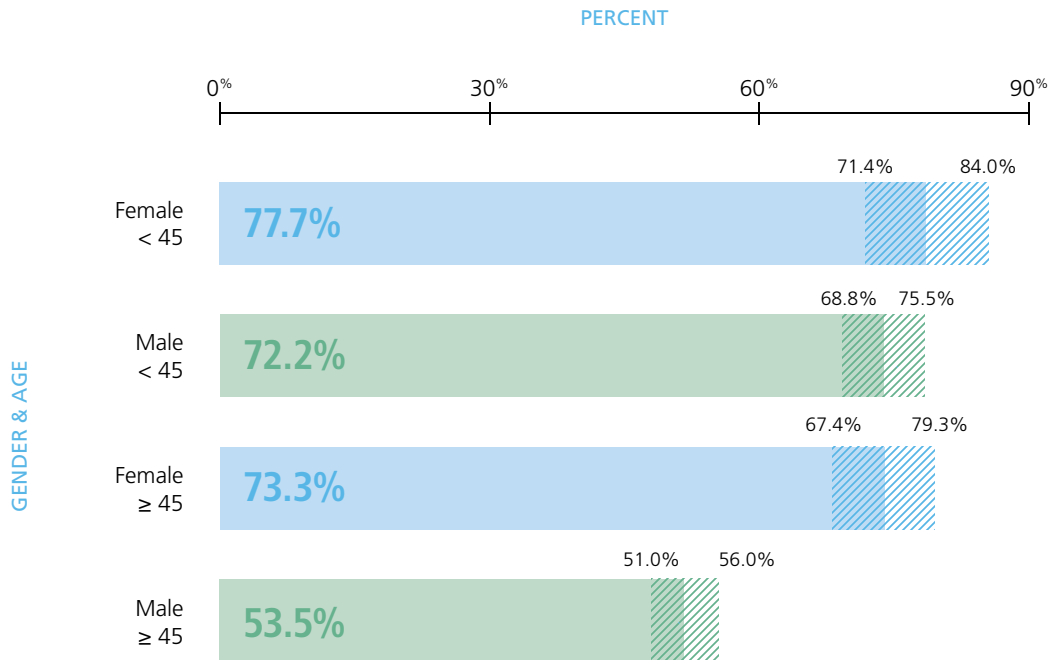


(Data source: Weighted samples from the AUA Annual Census from 2015 to 2019.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**FIGURE 4-4**

**Percentage of Employed Practicing Urologists (by Gender and Age)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 4-7**

**Are Drug Samples from Pharmaceutical Companies Accepted by You or Your Practice for Distribution to Your Patients?**

Accepts Drug Samples	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Yes	7,092	56.1	2.8
No	5,546	43.9	2.8
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,638</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	406		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

# Section 5: Volume, Scope, Location, Stress and Duration of Work

## Primary Observations

- Approximately one-third of urologists work more than 60 hours per week (TABLE 5-1). Urologists aged 46 to 65 work the most extended number of clinical hours per week (FIGURE 5-1). Nearly 80 percent of urologists are on call for at least one night per week (TABLE 5-9).
- Approximately 59 percent of urologists use genomic testing to help stratify patients for active surveillance (TABLE 5-10).

## Volume of Work

**TABLE 5-1**  
Total Number of Hours Worked in a Typical Week

Work Hours	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 35	1,974	15.1	1.5
36-40	774	5.9	1.0
41-45	1,052	8.1	1.1
46-50	1,398	10.7	1.1
51-55	1,659	12.7	1.3
56-60	1,915	14.7	1.3
≥ 61	4,273	32.8	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The table above is based on a derived question summing work hours from both clinical work and non-clinical work. The median number of work hours per week is 55. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

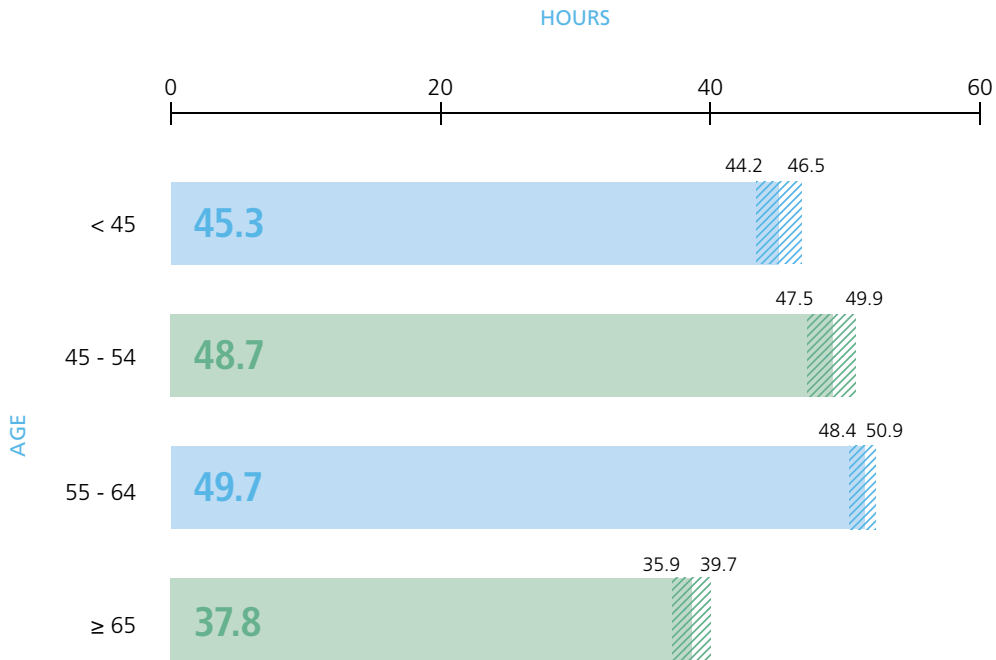
**TABLE 5-2****Number of Clinical Hours Directly Related to Patient Care in a Typical Week**

Clinical Hours	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
< 25	1,877	14.4	1.5
≥ 25	11,167	85.6	1.5
25-30	970	7.4	1.1
31-35	607	4.7	0.9
36-40	1,994	15.3	1.5
41-45	853	6.5	0.9
46-50	2,296	17.6	1.4
51-55	718	5.5	0.9
56-60	2,070	15.9	1.4
≥ 61	1,659	12.7	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median number of clinical hours directly related to patient care per week is 48.

**FIGURE 5-1**

**Number of Clinical Hours Directly Related to Patient Care in a Typical Week (by Age)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Urologists with the lowest and highest one percent of reported clinical hours were excluded to avoid outliers.

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 5-3**

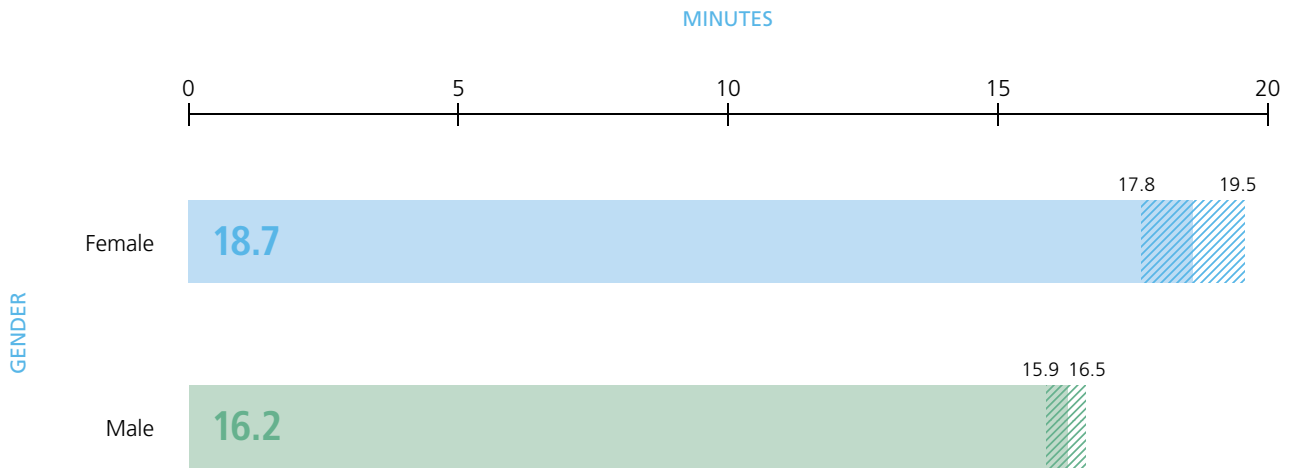
**Number of Minutes Spent with a Patient in a Typical Office Visit**

Minutes Spent with Patients	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 10	3,026	23.2	1.6
11-14	788	6.0	0.9
15-19	5,024	38.5	1.9
≥ 20	4,206	32.2	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median number of minutes spent with a patient during a typical office visit is 15. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**FIGURE 5-2**

**Average Number of Minutes Spent with a Patient in a Typical Office Visit (by Urologist's Gender)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 5-4**

**Number of Non-Clinical Hours (Administration, Teaching, Research, etc.) Worked in a Typical Week**

Number of Non-Clinical Hours per Week	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 1	2,037	15.6	1.5
2-5	4,776	36.6	1.9
6-10	3,297	25.3	1.7
11-15	1,005	7.7	1.0
16-20	1,047	8.0	1.1
≥ 21	881	6.8	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median number of non-clinical hours per week is 5. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.



**TABLE 5-5**

**Number of Hours Spent on Non-Clinical Work at Home**

Number of Non-Clinical Hours per Week at home	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
0	1,283	12.0	1.5
1	1,310	12.2	1.5
2	1,586	14.8	1.6
3-4	1,872	17.5	1.7
5-9	2,505	23.4	1.8
≥ 10	2,165	20.2	1.8
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>10,721</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. Reported results are from those who answered yes to spending time on non-clinical work at home.

**TABLE 5-6**

**Average Number of Work Hours per Week (by Gender)**

Work Hours	Male Practicing Urologists			Female Practicing Urologists			Total Practicing Urologists		
	Number of Urologists	Mean Number of Hours	+/- MOE	Number of Urologists	Mean Number of Hours	+/- MOE	Number of Urologists	Mean Number of Hours	+/- MOE
Clinical Hours		45.0	0.5		44.7	1.1		45.0	0.4
Non-Clinical Hours	11,473	8.5	0.2	1,268	9.0	0.6	12,742	8.5	0.2
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>53.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>		<b>53.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>		<b>53.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 5-7****Number of Patient Visits/Encounters in a Typical Week**

Patient Visits/ Encounters	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 50	4,123	31.6	1.9
51-75	3,369	25.8	1.8
76-100	3,459	26.5	1.7
≥ 101	2,093	16.0	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median number of patient visits/encounters per week is 70. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

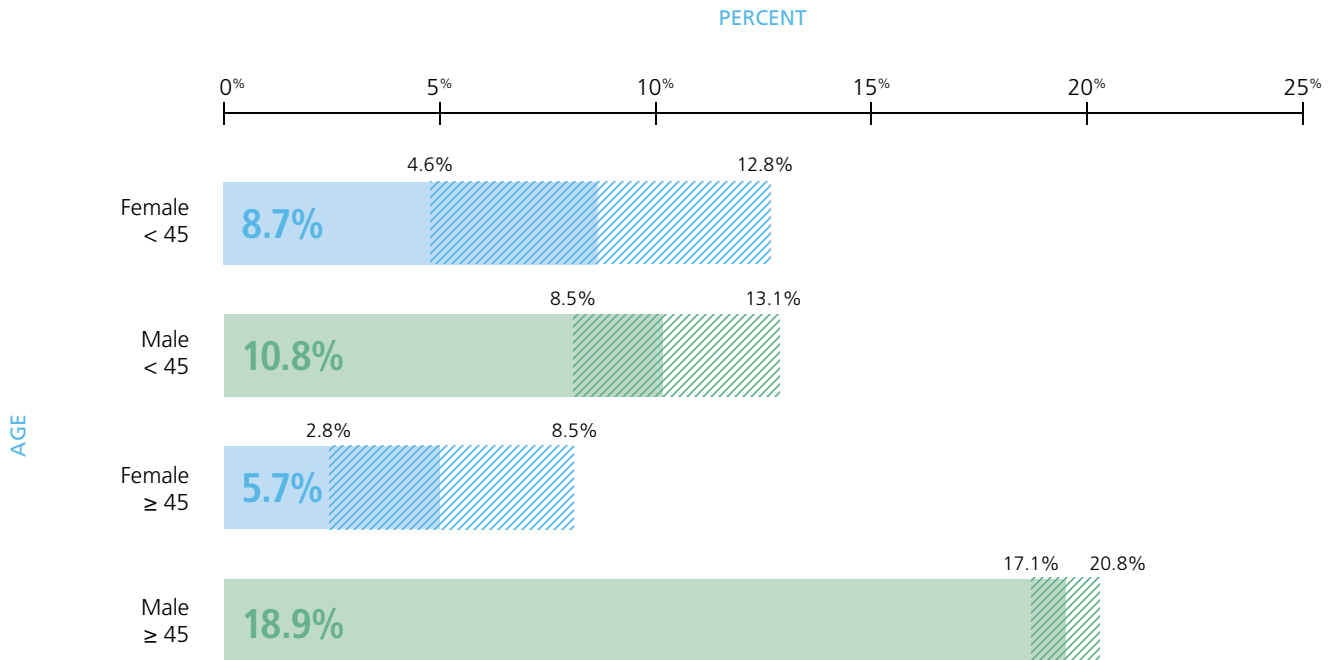
**TABLE 5-8****Number of Patient Visits/Encounters in a Typical Week (by Gender)**

Patient Visits/ Encounters	Male Practicing Urologists Represented		Female Practicing Urologists Represented	
	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 50	31.0	2.0	37.0	5.5
51-75	24.7	1.9	35.8	5.4
76-100	27.3	1.8	19.6	3.8
≥ 101	17.0	1.5	7.6	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median number of males is 70. The median number of females is 60.

**FIGURE 5-3**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists with More Than 100 Patient Visits/Encounters in a Typical Week (by Urologist’s Gender and Age)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 5-9**

**Number of Nights on Call in a Typical Week**

Nights on Call	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
0	2,683	20.6	1.6
1	4,583	35.1	1.7
2	2,348	18.0	1.4
3	1,407	10.8	1.2
≥ 4	2,023	15.5	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

*Scope of Work*

**TABLE 5-10**

**Practicing Urologists Who Use Genomic Testing to Help Stratify Patients for Active Surveillance**

Use of Genomic Testing	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Urologists Who Use Genomic Testing	7,343	58.9	2.9
Urologists Who Do Not Use Genomic Testing	5,135	41.2	2.9
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,478</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	566		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 5-11**

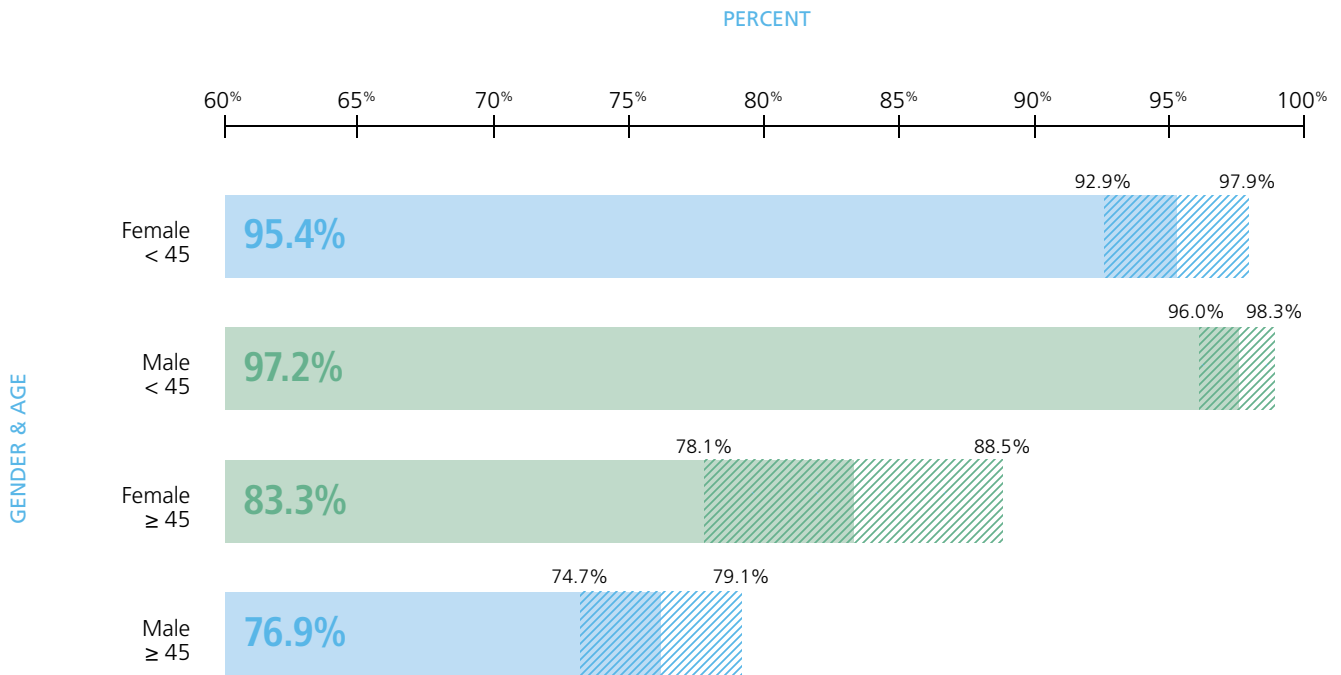
**Number of Practicing Urologists Performing Inpatient Operative Procedures (by Age)**

Age	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Total Urologists Performing Inpatient Operative Procedures	<b>10,790</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
< 45	3,532	96.8	1.1
45-54	2,396	91.9	2.1
55-64	2,468	85.1	2.5
65-74	1,786	75.1	5.1
≥ 75	608	43.8	8.5

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**FIGURE 5-4**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Reported Performing Inpatient Operative Procedures (by Gender and Age)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 5-12**

**Number of Major Inpatient Operative Procedures Performed in a Typical Month**

Number of Procedures	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
None	2,254	17.3	1.6
At Least One	10,790	82.7	1.5
1-4	3,856	29.6	1.8
5-9	3,028	23.2	1.7
≥ 10	3,906	29.9	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**TABLE 5-13****Percentage of the Major Inpatient Operative Procedures that Take Longer than 3 Hours**

Percentage of Procedures	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 5	4,163	38.6	2.0
6-10	1,690	15.7	1.5
11-25	1,426	13.2	1.3
26-50	1,630	15.1	1.4
> 50	1,875	17.4	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,784</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**TABLE 5-14****Reasons for Not Performing Major Inpatient Operative Procedures**

Reasons for Not Performing Surgery	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Age-Related or Planned Retirement	745	33.1	5.3
Transitioned to A Full-Time Administrative Role within Urology or A Non-Surgical Profession	447	19.8	4.8
Personal Reasons	426	18.9	4.2
Outpatient Surgery Only	286	12.7	3.3

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may not match the total number of practicing urologists.

**TABLE 5-15****Other Professional Roles**

Additional Professional Roles	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Educator	1,418	10.9	1.2
Researcher	1,133	8.7	1.1
Administrator/Medical Officer/ Practice Manager	525	4.0	0.7

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may be more than the total number of practicing urologists.

**TABLE 5-16****Percentage of Time Practicing Urologists Currently Spend on Research**

Percentage of Time Spent on Research	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
No Time Spent on Research	7,208	55.3	2.8
Time Spent on Research	5,836	44.7	2.8
1-9	3,689	28.3	2.4
10-24	1,682	12.9	2.0
≥ 25	465	3.6	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 5-17**

If Adequate Funding Were Available To You, Would You Increase Your Time Spent on Research?

Spending More Time on Research	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
With Adequate Funding,			
I Would Increase My Research Time	3,265	63.7	4.1
I Would Not Increase My Research Time	1,858	36.3	4.1
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	713		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,836</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported respondents represent 5,836 urologists who spent some time on research in 2019.

**TABLE 5-18**

Number of Weeks of Vacation Leave in the Previous Year

Number of Weeks of Vacation Leave	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 2	2,401	18.4	1.6
3	2,678	20.5	1.6
4	3,589	27.5	1.7
5-6	3,020	23.2	1.6
≥ 7	1,357	10.4	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median number of weeks for vacation leave is four. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.



*Location of Work*

**TABLE 5-19**

**Primary Practice Location (by Geographical Area)**

Geographical Area	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Urban	6,433	50.3	2.8
Suburban	4,814	37.6	2.7
Rural	1,550	12.1	1.9
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,797</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	247		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**TABLE 5-20**

**Reasons for Practicing in a Rural Area**

Reasons	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Enjoying Being A Doctor in A Smaller Community	1,080	69.7	6.6
Being Able to Provide A Wide Breadth of Services	728	47.0	7.1
Being Reasonably Compensated	659	42.5	6.5
Close to My Family or Spouse's/Partner's Family	499	32.2	6.8
Good Working Hours	338	21.8	6.4

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may differ from the total number of practicing urologists. Reported respondents represent 1,550 urologists who practiced in rural areas in 2019.

**TABLE 5-21****Did you Have Rural Urology Rotation or Exposure to Urology Practice for Rural Patients During Residency?**

Rural Rotation or Exposure During Residency	Rural Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
No	1,393	89.9	5.0
Yes	157	10.1	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

*Stress and Duration of Work***TABLE 5-22****Conflict Resolution of Imbalance Between Work and Personal Responsibilities**

Resolution of Imbalance	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Recent Imbalance between Work and Personal Responsibilities Exists	10,793	82.7	2.2
Conflict Was Resolved in Favor of Both Work and Personal Responsibilities	5,284	40.5	2.8
Conflict Was Resolved in Favor of Work Responsibility	2,842	21.8	2.2
Conflict Was Resolved in Favor of Personal Responsibility	1,480	11.3	1.8
Conflict Was Not Resolved	1,187	9.1	1.5
No Recent Imbalance between Work and Personal Responsibilities	1,914	14.7	2.1
I Do Not Know/Prefer Not to Answer	336	2.6	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 5-23****Planned Full Retirement Age**

Planned Retirement Age	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
< 60	724	5.6	0.8
60-65	4,622	35.4	1.5
66-70	3,787	29.0	1.6
71-75	2,156	16.5	1.6
> 75	1,755	13.5	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The median age at planned full retirement from practice is 68.

**TABLE 5-24****Planned Full Retirement Age (by Gender)**

Planned Retirement Age	Male Practicing Urologists Represented			Female Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
< 60	545	4.6	0.8	180	14.0	3.8
60-64	1,680	14.3	1.2	316	24.6	4.9
65	2,288	19.5	1.4	337	26.2	4.8
66-70	3,400	28.9	1.7	387	30.1	5.1
≥ 71	3,845	32.7	1.5	66	5.1	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,758</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>1,286</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) \*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples. The median ages at planned full retirement from practice are 69 and 65 for men and women, respectively.

# Section 6: Medical Team Composition

## Primary Observations

- The percentage of urologists who work in their primary practice with at least one advanced practice provider (APP), including a physician assistant (PA) or nurse practitioner (NP), increased significantly from 62.7 in 2015 to 71.4 in 2019 (TABLE 6-5).
- Urologists working in academic medical centers are most likely to work with APPs (FIGURE 6-1, FIGURE 6-2 and FIGURE 6-3).
- Urologists working in metropolitan areas are more likely to work with APPs than their counterparts in non-metropolitan areas (FIGURE 6-4).

**TABLE 6-1**

**Number of Practicing Urologists per Practice (by Practice Setting)**

Number of Practicing Urologists	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
<b>Total</b>			
1	2,083	16.0	1.5
2	1,130	8.7	1.1
3	1,128	8.6	1.2
4	937	7.2	1.0
5-9	2,789	21.4	1.6
10-15	2,101	16.1	1.4
> 15	2,876	22.0	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Institutions (Academic Medical Centers, Hospitals and Health Care Systems)</b>			
1	526	8.5	1.8
2-5	1,734	28.5	2.7
6-9	1,011	16.8	2.1
≥ 10	2,774	46.1	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Private Practices (Solo, Single-Specialty, and Multispecialty)</b>			

**TABLE 6-1****Number of Practicing Urologists per Practice (by Practice Setting) (Continued)**

Number of Practicing Urologists	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
1	1,528	22.0	2.4
2-5	2,195	31.6	2.5
6-9	1,021	14.7	1.9
≥ 10	2,195	31.6	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Other Settings (Community Health Center/ HMO/Managed Care Organization, and Federal, State or Local Government)</b>			
1	29	48.3	*
> 1	31	51.7	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. \*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples.

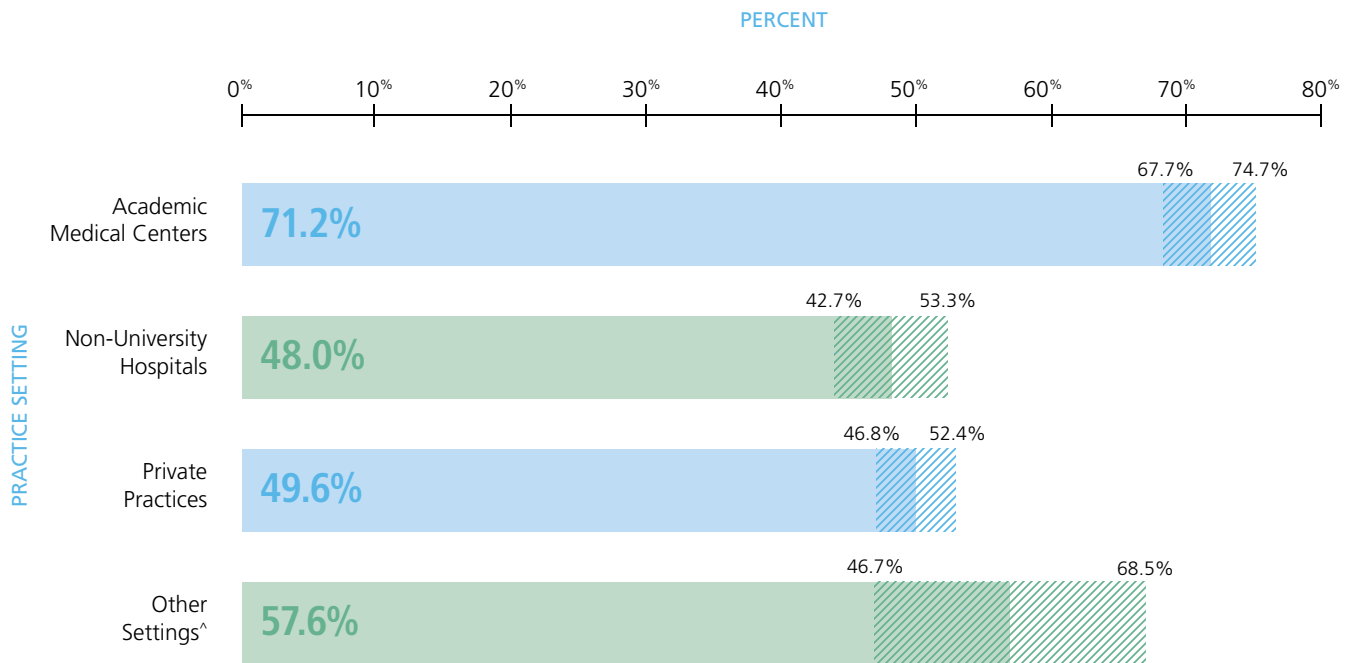
**TABLE 6-2****Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with Physician Assistants in the Urologists' Primary Practices or Medical Teams**

Number of Physician Assistants	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
None	5,566	44.5	2.0
≥ 1	6,947	55.5	2.0
1	2,304	18.4	1.5
2	1,444	11.5	1.3
≥ 3	3,198	25.6	1.7
Total Reported	12,513	100.0	
Not Reported	531		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**FIGURE 6-1**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with Physician Assistants in the Urologists’ Primary Practices or Medical Teams (by Practice Setting)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

<sup>^</sup>Other settings include federal, state or local government; industry (pharmaceuticals, EHR vendors, device manufacturers etc.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 6-3**

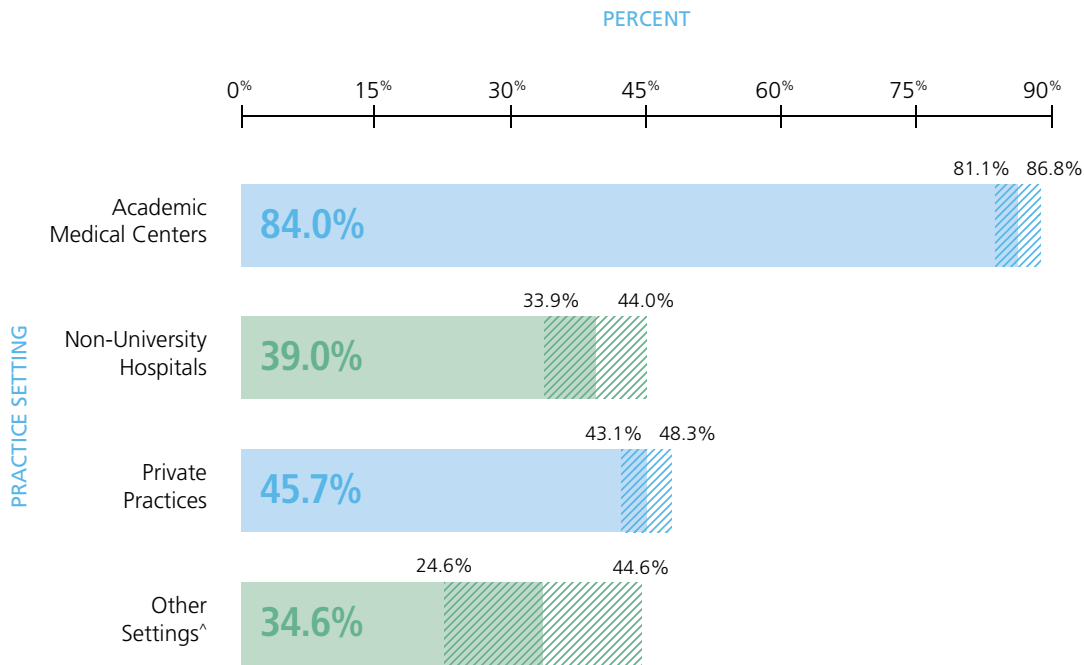
**Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with Nurse Practitioners in the Urologists’ Primary Practices or Medical Teams**

Number of Nurse Practitioners	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
None	5,700	45.5	2.0
≥ 1	6,832	54.5	2.0
1	2,394	19.1	1.6
2	1,510	12.1	1.3
≥ 3	2,927	23.4	1.7
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,532</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	512		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**FIGURE 6-2**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with Nurse Practitioners in the Urologists’ Primary Practices or Medical Teams (by Practice Setting)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

<sup>^</sup>Other settings include federal, state or local government; industry (pharmaceuticals, EHR vendors, device manufacturers etc.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 6-4**

**Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One Physician Assistant or Nurse Practitioner in the Urologists’ Primary Practices or Medical Teams**

Number of Physician Assistants and Nurse Practitioners	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
None	3,607	28.6	1.9
≥ 1	9,024	71.4	1.9
1	1,888	14.9	1.4
2 - 4	1,472	11.7	1.3
≥ 5	5,663	44.8	1.9
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,630</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	414		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 6-5**

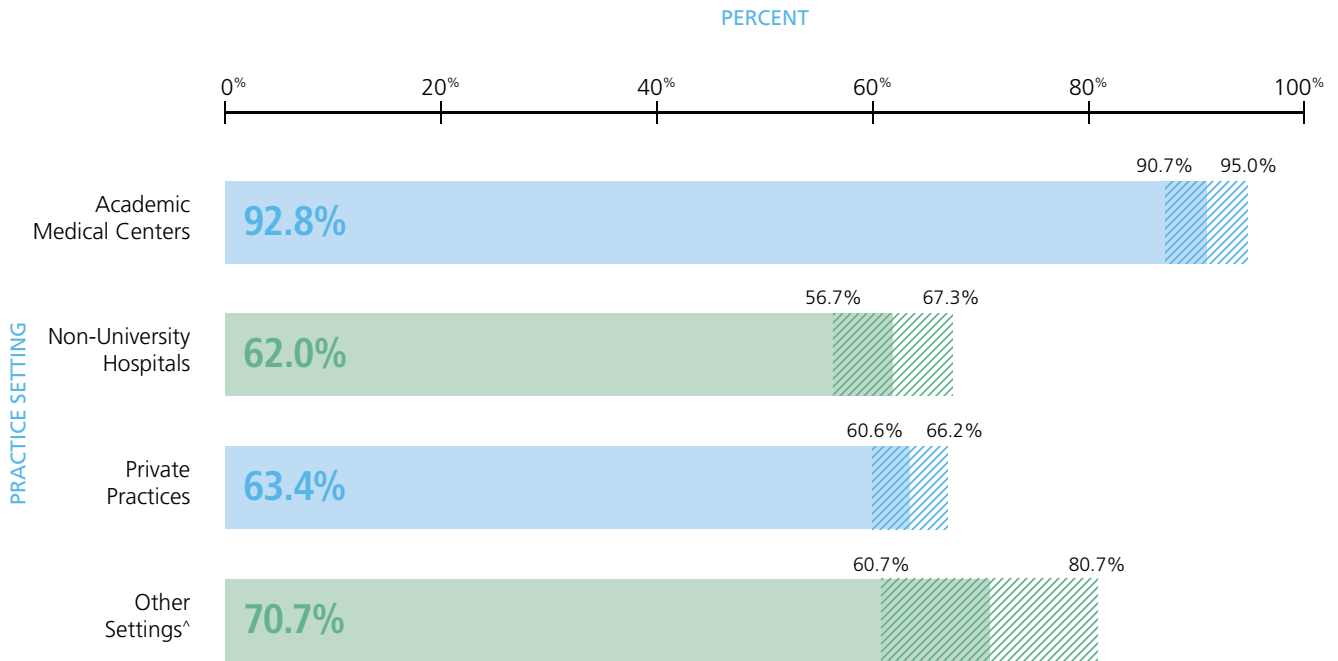
**Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One Physician Assistant or Nurse Practitioner in the Urologists' Primary Practices or Medical Teams (2015 and 2019)**

Advanced Practice Provider Type	Practicing Urologists Represented					
	2015			2019		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Nurse Practitioners (NP)	5,121	44.7	2.0	6,832	54.5	2.0
Physician Assistants (PA)	4,981	43.4	2.0	6,947	55.5	2.0
PA or NP	7,284	62.7	2.0	9,024	71.4	1.9

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2015 and 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**FIGURE 6-3**

**Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One Physician Assistant or Nurse Practitioner in the Urologists' Primary Practices or Medical Teams (by Practice Setting)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

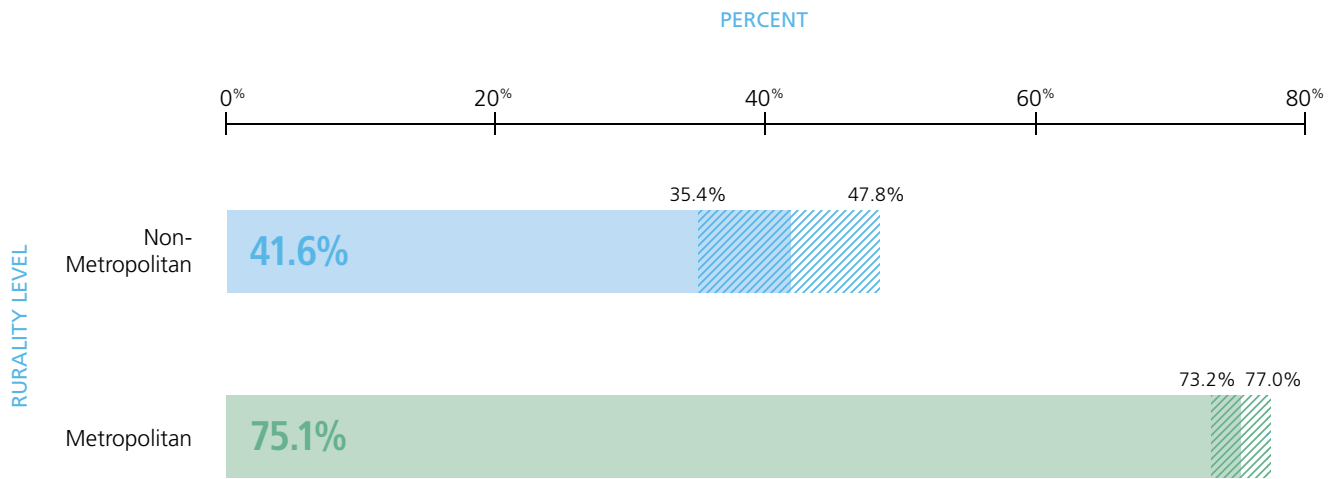
<sup>^</sup>Other settings include federal, state or local government; industry (pharmaceuticals, EHR vendors, device manufacturers etc.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.



**FIGURE 6-4**

Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One Physician Assistant or Nurse Practitioner in the Urologists' Primary Practices or Medical Teams (by Metropolitan Status)\*



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

# Section 7: Clinical Volunteer Experience and the Hardship of Patients

## Primary Observations

- In 2019, 16.4 percent of urologists in the U.S. volunteered clinically (TABLE 7-1). Participation rates vary by age and practice setting (FIGURE 7-1, FIGURE 7-3) and approximately three out of five gave one week or more of their time per year to clinical volunteering (TABLE 7-2).
- Approximately 85 percent of urologists had patients who stopped taking medication in the middle of established, successful treatments because of a denial resulting from an insurance policy change (TABLE 7-4). This occurred more often in non-metropolitan areas (FIGURE 7-4) and in the South Central region (FIGURE 7-5).
- Approximately 90 percent of urologists had patients who stopped taking their medication in the middle of established, successful treatments because of the inability to afford the medication (TABLE 7-5), geographically this was more common in non-metropolitan areas (FIGURE 7-6) and in the South Central region (FIGURE 7-7).

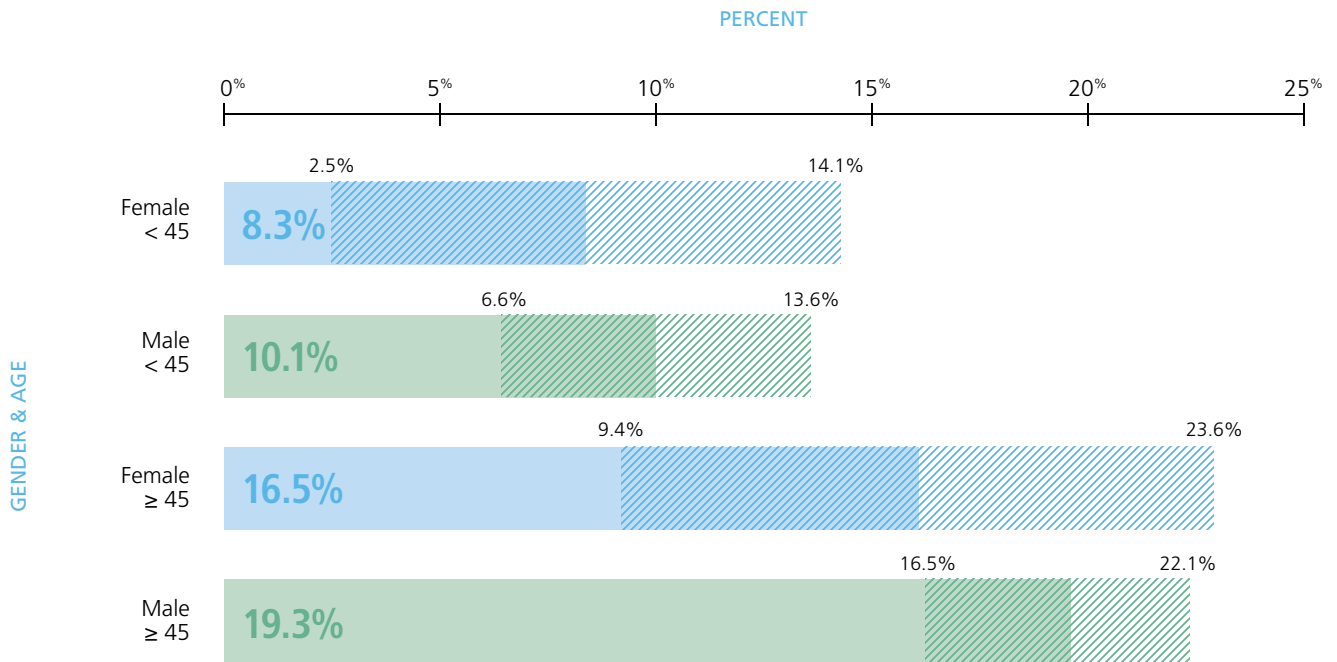
**TABLE 7-1**  
Clinical Volunteer Experience

Clinical Volunteer Experience	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
No	10,362	83.6	2.1
Yes	2,039	16.4	2.1
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,401</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	643		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**FIGURE 7-1**

**Clinical Volunteer Experience (by Gender and Age)\***

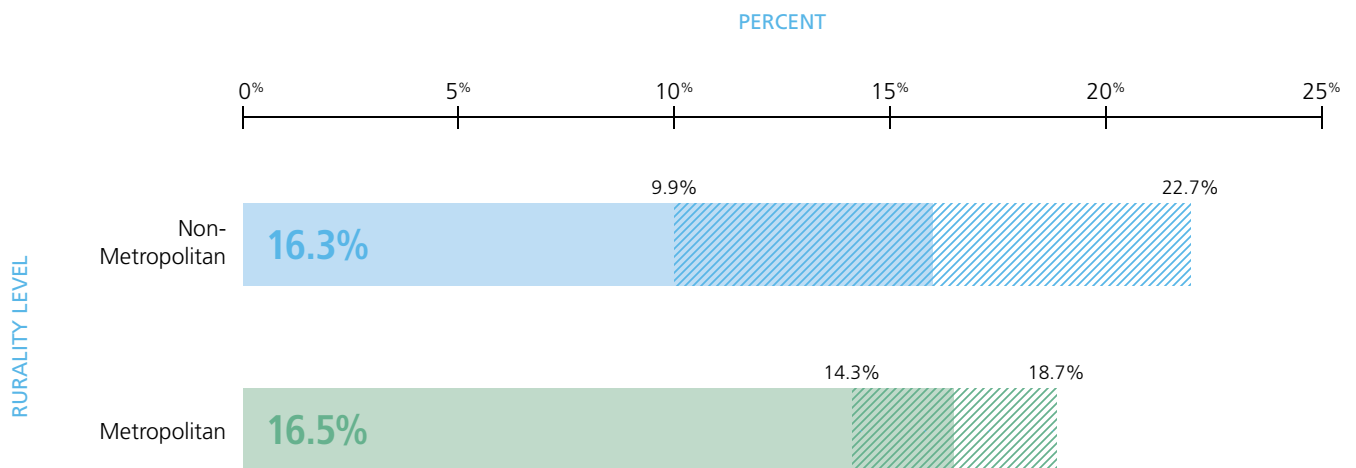


(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**FIGURE 7-2**

**Clinical Volunteer Experience (by Rurality Level)\***

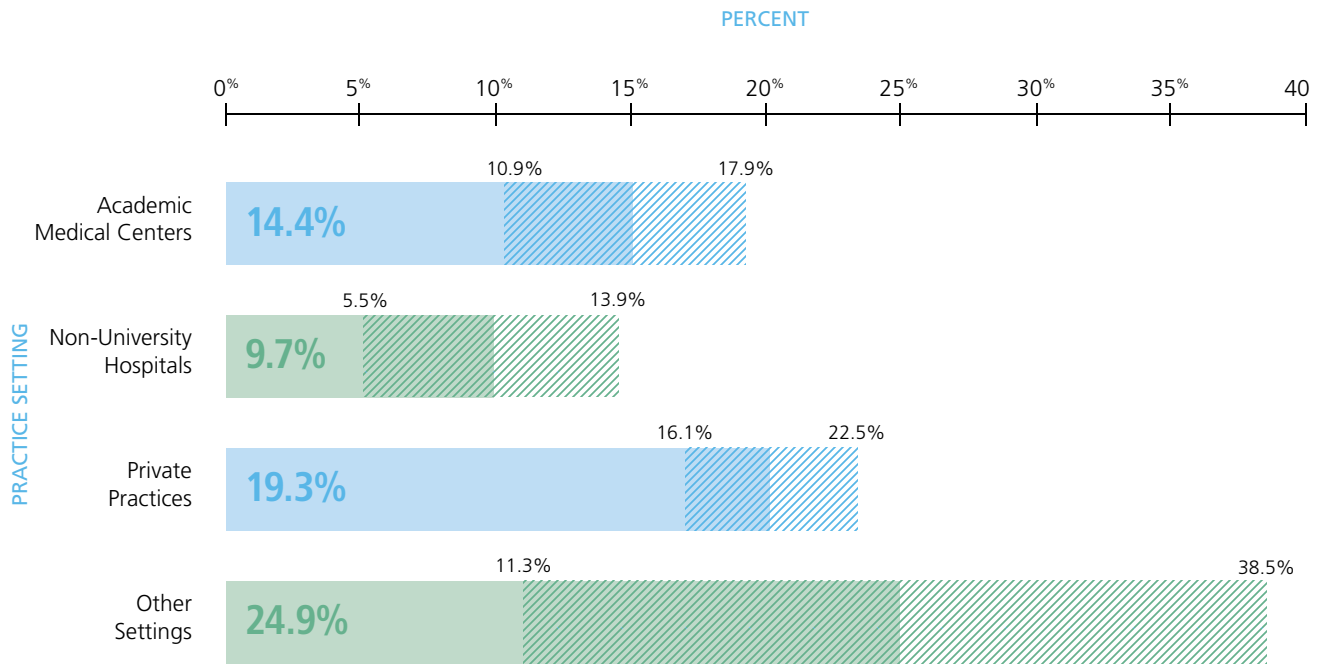


(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**FIGURE 7-3**

**Clinical Volunteer Experience (by Practice Setting)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 7-2**

**Frequency of Clinical Volunteer Experience**

Frequency of Clinical Volunteer Work	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
< 1 Week	850	41.7	6.4
1 Week	528	25.9	6.0
2 Weeks	257	12.6	5.0
> 2 Weeks	404	19.8	5.6
<b>Total*</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported respondents represent 2,039 urologists who clinically volunteered in 2019.

**TABLE 7-3****Location of Clinical Volunteer Experience**

Location of Volunteer Experience	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
North America	1,055	51.8	7.1
Africa	321	15.8	5.0
Asia	275	13.5	5.0
Elsewhere	756	37.1	6.5

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported respondents represent 2,039 urologists who clinically volunteered in 2019. The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may differ from the total number of practicing urologists.

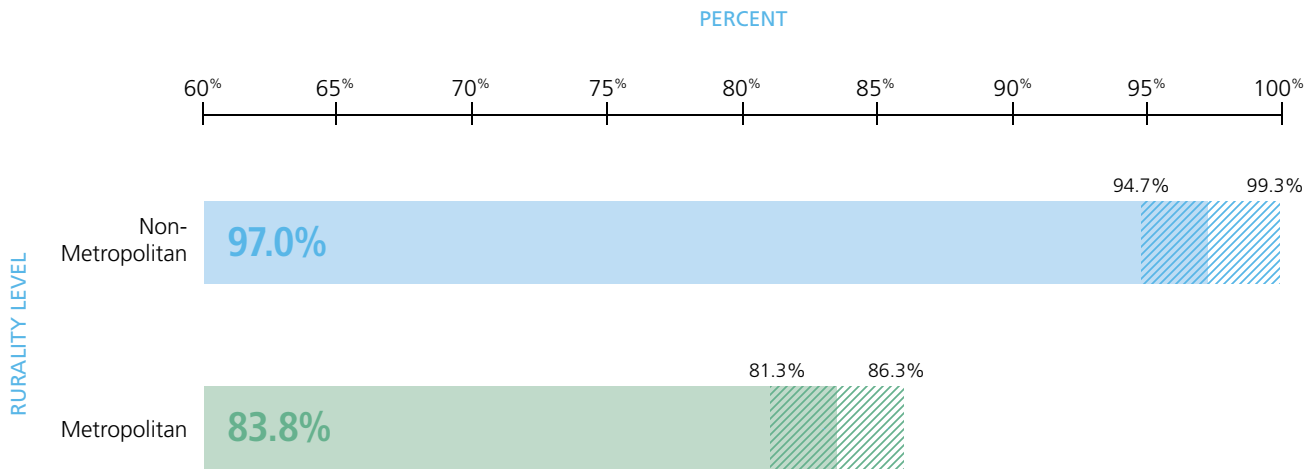
**TABLE 7-4****Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of a Denial Resulting from an Insurance Policy Change?**

Patients Stopped Taking Medication due to an Insurance Policy Change	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Yes	10,076	85.4	2.2
No	1,722	14.6	2.2
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>11,798</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	1,246		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**FIGURE 7-4**

**Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of A Denial Resulting from An Insurance Policy Change? (by Rurality Level)\***

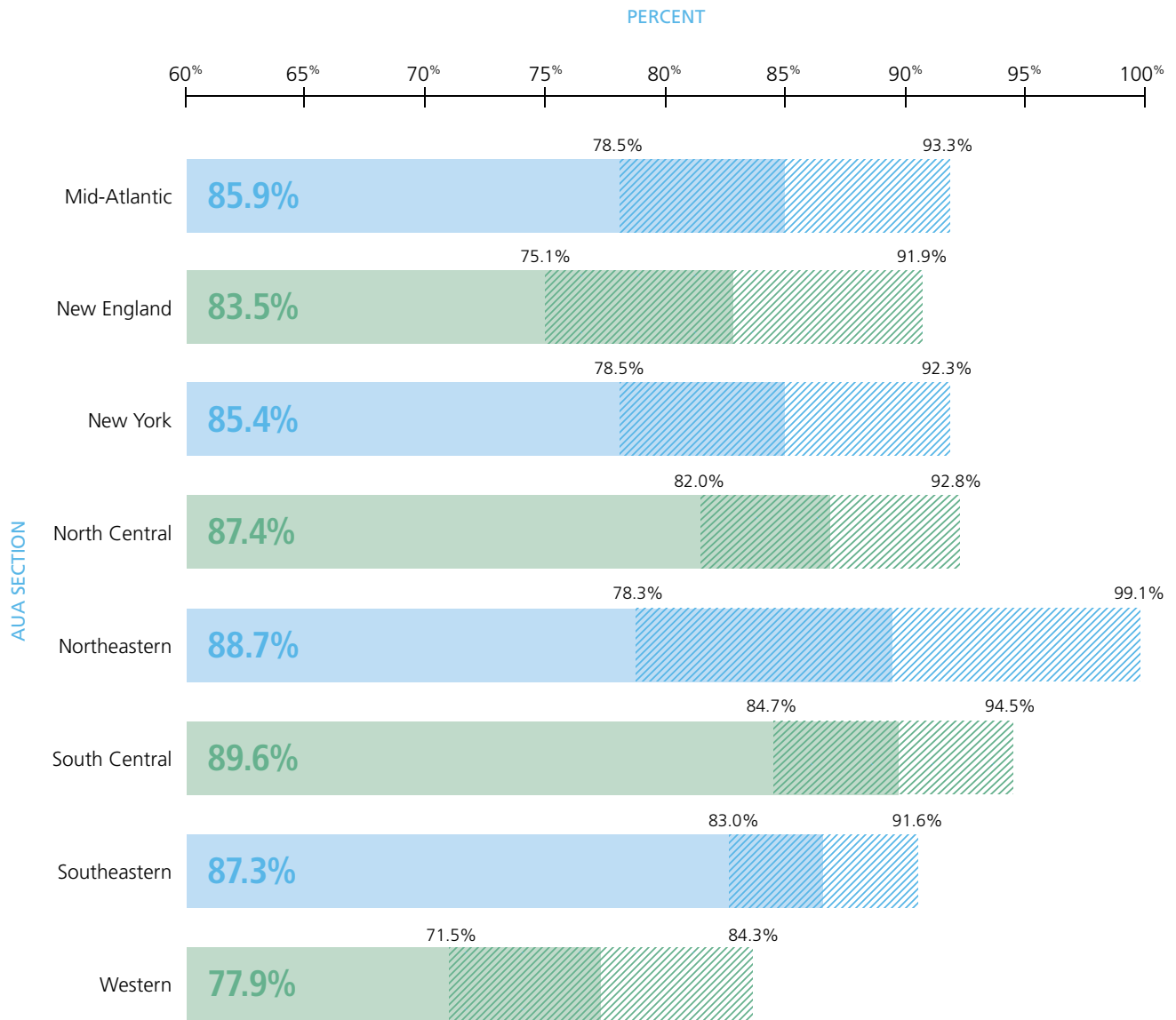


(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits. Reported results are from those who reported yes to the question.

**FIGURE 7-5**

**Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of a Denial Resulting from an Insurance Policy Change? (by AUA Section)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits. Some AUA Sections have non-U.S. members who were not included in this report due to a lack of urologist population files in those countries. Reported results are from those who reported yes to the question.

**TABLE 7-5**

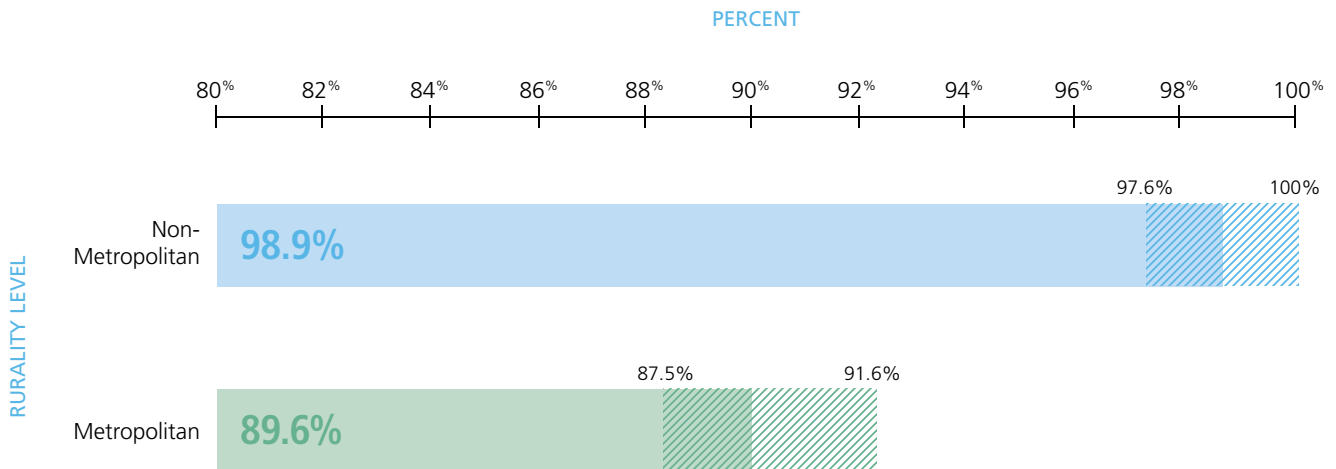
Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of the Inability to Afford Medication?

Patients Stopped Taking Medication Due to Inability to Afford Medication	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Yes	11,058	90.6	1.8
No	1,142	9.4	1.8
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	844		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

**FIGURE 7-6**

Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of the Inability to Afford Medication? (by Rurality Level)\*



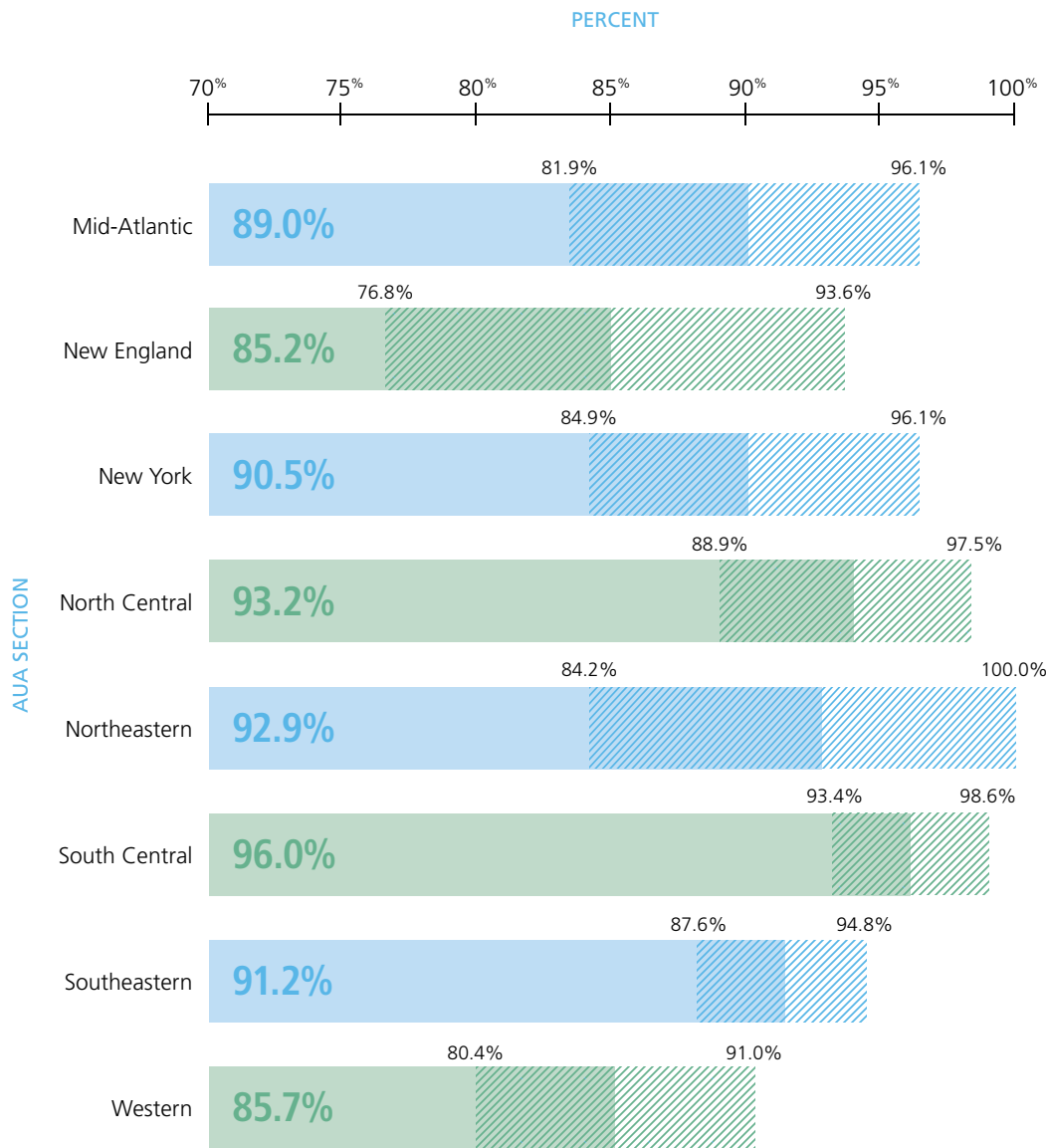
(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits. Reported results are from those who reported yes to the question.



**FIGURE 7-7**

**Have You Had Patients Who Stopped Taking Medication in the Middle of Established, Successful Treatments Because of the Inability to Afford Medication? (by AUA Section)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits. Some AUA Sections have non-U.S. members who were not included in this report due to a lack of urologist population files in those countries. Reported results are from those who reported yes to the question.

# Section 8: Educational Debt

## Primary Observations

- As a result of an increase in educational costs over the past three decades, more urologists are reporting leaving residency & fellowship programs with educational debt. Nearly 69 percent of urologists reported having educational debt at some point while approximately 21 percent of urologists currently have educational debt (TABLE 8-1).
- Approximately 28 percent of urologists who had educational debt paid off, or plan to pay off, their debt within four years after residency (TABLE 8-2).
- Approximately 24 percent of urologists reported educational debt as a factor that has, or will, affect their fellowship choice (TABLE 8-3). Of those who carry educational debt, more than half reported it is not a contributing factor to their burnout (TABLE 8-4); however, more females believe carrying educational debt does contribute to burnout (FIGURE 8-3).

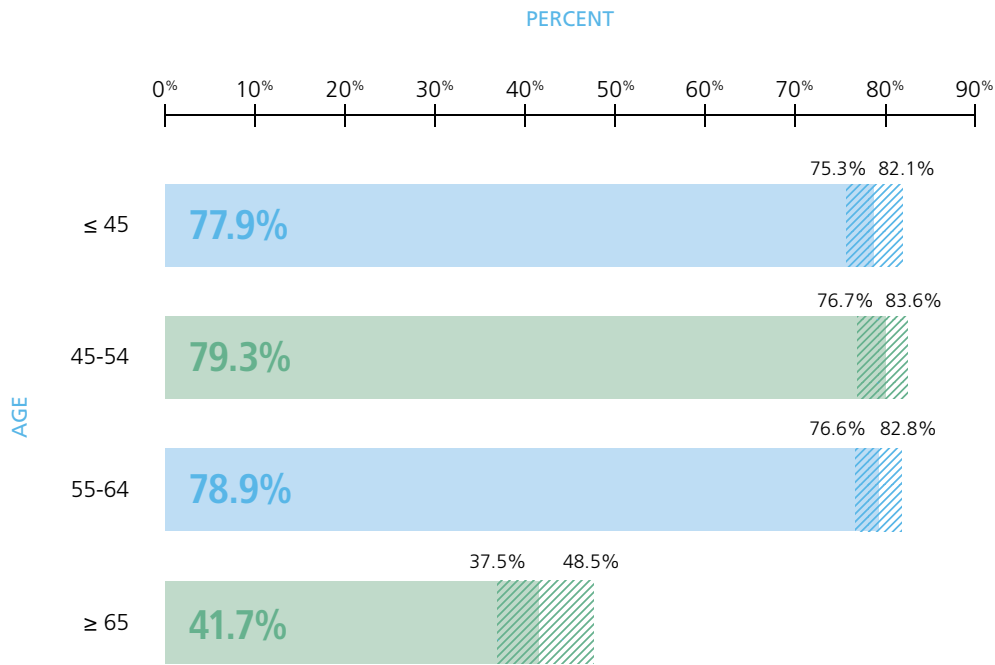
**TABLE 8-1**  
Current Educational Debt

Educational Debt Status	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Currently, I Do Not Have Educational Debt	10,236	79.1	1.8
I Never Had Educational Debt	4,082	31.6	2.6
I Paid Off My Educational Debt	6,154	47.6	2.6
Currently, I Have Educational Debt	2,702	20.9	1.8
≤ \$150,000	1,284	9.9	1.3
\$150,001-\$250,000	637	4.9	1.1
> \$250,000	781	6.0	1.3
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,938</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	106		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**FIGURE 8-1**

**Percentage of Urologists Who Have Ever Had Educational Debt (by Age)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**TABLE 8-2**

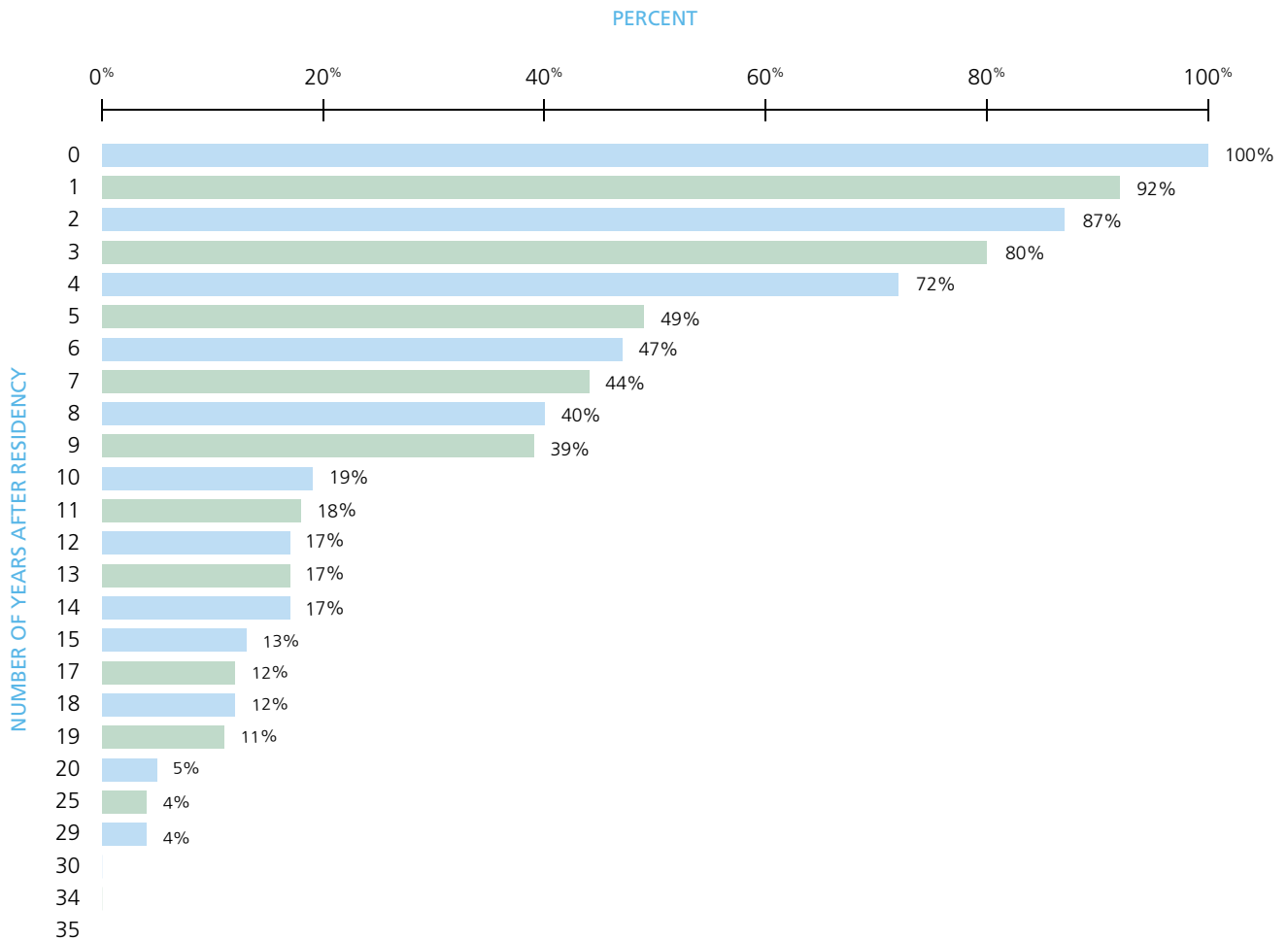
**How Many Years Did You, or Do You, Plan to Spend Paying off Your Educational Debt After Residency?**

Number of Years After Residency	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
≤ 4	2,451	28.1	3.0
5-9	2,873	33.0	3.1
10-14	1,937	22.2	2.4
≥ 15	1,453	16.7	2.2
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>8,713</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	143		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,856</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. Median 5 years. Reported urologists are those 8,856 urologists who currently have or previously carried educational debt.

**FIGURE 8-2**

**Percentage of Urologists Who Paid off, or Plan to Pay off, Their Educational Debt by a Certain Number of Years After Residency**



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported urologists are those 8,856 urologists who currently have or previously carried educational debt.

**TABLE 8-3****Does, or Did, Your Educational Debt Affect Your Fellowship/Practice Choice?**

Educational Debt Affects Fellowship/Practice Choice	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
No	6,616	75.8	2.4
Yes	2,114	24.2	2.4
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>8,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	125		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,856</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported urologists are those 8,856 urologists who currently have or previously carried educational debt. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

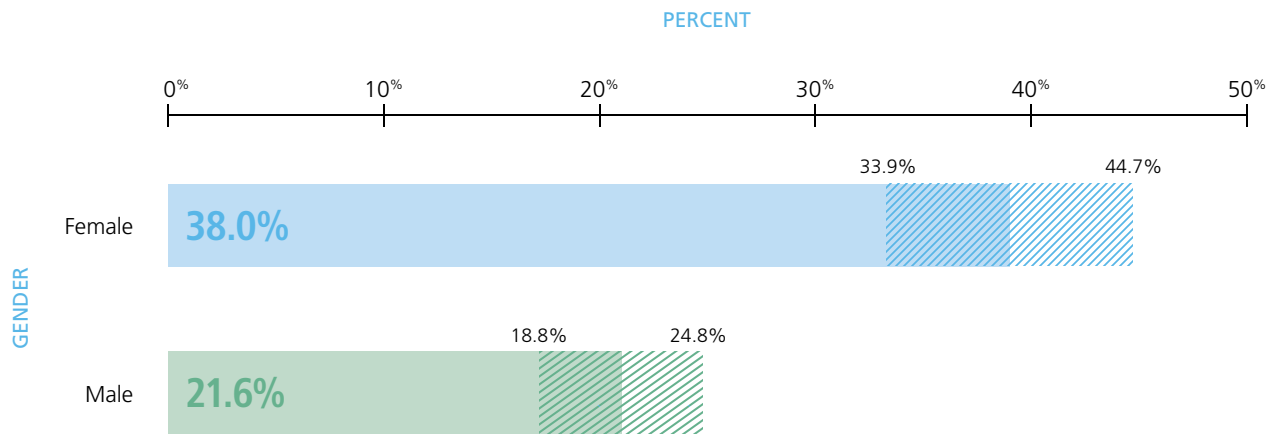
**TABLE 8-4****Impact of Educational Debt on Burnout**

Impact of Educational Debt on Burnout	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Carrying Educational Debt Has Not Contributed to My Burnout	4,713	53.2	3.0
Carrying Educational Debt Has Contributed to My Burnout	2,089	23.6	2.3
I Do Not Feel Burnout at All	2,054	23.2	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported urologists are those 8,856 urologists who currently have or previously carried educational debt.

**FIGURE 8-3**

**Does Carrying Educational Debt Contribute to Burnout? (by Gender)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census). Reported urologists are those 8,856 urologists who currently have or previously carried educational debt.

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90 percent confidence interval limits.

# Section 9: Telemedicine

## Primary Observations

- Nearly 12 percent of urologists in the U.S. participated in telemedicine for compensation in 2019 (TABLE 9-1), which is higher than the participation rate of 8.8 percent in 2016.
- Telemedicine participation rates vary across practice settings (FIGURE 9-1) and geographic areas (FIGURE 9-3). Urologists who primarily work in metropolitan areas are more likely to utilize telemedicine than their counterparts in non-metropolitan areas (FIGURE 9-2).
- The most common patient visits through telemedicine are clinical follow-up, post-operative follow-up (within the global period) and doctor-to-doctor requests for an opinion (TABLE 9-2).

**TABLE 9-1**  
Do You Participate in Telemedicine for Compensation?

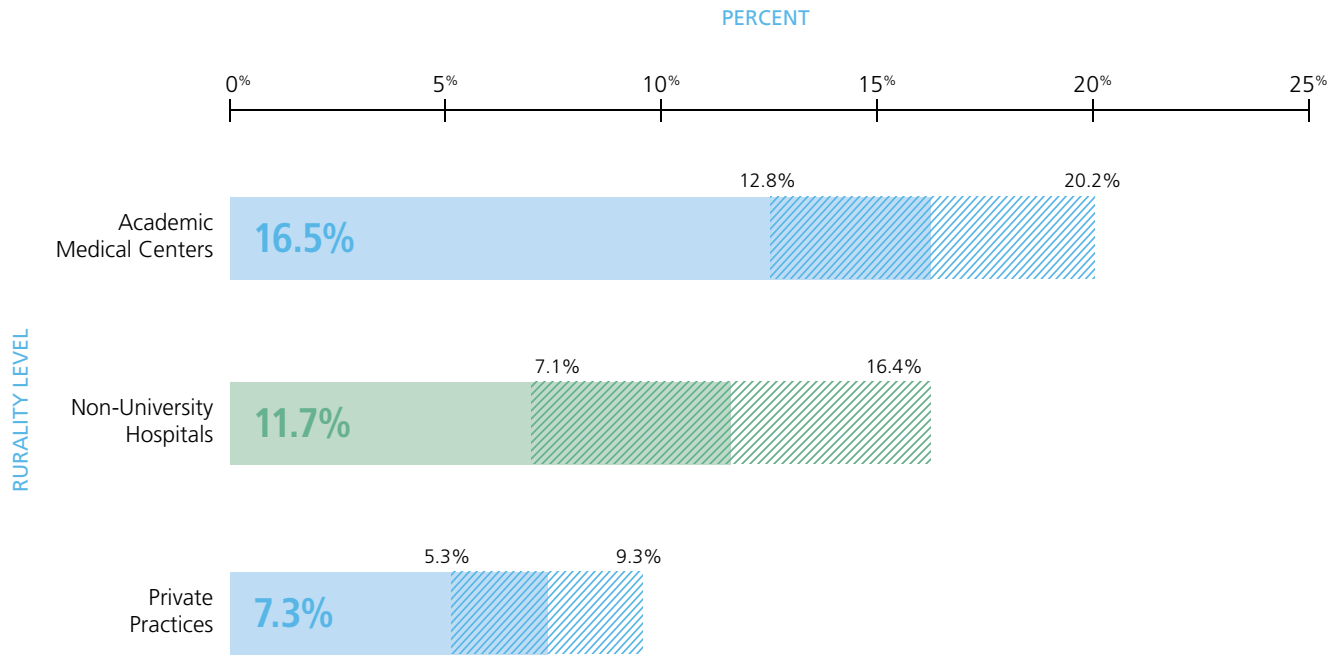
Telemedicine for Compensation	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
No	11,396	88.1	1.8
Yes	1,536	11.9	1.8
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>12,932</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	112		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

Telemedicine may include video conferencing, text messages, online surveys, emails, or telephone calls with patients or as a consultant to another physician.

**FIGURE 9-1**

**Do You Participate in Telemedicine for Compensation? (by Practice Setting)\***

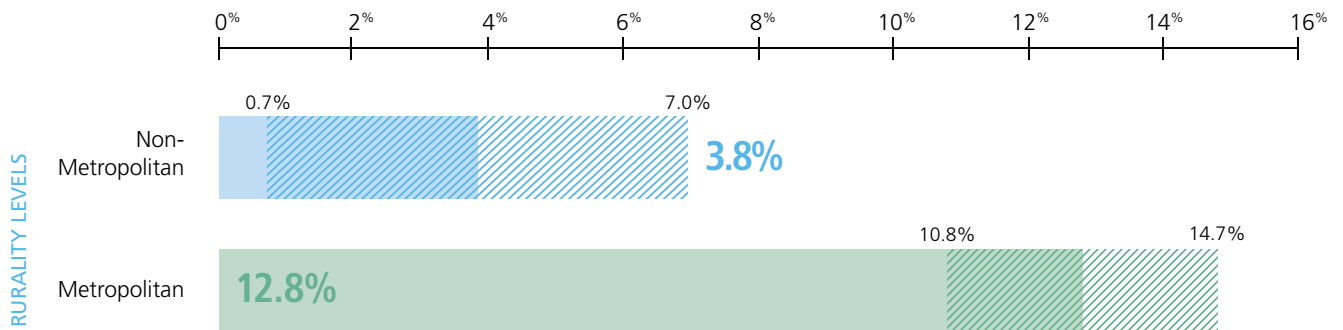


(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.

**FIGURE 9-2**

**Do You Participate in Telemedicine for Compensation? (by Rurality Level)\***



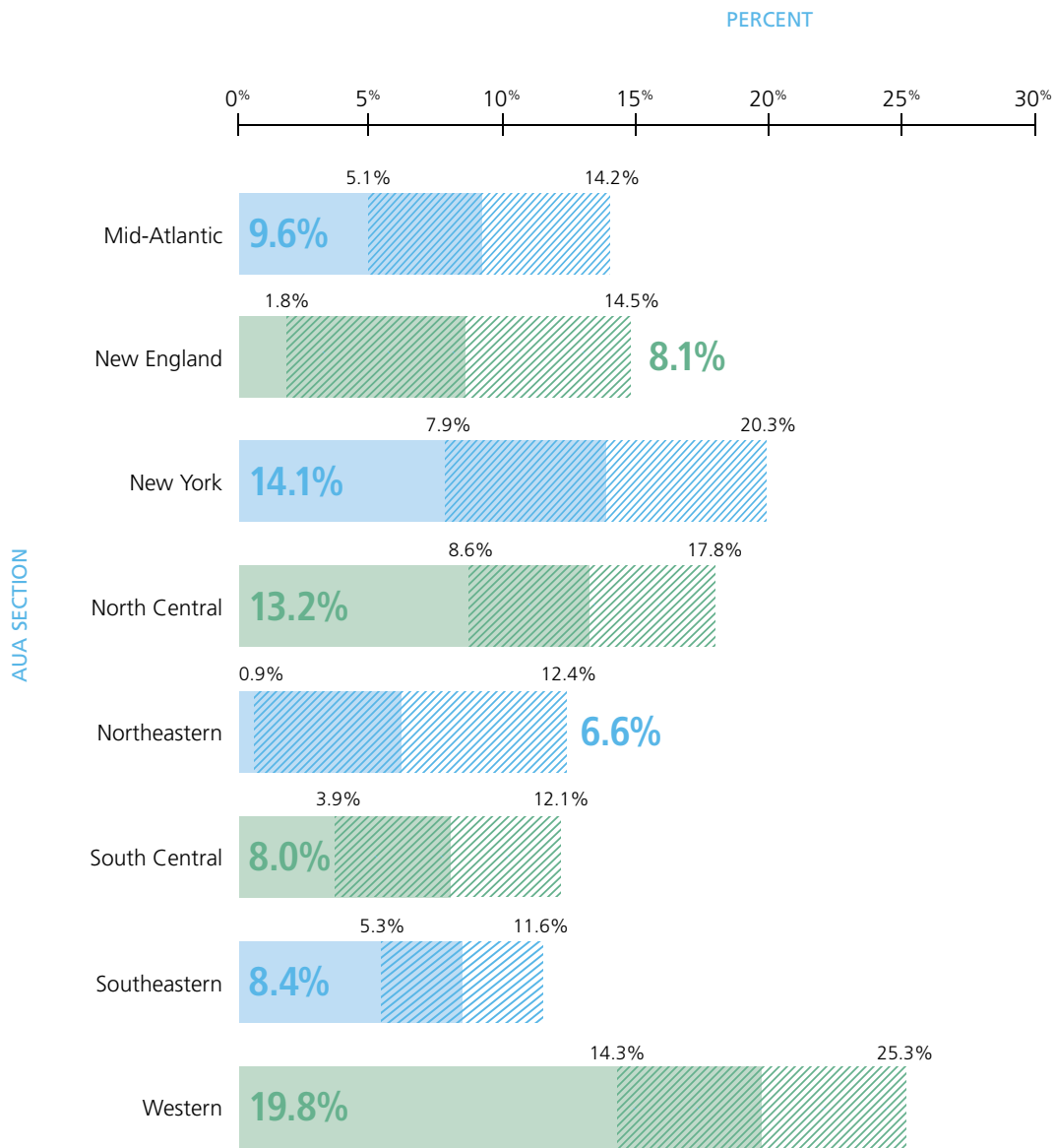
(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits.



**FIGURE 9-3**

**Do You Participate in Telemedicine for Compensation? (by AUA Section)\***



(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.)

\*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence interval limits. Some AUA Sections have non-U.S. members who were not included in this report due to a lack of urologist population files in those countries.

**TABLE 9-2****Types of Telemedicine Encounters in Which Urologists Participated**

Types of Telemedicine Encounters	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Clinical Follow-up	1,026	66.8	6.4
Post-operative Follow-up (Within the Global Period)	841	54.8	6.7
Doctor-to-doctor Request for an Opinion	669	43.6	7.8
New Patient Visit (Consult)	652	42.4	5.9
Triage prior to a New Patient Visit	296	19.3	4.6

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may differ from the total number of practicing urologists. Results are from those who answered yes to the question.

**TABLE 9-3****If You Have Participated in Telemedicine, Can You Describe How You Have Been Reimbursed for Those Visits?**

Types of Reimbursement	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
HMO	363	23.7	6.2
Institution	298	19.4	6.9
Self-Pay	293	19.1	4.6
Medicare	247	16.1	5.5
PPO	169	11.0	3.7
Subcontractor to Commercial Telemedicine Provider	122	8.0	3.3
VA	115	7.5	3.0
Medicaid	70	4.6	2.8
Grant/Research	23	1.5	1.8

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may differ from the total number of practicing urologists.

# Section 10: Pediatric Urology

## Primary Observations

- Nearly 62 percent of urologists reported their practice offers urologic care for children (TABLE 10-1).
- Approximately 70 percent of urologists who reported their practice provides urologic care for children believe they have the right amount or more than enough pediatric urologists on staff (TABLE 10-6).

**TABLE 10-1**  
**Do You, or Does Someone in Your Group, Provide Urologic Care for Children Under the Age of 18?**

Urologic Care for Children	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Yes	8,066	61.8	2.8
I Provide Urologic Care for Children Under the Age of 18	4,655	35.7	2.8
Someone in My Group Provides Urologic Care for Children Under the Age of 18	3,849	29.5	2.6
No	4,978	38.2	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) The respondents could select more than one answer so the total number of counts may differ from the total number of urologists who reported having children.

**TABLE 10-2****What Percentage of Clinical Work in Your Own Practice Would You Consider Pediatric Urology?**

Percentage of Clinical Work in Pediatric Urology	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
None	2,319	29.1	3.3
< 25	4,750	59.5	3.6
> 25	912	11.5	2.3
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	85		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,066</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported urologists are those 8,066 urologists who provide care to children.

**TABLE 10-3****What Percentage of Your Pediatric Urology Patients Do You Refer Out?**

Referral Percentage	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
None	2,363	31.2	3.2
< 50	1,829	24.2	3.0
50-99	1,927	25.5	3.2
100	1,444	19.1	2.8
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>7,564</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	502		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,066</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported urologists are those 8,066 urologists who provide care to children. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 10-4**

**Did You Complete a Formal Fellowship in Pediatric Urology?**

Fellowship in Pediatric Urology	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
No	7,193	89.2	2.0
Yes	873	10.8	2.0
My Fellowship Was Completed in the U.S.	712	8.8	1.8
My Fellowship Was Completed Outside the U.S.	161	2.0	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,066</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported urologists are those 8,066 urologists who provide care to children. \*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples.

**TABLE 10-5**

**Do You Support the Subspecialty Certification in Pediatric Urology Offered by the ABU?**

Support of Subspecialty Certification	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
Yes	5,594	69.4	3.3
No	578	7.2	1.8
I Do Not Have an Opinion Either Way	1,817	22.5	3.0
I Am Not Aware of Such Subspecialty Certification Offered by the ABU	78	1.0	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,066</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported urologists are those 8,066 urologists who provide care to children. \*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

**TABLE 10-6****In Your Practice Location, Do You Believe There Is a Need for More Pediatric Urologists?**

Need for More Pediatric Urologists	Practicing Urologists Represented		
	Number	Percent (%)	+/- MOE (%)
No	5,190	69.9	3.3
We Currently Have the Right Balance	4,743	63.9	3.5
We Have Too Many Pediatric Urologists	447	6.0	1.8
Yes	2,230	30.1	3.3
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>7,421</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Not Reported	645		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,066</b>		

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2019 AUA Annual Census.) Reported urologists are those 8,066 urologists who provide care to children. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

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