Gender and Parenting Significantly Affect Work Hours of Recent Dermatology Program Graduates

Christine C. Jacobson, AB; Josephine C. Nguyen, BS; Alexa B. Kimball, MD, MPH

Background: The increased proportion of female physicians over the last 30 years may have important implications for future physician workforce needs.

Objective: To assess the roles of gender, marital status, and parenting in employment choices.

Design, Setting, and Participants: Anonymous surveys were distributed to recent dermatology residency graduates taking a board examination review course from 1999 through 2002.

Main Outcome Measures: The number of hours respondents saw patients per week and the number of hours they spent in each field of dermatology per week.

Results: There were 191 respondents to the survey in 2002, which represented 54% of the 2002 residency graduates. For clarity, this article focuses on the 2002 results except where trends over time become apparent. Of the respondents, 57% were women and 43% were men. Women saw patients a mean of 26 hours per week while men saw patients a mean of 31 hours ($P = .01$), although women spent more time practicing medical dermatology. Marital status did not significantly affect the number of work hours. Men and women who were not parents worked almost the same number of hours per week, but male parents saw patients a greater number of hours than female parents (34 vs 24; $P < .01$). Men who were parents spent more hours per week seeing patients than men who were not. In contrast, women who were parents spent fewer hours seeing patients than women who were not.

Conclusion: Parenting, in combination with gender, greatly influences workforce choices for professionals with young families while gender alone has little impact on those choices.

Arch Dermatol. 2004;140:191-196
marital status had no effect on the number of work hours of male physicians whereas married women physicians worked fewer hours than their single colleagues.15

Female physicians may also choose to work fewer hours to spend more time raising their children.10,18 However, the evidence is equivocal. In a survey of office-based private practice physicians in the United States, women physicians with children worked the same number of hours as their childless colleagues.13 On the other hand, a recent study of Canadian physicians showed a nonsignificant trend toward female physicians with children working fewer hours than those without.8 Conversely, male physicians with children tended to work longer hours13 and were less likely than their female colleagues to decrease their hours worked per week.6 In a study of Ontario-based family physicians, men with children worked an average of 69 hours per week whereas their childless counterparts averaged 54 hours.19

Another important aspect to consider is physician productivity. Studies of physician populations in Western industrialized countries have shown that more women physicians work part-time than men.20,21 In the past, part-time physicians were thought to be less productive and provide lower quality care than full-time physicians. However, a recent retrospective cohort study found that part-time primary care physician productivity was greater than that of full-time primary care physicians (2.1 work relative units/bookable clinical hour vs 1.3 work relative units/bookable clinical hour; P<.01).22 Other studies report that women physicians spend more time with their patients than men23-25; and while no recent studies have been conducted, binomial tests were performed. The Bonferroni correction was implemented when more than 1 analysis was used on the same set of data. To determine sex predominance among the respondents, binomial tests were performed.

Multivariate regression analyses using analysis of variance were performed to determine whether there was a correlation between different subgroups when evaluating the number of hours spent with patients per week. Additionally, multiple linear regressions based on box plot modeling, with a second order interaction for the combination of parenting and gender, were performed. To determine if there was a trend in the gender composition of the respondents population over time, logistic regressions were performed for which nonzero coefficients were tested. Linear models were developed to determine trends over time for hours spent with patients per week. The statistical analysis was completed using statistical software SPSS 11.5 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Ill) and R 1.6.2 (Boston, Mass).31 P<.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Of all individuals contacted for the 2002 workforce survey, 191 (66%) responded, including 54% of the 2002 dermatology residency graduates plus 49 fellows. Of those, 166 (89%) graduated from dermatology residency programs in 2002. In 1999, 223 participants (82%) responded as did 204 (76%) in 2000. For the sake of clarity, this article will focus on the 2002 results except where trends over time become apparent. Fellows and nonfellow respondents will be considered together as there are no significant demographic differences between them.

In 2002, 109 (57%) of the 191 respondents were women (Figure 1). The mean age of male and female respondents was 33 and 34 years, respectively; 81 women (75%) and 52 men (64%) were married; 51 women (47%) and 28 men (37%) had children; the average number of children per parent was 1.6; and the mean age of children per family was 3.8 years.

Women saw patients a mean of 26 hours per week while men saw patients a mean of 31 hours (P=.01). While 46 men (61%) saw patients more than 30 hours per week, only 29 women (30%) saw patients more than 30 hours (P<.01). A surrogate value of mean total hours per week—defined as the mean of the sum of hours with patients per week and other hours of practice-related activity—has been calculated for all groups and subgroups and is reported in Table 1.
Even though female dermatologists worked fewer numbers of total hours, they spent more of their time involved in medical dermatology. Women spent a mean of 25 hours per week engaged in medical dermatology while men spent only 22 hours. Conversely, men spent 6 hours participating in Mohs surgery per week (n = 52), compared with only 3 hours for women (n = 51).

Marital status did not significantly affect the number of work hours. Married and nonmarried women saw patients the same number of mean hours per week (28 vs 26) as did married and nonmarried men (33 vs 30).

However, respondents reported that the employment status of their spouses had an impact on their work habits: 34 (65%) of the married male respondents reported that their spouses also worked, while 73 (95%) of the married female respondents had employed spouses (P < .01). Only 1 married man (2%) said that his spouse’s employment status caused him to decrease his work hours, but this was true of 13 married women (18%) (P = .01). In fact, 8 (15%) of the married men increased their work hours as a result of their spouses’ employment status (3 of their spouses were employed and 5 spouses were not). Only 7 married women (9%) did the same (4 had employed spouses, 2 had unemployed spouses, and 1 did not answer the question).

Gender differences become more apparent in the context of parenting (Table 2). Men and women who were not parents spent nearly the same numbers of hours with patients per week (29 vs 27; P = .43) but male parents saw patients more hours per week than female parents (34 vs 24; P < .01). Men who were parents spent more hours seeing patients per week than those who were not (34 vs 29). On the contrary, women who were parents spent fewer hours per week seeing patients than women who were not (24 vs 27). These trends persisted when looking at the mean number of total hours worked per week (defined as hours spent with patients plus other hours of practice-related activity) (Table 1).

Multivariate analyses were performed that included gender, parental status, marital status, and age when looking at the number of hours spent with patients per week. Only gender was found to have a significant effect; however, a box plot model suggested a possible interaction between gender and parental status. When a multiple linear regression was performed with a second-order interaction of the combination of gender and parental status, plus the individual factors of gender, parental status, marital status, and age, the combination of gender and parental status was the closest to being significant (P = .07), whereas none of the other factors approached significance (Table 3). This demonstrates that it is most likely the combination of gender and parenting that explains the differential in hours of patients seen per week. The reason that parental status was not significant in the first analysis was probably because of opposing trends in the number of hours of seeing patients per week when comparing male and female parents.

Thirty-two (70%) of the 46 female parents reported a decrease in their work hours because of child care responsibilities while only 3 (11%) of the 28 male parents did (P < .01). Four male parents (15%) reported an increase in work hours due to child care responsibilities but no female parent reported this phenomenon (P = .02).

The number of children also had a different impact on men and women regarding the number of hours worked per week. As the number of their children increased, women spent fewer hours with patients, although this finding was not statistically significant (Figure 2). Although male parents in general worked more hours than male nonparents, there was not a similar phenomenon when evaluating the number of children against the number of hours worked per week.

When considered over a 4-year period, trends in male and female dermatologists’ work choices also begin to emerge. Women consistently outnumber men in the recently graduating dermatology residency classes (Figure 1). Additionally, women’s average numbers of hours spent with patients per week were consistently lower than men’s (P < .01) (Table 2). Moreover, the number of hours per week both male and female dermatologists spent with patients decreased over the 4 years of this study (P < .01) (Table 2).

While the respondents’ mean age remained constant through the years (between 33 and 34 years), the...
percentage of men with children has steadily decreased (P<.01) (Table 4). Over time, men with children are working more hours than men without, although this is not a statistically significant trend (Table 2). Conversely, women with children consistently work fewer hours than women without; this trend has been stable throughout our survey years (Table 2).

This study attempts to better understand workforce needs in dermatology and to examine how gender and parent-

Table 2. Number of Respondents and Number of Hours Respondents Spent Seeing Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Survey</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All†</td>
<td>Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>34 (101)</td>
<td>33 (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>31 (82)</td>
<td>31 (36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>31 (75)</td>
<td>34 (26)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Numbers of hours are given as means.
†The sum of parent and nonparent respondents does not always equal the number in the “All” column because all respondents did not answer the question on parental status.

Table 3. Multiple Linear Regression of Number of Hours per Week Spent Seeing Patients, Including Second-Order Interaction Between Parental Status and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estimate (SE)</th>
<th>t Value</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>33.81 (8.49)</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>−2.17 (2.56)</td>
<td>−0.85</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>−0.14 (0.25)</td>
<td>−0.57</td>
<td>.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>−0.03 (2.34)</td>
<td>−0.01</td>
<td>.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental status</td>
<td>4.99 (3.46)</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction between gender and parental status</td>
<td>−7.63 (4.14)</td>
<td>−1.84</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Graduates With Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Survey</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>55 (52)</td>
<td>47 (40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>38 (43)</td>
<td>38 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>28 (33)</td>
<td>51 (46)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Men and women dermatologists’ mean number of hours spent with patients per week relative to their number of children.
and child-rearing years. These findings are also consistent with survey results from the general dermatologist population, as discussed below.32

Limitations to the study include that it only examines new entrants to the field of dermatology, and only those who have chosen to participate in a board review class. One other confounding factor is that we survey our target group when they are studying for the board examination, a time in which many tend to decrease their work hours. Another weakness of this study is that respondents are self-reporting their work hours and there is no available means to validate their responses. It is possible that there are gender differences in the accuracy of self-reported numbers of hours worked. Further research is needed to assess (1) how many actual patients are seen per hour (physician productivity); (2) the total length of one’s career (considering leaves of absence and retirement age); (3) how a spouse’s income affects the number of work hours; and (4) whether these work patterns, considered secondary to demographic factors such as marriage and parenting, are representative of trends in the general dermatology workforce.

The data concerning work hours presented in this article are generally consistent with results from an American Academy of Dermatology–administered survey33 sent to all practicing dermatologists (1425 [34.8%] of 4090 individuals responded). While women are in the majority in the population of recently graduated dermatologists, in the overall American Academy of Dermatology study 70% of the respondents were men and 30% were women (P < .01). Female dermatologists, on average, are younger than male dermatologists (45 vs 52 years old; P < .01). Furthermore, 77% of women and 45% of men dermatologists were 50 years or younger (P < .01).

Women dermatologists responding to this survey are seeing patients fewer hours per week than men (28 vs 34; P < .01). The average number of patients seen per week is also weighted toward the men (men vs women, 152 vs 116; P < .01). Thus, men see 4.65 patients per hour while women see 4.30 patients (P < .01).

Women dermatologists older than 50 years see patients more hours per week than women 50 years and younger (31 vs 28; P = .01). It is unclear if this describes work trends as women age—getting past the childbearing and child-rearing years—or whether this is a phenomenon attributable to generational differences. Further studies need to be performed over time to help explain work trends as dermatologists age. Even though older women work more hours than younger women, they are still working less than men from the same age group. Men older than 50 years still work more time seeing patients per week, on average, than women in the same age group (33 vs 31; P = .03). Questions regarding marital status and parental status were not included in the American Academy of Dermatology survey and thus comparisons cannot be made between the current residents and the larger dermatologist population when assessing these parameters.

Parenting, in combination with gender, influences workforce choices for professionals with young families, while gender alone has little significant impact. As is true in many other careers, women appear to still carry more of the child-rearing responsibilities, whereas men shoulder more of the economic obligations in the family structure. While these trends may not persist for the duration of an individual’s career, at the complicated time of graduation from residency (eg, studying for board examinations, starting new jobs, being married, having and raising young children), these factors play a critical role in how employment decisions are made.

Accepted for publication June 26, 2003.

This study was presented orally on May 3, 2003, and in poster form at the 64th meeting of the Society for Investigative Dermatology; April 30 to May 4, 2003; Miami, Fla.

We thank Galderma Laboratories, LP (Fort Worth, Tex) for distributing the 1999, 2000, and 2002 survey forms and the American Academy of Dermatology for their statistical and administrative support. We also thank Annie Chiu, BS, Cynthia Lorenzo, MD, Shireen Guide, MD, Sandra Peters, and Sam Hui, MS, for their contributions.

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