



Supply, Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians, 2009

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Canadian Institute
for Health Information

Institut canadien
d'information sur la santé



Who We Are

Established in 1994, CIHI is an independent, not-for-profit corporation that provides essential information on Canada's health system and the health of Canadians. Funded by federal, provincial and territorial governments, we are guided by a Board of Directors made up of health leaders across the country.

Our Vision

To help improve Canada's health system and the well-being of Canadians by being a leading source of unbiased, credible and comparable information that will enable health leaders to make better-informed decisions.

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Introduction

The Canadian Institute for Health Information

The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) collects and analyzes information on health and health care in Canada and makes it publicly available. Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments created CIHI as a not-for-profit, independent organization dedicated to forging a common approach to Canadian health information. CIHI's goal: to provide timely, accurate and comparable information. CIHI's data and reports inform health policies, support the effective delivery of health services and raise awareness among Canadians of the factors that contribute to good health.

For more information, visit our website at www.cihi.ca.

Scott's Medical Database

Since the 1970s, Scott's Medical Database (formerly the Southam Medical Database) (SMDB) has been used by the federal, provincial and territorial governments, medical stakeholder groups and various private organizations and researchers as a data source on the supply, distribution and migration of physicians.

The SMDB is useful for physician resource planning because it captures almost all physicians in Canada and, due to the longevity of the data series, provides a useful historical perspective of physician supply and migration. Additionally, the SMDB data reflects physicians engaged in clinical and non-clinical activities such as research, teaching and administration. Annual reports produced using the SMDB data date back to the 1960s. Recent publications in this series are available for download from the CIHI website at www.cihi.ca; older versions are available by request. While general counts, distributions and trends are of value, they provide only a part of the picture. It is important that these figures be used in conjunction with information on the activity levels of physicians. The SMDB does not have information on the activity levels of physicians; however, the National Physician Database (NPDB) at CIHI can be used for this purpose.

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Executive Summary

Overview of Data Presented in This Report

The report contains 30-year trending data on the supply, demographics and mobility of physicians, both nationally and by jurisdiction (chapters 1, 2 and 3 of this report).

The report also includes five-year trending data at the national and jurisdictional levels and 2009 data at the health region level (starting on page 45 of this report).

Findings—Supply of Physicians

In 2009, there were 68,101 active physicians in Canada.ⁱ This number reflects an increase of 4.1% over the previous year, representing the largest annual growth rate in Canada's physician supply since the late 1980s. Currently, there are more active physicians in Canada than there have ever been, and the number of active physicians in Canada is increasing at a faster rate than that of the population.

In 2009, Canada had 201 physicians per 100,000 population. Overall, the physician-to-population ratio grew from 150 per 100,000 Canadians in 1979, to 201 per 100,000 in 2009. Looking at the last three decades, the physician-to-population ratio grew by double-digit increases in the 1980s, experienced a plateau during the 1990s and started to increase again during the 2000s.

Where are the physicians coming from? The number of Canadian medical graduates entering the workforce has fluctuated, with fewer degrees being granted in the 1990s than the 1980s. However, since then, the number of degrees granted has increased significantly, with Canadian faculties of medicine awarding a record number of medical degrees in 2009 (2,344), an increase of 33.5% over 2004, and 47.1% over 1999.

Looking back over the last three decades, the proportion of Canadian-trained physicians has increased and the proportion of foreign-trained physicians has decreased. In 1979, international medical graduates (IMGs) represented 32.0% of the physician workforce; by 1999, they represented 23.4%, and the proportion has remained at this level since then. However, in the more recent past (2005 to 2009), it appears that the number of IMGs is increasing at a faster pace than Canadian-trained physicians (14.3% versus 8.7%).

There has been a noticeable shift in the composition of the workforce from IMGs who were trained in developed countries to those who received their MD training in developing countries.ⁱⁱ In the 1980s, roughly half of IMGs in Canada received their MD from a developing country. By the 2000s, that proportion had increased to 76.5%.

-
- i. If semi-retired physicians, residents, non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published and military physicians are included with physicians who are considered active, then there were 75,553 physicians in Canada in 2009. Please refer to Table i for details on inclusion/exclusion criteria and counts of active physicians.
 - ii. For the purpose of this analysis, the definition of "developing countries" is the one adopted by the International Monetary Fund.

Findings—Demographic Profile of Physicians

Overall, the average age of physicians increased by 4.1 years between 1980 and 2009, with much of this increase taking place in the early 1990s. This corresponds with the introduction of longer post-graduate training programs for family medicine physicians and specialists. Between 1990 and 2009, the average age of family medicine physicians increased by 6.1 years, while the average age of specialists increased by 2.5 years.

In 2009, the average age of the physician workforce was 49.7, with the average family medicine physician being 49.1 and the average specialist being 50.3. Between 2008 and 2009, the average age of physicians decreased by 0.1 years, suggesting that the average age of physicians is stabilizing. Given the increase in the number of medical degrees granted over the past 10 years and the growing cohort of younger physicians, it will be interesting to watch this trend over the next few years to see if the average age of physicians remains constant or decreases.

By 2009, approximately equal proportions of the workforce were younger than 40 and 60 or older (22.7% and 21.7%, respectively). What does this mean for the overall physician workforce as we experience an aging physician population? Physicians do not appear to retireⁱⁱⁱ at the age of 65 and, as time passes, they appear to be working longer. In the 1980s, the average age of self-reported retirement for physicians was 67.8; in the 2000s, the average age of self-reported retirement increased to 69.2.

Over the past 30 years, the number of female physicians increased dramatically. In 1979, 11.8% of physicians were women; by 2009, 35.6% of the physician workforce were women. By specialty, in 2009, 42.6% of new specialists and 51.3% of new family medicine physicians^{iv} were women.

Findings—Physician Mobility

Net international migration has a small annual impact on the overall supply of physicians. In the recent past, more physicians returned from abroad than moved abroad, but there appears to have been more movement overall in 2009 than there was five years ago. While the number of physicians returning from abroad was greater than the number moving abroad in 2009 (295 versus 203), migration out of Canada increased by 9.1% between 2005 and 2009, while the number of physicians returning from abroad increased by 19.4%.

Physicians can move either internationally or within Canada. Looking at overall retention rates 10 years later, 65.2% of new Canadian-educated medical graduates (CEMGs) were in the first jurisdiction they started practising in, compared with only 36.6% of IMGs. Furthermore, among CEMGs, those who started practising in the same jurisdiction where they obtained their MD were the most likely to still be there 10 years later (71.6% stayed). In fact, CEMGs who obtained their MD in another jurisdiction show only slightly higher retention rates than IMGs (43.6% versus 36.9%) after 10 years.

iii. Scott's Directories provides a place for physicians to indicate their activity status, with one of the choices being "retired." This is a self-reported measure of retirement, and it is left to the physician to determine what "retired" means to him or her.

iv. A new physician is defined as the first year a physician appears in the SMDB as an active physician.

For physicians who are not retained during the 10-year period, where do they go? Do they move to another jurisdiction or abroad? CEMGs and IMGs chose similar destinations: 63.4% of CEMGs and 63.3% of IMGs moved to another Canadian jurisdiction rather than abroad. Within Canada, there were some common jurisdictions that physicians tended to move to. For example, a large proportion of new IMGs in Newfoundland and Labrador (63.3%), Nova Scotia (77.5%), Manitoba (80.4%) and Saskatchewan (92.1%) moved to Ontario, Alberta or British Columbia.

Notes to Readers

Key methodological issues are noted in brief below. A more detailed description of each issue can be found in the Methodological Notes.

Data Source

1. Every year, CIHI obtains a copy of the Scott's Directories database for the purpose of maintaining historical physician information. All data collection is done by Scott's Directories and is updated as of December 31 of the reference year.
 - a. For the purposes of enhancing data quality, CIHI also uses data from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC), the College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC) and the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ) to identify non-certified specialists and to rectify missing or erroneous data.
2. In past years, Scott's Directories has experienced data supply interruptions from several jurisdictional licensing authorities. When comparing data between these years and other years, findings should be interpreted with caution.
 - a. Data for the year 2004 does not reflect annual physician information provided by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia.
 - b. Data for the year 2003 does not reflect annual physician information provided by the Collège des médecins du Québec for that year.
 - c. Data for the year 2002 reflects a partial data supply interruption from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
 - d. Data for the year 2000 does not reflect annual physician information provided by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta or the Government of the Yukon.
3. On April 1, 1999, the central and eastern portions of the Northwest Territories became the new territory of Nunavut. As of December 1999, Scott's Directories did not collect Nunavut-specific data, and Nunavut physicians were included in the counts of physicians residing in the Northwest Territories. However, Nunavut-specific data was collected in 2000. For the purposes of the current publication, 1999 Nunavut data was generated using postal codes, and all analysis reflects distinct physician data for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories from 1999 forward. Readers are cautioned when comparing changes over time in the Northwest Territories, as some of the change is attributable to the creation of Nunavut.

Inclusions and Exclusions

4. Active physicians: Data in the SMDB, unless otherwise noted, is based on active physicians. Active physicians are defined as physicians in clinical practice and physicians not working in a clinical practice who have a medical degree (MD) and a valid address (mail sent to the physician is not returned).

5. Exclusions: Counts are based on 68,101 active physicians in Canada in 2009. Out of 75,553 physicians, 7,452 were excluded for the following reasons:
- Residents are excluded from counts because this report is primarily concerned with physicians in the labour force who have completed their training and because of data limitations regarding residents in the SMDB.
 - Physicians in the military are excluded because their services are not generally available to the public and because it can be difficult to establish their work location, which may be overseas.
 - Non-licensed physicians who have not given consent for the publication of their data are excluded because a physician's information is only considered public if the physician is licensed (see the Privacy and Confidentiality section in Appendix A—Methodological Notes, for more details).
 - Semi-retired physicians are excluded because the term “semi-retired” is self-reported to Scott's Directories and there is no clear distinction offered between semi-retired and retired by Scott's.

Table i: Total Physicians Included and Excluded, by Physician Type and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Included														
Family Medicine	599	126	1,094	820	8,635	11,817	1,165	964	4,187	5,282	64	30	10	34,793
Specialist	518	107	1,080	640	8,795	12,698	1,073	739	3,367	4,266	10	13	2	33,308
Total Included	1,117	233	2,174	1,460	17,430	24,515	2,238	1,703	7,554	9,548	74	43	12	68,101
Excluded														
Family Medicine														
Military	2	0	14	3	14	59	6	1	14	10	0	0	0	123
“No Publication”														
Methodology	16	3	28	35	110	366	27	17	56	67	0	5	2	732
Semi-Retired	3	3	9	7	58	145	10	6	31	58	1	0	0	331
Total	21	6	51	45	182	570	43	24	101	135	1	5	2	1,186
Specialist														
Military	0	0	8	1	3	15	1	0	12	4	0	0	0	44
“No Publication”														
Methodology	5	1	3	5	30	37	3	6	13	27	0	0	0	130
Semi-Retired	2	1	8	11	110	213	8	8	38	56	0	0	0	455
Total	7	2	19	17	143	265	12	14	63	87	0	0	0	629
Resident	121	6	70	88	602	3,890	102	141	385	232	0	0	0	5,637
Resident Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	121	6	70	88	602	3,890	102	141	385	232	0	0	0	5,637
Total Excluded	149	14	140	150	927	4,725	157	179	549	454	1	5	2	7,452
Overall Total	1,266	247	2,314	1,610	18,357	29,240	2,395	1,882	8,103	10,002	75	48	14	75,553

Notes

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice. Data represents the number of physicians included in the publication (family medicine and specialists) and the number of physicians excluded (military, semi-retired, residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2009).

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table ii: Total Physicians Included and Excluded, Canada, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Included	61,622	62,307	63,682	65,440	68,101
Excluded					
Military	196	199	191	179	167
“No Publication”					
Methodology	492	604	789	992	862
Semi-Retired	983	886	880	856	786
Resident	5,442	5,275	5,144	3,782	5,637
Total Excluded	7,113	6,964	7,004	5,809	7,452
Overall Total	68,735	69,271	70,686	71,249	75,553

Notes

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice.

Data represents the number of physicians included in the publication (family medicine and specialists) and the number of physicians excluded (military, semi-retired, residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2009).

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Comparability With Other Data Sources

6. Physician counts and demographic information about physicians are also available from a variety of Canadian sources, including CIHI's National Physician Database, jurisdictional ministries of health, professional licensing or certifying organizations and the Canadian Medical Association (CMA). The counts of physicians from these various sources may not agree with the counts generated from the SMDB due to the scope of and the inclusion and exclusion criteria applied by each source, as well as the timing of their data collection. Selected examples of some of the key differences are discussed below.
 - a. Differences in inclusion/exclusion criteria by activity status: Some databases have different inclusion criteria by activity status for physicians. For example:
 - i. The Ontario Physician Human Resources Data Centre (OPHRDC) includes practising licensed physicians, physicians who are semi-retired and military physicians;
 - ii. The OPHRDC excludes physicians in non-clinical roles (for example, those who do not bill for any clinical services); and
 - iii. The CMA includes semi-retired physicians.
 - b. Differences in inclusion/exclusion criteria by age: Some databases have different exclusion criteria by age (CIHI includes physicians between age 20 and 90). For example:
 - i. The OPHRDC excludes physicians older than 85; and
 - ii. The CMA excludes physicians older than 80.
7. Concurrently registered physicians: Physicians are counted only once in the SMDB, in the jurisdiction of their primary mailing address. Physicians might also be registered in other jurisdictions and might be counted as part of that jurisdiction's supply in its databases. This might be another reason for differences between the SMDB and some jurisdictional physician supply data sources.

Historical Comparability of Data Over Time

8. **Specialties:** As of 2009, all certified specialties that a physician has received and that have been recorded in our database are considered to determine the parent specialty of subspecialties with more than one possible parent, as defined by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. For example, nephrology is a subspecialty of either internal medicine or pediatrics, depending on the other specialties the physician has received; starting in 2009, nephrologists are assigned to the most appropriate parent specialty (either internal medicine or pediatrics). However, prior to 2009, all nephrologists were assigned to internal medicine. Thus caution should be used when comparing data from Table 5.0 prior to and after 2009.
9. **Data interruptions and the creation of Nunavut:** Caution should be used when comparing data across years where a jurisdiction experienced a data interruption or where the boundaries of a jurisdiction changed.
10. **Non-certified specialists:** Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Appendix A—Methodological Notes, for details). Caution should be used when interpreting changes in the number and proportion of physicians by broad specialty across years before and after these changes were implemented, as differences will be partially due to changes in how physicians are coded.
11. **National comparability:** Due to the number of jurisdictions whose data is adjusted to count non-certified specialists as specialists in 2009, caution should also be used when interpreting changes in the number and proportion of physicians by broad specialty across years before and after 2009.



Chapter 1—Supply of Physicians in
Canadian Jurisdictions

How Many Physicians Were There in Each Jurisdiction?

Of the 68,101^v active physicians in Canada in 2009, 34,793 were family medicine physicians and 33,308 were specialist physicians.

In 2009, the number of physicians in Canada increased by 4.1% over the previous year, representing the largest annual growth rate in physician supply since the late 1980s.

The jurisdictions where the number of physicians grew at rates above the national average were Ontario (6.4%), British Columbia (5.4%) and Nunavut (9.1%). Conversely, the jurisdictions where the number of physicians declined in 2009 were Nova Scotia (-0.7%), the Yukon (-2.6%) and the Northwest Territories (-10.4%).

Between 1979 and 2009, the number of physicians in Canada increased by 87.0%. Growth in physician supply varied considerably across Canada for the same time period, with increases ranging from 180.0% in Alberta and 174.1% in the Yukon to 37.1% in Saskatchewan and 19.4% in the Northwest Territories. Overall, jurisdictions experienced steady growth during the 1980s, a plateau during the 1990s and renewed growth over the last 10 years.

Table 1: Number and Percentage Change of Physicians, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009

Number of Physicians														
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Can.
1979	655	148	1,250	723	10,053	13,453	1,516	1,242	2,698	4,612	27	36	N/A	36,413
1989	971	180	1,752	966	13,754	19,568	1,920	1,517	4,146	6,394	38	45	N/A	51,251
1999	925	180	1,868	1,162	15,582	20,701	2,049	1,568	4,962	7,812	41	53	11	56,914
2009	1,117	233	2,174	1,460	17,430	24,515	2,238	1,703	7,554	9,548	74	43	12	68,101
Percentage Change														
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Can.
1979–1989	48.2%	21.6%	40.2%	33.6%	36.8%	45.5%	26.6%	22.1%	53.7%	38.6%	40.7%	25.0%	N/A	40.7%
1989–1999	-4.7%	0.0%	6.6%	20.3%	13.3%	5.8%	6.7%	3.4%	19.7%	22.2%	7.9%	17.8%	N/A	11.0%
1999–2009	20.8%	29.4%	16.4%	25.6%	11.9%	18.4%	9.2%	8.6%	52.2%	22.2%	80.5%	-18.9%	9.1%	19.7%

Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

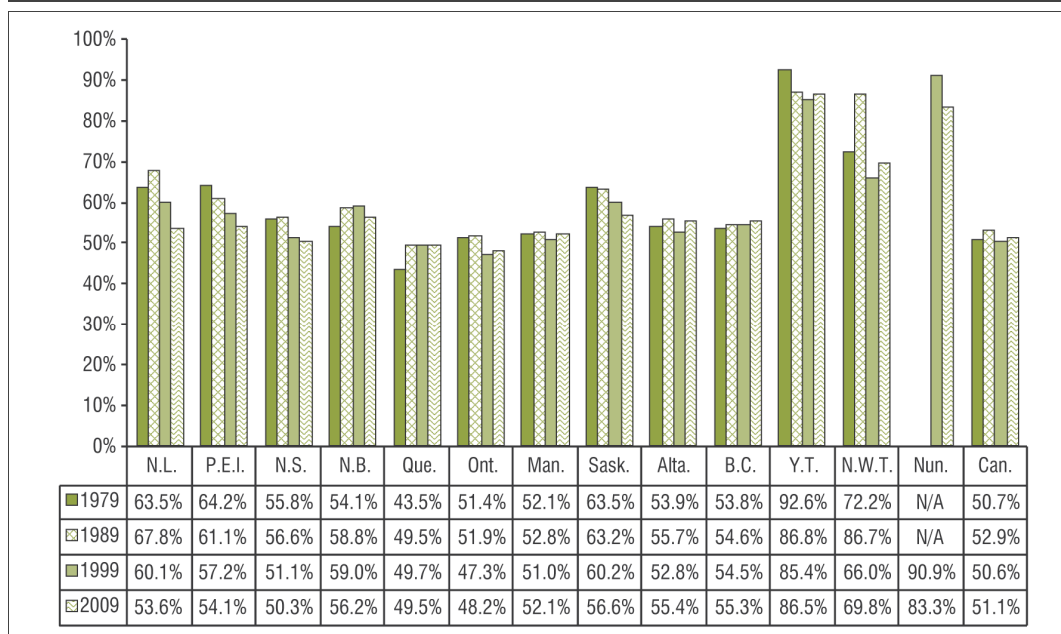
v. If semi-retired physicians, residents, non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published and military physicians are included with physicians who are considered active, then there were 75,553 physicians in Canada in 2009. Please refer to Table i for details on inclusion/exclusion criteria and counts of active physicians.

Between 1979 and 2009, the growth in physicians in Canada was somewhat similar by specialty. Over the 30-year period, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 88.6%, while the number of specialists increased by 85.5%.

Family medicine physicians accounted for 51.1% of physicians in Canada in 2009. Traditionally, across Canada, family medicine physicians and specialist physicians each represent roughly half of the physician workforce, except in the territories, where family physicians far outnumber specialists (Figure 1).

Between 2008 and 2009, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had the largest increases in the number of family medicine physicians, while the Yukon and the Northwest Territories experienced losses in the number of family medicine physicians.

Figure 1: Percentage of Family Physicians, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009



Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

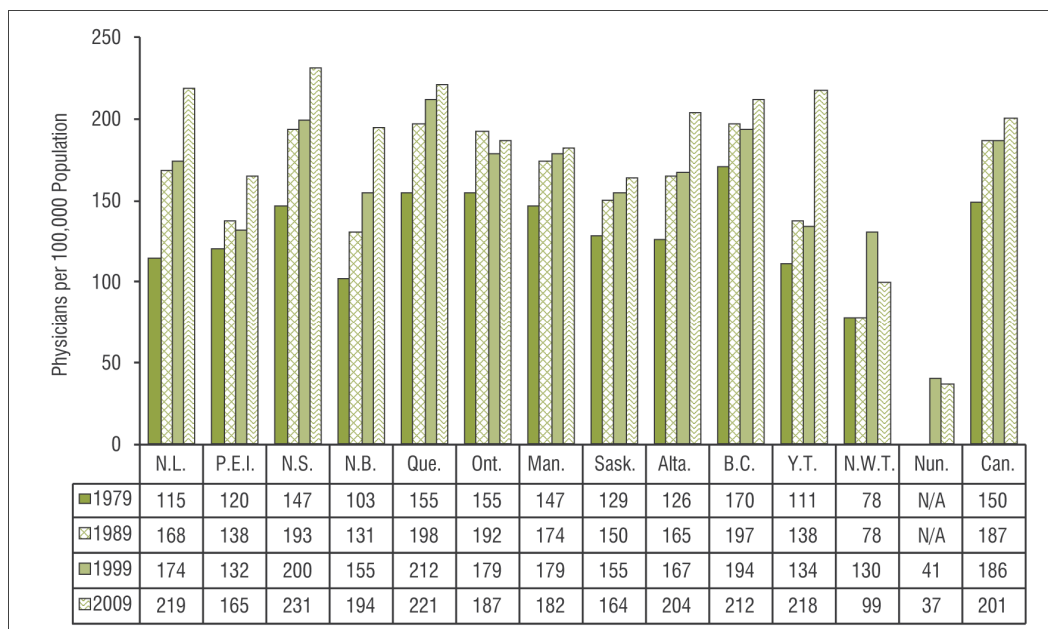
What Was the Physician-to-Population Ratio in Each Jurisdiction?

Between 2008 and 2009, growth in the national physician supply (4.1%) was more than triple the rate of growth of the Canadian population (1.2%). Consequently, the total physician-to-100,000 population ratio jumped from 195 to 201, matching the single largest increase of 6 physicians per 100,000 population that last occurred in 1985.

In 2009, the number of physicians per 100,000 was above the national average in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon and below the national average in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (Figure 2). Factors that may cause the physician-to-population ratio to vary by jurisdiction could include the health of the population, the geographic distribution of the population and the demographic profile of the population as well as the way health care is delivered in that jurisdiction (use of health care teams, scope of practice of physicians, use of other health care practitioners to support physicians, etc.).

Overall, the physician-to-population ratio grew from 150 per 100,000 Canadians in 1979 to 201 per 100,000 in 2009. Figure 3 illustrates how the ratio has changed over time by jurisdiction. In the 1980s, physician-to-population ratios grew by double-digit increases in all jurisdictions except the Northwest Territories, which experienced a decline. In the 1990s, jurisdictions saw little to no change in their physician-to-population ratios, while the last 10 years saw increased growth, with eight jurisdictions experiencing growth in their physician-to-population ratios that was higher than the national increase of 7.0% (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and Nunavut).

Figure 2: Number of Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009



Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

The physician-per-population ratio is calculated annually using the most recent Statistics Canada population estimates.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Population:

1961: Statistics Canada, *Annual* (1982), catalogue no. 91-201.

1962 to 1970: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates* (November 1983), catalogue no. 91-001.

1971 to 1990: Statistics Canada, Demography Division (April 2000).

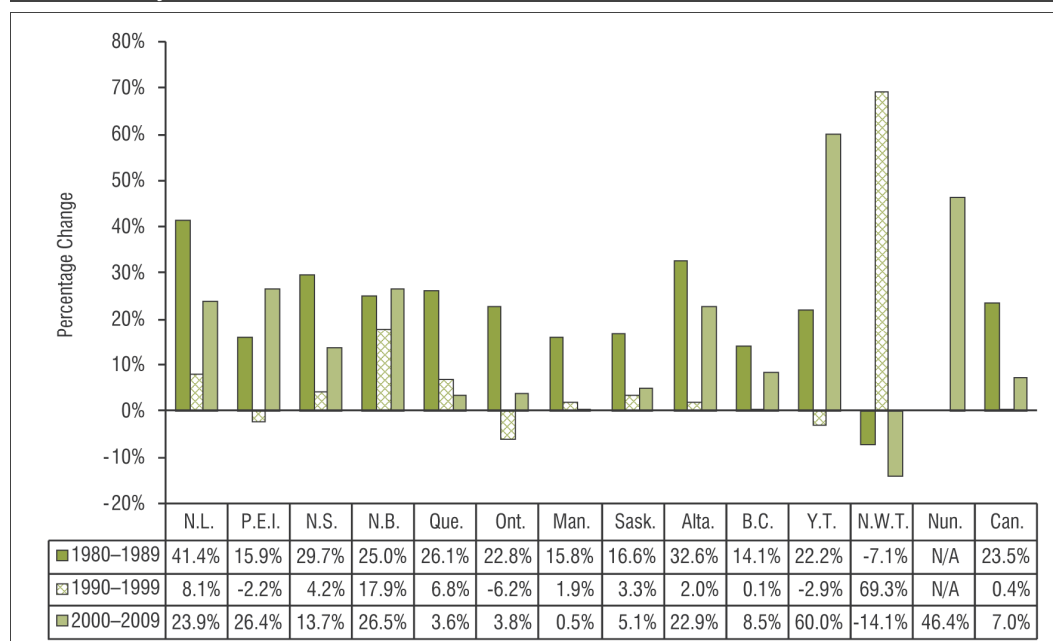
1991 to 1995: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 16, 3 (July to September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (October to December 2004), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

2001 to 2005: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 2 (September 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2006 to 2009: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 4 (March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Figure 3: Percentage Change in Number of Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980 to 1989, 1990 to 1999 and 2000 to 2009



Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

The physician-per-population ratio is calculated annually using the most recent Statistics Canada population estimates.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Population:

1961: Statistics Canada, *Annual* (1982), catalogue no. 91-201.

1962 to 1970: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates* (November 1983), catalogue no. 91-001.

1971 to 1990: Statistics Canada, Demography Division (April 2000).

1991 to 1995: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 16, 3 (July to September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (October to December 2004), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

2001 to 2005: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 2 (September 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2006 to 2009: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 4 (March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Changes in the physician growth rate and the physician-to-100,000 population ratio over the past 30 years should be considered in conjunction with the health human resource policies related to increasing/decreasing the number of internationally trained physicians and classroom sizes in Canadian faculties of medicine.

First, health human resource planners and researchers have found it difficult to estimate the size of perceived physician shortages or oversupply and to identify what the appropriate physician supply should be.^{1,2} However, there appears to be some consensus that, from the time the *Medical Care Act* was passed in 1966 to the early 1990s, physician workforce planning remained relatively unchanged.^{2,3} Prior to the 1990s, the number of physicians increased steadily, outpacing population growth.

In the early 1990s, policies were implemented to reduce medical school enrolment and restrict the number of internationally trained physicians.⁴ Consequently, the rate of increase in the number of physicians started to slow down, and the physician-per-100,000 ratio remained relatively constant. It is only in the past few years that the number of physicians and the physician-per-100,000 population ratio started to increase at a faster pace (Figure 2). This corresponds with policies targeted at making it easier for internationally trained physicians to work in Canada, the creation of a new northern medical school and satellite medical school campuses, and the increase in the number of seats available in Canadian faculties of medicine.⁵

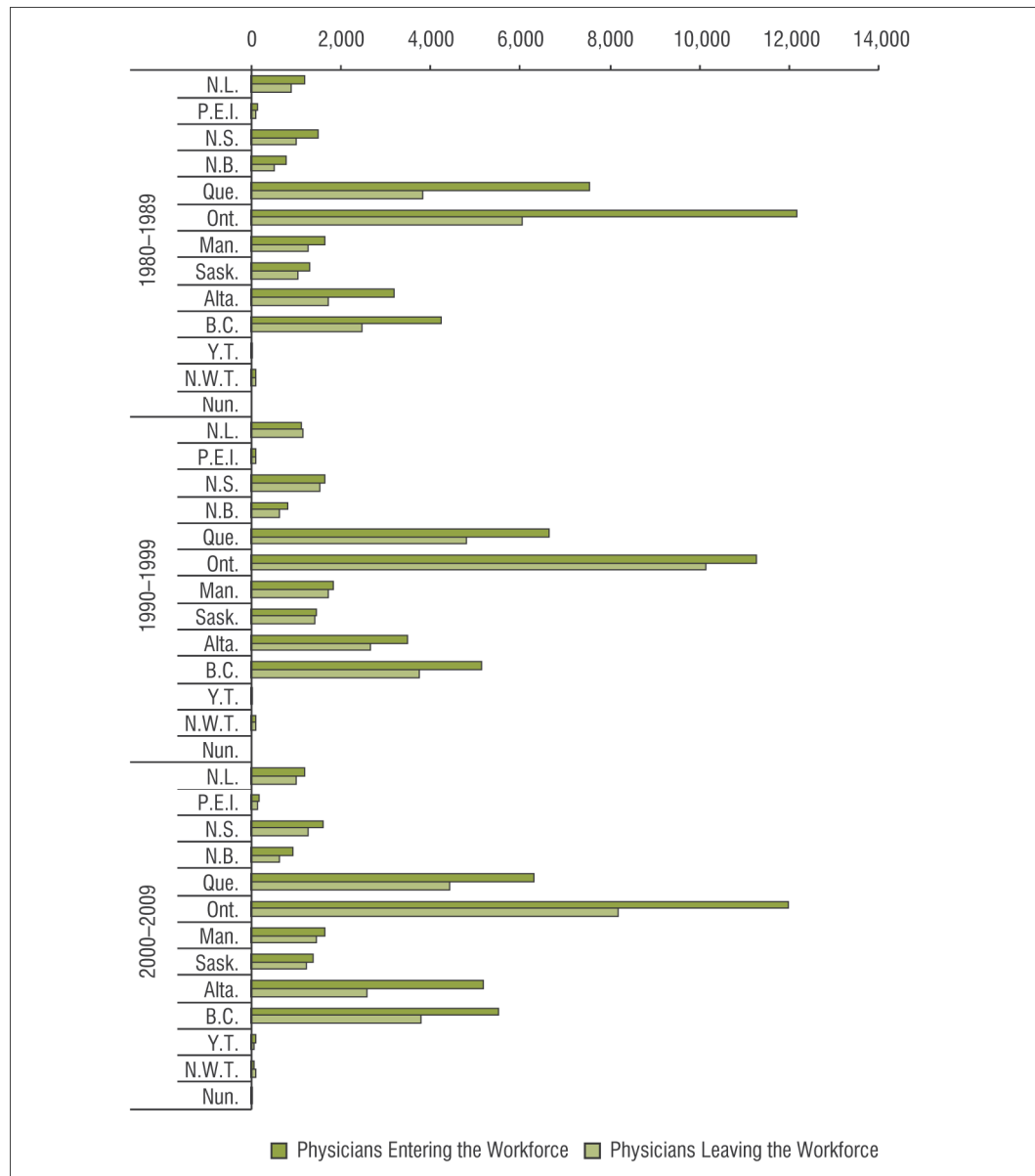
Overall, What Was the Net Flow of Active Physicians in Each Jurisdiction?

While Table 1 shows that the overall number of physicians has been increasing over the past 30 years, it is worthwhile to look at where that increase is coming from. In particular, at the jurisdictional level, how does the number of physicians entering the workforce compare with the number of physicians leaving each decade? It is important to note that this analysis does not identify why physicians are entering or leaving the workforce. This analysis classifies “physicians entering the workforce” as any physicians who were active in the SMDB in year t who were not active in the previous year ($t - 1$); this might include new graduates, new international physicians or physicians returning from working abroad or from some form of leave. Conversely, the analysis classifies “physicians leaving the workforce” as any physicians who were not active in the SMDB in year t but were active in the database in the previous year ($t - 1$); this might include physicians who have moved abroad, physicians who have gone on some form of leave or physicians who have retired.

Figure 4 illustrates the basic flow of physicians in and out of the workforce over the last 30 years. Overall, Canada has consistently been able to attract or retain more physicians to the workforce than it has lost.

As mentioned, there was significant growth in the physician supply in Canada in the 1980s. By jurisdiction, Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and Alberta had the highest net growth (entries minus exits) between 1980 and 1989. During the 1990s, the growth of the physician workforce for most jurisdictions was weakened by the high numbers leaving the workforce, with the exception of New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. The last 10 years, however, have seen a declining number of exits coupled with rising numbers of new physicians. Net growth was highest in Prince Edward Island, Alberta and the Yukon between 2000 and 2009.

Figure 4: Number of Physicians Entering Versus Number of Physicians Leaving the Workforce, by Decade and Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980 to 1989, 1990 to 1999 and 2000 to 2009



Notes

Physicians entering the workforce (gained): Any physician who is categorized as active in the specified jurisdiction in year t but was not categorized as active in that jurisdiction in year $t - 1$. This might include new physicians, physicians who were on some form of leave the previous year, physicians who moved abroad and then returned, etc.

Physicians leaving the workforce (lost): Any physician who was not categorized as active in the specified jurisdiction in year t but was categorized as active in that jurisdiction in year $t - 1$. This might include physicians who moved abroad, are on some form of leave, have retired or become deceased, etc.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

How Were Canadian Medical Schools Contributing to the Supply of Physicians in Each Jurisdiction?

The number of Canadian medical graduates entering the workforce fluctuated over the last 30 years (Table 2). In the 1980s, roughly 1,700 degrees were awarded annually. By the late 1990s, the number of graduates dropped to just below 1,600 per year. Since then, however, the number of degrees granted has increased significantly, with Canadian faculties of medicine awarding a record number of medical degrees in 2009 (2,344), an increase of 33.5% over 2004, and 47.1% over 1999.

In the last 10 years, Memorial University (Newfoundland and Labrador), Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia), the University of Manitoba (Manitoba) and the University of Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan) have not seen similar increases in the number of graduates compared with the number of graduates from medical universities in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Table 2: MDs Awarded by Canadian Universities, by University Awarding MD, 1979 to 2009*

		1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009*
N.L.	Memorial	60	48	54	55	59	61	63
N.S.	Dalhousie	87	92	97	86	81	90	93
Que.	Laval	155	152	125	112	148	130	188
	Sherbrooke	88	90	85	97	90	98	153
	Montréal	174	197	173	158	148	168	257
	McGill	158	155	154	145	114	132	171
	Subtotal	575	594	537	512	500	528	769
Ont.	Ottawa	80	75	77	75	79	95	153
	Queen's	79	80	70	74	73	78	101
	Toronto	255	236	236	242	181	188	206
	McMaster	99	94	102	90	97	129	149
	Western	103	105	102	106	98	109	133
	Northern	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55
	Subtotal	616	590	587	587	528	599	797
Man.	Manitoba	91	91	93	79	71	75	90
Sask.	Saskatchewan	65	57	57	64	50	53	60
Alta.	Alberta	119	113	104	121	108	122	125
	Calgary	72	71	70	70	72	112	127
	Subtotal	191	184	174	191	180	234	252
B.C.	British Columbia	75	117	123	112	125	116	220
Total		1,760	1,773	1,722	1,686	1,594	1,756	2,344

Notes

N/A: not applicable.

* Preliminary data.

Source

Office of Research and Information Services, Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada, *Canadian Medical Education Statistics* 31 (Ottawa, Ont.: AFMC, 2009).



Chapter 2—Physician Demographics

What Was the Average Age of Canadian Physicians in Each Jurisdiction?

On average, physicians were 49.7 years old in 2009; by broad specialty, family medicine physicians were 49.1 and specialists were 50.3 (Figure 5). In 2009, the average age of physicians was above the national average in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario and below the national average in Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

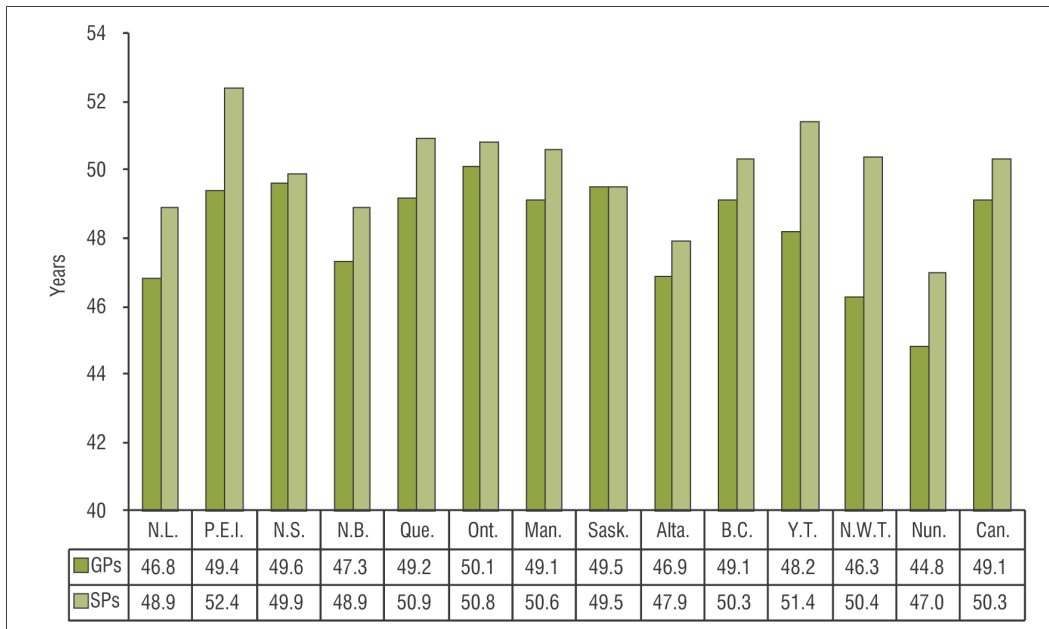
Overall, the average age of physicians increased by 4.1 years between 1980 and 2009. Much of the increase in average age of physicians occurred since the early 1990s. Since that time, the average age of physicians has been increasing, particularly for family medicine physicians. For example, the average age of family medicine physicians increased by 6.1 years between 1990 and 2009, while the average age of specialists increased by 2.5 years.

However, between 2008 and 2009, the average age of physicians decreased by 0.1 years, suggesting that the average age of physicians is stabilizing. Given the increase in the number of medical degrees granted over the past 10 years and the growing cohort of younger physicians, it will be interesting to watch this trend over the next few years to see whether the average age of physicians remains constant or decreases.

All jurisdictions followed the same trend as Canada, with larger increases in the average age of family medicine physicians than specialists. The Yukon is the exception, as it experienced large increases in the average age of both types of physicians.

The increase in the average age of physicians since the early 1990s corresponds with the introduction of longer post-graduate training programs for family medicine physicians and specialists—two- and three-year residency programs for family medicine physicians and minimum five-year residency programs for specialists.^{6,7}

Figure 5: Average Age of General Practitioners (GPs) and Specialists (SPs), by Jurisdiction, Canada, 2009



Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years.

Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

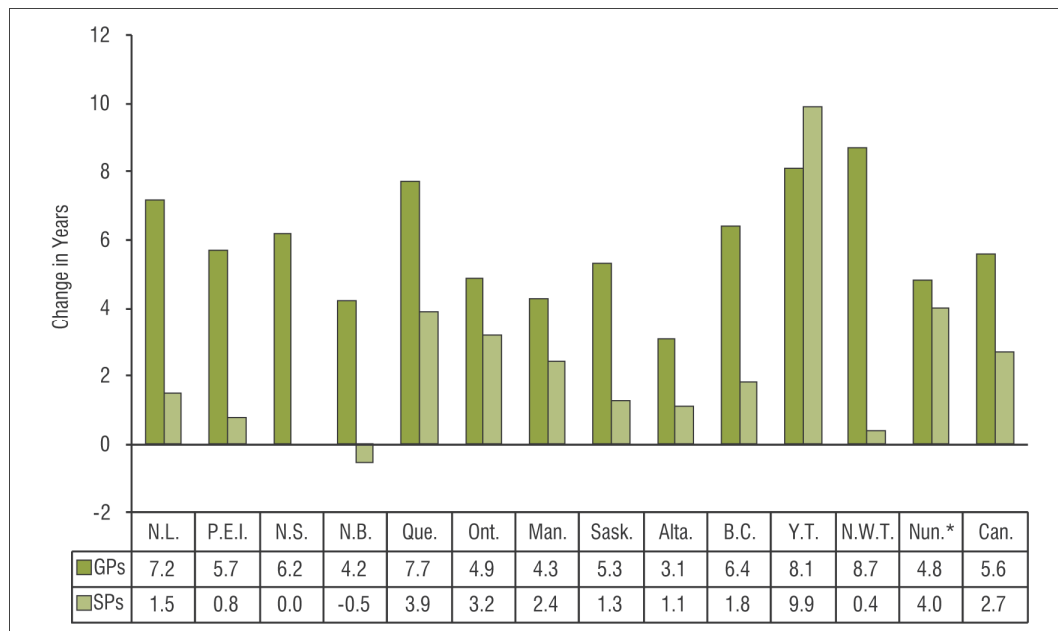
Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 6: Change in Years in Average Age of General Practitioners (GPs) and Specialists (SPs), by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980 to 2009



Notes

* Nunavut calculations based on difference in average age between 1999 and 2009.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years.

Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

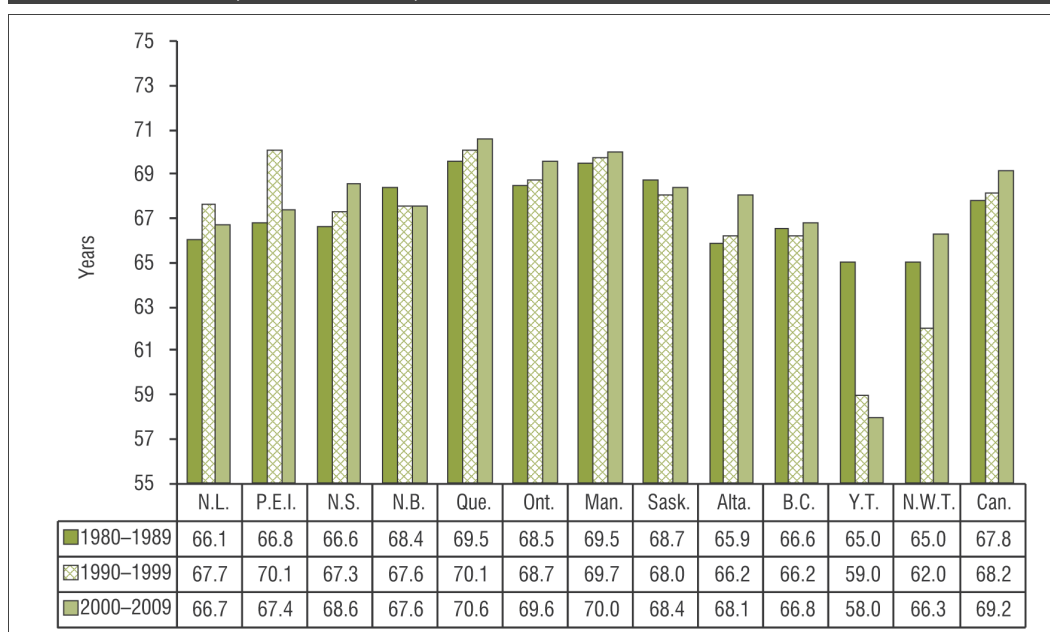
Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

At What Age Do Physicians Exit the Workforce?

As Canada faces an aging population and an aging health workforce, what impact will this have on the supply of health care services to the general public? As the workforce ages, it is only natural to consider the impact of retirement on the workforce, in particular what would happen to the supply of physicians if physicians decided to retire at age 65? Research exploring physician retirement patterns suggests that physicians do not tend to retire at age 65 and that many continue to work into their 70s and 80s.⁸⁻¹¹

Over the last 30 years in Canada, the average age of self-reported retirement^{vi} of physicians has been increasing, from 67.8 in the 1980s to 69.2 in the 2000s (Figure 7). Between 2000 and 2009, physicians in Quebec and Manitoba were the oldest at retirement, while physicians in the territories were the youngest.

Figure 7: Average Age of Self-Reported Retirement, by Decade and Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980 to 1989, 1990 to 1999 and 2000 to 2009



Notes

Age of retirement is the age of physicians in the year that they first appear as “retired” in the SMDB. Physicians must be active in the previous year.

Active physicians are in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia), have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott’s Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years.

Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott’s Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

vi. Scott’s Directories provides a place for physicians to indicate their activity status, with one of the choices being “retired.” This is a self-reported measure of retirement, and it is left to the physician to determine what “retired” means to him or her.

What Was the Sex Breakdown for Physicians?

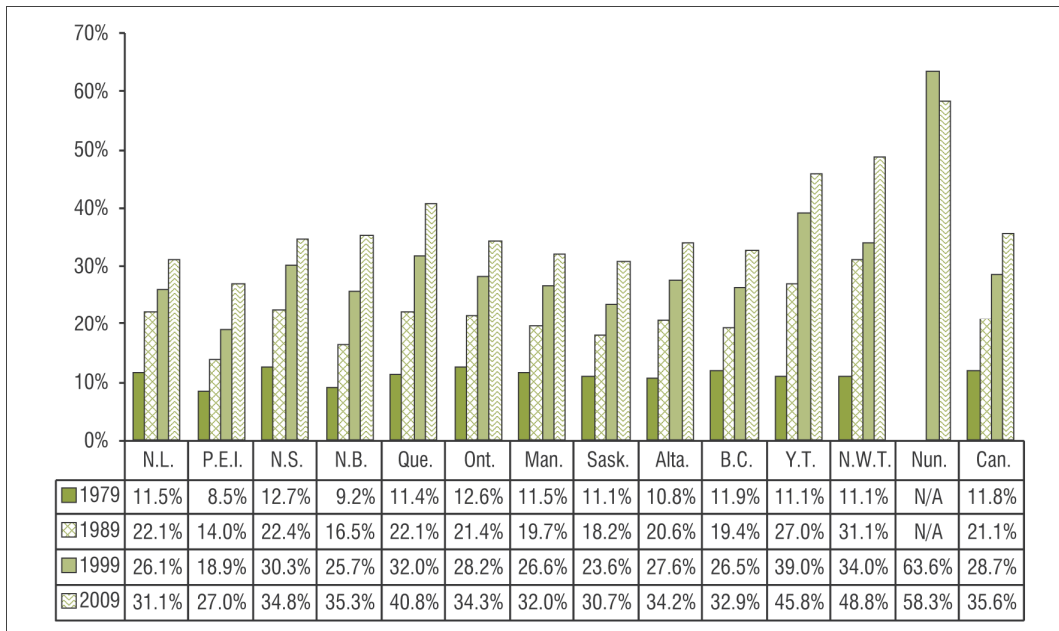
While Canada experienced a large increase in the total number of physicians between 2008 and 2009, growth differed by sex. The number of female physicians increased by a much larger percentage than the number of male physicians (6.6% versus 2.7%) and, in 2009, women represented 35.6% of active Canadian physicians.

The territories and Quebec had more female physicians than the national average. For example, 58.3% in Nunavut, 48.8% in the Northwest Territories, 45.8% in the Yukon and 40.8% in Quebec were women (Figure 8).

The number of female physicians in the workforce has been steadily increasing over time. Traditionally, there have been more female family medicine physicians than female specialists, and this trend continued in 2009: 40.7% of family medicine physicians were female versus 30.3% of specialists.

The feminization of the physician workforce, in particular among family medicine physicians, has become an area of interest for health human resource planners and researchers as they attempt to identify any differences in practice patterns or work intensity measures between male and female physicians. The majority of research seems to indicate that female physicians work differently than male physicians do. For example, several studies have found that female physicians tend to work fewer hours per week on average than their male counterparts.¹²⁻¹⁶ There is also research indicating that female physicians “spend more time with patients . . . have more of a focus on health promotion, counselling and health education activities than their male counterparts.”¹⁷ However, the impact these differences in work intensity and practice patterns of male and female physicians may have on physician supply are difficult to quantify.

Figure 8: Percentage of Female Physicians in the Physician Workforce, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009



Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

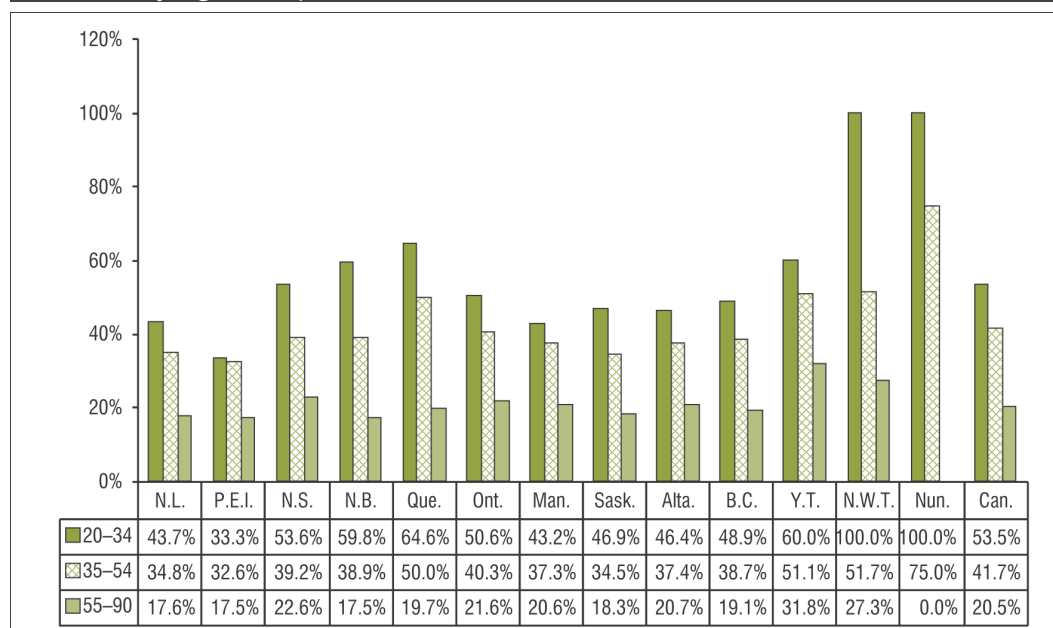
Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

What Is the Sex Distribution by Age Groups?

The number and percentage of physicians between age 20 and 34 in 2009 was lower than it was in 1979 (7,312, or 10.8%, versus 8,116, or 22.3%), while the number and percentage of physicians between age 55 and 90 was at its highest (23,639, or 34.8%, versus 8,584, or 23.6%).

Across all age groups in Canada, the proportion of female physicians has been increasing, particularly among younger physicians. In 2009, 53.5% of physicians between age 20 and 34 were women, compared with 19.2% in 1979. At the jurisdiction level, among physicians age 20 to 34, New Brunswick, Quebec and the territories had the highest proportion of female physicians. Prince Edward Island had the lowest percentage of female physicians for all age groups (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Percentage of Female Physicians in the Physician Workforce, by Age Group and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2009



Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

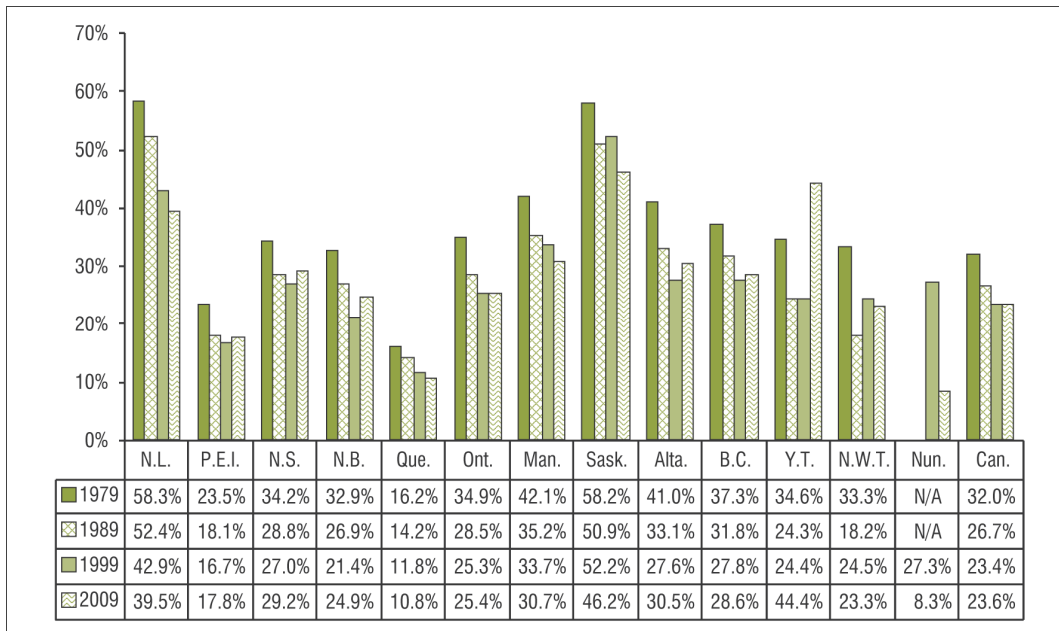
Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Where Do Physicians Receive Their Medical Training?

Overall, 76.4% of physicians working in Canada in 2009 received their MDs from a Canadian faculty of medicine and 23.6% of physicians received their training abroad. Between 1979 and 2009, the composition of the Canadian physician workforce changed considerably—the proportion of Canadian-trained physicians increased and the proportion of foreign-trained physicians decreased. In 1979, foreign-trained physicians represented 32.0% of the physician workforce; by 1999, they represented just 23.4%. Since 1999, the proportion of the physician workforce that was foreign-trained has remained relatively stable (Figure 10).

There was considerable variation among jurisdictions in terms of the number of IMGs in their physician workforce. In 2009, Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and the Yukon had the highest proportions of IMGs, while Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Nunavut had the lowest proportions.

Figure 10: Percentage of Total Workforce That Are International Medical Graduates, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009



Notes

N/A: not applicable.

International medical graduates (IMGs): physicians receiving their MD from an international medical school.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

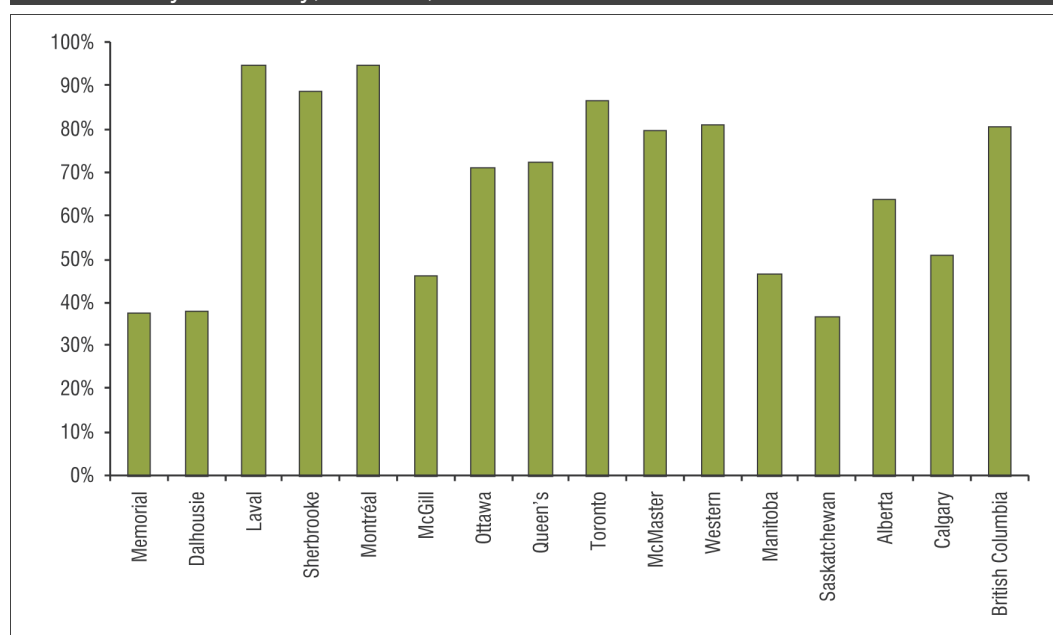
What Proportion of Canadian-Educated Medical Graduates Currently Practise in the Jurisdiction Where They Graduated From Medical School?

Jurisdictions invest a lot of money toward training physicians in the hopes of producing doctors who will remain in their workforce. Consequently, from a workforce planning perspective, it is important for jurisdictions to know how many physicians they produce versus how many they are able to retain in their workforce after graduation. Figure 11 illustrates the retention of CEMGs in the jurisdiction where they graduated. Quebec (except McGill University), Ontario (all medical schools) and British Columbia (University of British Columbia) had the highest retention rates of graduates from their medical schools. Medical school graduates from Newfoundland and Labrador (Memorial University), Nova Scotia (Dalhousie University), Manitoba (University of Manitoba) and Saskatchewan (University of Saskatchewan) were least likely to still be practising in the jurisdiction where they received their MD training.

Research suggests there are a number of factors that play a role in a physician's decision to move to another jurisdiction at some point following medical school graduation. For example, provinces such as Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia have only one medical school, so there are fewer residency options than for graduates of schools in Ontario. Other factors might include remuneration or the availability of research prospects.

See Data Table 19.1 for a more detailed description of interjurisdictional migration of Canadian-educated medical graduates.

Figure 11: Percentage of Canadian-Trained Physicians Who Currently Practise in the Jurisdiction Where They Graduated From Medical School, by University, Canada, 2009



Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

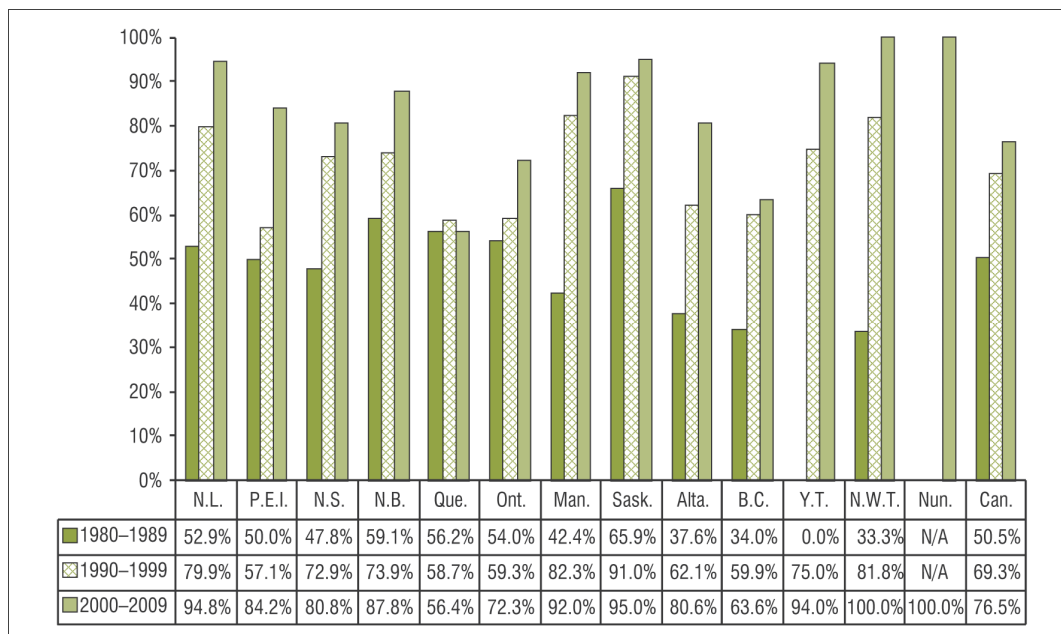
What Percentage of New IMGs Came From Developing Countries?

Thirty years ago, Canada’s IMG workforce was predominantly composed of physicians trained in Britain and Ireland. Recent research on IMGs in Canada identified South Africa and India as the countries currently supplying the largest numbers of IMGs to Canada.¹⁸

Figure 12 illustrates how the level of development (economic or otherwise) of the country of origin of IMGs changed between 1980 and 2009. There has been a noticeable shift in the composition of the workforce from IMGs who were trained in developed countries to those who received their MD training in developing countries. For the purpose of this analysis, the definition of “developing countries” is the one adopted by the International Monetary Fund.¹⁹

In the 1980s, roughly half of the new IMGs in Canada received their MD from a developing country. By the 2000s that proportion had increased to 76.5%. This trend toward a higher proportion of new international medical graduates being trained in developing countries was seen across all jurisdictions, with the exception of new IMGs in Quebec.

Figure 12: Percentage of All New International Medical Graduates Who Received Their MD From a Developing Country, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980 to 1989, 1990 to 1999 and 2000 to 2009



Notes

N/A: not applicable.

International medical graduates (IMGs): physicians receiving their MD from an international medical school. Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott’s Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott’s Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; International Monetary Fund, <<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2009/01/weodata/groups.htm#ae>>.



Chapter 3—Physician Mobility

How Many Physicians Does Each Jurisdiction Lose and Gain Due to Migration In and Out of Canada?

There are two ways Canada gains physicians through migration: either physicians who were previously in Canada return after working abroad, or internationally trained physicians immigrate to Canada. Conversely, Canada can also lose physicians to emigration if physicians who were previously in Canada move abroad.

Table 3 summarizes international migration over the last three decades for each Canadian jurisdiction. On a national level, overall net immigration was at its highest between 2000 and 2009; Canada gained 6,322 physicians during this period. Conversely, net immigration was at its lowest in the 1990s, when Canada gained 1,305 physicians. Net immigration was at its highest in the last decade, due mostly to a significant increase in the number of new IMGs: Canada gained 7,181 new IMGs during this period, compared with 5,216 and 4,755 during the 1980s and 1990s, respectively. Net immigration was at its lowest in the 1990s due to a high number of physicians moving abroad: Canada lost 5,541 physicians during this period, compared with 3,244 and 2,859 during the 1980s and 2000s, respectively. The number of physicians returning from abroad has been relatively constant throughout the three decades.

On a national level, net immigration had a small annual percentage impact on the overall supply of physicians: 0.9%, 0.2% and 1.0% for the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, respectively. Physician immigration played a more important role in some jurisdictions; for example, in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, it represented more than 1.0% annual impact on their respective workforce in all three decades, due mostly to a high number of new IMGs entering the workforce. The average annual percentage impact was below 1% for Ontario and Quebec in all three decades.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia experienced increases in the number of new IMGs during the last decade compared with previous decades. In fact, each of these provinces approximately doubled its number of new IMGs. Quebec and Ontario also increased their number of new IMGs between 2000 and 2009, to return to levels similar to those of the 1980s.

Table 3: Net International Migration, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980 to 1989, 1990 to 1999 and 2000 to 2009

	Returned From Abroad	New IMG	Moved Abroad	Net Migration	Average Annual Percentage Impact
1980–1989					
N.L.	45	487	78	454	5.5%
P.E.I.	4	6	3	7	0.4%
N.S.	75	224	141	158	1.0%
N.B.	30	88	46	72	0.8%
Que.	404	757	787	374	0.3%
Ont.	669	1,773	1,233	1,209	0.7%
Man.	72	355	157	270	1.5%
Sask.	73	452	161	364	2.6%
Alta.	163	570	305	428	1.2%
B.C.	267	500	325	442	0.8%
Y.T.	0	1	3	-2	-0.6%
N.W.T.	4	3	5	2	0.4%
Nun.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Can.	1,806	5,216	3,244	3,778	0.9%
1990–1999					
N.L.	25	482	94	413	4.4%
P.E.I.	8	7	13	2	0.1%
N.S.	83	277	298	62	0.3%
N.B.	29	88	90	27	0.3%
Que.	435	559	922	72	0.1%
Ont.	731	1,189	2,249	-329	-0.2%
Man.	111	464	325	250	1.3%
Sask.	78	646	272	452	3.0%
Alta.	264	457	622	99	0.2%
B.C.	323	571	648	246	0.3%
Y.T.	3	4	4	3	0.6%
N.W.T.	1	11	4	8	1.4%
Nun.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Can.	2,091	4,755	5,541	1,305	0.2%
2000–2009					
N.L.	25	542	35	532	5.3%
P.E.I.	10	19	7	22	1.1%
N.S.	85	450	102	433	2.1%
N.B.	33	268	53	248	1.9%
Que.	310	721	465	566	0.3%
Ont.	806	1,975	1,146	1,635	0.7%
Man.	87	415	164	338	1.6%
Sask.	38	510	107	441	2.8%
Alta.	228	1,137	300	1,065	1.7%
B.C.	370	1,081	473	978	1.1%
Y.T.	3	50	4	49	8.1%
N.W.T.	4	11	3	12	2.6%
Nun.	1	2	0	3	3.3%
Can.	2,000	7,181	2,859	6,322	1.0%

Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Net migration: (new IMG + physicians returning from abroad) – physicians moving abroad.

New IMG: the first year a physician who received his or her MD from an international school appears as active in the SMDB.

Returned from abroad: an international medical graduate (IMG) or Canadian-educated medical graduate (CEMG) who was active in the SMDB, left Canada and then returned to Canada as an active physician in the SMDB.

Moved abroad: an IMG or CEMG who was in the SMDB as an active physician and left Canada to move abroad.

Percentage impact: net migration for year *t* / number of physicians in year *t*.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

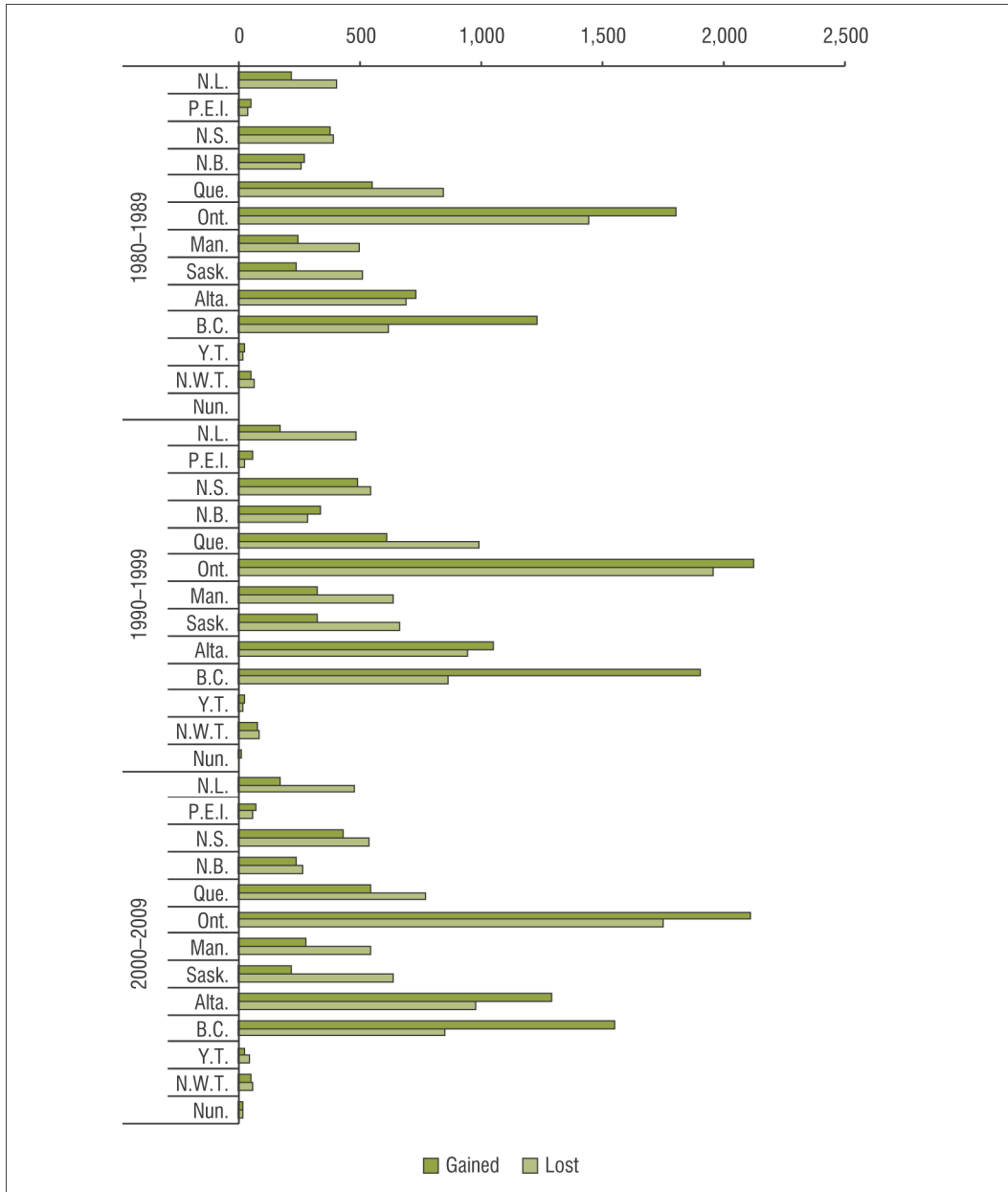
How Many Physicians Does Each Jurisdiction Lose and Gain Due to Migration Within Canada?

Each year, approximately 1% to 2% of physicians move between jurisdictions. Figure 13 illustrates the number of physicians gained and lost due to interjurisdictional migration by decade.

The trends were similar throughout the three decades. Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia gained more physicians than they lost in all three decades, while Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories lost more physicians than they gained in all three decades.

Jurisdictions with the largest net gains were British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta, which gained on average 79, 30 and 15 physicians per year over the last 30 years. This represented, on average, 1.1%, 0.2% and 0.3% of their workforces. On the other hand, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Manitoba lost the most physicians to interjurisdictional migration. Between 1980 and 2009, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Manitoba had an average net loss of 34, 30 and 28 physicians per year, representing, on average, 2.3%, 0.2% and 1.4% of their workforces. Of note, Prince Edward Island had an average net gain of two physicians per year over the same 30-year period, representing, on average, 1.1% of its workforce, while Newfoundland and Labrador had an average net loss of 27 physicians per year, which represented, on average, 2.9% of its workforce.

Figure 13: Number of Physicians Gained and Lost Due to Interjurisdictional Migration, by Jurisdiction, 1980 to 1989, 1990 to 1999 and 2000 to 2009



Notes

Gained: physician was active in year t in the specified jurisdiction and was active in year $t - 1$ in a different jurisdiction. Lost: physician was active in year $t - 1$ in the specified jurisdiction and was active in year t in a different jurisdiction. Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned). Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Source

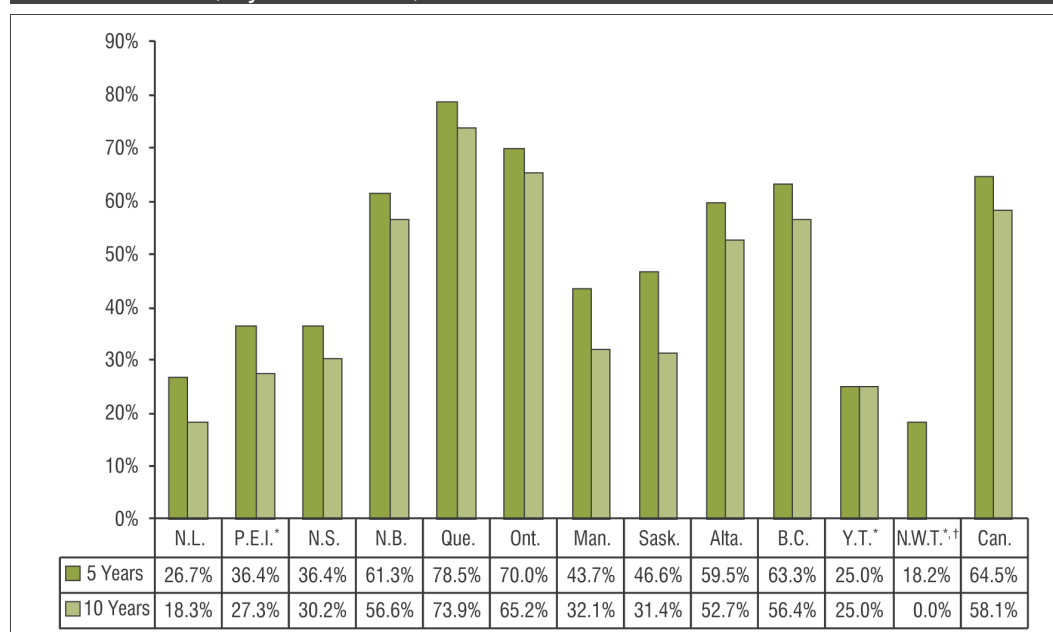
Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

How Long Do Physicians Stay in Each Jurisdiction?

What percentage of physicians was still active in the jurisdiction they first started working in 5 and 10 years later? Figure 14 illustrates 5- and 10-year retention rates for all new physicians who started between 1995 and 1999, by jurisdiction. A physician must be active in consecutive years in his or her respective jurisdiction to be considered retained.

Physicians are most likely to leave during the first five years, as illustrated in Figure 14. Trends at 5 and 10 years between jurisdictions are very similar. At 10 years, Quebec (73.9%), Ontario (65.2%), New Brunswick (56.6%) and British Columbia (56.4%) had the highest retention rates, while Newfoundland and Labrador (18.3%), Saskatchewan (31.4%), Nova Scotia (30.2%) and Manitoba (32.1%) had lower retention rates.

Figure 14: Percentage of New Physicians (1995 to 1999) Who Were Continuously Active in the Jurisdiction Where They First Registered, 5 and 10 Years Later, by Jurisdiction, Canada



Notes

* P.E.I. (N = 11), the Yukon (N = 8) and the Northwest Territories (N = 11) have small counts; interpret results with caution.

† The Northwest Territories is combined with Nunavut for this analysis because Nunavut was created during the study period.

Percentage of physicians who first appeared as active in base years and who remained active for all subsequent years in the first jurisdiction of registration.

New physician: the first year a physician appears as active in the SMDB.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Country of Graduation

What impact does the country of graduation have on the retention rate of new physicians? The retention of CEMGs compared with that of IMGs was higher in nearly all jurisdictions, as illustrated in Figure 15. Nationally, the retention rate after 10 years for CEMGs was 65.2% compared with 36.6% for IMGs.

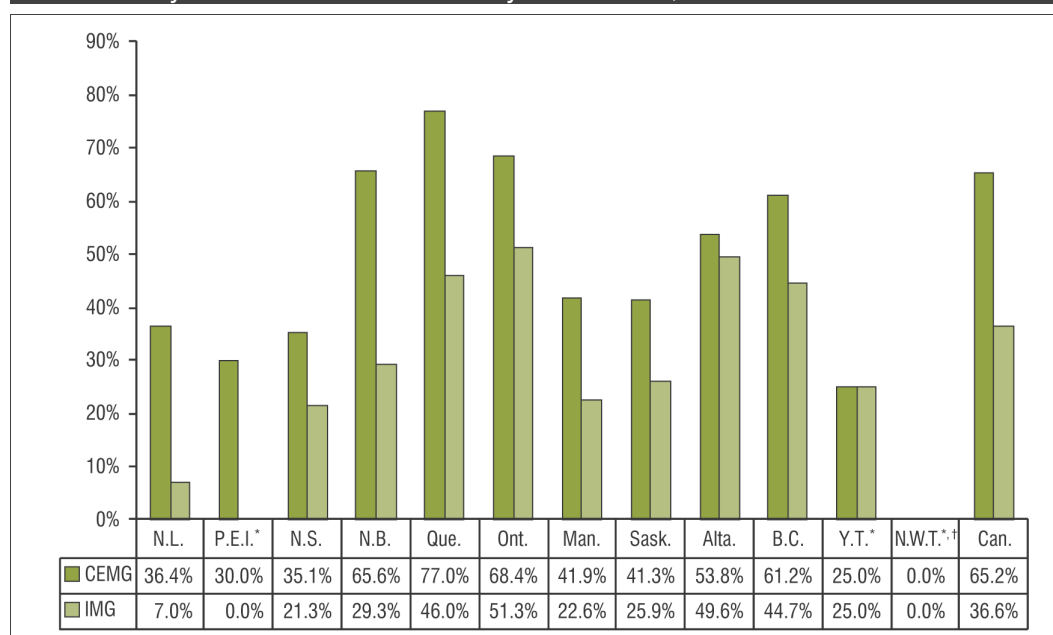
The retention rates of IMGs in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan^{vii} were lowest, ranging from 7.0% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 29.3% in New Brunswick. IMG retention rates in all other jurisdictions were above 40% after 10 years.

Figure 16 illustrates the percentage of new IMGs who started between 1995 and 1999 by jurisdiction. The figure shows that Newfoundland and Labrador (60.6%), Nova Scotia (34.6%), Manitoba (45.3%) and Saskatchewan (62.2%) had relatively high proportions of new physicians who were IMGs compared with other provinces. Quebec (9.3%) and Ontario (17.8%)^{vii} represented the two jurisdictions with the smallest proportion of new physicians who were IMGs.

The fact that Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan had relatively high proportions of new physicians who were IMGs and that their IMG retention rates were lower than other provinces explains in part the lower retention rates observed in these provinces.

^{vii}. Prince Edward Island (N = 11), the Yukon (N = 8) and the Northwest Territories (N = 11) have small counts; interpret results with caution.

Figure 15: Percentage of New Physicians (1995 to 1999) Who Were Continuously Active in the Jurisdiction Where They First Registered, 10 Years Later, by IMG Versus CEMG and by Jurisdiction, Canada



Notes

* P.E.I. (N = 11), the Yukon (N = 8) and the Northwest Territories (N = 11) have small counts; interpret results with caution.

† The Northwest Territories is combined with Nunavut for this analysis because Nunavut was created during the study period.

Percentage of physicians who first appeared as active in base years and who remained active for all subsequent years in the first jurisdiction of registration.

New physician: the first year a physician appears as active in the SMDB.

CEMG: Canadian-educated medical graduate.

IMG: international medical graduate.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

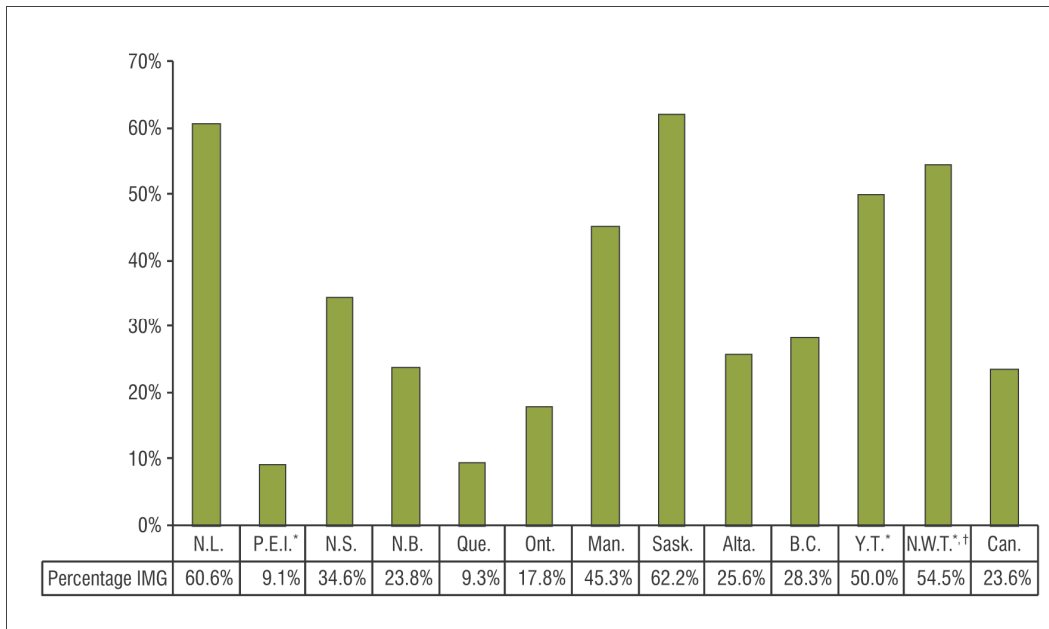
Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 16: Percentage of New Physicians (1995 to 1999) Who Were International Medical Graduates, by Jurisdiction, Canada



Notes

* P.E.I. (N = 11), the Yukon (N = 8) and the Northwest Territories (N = 11) have small counts; interpret results with caution.

† The Northwest Territories is combined with Nunavut for this analysis because Nunavut was created during the study period.

New physician: the first year a physician appears as active in the SMDB.

IMG: international medical graduate.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

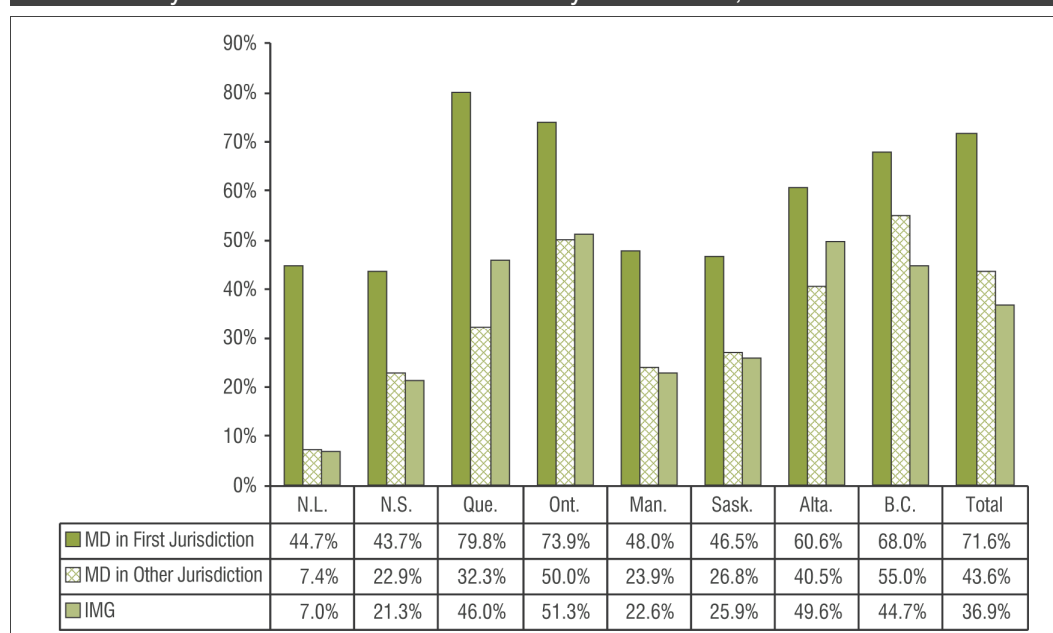
Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Province of Graduation

For provinces that have medical schools, retention rates for CEMGs are further broken down between those who obtained their MD in the jurisdiction they first registered in versus those who received their MD from another jurisdiction (Figure 17). CEMGs who obtained their MD from the jurisdiction they first registered in were much more likely to stay in that jurisdiction after 10 years (71.6%). In comparison, 43.6% of CEMGs who first registered in a jurisdiction that was different from the one in which they received their MD stayed in that jurisdiction 10 years later. In fact, CEMGs who obtained their MD in another jurisdiction showed modestly higher rates of staying in their first jurisdiction of registration after 10 years than IMGs (43.6% versus 36.9%). Quebec (79.8%), Ontario (73.9%) and British Columbia (68.0%) retained the highest proportion of physicians who graduated in their province after 10 years, while Newfoundland and Labrador (44.7%), Nova Scotia (43.7%) and Saskatchewan (46.5%) retained the lowest.

Figure 17: Percentage of New Physicians (1995 to 1999) Who Were Continuously Active in the Jurisdiction Where They First Registered, 10 Years Later, by Place of MD Graduation and by Jurisdiction, Canada



Notes

Only provinces with medical schools shown.

Percentage of physicians who first appeared as active in base years and who remained active for all subsequent years in the first jurisdiction of registration.

New physician: the first year a physician appears as active in the SMDB.

IMG: international medical graduate.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

A recent study by Mathews et al,²⁰ using provincial and SMDB data, examined the retention rates of new family physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador starting their practice in the province between 1997 and 2000. They found that the overall retention rate of this group in 2004 was 13.4% (35.7% for Memorial University graduates, 5.3% for other Canadian medical graduates and 5.2% for provisionally licensed international medical graduates). The authors concluded that provisional licensing of IMGs does not necessarily lead to long-term retention of IMGs but that their retention rate was no worse than the retention rate of other Canadian medical graduates. Although there are methodological differences, these findings are similar to those found in this report.

For Physicians Who Leave Their Jurisdiction of First Registration, Where Do They Go?

For physicians who are not retained during the 10-year period, where do they go? To another jurisdiction or abroad? Does the country of their graduation have an impact on where they decide to go?

Figure 18 illustrates the proportion of physicians who moved to another Canadian jurisdiction rather than abroad. Canadian totals indicate that CEMGs and IMGs chose similar destinations, that is, 63.4% of CEMGs and 63.3% of IMGs decided to move to another Canadian jurisdiction rather than abroad. CEMGs showed similar trends across jurisdictions; a higher proportion of new IMGs in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan moved to another jurisdiction rather than abroad compared with Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Upon further analysis, a large proportion of new IMGs in Newfoundland and Labrador (63.3%), Nova Scotia (77.5%), Manitoba (80.4%) and Saskatchewan (92.1%) moved to Ontario, Alberta or British Columbia. In Newfoundland and Labrador, an additional 20.4% moved to Nova Scotia.

Figure 18: Percentage of All New Physicians (1995 to 1999) Who Moved to Another Canadian Jurisdiction or Abroad Within 10 Years, by Place of MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, Canada



Notes

* P.E.I. (N = 11), the Yukon (N = 8) and the Northwest Territories (N = 11) have small counts; interpret results with caution.

† The Northwest Territories is combined with Nunavut for this analysis because Nunavut was created during the study period.

New physician: the first year a physician appears as active in the SMDB.

CEMG: Canadian-educated medical graduate.

IMG: international medical graduate.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Canadian and Jurisdictional Profiles

Canada—Highlights

In 2009, there were 68,101 active physicians in Canada.

- This represented a 4.1% increase in the number of physicians from 2008. Canada had not experienced annual growth rates of physician supply over 4.0% since the late 1980s.

Between 2005 and 2009, Canada gained 6,479 physicians, and 41.1% of this increase can be attributed to the annual increase in the number of physicians in 2009.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians in Canada increased from 61,622 in 2005 to 68,101 in 2009, representing a 10.5% increase.
 - Each year since 2005, the number of physicians grew at an increasingly faster rate. For example, the rate of increase between
 - 2005 and 2006 was 1.1%;
 - 2006 and 2007 was 2.2%;
 - 2007 and 2008 was 2.8%; and
 - 2008 and 2009 was 4.1%.

In 2009, the physician-to-population ratio was 201 physicians per 100,000 population.

- While the number of physicians increased by 10.5% between 2005 and 2009, the Canadian population increased by just 4.7%, resulting in an increase in the physician-to-population ratio over this five-year period. The ratio reached its highest level in 30 years in 2007 (192); it has grown steadily ever since, reaching 195 in 2008 and 201 in 2009. In the five years between 2005 and 2009, the ratio increased from 190 to 201, a difference of 11 physicians per 100,000 population.

There was a slightly larger percentage increase in internationally trained physicians than in Canadian-trained physicians in Canada.

- Overall, Canadian-trained and foreign-trained physicians both contributed to an increase in the physician workforce; however, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 8.7% between 2005 and 2009, while the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 14.3%.

Between 2008 and 2009, the largest growing cohort of physicians was those who received their MD within the last six years.

- Between 2005 and 2006, the number of physicians who received their MD within the last 6 years (new physicians) decreased by 2.5%, while the number of physicians who received their MD 36 or more years ago increased by 4.4%.
- Between 2008 and 2009, this trend started to change, and Canada started to see larger increases in the number of physicians who recently received their MD.
 - For example, between 2008 and 2009, the number of physicians who received their MD within the last 6 years increased by 21.2%, while the number of physicians who received their MD 36 or more years ago increased by 6.2%.
 - In 2009, 18.1% of active physicians received their MD 36 or more years ago.

There were still more physicians returning from abroad than moving abroad, but there appeared to be more movement overall in 2009 than there was five years ago.

- Once again, the number of physicians returning from abroad was greater than the number moving abroad (295 versus 203).
- However, movement in and out of Canada increased over this five-year period. Migration out of Canada increased by 9.1% between 2005 and 2009, while the number of physicians returning from abroad increased by 19.4%.

Between 2008 and 2009, the average age of the overall physician workforce decreased slightly.

- In 2009, the average age of the physician workforce was 49.7; this was down by 0.1 years from 2008.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce increased by 0.8 years.

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of female physicians increased at a faster rate than the number of male physicians.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 5.6%, while the number of female physicians increased by 20.4%.
 - Due to the increased number of female physicians, women made up 35.6% of the physician workforce in 2009 (compared with 32.6% of the physician workforce in 2005).
- In 2009, 32.4% of female physicians were younger than 40, compared with 17.2% of male physicians. Conversely, 9.3% of female physicians were 60 or older, compared with 28.5% of male physicians.
- By specialty, 42.6% of new specialists and 51.3% of new family medicine physicians^{viii} were female in 2009. These two proportions are less than the 45.1% and 52.1%, respectively, reported in 2008, indicating that the pace of growth of new female physicians decreased slightly in 2009.

^{viii}. A new physician is defined as the first year a physician appears in the SMDB as an active physician.

Canada—Profile

	Canada				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^{††}
Supply					
Total Number of Physicians	61,622	62,307	63,682	65,440	68,101
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	34,793
Specialists	—	—	—	—	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	190	190	192	195	201
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	103
Specialists	—	—	—	—	98
Average Age [†]	48.9	49.2	49.6	49.8	49.7
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	49.1
Specialists	—	—	—	—	50.3
Sex[†]					
Male	41,476	41,484	42,063	42,681	43,816
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	20,613
Specialists	—	—	—	—	23,203
Female	20,097	20,766	21,555	22,692	24,194
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	14,119
Specialists	—	—	—	—	10,075
Specialty[§]					
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	34,793
Medical Specialists	—	—	—	—	23,110
Clinical Specialists	—	—	—	—	1,614
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	—	—	8,557
Surgical Specialists	—	—	—	—	27
Medical Scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Years Since MD Graduation					
Fewer Than 6 Years	2,563	2,498	2,450	2,658	3,221
6–10	7,474	7,300	7,053	7,103	7,485
11–25	26,617	26,562	26,693	26,925	27,339
26–30	8,585	8,790	8,959	9,206	9,319
31–35	6,795	7,068	7,461	7,657	8,056
36 and Over	9,434	9,851	10,759	11,516	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**					
Canadian	47,501	48,020	48,848	49,892	51,611
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	25,606
Specialists	—	—	—	—	26,005
Foreign	13,962	14,053	14,534	15,163	15,952
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	8,730
Specialists	—	—	—	—	7,222
Migration					
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	634	717	550	643	701
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	371
Specialists	—	—	—	—	330
Moved Abroad	186	207	122	196	203
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	86
Specialists	—	—	—	—	117
Returned From Abroad	247	238	142	240	295
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	105
Specialists	—	—	—	—	190

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
 - Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Newfoundland and Labrador—Highlights

While the number of family medicine physicians increased, the number of specialists decreased, resulting in fewer specialists in 2009 than there were in 2008.

- In 2009, Newfoundland and Labrador had 1,117 physicians: 599 family medicine physicians and 518 specialists.
- Between 2008 and 2009, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 16 physicians, or 2.7%, while the number of specialists decreased by 9 physicians, or 1.7%.

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of family medicine physicians increased at a faster rate than the number of specialists.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 91 physicians, or 17.9%, while the number of specialists increased by 32 physicians, or 6.6%.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the increase in the number of physicians overall outpaced that of the population. To this end, the number of physicians overall increased from 194 to 219 physicians per 100,000 population. Additionally, the number of family medicine physicians increased from 99 to 117 physicians per 100,000 population, while the number of specialists increased from 95 to 101 physicians per 100,000 population.
 - Compared with the Canadian average, Newfoundland and Labrador had a higher ratio of physicians overall per 100,000 population (201 versus 219, respectively), of family medicine physicians per 100,000 population (103 versus 117, respectively) and of specialists per 100,000 population (98 versus 101, respectively).

Contrary to the national trend, Newfoundland and Labrador experienced a greater percentage increase in Canadian-trained physicians than in internationally trained physicians.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by more than the increase of Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%, respectively). However, in Newfoundland and Labrador, the opposite was observed. The number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 14.2%, almost three times the growth rate of internationally trained physicians (5.4%).

The number of specialists moving from Newfoundland and Labrador to another Canadian jurisdiction was at its highest since 2005.

- Typically, more physicians tended to move from Newfoundland and Labrador to another Canadian jurisdiction than to Newfoundland and Labrador between 2005 and 2009.
- While the amount of physician movement fluctuated over this time period, the majority of physicians who moved to another jurisdiction were family physicians. For example, in 2005, 23 of the 24 physicians who moved out of Newfoundland and Labrador were family medicine physicians.
 - However, in 2009, 14 of the 36 physicians who moved to another jurisdiction were specialists.

On average, physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador tended to be younger relative to other parts of the country. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was slightly lower than the national average.

- In 2009, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador was 46.8 and 48.9, respectively. Compared with the national average, family medicine physicians and specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador were 2.3 years and 1.4 years younger.
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in Newfoundland and Labrador increased slightly, from 47.0 to 47.8.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 10.5%, while the number of female physicians increased by 17.3%.
 - In 2009, female physicians represented 31.1% of the physician workforce in Newfoundland and Labrador; this was lower than the national workforce, where 35.6% of physicians were women.

There were some regional differences in Newfoundland and Labrador.

- Across health regions, the Eastern Regional Integrated Health Authority (the largest region) had the highest proportion of female and Canadian-trained physicians in 2009.
 - More than one-third (38.9%) of family medicine physicians were women (compared with 19.6% to 27.9% in other regions in the province).
 - Almost one-third (32.6%) of specialists were women (compared with 18.3% to 21.1% in other regions).
 - Almost three-quarters (71.0%) of family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared with 30.8% to 45.9% in other regions).
 - More than two-thirds (68.9%) of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared with 20.0% to 43.9% in other regions).
- Across health regions, physicians in the Central Regional Integrated Health Authority were the youngest.
 - The average age of family medicine physicians was 44.0 (compared with 45.2 to 48.0 in other regions).
 - The average age of specialists was 47.6 (compared with 48.6 to 53.8 in other regions).

Newfoundland and Labrador—Profile

	Newfoundland and Labrador					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^{††}
Supply						
Total Number of Physicians	994	1,018	1,048	1,110	1,117	68,101
Family Medicine	508	526	543	583	599	34,793
Specialists	486	492	505	527	518	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	194	200	207	219	219	201
Family Medicine	99	103	107	115	117	103
Specialists	95	97	100	104	101	98
Average Age [†]	47.0	46.9	47.2	47.4	47.8	49.7
Family Medicine	46.2	46.1	46.4	46.6	46.8	49.1
Specialists	48.0	47.8	48.1	48.3	48.9	50.3
Sex[†]						
Male	695	713	731	764	768	43,816
Family Medicine	338	355	367	389	402	20,613
Specialists	357	358	364	375	366	23,203
Female	295	301	316	344	346	24,194
Family Medicine	170	170	176	194	194	14,119
Specialists	125	131	140	150	152	10,075
Specialty[§]						
Family Medicine	508	526	543	583	599	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	323	332	334	355	345	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	32	29	30	30	32	1,614
Surgical Specialists	131	131	141	142	141	8,557
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	60	73	71	69	63	3,221
6–10	135	139	149	179	180	7,485
11–25	456	448	446	449	450	27,339
26–30	144	141	140	144	150	9,319
31–35	95	102	120	131	128	8,056
36 and More	98	105	111	127	141	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	577	588	617	659	659	51,611
Family Medicine	305	305	318	342	344	25,606
Specialists	272	283	299	317	315	26,005
Foreign	409	417	416	437	431	15,952
Family Medicine	201	212	216	233	232	8,730
Specialists	208	205	200	204	199	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-24	-13	-33	-15	-36	701
Family Medicine	-23	-8	-34	-16	-22	371
Specialists	-1	-5	1	1	-14	330
Moved Abroad	2	2	5	2	3	203
Family Medicine	1	1	4	1	2	86
Specialists	1	1	1	1	1	117
Returned From Abroad	1	4	2	4	2	295
Family Medicine	1	3	0	3	2	105
Specialists	0	1	2	1	0	190

(cont'd on next page)

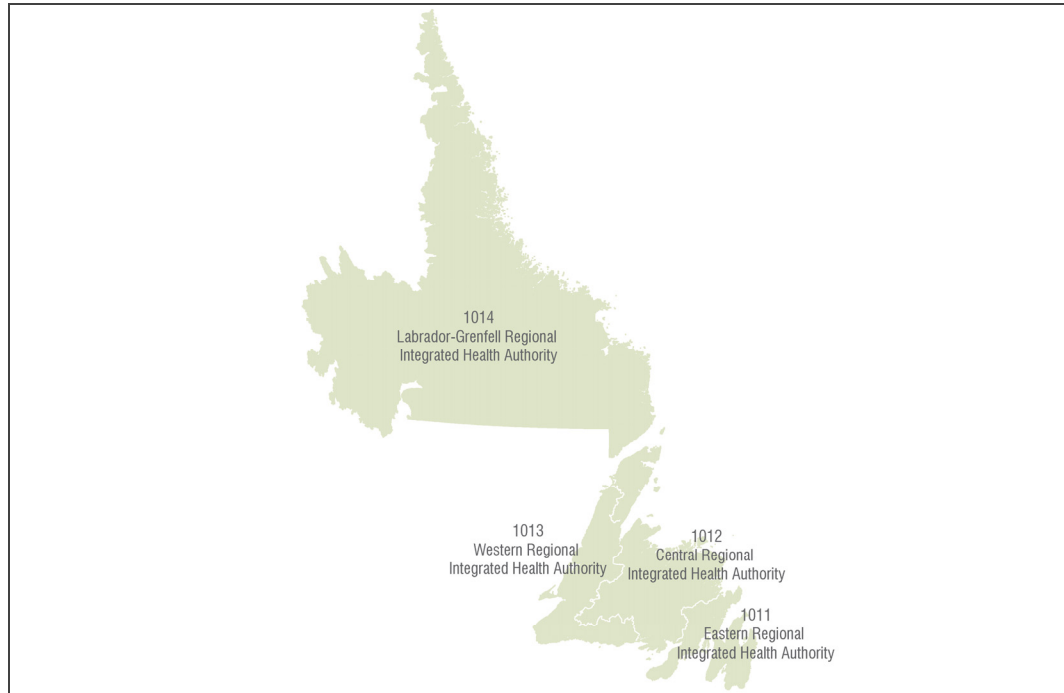
Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
- † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
- ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
- § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.
- ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
- †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
- ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Newfoundland and Labrador—Health Regions



Newfoundland and Labrador			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
C	1011	Eastern Regional Integrated Health Authority	351	117	47.6	38.9%	71.0%	386	128	48.9	32.6%	68.9%
I	1012	Central Regional Integrated Health Authority	106	113	44.0	24.8%	45.9%	60	64	47.6	18.3%	39.0%
I	1013	Western Regional Integrated Health Authority	97	125	48.0	19.6%	44.1%	57	73	48.6	21.1%	43.9%
H	1014	Labrador–Grenfell Regional Integrated Health Authority	44	119	45.2	27.9%	30.8%	15	41	53.8	20.0%	20.0%
		Unknown	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Newfoundland and Labrador	599	117	46.8	32.6%	59.7%	518	101	48.9	29.3%	61.3%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii_&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Prince Edward Island—Highlights

P.E.I. did not experience much of an increase in physicians between 2008 and 2009.

- In 2009, there were 233 physicians in Prince Edward Island, 1 more than in 2008.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians in P.E.I. increased by 34 physicians, or 17.1%, compared with 10.5% nationally.
 - Additionally, the number of physicians in P.E.I. increased at a faster rate than the general population (2.4%) between 2005 and 2009; thus the physician-to-population ratio increased from 144 to 165 physicians per 100,000 population.
- Prior to 2009, on a year-by-year basis, the number of physicians overall in P.E.I. increased steadily. For example, between 2005 and 2006, P.E.I. experienced a 4.0% increase; between 2006 and 2007, the province experienced a 5.3% increase; and between 2007 and 2008, the increase was 6.4%.
 - However, between 2008 and 2009, the number of physicians in P.E.I. increased by only one physician, representing a 0.4% increase.

Similar to the national trend, P.E.I. experienced a greater percentage increase in internationally trained physicians than in Canadian-trained physicians.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%).
 - The same trend was found in P.E.I. The number of internationally trained physicians increased by 15.2%, and the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 10.7%.

On average, physicians in P.E.I. were slightly older. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was lower than the national average.

- In 2009, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in P.E.I. was 49.4 and 52.4, respectively. Compared with the national average, family medicine physicians were 0.3 years older and specialists were 2.1 years older.
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in P.E.I. increased by 1.3 years, from 49.4 to 50.7.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 11.3%, while the number of female physicians increased by 29.2%. Even though the number of female physicians increased at a faster rate than males between 2005 and 2009, the proportion of female physicians in P.E.I. in 2009 was the lowest in the country.
 - Nationally, female physicians represented 35.6% of the physician workforce in 2009, but the proportion in P.E.I. was only 27.0%.

There were some regional differences in P.E.I.

- The health region of Queens County had more female and Canadian-trained physicians than Prince County in 2009 (the number of physicians in Kings County was too small to compare with the other counties).
 - Close to half (40.5%) of family medicine physicians were women (compared with 21.1% in Prince County).
 - More than one-fifth (22.1%) of specialists were women (compared with 10.0% in Prince County).
 - Almost all (91.8%) family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared with 72.2% in Prince County).
 - More than three-quarters (84.0%) of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared with 55.6% in Prince County).

Prince Edward Island—Profile

	Prince Edward Island					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^{††}	2009 ^{††}
Supply						
Total Number of Physicians	199	207	218	232	233	68,101
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	126	34,793
Specialists	—	—	—	—	107	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	144	150	157	166	165	201
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	89	103
Specialists	—	—	—	—	76	98
Average Age [†]	49.4	50.1	50.2	50.1	50.7	49.7
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	49.4	49.1
Specialists	—	—	—	—	52.4	50.3
Sex[†]						
Male	151	157	161	174	168	43,816
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	83	20,613
Specialists	—	—	—	—	85	23,203
Female	48	50	57	58	62	24,194
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	41	14,119
Specialists	—	—	—	—	21	10,075
Specialty[§]						
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	126	34,793
Medical Specialists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical Specialists	—	—	—	—	67	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	—	—	6	1,614
Surgical Specialists	—	—	—	—	34	8,557
Medical Scientists	—	—	—	—	0	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	4	1	8	8	7	3,221
6–10	20	24	21	21	13	7,485
11–25	94	86	89	91	96	27,339
26–30	25	31	29	35	34	9,319
31–35	23	30	27	24	24	8,056
36 and More	26	27	32	36	40	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	159	167	175	179	176	51,611
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	98	25,606
Specialists	—	—	—	—	78	26,005
Foreign	33	31	30	35	38	15,952
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	17	8,730
Specialists	—	—	—	—	21	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-1	-3	1	3	2	701
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	1	371
Specialists	—	—	—	—	1	330
Moved Abroad	3	1	0	0	1	203
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	1	86
Specialists	—	—	—	—	0	117
Returned From Abroad	1	2	1	3	2	295
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	2	105
Specialists	—	—	—	—	0	190

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
 - Data not shown due to methodological change that affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Prince Edward Island—Health Regions



Prince Edward Island			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
D	1101	Kings County	8	44	46.1	14.3%	83.3%	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
A	1102	Queens County	80	103	47.9	40.5%	91.8%	87	112	52.8	22.1%	84.0%
C	1103	Prince County	38	85	53.1	21.1%	72.2%	20	45	50.8	10.0%	55.6%
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Prince Edward Island	126	89	49.4	33.1%	85.2%	107	76	52.4	19.8%	78.8%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. As of 2009, specialists in Prince Edward Island also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii___&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Nova Scotia—Highlights

Between 2008 and 2009, the total number of physicians in Nova Scotia declined slightly.

- In 2009, there were 2,174 physicians in Nova Scotia, 15 fewer than there were in 2008.
 - While there were 7 more specialists in Nova Scotia in 2009 than there were in 2008, there were 22 fewer family medicine physicians.

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the national rate.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the national average (6.6% versus 10.5% for Canada). Between 2005 and 2009, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 217 to 231 physicians per 100,000 population; in 2009, the number of physicians overall, the number of family medicine physicians and the number of specialists per 100,000 population in Nova Scotia all exceeded the national ratio. Nova Scotia had 116 family medicine physicians and 115 specialists per 100,000 population, compared with the national average of 103 and 98, respectively.

Similar to the national trend, Nova Scotia experienced a greater percentage increase in internationally trained physicians than in Canadian-trained physicians.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%). In Nova Scotia, the same pattern existed: the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 8.9% and the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 3.7%.

Decreases in the number of family medicine physicians may be partially due to interjurisdictional migration.

- In 2009, 22 physicians from Nova Scotia moved to another jurisdiction; 18 of those who left were family medicine physicians.
 - Between 2005 and 2009, Nova Scotia lost physicians to interjurisdictional migration each year, except for 2007, when there was no change.

The average age of physicians in Nova Scotia was similar to the national average, while the proportion of women in the physician workforce was slightly lower than the national average.

- The average age of physicians in Nova Scotia was 49.8, which was similar to the national average (49.7). By specialty, family medicine physicians were slightly older (49.6 versus 49.1 for Canada), while specialists were slightly younger (49.9 versus 50.3 for Canada).
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in Nova Scotia increased by 1.3 years, from 48.5 to 49.8.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 2.8%, while the number of female physicians increased by 14.9%.
 - In 2009, the proportion of female physicians in Nova Scotia was slightly lower than the national average (34.8% versus 35.6% nationally).

There were some regional differences in Nova Scotia.

- Zone 6 had more female physicians than other zones.
 - Almost half (46.0%) of family medicine physicians were women (compared with 34.5% to 41.0% in other zones).
 - Almost one-third (30.7%) of specialists were women (compared with 18.0% to 25.8% in other zones).
- Zone 2 had more Canadian-trained family medicine physicians than other zones.
 - Most (85.4%) family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared with 64.1% to 75.6% in other zones).
- Zone 6 and Zone 2 had more Canadian-trained specialists than other zones.
 - Almost three-quarters (74.8%) of specialists in Zone 6 and 73.8% of specialists in Zone 2 were Canadian-trained (compared with 49.2% to 60.7% in other zones).

Nova Scotia—Profile

	Nova Scotia					Canada
	2005	2006	2007 ^{††}	2008 ^{††}	2009 ^{††}	2009 ^{††}
Supply						
Total Number of Physicians	2,039	2,049	2,137	2,189	2,174	68,101
Family Medicine	—	—	1,084	1,116	1,094	34,793
Specialists	—	—	1,053	1,073	1,080	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	217	219	228	233	231	201
Family Medicine	—	—	116	119	116	103
Specialists	—	—	112	114	115	98
Average Age [†]	48.5	48.9	49.2	49.4	49.8	49.7
Family Medicine	—	—	48.8	49.1	49.6	49.1
Specialists	—	—	49.7	49.7	49.9	50.3
Sex[†]						
Male	1,378	1,360	1,405	1,425	1,417	43,816
Family Medicine	—	—	635	650	639	20,613
Specialists	—	—	770	775	778	23,203
Female	659	683	725	758	757	24,194
Family Medicine	—	—	445	462	455	14,119
Specialists	—	—	280	296	302	10,075
Specialty[§]						
Family Medicine	—	—	1,084	1,116	1,094	34,793
Medical Specialists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical Specialists	—	—	707	728	735	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	49	52	53	1,614
Surgical Specialists	—	—	297	293	292	8,557
Medical Scientists	—	—	0	0	0	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	76	61	65	67	64	3,221
6–10	234	230	240	227	219	7,485
11–25	970	970	988	1,012	1,001	27,339
26–30	283	276	296	300	287	9,319
31–35	235	235	244	276	288	8,056
36 and More	239	265	291	299	309	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	1,461	1,449	1,494	1,514	1,515	51,611
Family Medicine	—	—	765	776	769	25,606
Specialists	—	—	729	738	746	26,005
Foreign	575	586	625	658	626	15,952
Family Medicine	—	—	303	324	298	8,730
Specialists	—	—	322	334	328	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-8	-29	0	-11	-22	701
Family Medicine	—	—	-14	-9	-18	371
Specialists	—	—	14	-2	-4	330
Moved Abroad	3	4	4	6	3	203
Family Medicine	—	—	3	2	0	86
Specialists	—	—	1	4	3	117
Returned From Abroad	12	5	7	0	9	295
Family Medicine	—	—	2	0	4	105
Specialists	—	—	5	0	5	190

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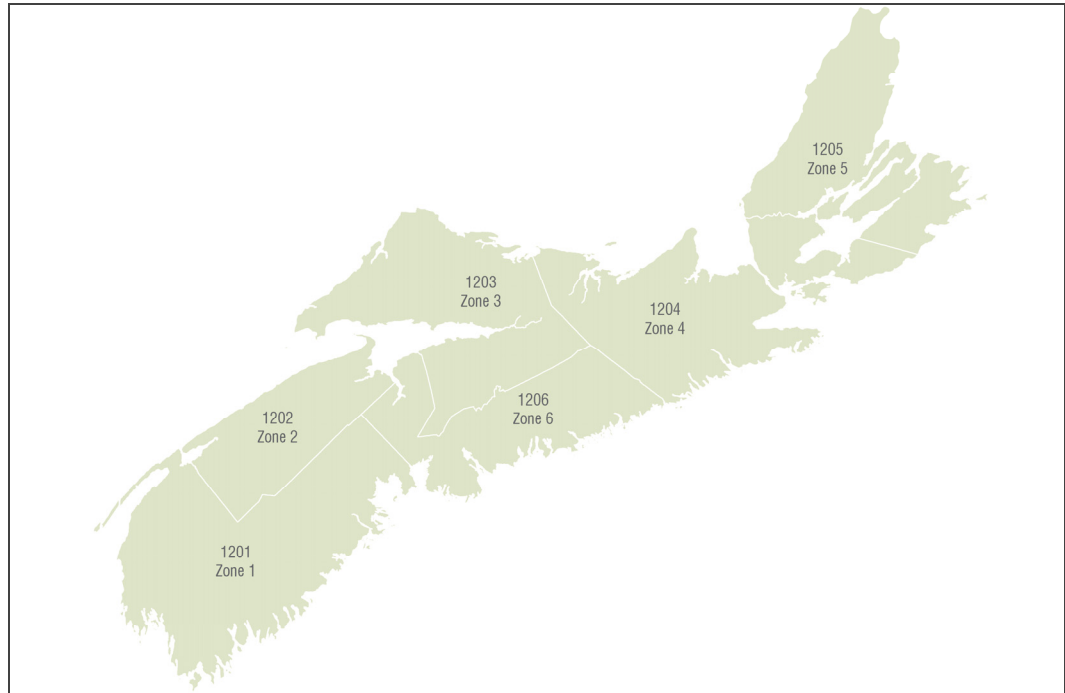
Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Nova Scotia—Health Regions



Nova Scotia			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
C	1201	Zone 1	117	99	50.1	35.9%	69.2%	61	52	51.9	21.3%	49.2%
C	1202	Zone 2	83	101	49.6	41.0%	85.4%	61	74	48.4	18.0%	73.8%
C	1203	Zone 3	113	106	49.4	34.5%	66.1%	57	54	50.8	24.6%	53.6%
C	1204	Zone 4	91	100	51.3	38.5%	75.6%	62	68	50.4	25.8%	60.7%
I	1205	Zone 5	133	107	50.9	36.8%	64.1%	99	80	51.0	21.2%	54.1%
A	1206	Zone 6	556	133	49.0	46.0%	73.3%	740	177	49.6	30.7%	74.8%
		Unknown	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Nova Scotia	1,094	116	49.6	41.6%	72.1%	1,080	115	49.9	28.0%	69.5%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii___&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

New Brunswick—Highlights

While the total number of physicians increased, the number of specialists decreased slightly since 2007.

- In 2009, there were 1,460 physicians in New Brunswick, 72 more than in 2007. However, during this time period, the number of specialists decreased by 8 physicians, or 1.2%. Conversely, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 80 physicians, or 10.8%.

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians in New Brunswick increased at a faster rate than the national average.

- The number of physicians increased at a faster rate than the national average (12.7% versus 10.5% for Canada).
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the physician-to-population ratio also increased from 173 to 194 physicians per 100,000 population.
 - The number of physicians overall per 100,000 population in New Brunswick was slightly lower than the national number (201) in 2009, due primarily to the difference in the number of specialists per 100,000 population between New Brunswick and the national ratio. New Brunswick had 85 specialists per 100,000 population, compared with the national average of 98. Conversely, New Brunswick had 109 family medicine physicians per 100,000 population, compared with the national average of 103.

Similar to the national trend, New Brunswick experienced a greater percentage increase in internationally trained physicians than in Canadian-trained physicians.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%). In New Brunswick, the same pattern existed: the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 25.7% and the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 8.4%.

Overall, more New Brunswick physicians moved between jurisdictions and abroad in 2009 than returned from abroad.

- In 2009, 10 physicians moved from New Brunswick to another jurisdiction. In addition, 9 physicians moved abroad, while 5 returned from abroad.
 - Between 2005 and 2008, the trend in New Brunswick was that more physicians returned from abroad than moved abroad; however, in 2009, this trend reversed.

On average, physicians in New Brunswick were younger. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was similar to the national average.

- In 2009, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in New Brunswick was 47.3 and 48.9, respectively. Family medicine physicians and specialists in New Brunswick were 1.8 years and 1.4 years younger than physicians nationally (49.1 and 50.3 for family medicine physicians and specialists in Canada).
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in New Brunswick increased by 0.5 years, from 47.5 to 48.0.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 5.7%, while the number of female physicians increased by 28.1%.
 - In 2009, the proportion of female physicians in New Brunswick was similar to the national average (35.3% versus 35.6% nationally).

There were some regional differences in New Brunswick.^{ix}

- Among family medicine physicians
 - Physicians in Region 4 were the youngest (44.3, compared with the provincial average of 47.3);
 - Physicians in Region 6 and Region 1 were most likely to be female (50.5% in both regions, compared with the provincial average of 41.8%); and
 - Physicians in Region 1 were most likely to be Canadian-trained (88.5% compared with the provincial average of 79.2%).
- Among specialists
 - Physicians in Region 1 were the youngest (47.5, compared with the provincial average of 48.9);
 - Physicians in Region 3 and Region 1 were most likely to be female (32.7% and 31.1%, respectively, compared with the provincial average of 27.0%); and
 - Physicians in Region 3 and Region 1 were most likely to be Canadian-trained (78.8% and 77.9%, respectively, compared with the provincial average of 69.8%).

ix. On September 1, 2008, the province's eight regional health authorities were amalgamated into two new health authorities: Vitalité Health Network and Horizon Health Network (www.santevitalitehealth.ca/en/). However, the latest file available from Statistics Canada used by CIHI to map health care providers to health regions still reflects the health region boundaries prior to this change.

New Brunswick—Profile

Supply	New Brunswick					Canada
	2005	2006	2007 ^{††}	2008 ^{††}	2009 ^{††}	2009 ^{††}
Total Number of Physicians	1,295	1,325	1,388	1,447	1,460	68,101
Family Medicine	—	—	740	801	820	34,793
Specialists	—	—	648	646	640	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	173	178	186	193	194	201
Family Medicine	—	—	99	107	109	103
Specialists	—	—	87	86	85	98
Average Age [†]	47.5	47.7	47.9	47.8	48.0	49.7
Family Medicine	—	—	46.9	47.0	47.3	49.1
Specialists	—	—	49.0	48.7	48.9	50.3
Sex [‡]						
Male	893	891	928	949	944	43,816
Family Medicine	—	—	433	473	477	20,613
Specialists	—	—	495	476	467	23,203
Female	402	432	459	497	515	24,194
Family Medicine	—	—	306	327	342	14,119
Specialists	—	—	153	170	173	10,075
Specialty [§]						
Family Medicine	—	—	740	801	820	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	—	—	392	392	386	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	30	35	36	1,614
Surgical Specialists	—	—	226	219	218	8,557
Medical Scientists	—	—	0	0	0	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	56	47	52	73	69	3,221
6–10	185	190	189	185	187	7,485
11–25	613	629	654	674	671	27,339
26–30	138	143	161	177	182	9,319
31–35	134	135	142	142	146	8,056
36 and More	169	178	187	193	203	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	1,007	1,030	1,068	1,088	1,092	51,611
Family Medicine	—	—	608	640	645	25,606
Specialists	—	—	460	448	447	26,005
Foreign	288	292	317	356	362	15,952
Family Medicine	—	—	129	158	169	8,730
Specialists	—	—	188	198	193	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-9	-6	10	-9	-10	701
Family Medicine	—	—	4	-4	-4	371
Specialists	—	—	6	-5	-6	330
Moved Abroad	3	4	5	6	9	203
Family Medicine	—	—	3	3	3	86
Specialists	—	—	2	3	6	117
Returned From Abroad	4	6	6	9	5	295
Family Medicine	—	—	2	7	2	105
Specialists	—	—	4	2	3	190

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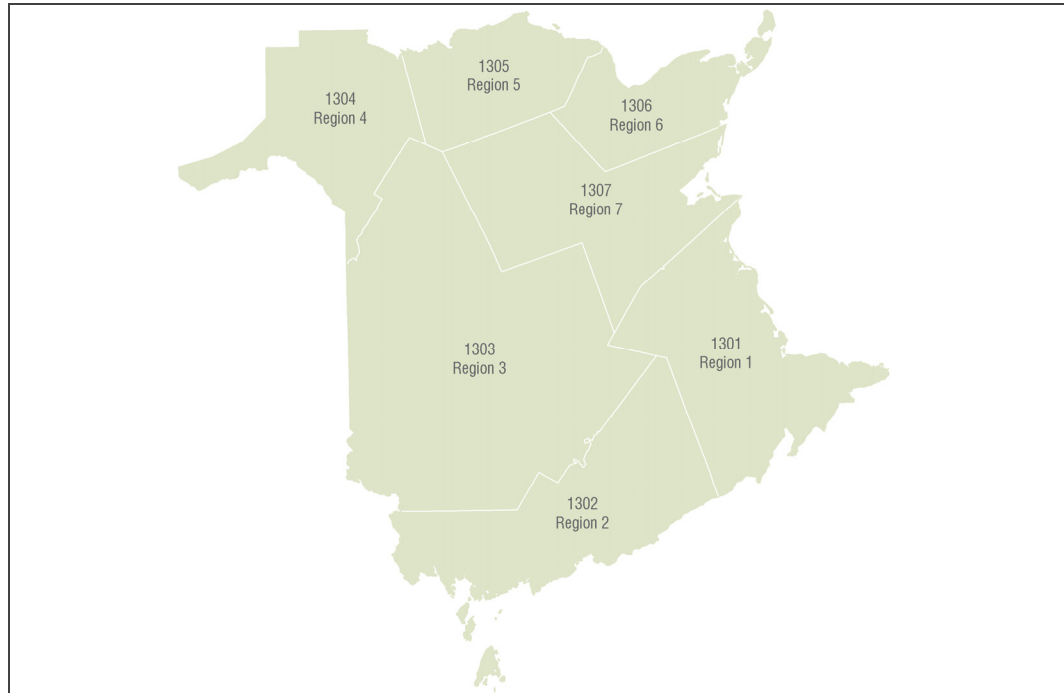
Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. As of 2007, specialists in New Brunswick also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

New Brunswick—Health Regions



New Brunswick			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
C	1301	Region 1	222	110	45.1	50.5%	88.5%	222	110	47.5	31.1%	78.8%
C	1302	Region 2	179	102	49.8	33.5%	79.8%	173	99	50.9	24.9%	73.4%
C	1303	Region 3	174	101	49.5	41.4%	80.3%	113	65	48.2	32.7%	77.9%
C	1304	Region 4	66	134	44.3	39.4%	80.3%	29	59	49.7	13.8%	44.8%
I	1305	Region 5	37	137	46.9	33.3%	54.1%	27	100	49.8	11.1%	33.3%
I	1306	Region 6	91	116	45.2	50.5%	75.8%	56	72	48.2	26.8%	53.6%
I	1307	Region 7	51	113	49.0	27.5%	56.9%	20	44	52.9	10.0%	25.0%
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		New Brunswick	820	109	47.3	41.8%	79.2%	640	85	48.9	27.0%	69.8%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. As of 2007, specialists in New Brunswick also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

On September 1, 2008, the province's eight regional health authorities were amalgamated into two new health authorities: Vitalité Health Network and Horizon Health Network (www.santevitalitehealth.ca/en/). However, the latest file available from Statistics Canada used by CIHI to map health care providers to health regions still reflects the health region boundaries prior to this change.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii___&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Quebec—Highlights

The number of physicians in Quebec increased by 2.2% between 2008 and 2009.

- In 2009, there were 17,430 physicians in Quebec, an increase of 373 physicians from 2008.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the Canadian average (6.6% versus 10.5%).
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 215 to 221 physicians per 100,000 population. In 2009, there were 110 family medicine physicians and 112 specialists per 100,000 population, rates that were higher than the Canadian average of 103 family medicine physicians and 98 specialists per 100,000 population.

Contrary to the Canadian trend, Quebec experienced a greater percentage increase in Canadian-trained physicians than in internationally trained physicians.

- Across Canada, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger rate than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%). However, in Quebec, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 6.7% over this five-year period, while the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 4.8%.

Increases in the supply of physicians in Quebec did not appear to be caused by interjurisdictional migration.

- Between 2005 and 2009, more physicians moved from Quebec to other jurisdictions than moved into the province each year. In 2009, most of the movement to other jurisdictions was by family medicine physicians.
 - When looking at migration abroad, more physicians returned from abroad than moved abroad in 2009, for a net increase of 10 physicians in Quebec.

On average, physicians in Quebec were slightly older than the Canadian average. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was greater than in the Canadian picture.

- The average age of physicians in Quebec was 50.0 in 2009, which was slightly older than the Canadian average (49.7).
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in Quebec increased by 1.1 years, from 48.9 to 50.0.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 0.3%, while the number of female physicians increased by 16.9%.
 - In 2009, female physicians represented 40.8% of the physician workforce in Quebec; this was greater than in the Canadian workforce, where 35.6% of physicians were women.

There were some regional differences in Quebec.

- In 2009, family medicine physicians in Montréal and Laval and specialists in Montréal tended to be older.
 - On average, family medicine physicians in Montréal and Laval were age 51.4 and 51.1, respectively (compared with 49.2 provincially).
 - On average, specialists in Montréal were age 52.5 (compared with 50.9 provincially).
- Family medicine physicians in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Nord-du-Québec and Montérégie and specialists in Lanaudière and Abitibi-Témiscamingue were most likely to be female.
 - Family medicine physicians in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Nord-du-Québec and Montérégie were more likely to be female (52.2%, 51.5%, 51.5% and 51.4%, respectively, compared with 47.9% provincially).
 - Specialists in Lanaudière and Abitibi-Témiscamingue were more likely to be female (41.3% and 41.2%, respectively, compared with 33.9% provincially).
- Family medicine physicians in Chaudière-Appalaches, Capitale-Nationale and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and specialists in Chaudière-Appalaches were most likely to be Canadian-trained.
 - Family medicine physicians in Chaudière-Appalaches, Capitale-Nationale and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean were more likely to be Canadian-trained (98.6%, 97.3% and 97.1%, respectively, compared with 89.9% provincially).
 - Specialists in Chaudière-Appalaches were more likely to be Canadian-trained (98.3% compared with 88.5% provincially).

Quebec—Profile

Supply	Quebec					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^{††}	2009 ^{††}
Total Number of Physicians	16,354	16,533	16,782	17,057	17,430	68,101
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	8,635	34,793
Specialists	—	—	—	—	8,795	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	215	216	217	219	221	201
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	110	103
Specialists	—	—	—	—	112	98
Average Age [†]	48.9	49.3	49.8	49.9	50.0	49.7
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	49.2	49.1
Specialists	—	—	—	—	50.9	50.3
Sex [‡]						
Male	10,263	10,220	10,255	10,225	10,298	43,816
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	4,487	20,613
Specialists	—	—	—	—	5,811	23,203
Female	6,074	6,296	6,506	6,804	7,100	24,194
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	4,126	14,119
Specialists	—	—	—	—	2,974	10,075
Specialty [§]						
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	8,635	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	—	—	—	—	6,055	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	—	—	452	1,614
Surgical Specialists	—	—	—	—	2,282	8,557
Medical Scientists	—	—	—	—	6	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	597	637	624	731	825	3,221
6–10	1,967	1,907	1,815	1,796	1,822	7,485
11–25	6,760	6,671	6,664	6,625	6,596	27,339
26–30	2,380	2,408	2,396	2,391	2,345	9,319
31–35	1,942	2,041	2,142	2,115	2,213	8,056
36 and More	2,697	2,859	3,128	3,388	3,603	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	14,546	14,759	14,945	15,195	15,518	51,611
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	7,743	25,606
Specialists	—	—	—	—	7,775	26,005
Foreign	1,799	1,766	1,827	1,850	1,886	15,952
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	871	8,730
Specialists	—	—	—	—	1,015	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-10	-30	-27	-6	-37	701
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	-34	371
Specialists	—	—	—	—	-3	330
Moved Abroad	25	47	20	20	35	203
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	21	86
Specialists	—	—	—	—	14	117
Returned From Abroad	42	33	17	34	45	295
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	7	105
Specialists	—	—	—	—	38	190

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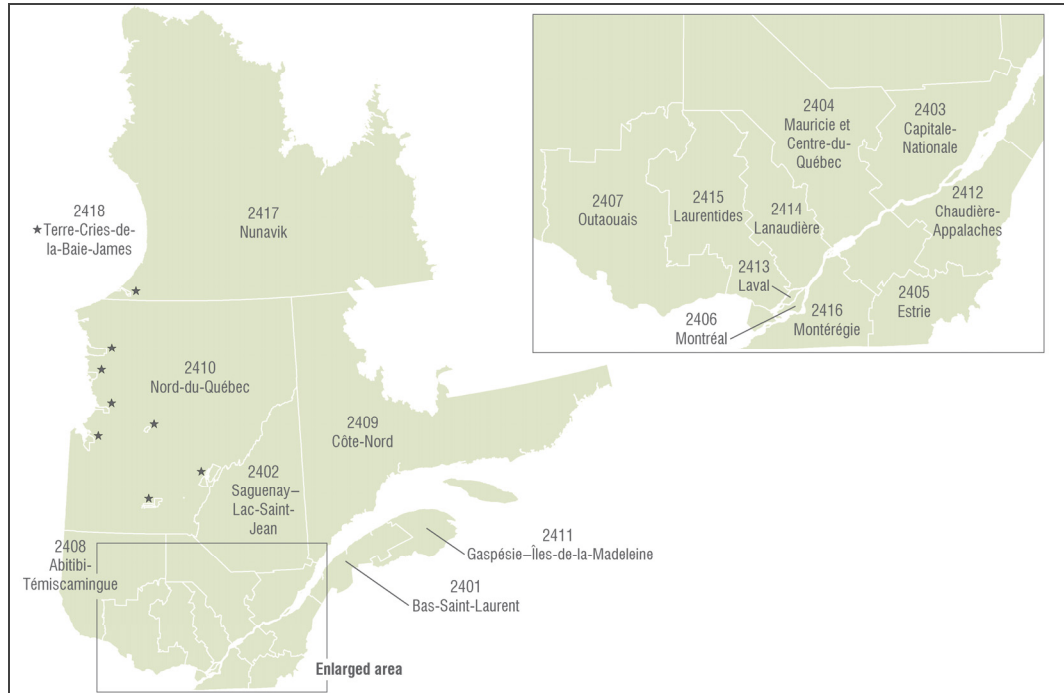
Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
 - Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Quebec—Health Regions



Quebec			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
C	2401	Bas-Saint-Laurent	272	135	45.8	51.5%	96.7%	194	97	48.8	30.6%	93.8%
C	2402	Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	310	113	46.9	46.1%	97.1%	219	80	49.3	27.9%	95.0%
A	2403	Capitale-Nationale	1,035	150	50.6	48.4%	97.3%	1,220	177	51.4	30.6%	96.1%
C	2404	Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	476	97	46.6	44.2%	95.8%	371	75	47.7	34.0%	95.4%
C	2405	Estrie	397	129	49.7	49.6%	93.5%	422	137	48.6	33.6%	85.1%
G	2406	Montréal	2,293	120	51.4	46.9%	77.5%	3,949	207	52.5	33.6%	83.7%
A	2407	Outaouais	343	96	47.5	48.1%	82.6%	201	56	49.3	34.3%	84.5%
C	2408	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	185	127	44.6	52.2%	88.1%	120	82	46.0	41.2%	80.0%
H	2409	Côte-Nord	129	135	45.8	43.4%	96.1%	57	60	45.7	38.6%	96.5%
H	2410	Nord-du-Québec	33	213	43.3	51.5%	93.9%	2	13	42.0	50.0%	100.0%
I	2411	Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	168	179	44.7	47.6%	95.8%	80	85	49.2	31.3%	88.8%
E	2412	Chaudière-Appalaches	433	107	48.9	45.5%	98.6%	288	71	46.9	36.1%	98.3%
A	2413	Laval	343	88	51.1	45.7%	92.4%	273	70	51.6	35.5%	92.7%
E	2414	Lanaudière	372	81	47.6	48.0%	93.8%	247	54	47.0	41.3%	91.1%
E	2415	Laurentides	472	87	48.9	45.3%	95.3%	256	47	49.4	36.3%	89.1%
A	2416	Montérégie	1,337	94	48.7	51.4%	93.3%	890	62	50.2	36.5%	90.9%
F	2417	Nunavik	17	151	37.1	64.7%	94.1%	2	18	58.5	0.0%	100.0%
F	2418	Terre-Cries-de-la-Baie-James	18	122	44.2	55.6%	77.8%	2	14	56.5	0.0%	100.0%
		Unknown	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Quebec	8,635	110	49.2	47.9%	89.9%	8,795	112	50.9	33.9%	88.5%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. As of 2009, specialists in Quebec also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data, by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcqi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii___&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Ontario—Highlights

In 2009, the number of physicians in Ontario increased by 1,472 over the previous year, to reach 24,515 physicians in total.

- This reflected a 6.4% increase over 2008. It was the largest single-year increase in the total number of physicians in more than 30 years.

Between 2005 and 2009, Ontario experienced a significant increase in physician numbers.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians increased by 10.2% (which was similar to the national average of 10.5%). From 2005 to 2009, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 10.9% and the number of specialists increased by 9.6%.
- Of the 2,278 physicians Ontario gained between 2005 and 2009, almost two-thirds of the increase occurred in 2009.
- Given that the increase in physicians (10.2%) was greater than the increase in the general population (4.4%) between 2005 and 2009, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 177 to 187 physicians.
 - In 2009, there were 90 family medicine physicians and 97 specialists per 100,000 population—lower than the national average of 103 and 98, respectively.

Similar to the national trend, Ontario experienced a greater percentage increase in internationally trained physicians than in Canadian-trained physicians.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%). Ontario also experienced a greater increase in the number of internationally trained physicians (16.4% versus 8.0% for Canadian-trained physicians).
 - The number of Canadian-trained family medicine physicians and specialists increased by 6.3% and 9.7%, respectively, between 2005 and 2009.
 - Over the same time period, the number of internationally trained family medicine physicians increased by 26.2% and the number of specialists increased by 9.0%.

Overall, Ontario gained physicians due to interjurisdictional migration and international migration in 2009.

- In 2009, Ontario gained 110 physicians due to interjurisdictional migration. By physician type, Ontario gained 80 family medicine physicians and 30 specialists from other jurisdictions.
- Furthermore, in 2009, the number of physicians returning from abroad (148) was greater than that moving abroad (84).

Between 2008 and 2009 the average age of the overall physician workforce in Ontario decreased slightly.

- In 2009, the average age of the physician workforce was 50.5; this was down by 0.3 years from 2008. The average age of family medicine physicians was 50.1 in 2009, down by 0.2 years from 2008; the average age of specialists was 50.8 in 2009, which was 0.5 years younger than in 2008.
- However, between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in Ontario increased by 0.8 years, from 49.7 to 50.5.

On average, physicians in Ontario were older than in other parts of the country. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was slightly lower than the national picture.

- The average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in Ontario was 50.1 and 50.8, respectively, in 2009. Compared with the national average, family medicine physicians and specialists in Ontario were 1.0 and 0.5 years older, respectively.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 5.7%, while the number of female physicians increased by 19.8%.
 - In 2009, female physicians represented 34.3% of the physician workforce in Ontario, which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 35.6% of physicians were women.

There were some regional differences in Ontario.

- In 2009, physicians in Erie St. Clair tended to be the oldest, physicians in Toronto Central and Champlain were more likely to be female and physicians in Erie St. Clair and Central West were the least likely to be Canadian-trained, compared with the rest of the province.
 - On average, family medicine physicians and specialists in Erie St. Clair were age 51.2 (compared with 50.1 provincially) and 53.2 (compared with 50.8 provincially).
 - Among family medicine physicians, 48.2% of physicians in Champlain and 42.7% of physicians in Toronto Central were women (compared with 39.1% provincially).
 - Among specialists, 33.6% of physicians in Champlain and 34.6% of physicians in Toronto Central were women (compared with 29.8% provincially).
 - Among family medicine physicians, 59.7% of physicians in Central West were Canadian-trained (compared with 75.4% provincially).
 - Among specialists, 54.7% of physicians in Erie St. Clair were Canadian-trained (compared with 74.0% provincially).

Ontario—Profile

	Ontario					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^{††}
Supply						
Total Number of Physicians	22,237	22,141	22,592	23,043	24,515	68,101
Family Medicine	10,654	10,637	10,872	11,106	11,817	34,793
Specialists	11,583	11,504	11,720	11,937	12,698	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	177	174	176	177	187	201
Family Medicine	85	84	85	85	90	103
Specialists	92	90	91	92	97	98
Average Age [†]	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.8	50.5	49.7
Family Medicine	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.1	49.1
Specialists	50.3	50.6	51.0	51.3	50.8	50.3
Sex [‡]						
Male	15,222	15,047	15,211	15,351	16,094	43,816
Family Medicine	6,828	6,748	6,802	6,882	7,191	20,613
Specialists	8,394	8,299	8,409	8,469	8,903	23,203
Female	7,014	7,091	7,374	7,689	8,400	24,194
Family Medicine	3,826	3,888	4,066	4,223	4,614	14,119
Specialists	3,188	3,203	3,308	3,466	3,786	10,075
Specialty [§]						
Family Medicine	10,654	10,633	10,872	11,106	11,817	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	8,101	8,047	8,194	8,369	8,960	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	496	499	511	524	545	1,614
Surgical Specialists	2,971	2,946	3,003	3,032	3,182	8,557
Medical Scientists	15	12	12	12	11	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	844	767	793	714	1,001	3,221
6–10	2,583	2,381	2,261	2,290	2,647	7,485
11–25	9,541	9,422	9,413	9,453	9,761	27,339
26–30	3,064	3,160	3,248	3,385	3,503	9,319
31–35	2,387	2,463	2,597	2,684	2,867	8,056
36 and More	3,817	3,942	4,270	4,507	4,725	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	16,905	16,853	17,140	17,393	18,260	51,611
Family Medicine	8,352	8,338	8,480	8,578	8,879	25,606
Specialists	8,553	8,515	8,660	8,815	9,381	26,005
Foreign	5,328	5,281	5,442	5,637	6,203	15,952
Family Medicine	2,298	2,292	2,382	2,517	2,900	8,730
Specialists	3,030	2,989	3,060	3,120	3,303	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-14	-49	15	18	110	701
Family Medicine	23	9	55	39	80	371
Specialists	-37	-58	-40	-21	30	330
Moved Abroad	71	92	35	92	84	203
Family Medicine	30	25	20	26	24	86
Specialists	41	67	15	66	60	117
Returned From Abroad	71	78	40	103	148	295
Family Medicine	29	24	24	34	50	105
Specialists	42	54	16	69	98	190

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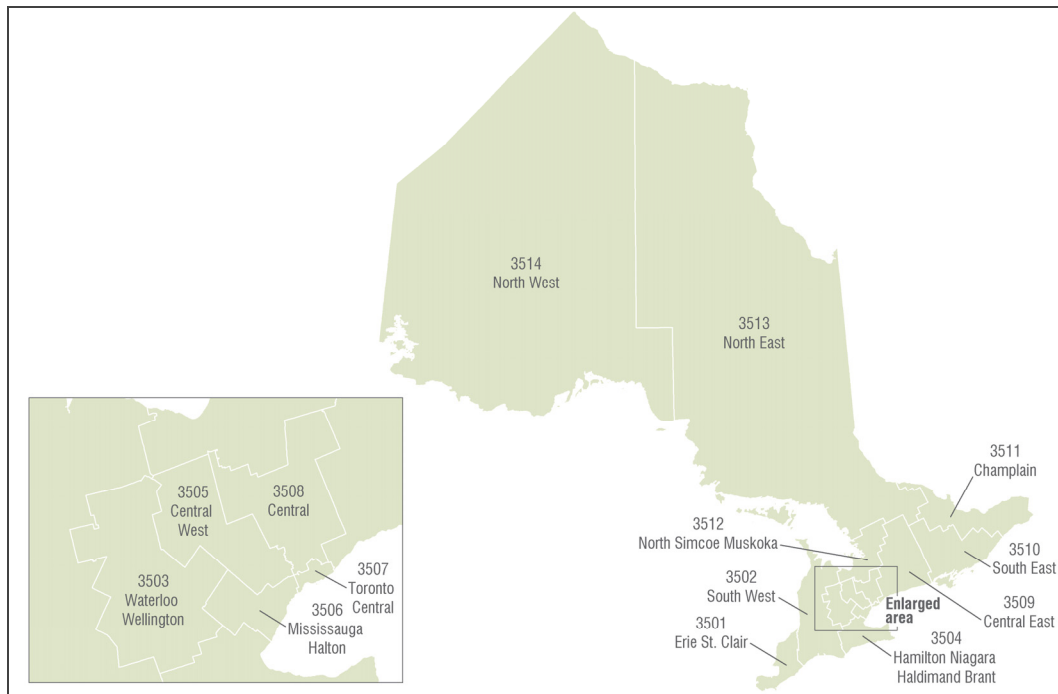
Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 2.2% of all physicians in Ontario.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Ontario—Health Regions



Ontario			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
	3501	Erie St. Clair	422	65	51.2	27.5%	66.0%	359	56	53.2	19.0%	54.7%
	3502	South West	834	88	49.6	37.6%	81.5%	1,031	109	49.9	25.2%	77.8%
	3503	Waterloo Wellington	607	82	49.4	40.9%	80.2%	433	58	51.2	28.5%	70.0%
	3504	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	1,134	81	50.6	39.8%	70.2%	1,389	100	50.3	30.3%	68.8%
	3505	Central West	514	62	49.9	31.7%	59.7%	359	43	51.8	27.9%	65.2%
	3506	Mississauga Halton	853	76	49.6	41.5%	66.6%	684	61	50.7	28.6%	72.7%
	3507	Toronto Central	1,852	157	50.5	42.7%	72.6%	3,472	295	50.3	34.6%	78.5%
	3508	Central	1,393	82	51.1	37.5%	72.0%	1,171	69	52.4	27.8%	70.6%
	3509	Central East	1,072	70	50.7	34.4%	71.9%	887	58	51.4	25.8%	65.7%
	3510	South East	517	106	50.4	41.0%	85.2%	537	110	50.3	28.5%	80.0%
	3511	Champlain	1,450	118	49.2	48.2%	84.0%	1,624	132	50.6	33.6%	80.2%
	3512	North Simcoe Muskoka	391	87	49.5	30.3%	85.1%	235	52	49.8	21.3%	78.6%
	3513	North East	522	92	49.7	29.6%	87.3%	361	64	52.2	23.3%	67.3%
	3514	North West	242	101	48.8	40.5%	88.4%	144	60	51.1	19.6%	69.4%
		Unknown	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Ontario	11,817	90	50.1	39.1%	75.4%	12,698	97	50.8	29.8%	74.0%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 2.2% of all physicians in Ontario.

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

The analysis of Ontario health regions using the local health integration network (LHIN) is not available by peer group.

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgui.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii___&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Manitoba—Highlights

Small increases in the number of physicians between 2008 and 2009 resulted in a stable physician-to-population ratio.

- In 2009, there were 2,238 physicians in Manitoba. This represented an increase of 0.9% over 2008.
 - Between 2008 and 2009, the physician-to-population ratio remained stable at 183 and 182 physicians per 100,000 population, respectively.

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the national average.

- From 2005 to 2009, Manitoba saw an increase of 127 physicians, representing a 6.0% increase. This was lower than the national increase of 10.5%.
 - From 2005 to 2009, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 5.6% and the number of specialists increased by 6.4%.
- Over the same period, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 179 to 182 physicians per 100,000 population.

Contrary to the national trend, Manitoba experienced a greater percentage increase in Canadian-trained physicians than in internationally trained physicians.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%). However, in Manitoba, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 5.6%, while the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 0.5%.

The number of physicians moving to another jurisdiction from Manitoba was greater than the number moving to Manitoba from elsewhere within Canada each year between 2005 and 2009.

- From 2005 to 2008, net losses to interjurisdictional migration were mainly due to a loss of family medicine physicians to other jurisdictions. However, in 2009, a relatively equal number of family medicine physicians and specialists moved to another jurisdiction (12 and 10 physicians, respectively).
 - For the second year in a row, more physicians returned from abroad than moved abroad in Manitoba. For example, in 2009, nine physicians returned from abroad while five physicians moved abroad.

On average, physicians in Manitoba were similar in age to the national profile. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was slightly lower than the national picture.

- The average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in Manitoba was 49.1 and 50.6, respectively, in 2009. This was in line with the national profile, which indicated that the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists was 49.1 and 50.3, respectively.
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in Manitoba increased by 1.4 years, from 48.4 to 49.8.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 3.1%, while the number of female physicians increased by 13.6%.
 - In 2009, female physicians represented 32.0% of the physician workforce in Manitoba, which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 35.6% of physicians were women.

There were some regional differences in Manitoba.

- Family medicine physicians in Winnipeg were more likely to be female and Canadian-trained compared with the rest of the province. Conversely, family medicine physicians in Burntwood/Churchill were the least likely to be female and Canadian-trained. Because 983 of the 1,073 specialists were located in Winnipeg, it is difficult to make regional comparisons.
 - Among family medicine physicians, 37.2% of physicians in Winnipeg were women (compared with 34.2% provincially). Conversely, 22.5% of family physicians in Burntwood/Churchill were women.
 - Among family medicine physicians, 65.5% of physicians in Winnipeg were Canadian-trained (compared with 56.8% provincially). Conversely, 31.0% of family physicians in Burntwood/Churchill were Canadian-trained.

Manitoba—Profile

Supply	Manitoba					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^{††}
Total Number of Physicians	2,111	2,125	2,117	2,219	2,238	68,101
Family Medicine	1,103	1,096	1,096	1,152	1,165	34,793
Specialists	1,008	1,029	1,021	1,067	1,073	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	179	179	176	183	182	201
Family Medicine	93	92	91	95	95	103
Specialists	85	87	85	88	87	98
Average Age [†]	48.4	48.8	49.3	49.4	49.8	49.7
Family Medicine	47.3	47.9	48.3	48.7	49.1	49.1
Specialists	49.6	49.7	50.3	50.1	50.6	50.3
Sex [‡]						
Male	1,475	1,470	1,469	1,516	1,521	43,816
Family Medicine	744	733	732	763	767	20,613
Specialists	731	737	737	753	754	23,203
Female	631	652	644	699	717	24,194
Family Medicine	354	360	362	387	398	14,119
Specialists	277	292	282	312	319	10,075
Specialty [§]						
Family Medicine	1,103	1,096	1,096	1,152	1,165	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	716	724	719	753	761	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	44	45	47	56	50	1,614
Surgical Specialists	247	259	254	257	260	8,557
Medical Scientists	1	1	1	1	2	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	88	73	54	71	68	3,221
6–10	259	258	237	231	213	7,485
11–25	926	910	893	915	898	27,339
26–30	260	287	303	298	320	9,319
31–35	195	206	215	233	241	8,056
36 and More	300	309	324	351	365	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	1,381	1,405	1,389	1,447	1,458	51,611
Family Medicine	568	564	562	582	590	25,606
Specialists	813	841	827	865	868	26,005
Foreign	643	636	637	647	646	15,952
Family Medicine	448	449	446	451	448	8,730
Specialists	195	187	191	196	198	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-22	-14	-21	-18	-22	701
Family Medicine	-20	-14	-19	-19	-12	371
Specialists	-2	0	-2	1	-10	330
Moved Abroad	11	7	5	5	5	203
Family Medicine	6	3	2	2	1	86
Specialists	5	4	3	3	4	117
Returned From Abroad	9	11	4	16	9	295
Family Medicine	3	4	2	2	4	105
Specialists	6	7	2	14	5	190

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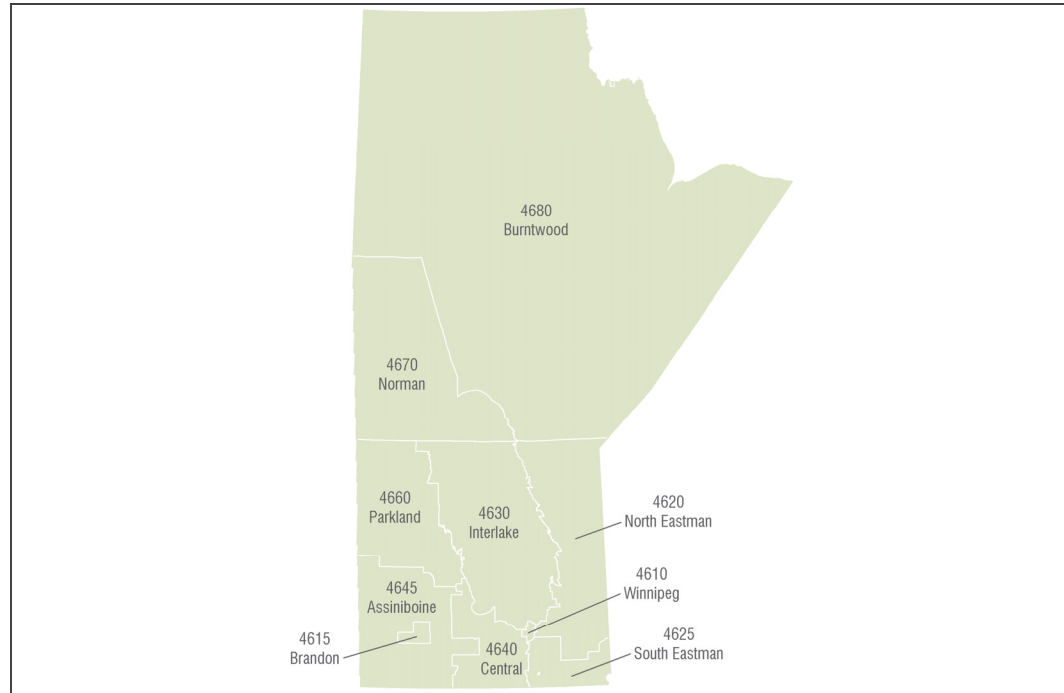
Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 3.2% of all physicians in Manitoba.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Manitoba—Health Regions



Manitoba			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
A	4610	Winnipeg	701	102	49.7	37.2%	65.5%	983	143	50.4	30.9%	82.9%
A	4615	Brandon	73	145	48.8	31.5%	37.7%	42	83	54.0	14.3%	54.8%
E	4620	North Eastman	23	53	45.0	26.1%	50.0%	2	5	53.5	50.0%	50.0%
E	4625	South Eastman	38	57	45.9	34.2%	60.6%	2	3	51.5	0.0%	50.0%
E	4630	Interlake	59	71	49.2	27.1%	32.7%	14	17	51.8	7.1%	85.7%
D	4640	Central	94	88	47.7	30.9%	48.8%	17	16	50.2	35.3%	82.4%
D	4645	Assiniboine	61	88	49.7	27.9%	34.1%	1	1	59.0	0.0%	100.0%
D	4660	Parkland	49	122	47.6	32.7%	57.1%	5	12	54.6	0.0%	80.0%
H	4670	Norman	24	102	51.8	29.2%	9.5%	3	13	49.3	33.3%	66.7%
F	4680/ 4690	Burntwood/ Churchill	40	83	46.8	22.5%	31.0%	4	8	50.0	0.0%	0.0%
		Unknown	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Manitoba	1,165	95	49.1	34.2%	56.8%	1,073	87	50.6	29.7%	81.4%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 3.2% of all physicians in Manitoba.

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcqi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii_&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Saskatchewan—Highlights

In 2009, the number of physicians in Saskatchewan increased by 43 over the previous year, with more than half of this increase caused by an increase in the number of specialists.

- In 2009, there were 1,703 physicians in Saskatchewan, which was a 2.6% increase over 2008. By specialty, the number of specialists increased by 3.5%, while the number of family medicine physicians increased by 1.9%.

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians increased at a similar rate to the national average.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians increased at a similar rate to the national average (10.2% versus 10.5% nationally).
 - From 2005 to 2009, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 9.7%, and the number of specialists increased by 11.0%.
- Given that the increase in the number of physicians was more than double the population increase (10.2% versus 4.6%) between 2005 and 2009, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 156 to 164 physicians per 100,000 population.
 - In 2009, there were 93 family medicine physicians and 71 specialists per 100,000 population, which was lower than the national average of 103 family medicine physicians and 98 specialists per 100,000 population.

Contrary to the national trend, Saskatchewan experienced a greater percentage increase in Canadian-trained physicians than in internationally trained physicians. In fact, Saskatchewan had fewer internationally trained physicians in 2009 than it did in 2005.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%). However, in Saskatchewan, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 9.7%, while the number of internationally trained physicians decreased by 12.4%.
 - Among internationally trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians decreased by 17.1% and the number of specialists decreased by 4.2% between 2005 and 2009.
 - Among Canadian-trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 5.8% and the number of specialists increased by 13.3% between 2005 and 2009.

More physicians from Saskatchewan moved between jurisdictions and abroad than returned from abroad.

- Between 2005 and 2009, Saskatchewan lost more physicians to other provinces than it gained each year. The majority of physicians who moved to another jurisdiction were family physicians.
 - In 2009, Saskatchewan also lost physicians to migration abroad; nine physicians moved abroad, while one returned from abroad.

Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of specialists in Saskatchewan decreased slightly.

- In 2009, the average age of specialists in Saskatchewan was 49.5, which was the lowest it had been during this five-year period.
 - In 2005, the average age of specialists was 49.7, 0.2 years older than it was in 2009. Conversely, the average age of family medicine physicians in Saskatchewan increased by 0.9 years, from 48.6 to 49.5.
 - Overall, the physician workforce in Saskatchewan increased by 0.5 years, from 49.0 to 49.5.

On average, physicians in Saskatchewan were of a similar age to the national profile; however, there were differences by broad specialty. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was lower than the national picture.

- There was no difference in the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in Saskatchewan in 2009 (49.5 for both).
 - Compared with the national profile, family medicine physicians were slightly older (49.5 versus 49.1) in Saskatchewan and specialists were slightly younger (49.5 versus 50.3).
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 3.3%, while the number of female physicians increased by 23.6%.
 - In 2009, female physicians represented 30.7% of the physician workforce in Saskatchewan, which was lower than the national workforce, where 35.6% of physicians were women.

There were some regional differences in Saskatchewan.

- In 2009, physicians in Saskatoon were more likely to be female and Canadian-trained compared with the rest of the province.
 - In Saskatoon, 40.0% of family medicine physicians and 29.4% of specialists were women (compared with 34.0% and 26.3% provincially).
 - In Saskatoon, 66.6% of family medicine physicians and 72.3% of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared with 47.7% and 60.6% provincially).

Saskatchewan—Profile

Supply	Saskatchewan					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^{††}
Total Number of Physicians	1,545	1,571	1,644	1,660	1,703	68,101
Family Medicine	879	894	922	946	964	34,793
Specialists	666	677	722	714	739	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	156	158	163	162	164	201
Family Medicine	89	90	92	93	93	103
Specialists	67	68	72	70	71	98
Average Age [†]	49.0	49.1	49.3	49.3	49.5	49.7
Family Medicine	48.6	48.6	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.1
Specialists	49.7	49.6	49.7	49.6	49.5	50.3
Sex [‡]						
Male	1,125	1,125	1,160	1,144	1,162	43,816
Family Medicine	615	611	621	624	625	20,613
Specialists	510	514	539	520	537	23,203
Female	416	438	472	500	514	24,194
Family Medicine	261	279	295	312	322	14,119
Specialists	155	159	177	188	192	10,075
Specialty [§]						
Family Medicine	879	894	922	946	964	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	425	440	475	467	489	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	41	38	40	39	40	1,614
Surgical Specialists	199	198	206	207	209	8,557
Medical Scientists	1	1	1	1	1	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	62	60	54	58	62	3,221
6–10	174	162	167	162	157	7,485
11–25	688	674	666	644	620	27,339
26–30	186	187	192	199	193	9,319
31–35	158	159	162	150	160	8,056
36 and More	255	258	288	289	294	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	735	736	769	784	806	51,611
Family Medicine	359	361	362	373	380	25,606
Specialists	376	375	407	411	426	26,005
Foreign	791	772	772	731	693	15,952
Family Medicine	502	482	476	454	416	8,730
Specialists	289	290	296	277	277	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-37	-50	-14	-37	-23	701
Family Medicine	-30	-30	-19	-31	-16	371
Specialists	-7	-20	5	-6	-7	330
Moved Abroad	8	5	1	5	9	203
Family Medicine	5	4	1	2	8	86
Specialists	3	1	0	3	1	117
Returned From Abroad	1	5	10	4	1	295
Family Medicine	1	3	3	2	1	105
Specialists	0	2	7	2	0	190

(cont'd on next page)

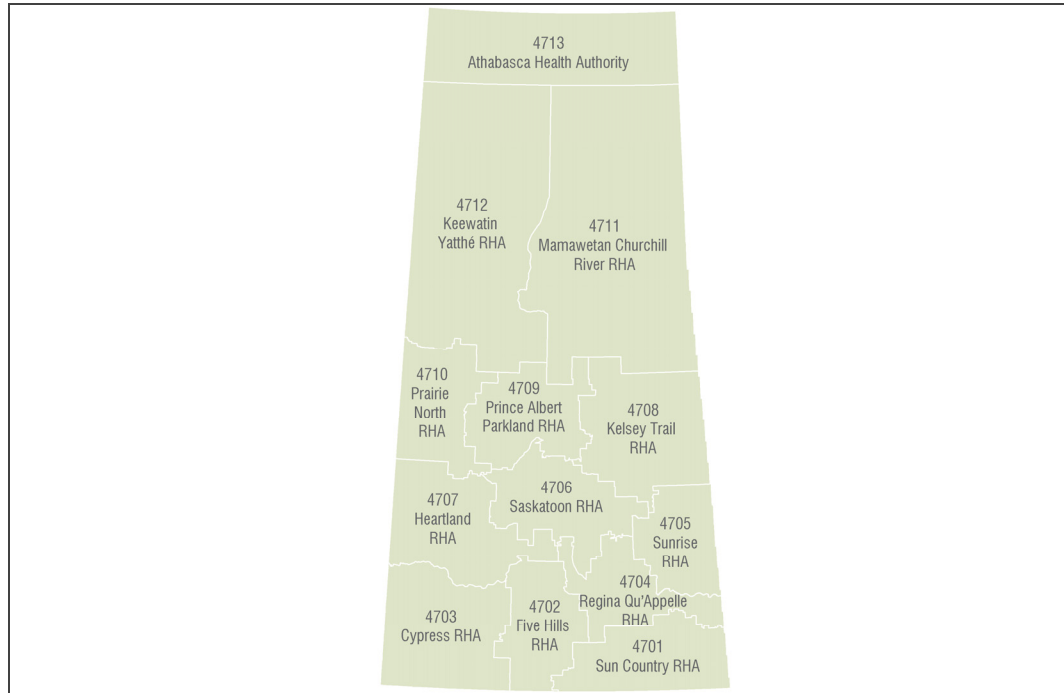
Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
- † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
- ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
- § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.
- ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
- †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
- ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Saskatchewan—Health Regions



Saskatchewan			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
D	4701	Sun Country RHA	35	66	53.1	34.3%	6.7%	4	8	53.0	25.0%	66.7%
D	4702	Five Hills RHA	43	81	49.4	25.6%	35.3%	15	28	56.4	0.0%	33.3%
D	4703	Cypress RHA	32	75	51.0	30.0%	31.8%	13	30	54.8	15.4%	0.0%
A	4704	Regina Qu'Appelle RHA	243	96	50.9	36.6%	40.6%	214	84	51.0	24.8%	49.0%
D	4705	Sunrise RHA	36	66	48.0	13.9%	3.8%	15	28	54.8	13.3%	9.1%
A	4706	Saskatoon RHA	360	117	49.6	40.0%	66.6%	430	140	48.3	29.4%	72.3%
D	4707	Heartland RHA	26	61	49.6	23.1%	31.3%	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	4708	Kelsey Trail RHA	27	67	48.1	15.4%	39.1%	2	5	45.0	0.0%	0.0%
C	4709	Prince Albert Parkland RHA	82	106	45.4	28.8%	41.1%	32	41	48.0	28.1%	32.3%
H	4710	Prairie North RHA	56	79	49.2	29.6%	21.6%	12	17	55.9	8.3%	20.0%
F	4711	Mamawetan Churchill River RHA	13	62	40.4	38.5%	77.8%	1	5	57.0	0.0%	100.0%
F	4712	Keewatin Yatthé RHA	7	62	51.8	28.6%	75.0%	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
F	4713	Athabasca Health Authority	2	83	43.0	0.0%	50.0%	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Unknown	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Saskatchewan	964	93	49.5	34.0%	47.7%	739	71	49.5	26.3%	60.6%
		Canada ††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Starting in 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcqi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii___&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Alberta—Highlights

In 2009, the number of physicians in Alberta increased by 3.6% over the previous year, which was slower than the national rate.

- In 2009, there were 7,554 physicians in Alberta, representing an increase of 261 physicians, or 3.6%, over 2008.
- In 2009, there were 113 family medicine physicians and 91 specialists per 100,000 population. Alberta's physician-per-100,000 population ratio for family medicine physicians was greater than the national average of 103, while its physician-per-100,000 population ratio for specialists was lower than the national average of 98.

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians in Alberta increased at more than twice the national rate.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of physicians in Alberta increased by 21.5%, from 6,219 in 2005 to 7,554 in 2009. This was more than double the national rate of increase (10.5%).
- Over the same period, the population of Alberta increased by 10.1%. The total physician-to-population ratio increased from 184 to 204 physicians per 100,000 population.
 - Relative to other jurisdictions, the growth was high in the number of both family physicians, at 24.5%, and of specialists, at 17.9%.

Similar to the national trend, Alberta experienced a greater percentage increase in internationally trained physicians than in Canadian-trained physicians.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%). Over the same time period in Alberta, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 34.4%, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 16.2%.
 - Among internationally trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 44.6% and the number of specialists increased by 12.0% between 2005 and 2009.
 - Among Canadian-trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 12.9% and the number of specialists increased by 19.3% between 2005 and 2009.

For the first time since 2005, more physicians moved from Alberta to other jurisdictions than into Alberta from other jurisdictions.

- Between 2005 and 2008, more physicians moved into Alberta from other Canadian jurisdictions than out of Alberta each year, with net gains ranging from a low of 10 physicians in 2005 to a high of 90 physicians in 2006.
 - However, in 2009, 46 physicians moved from Alberta to other jurisdictions.
- In Alberta in 2009, 27 physicians moved abroad and 27 physicians returned from abroad.

On average, physicians in Alberta were younger than the national profile. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was slightly lower than the national picture.

- In 2009, the average age of family medicine physicians in Alberta was 46.9, which was 2.2 years younger than the national profile. Also, the average age of specialists was 47.9, which was 2.4 years younger than the national average.
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in Alberta increased by 0.4 years, from 46.9 to 47.3.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by 16.3%, while the number of female physicians increased by 33.3%.
 - In 2009, female physicians represented 34.2% of the physician workforce in Alberta, which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 35.6% of physicians were women.

There were some regional differences in Alberta.^x

- In 2009, physicians in the David Thompson region were more likely to be female and physicians in the Capital region were least likely to be Canadian-trained compared with the rest of the province.
 - In the David Thompson region, 46.2% of family medicine physicians and 32.4% of specialists were women (compared with 38.3% and 29.0% provincially).
 - In the Capital region, 25.0% of family medicine physicians and 40.0% of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared with 59.1% and 82.2% provincially).

x. On April 1, 2009, the province's nine health regions were disbanded; there are now five health zones: North Zone (Zone 5), Edmonton Zone (Zone 4), Central Zone (Zone 3), Calgary Zone (Zone 2) and South Zone (Zone 1) (www.health.alberta.ca/services/health-regions.html). However, the latest file available from Statistics Canada used by CIHI to map health care providers to health regions still reflects the health region boundaries prior to this change.

Alberta—Profile

Supply	Alberta					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^{††}
Total Number of Physicians	6,219	6,574	6,891	7,293	7,554	68,101
Family Medicine	3,364	3,567	3,756	4,016	4,187	34,793
Specialists	2,855	3,007	3,135	3,277	3,367	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	184	189	194	200	204	201
Family Medicine	100	103	106	110	113	103
Specialists	85	87	88	90	91	98
Average Age [†]	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.2	47.3	49.7
Family Medicine	46.3	46.4	46.6	46.7	46.9	49.1
Specialists	47.6	47.4	47.7	47.9	47.9	50.3
Sex [‡]						
Male	4,277	4,467	4,644	4,886	4,973	43,816
Family Medicine	2,172	2,269	2,358	2,518	2,582	20,613
Specialists	2,105	2,198	2,286	2,368	2,391	23,203
Female	1,936	2,101	2,240	2,405	2,580	24,194
Family Medicine	1,188	1,294	1,394	1,496	1,604	14,119
Specialists	748	807	846	909	976	10,075
Specialty [§]						
Family Medicine	3,364	3,567	3,756	4,016	4,187	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	2,026	2,125	2,216	2,342	2,421	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	137	152	155	163	174	1,614
Surgical Specialists	690	727	761	768	770	8,557
Medical Scientists	2	3	3	4	2	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	443	469	488	561	573	3,221
6–10	938	1,001	1,002	1,022	1,049	7,485
11–25	2,708	2,823	2,942	3,054	3,126	27,339
26–30	848	893	920	983	1,019	9,319
31–35	592	645	707	751	783	8,056
36 and More	678	722	807	895	974	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	4,498	4,696	4,880	5,086	5,226	51,611
Family Medicine	2,177	2,243	2,327	2,406	2,458	25,606
Specialists	2,321	2,453	2,553	2,680	2,768	26,005
Foreign	1,708	1,858	1,986	2,178	2,296	15,952
Family Medicine	1,174	1,304	1,405	1,581	1,698	8,730
Specialists	534	554	581	597	598	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	10	90	45	17	-46	701
Family Medicine	6	39	15	23	-25	371
Specialists	4	51	30	-6	-21	330
Moved Abroad	21	26	21	28	27	203
Family Medicine	13	10	15	10	9	86
Specialists	8	16	6	18	18	117
Returned From Abroad	30	34	25	27	27	295
Family Medicine	7	11	6	7	14	105
Specialists	23	23	19	20	13	190

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 5.0% of all physicians in Alberta.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Alberta—Health Regions



Alberta			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
E	4821	Chinook Regional Health Authority	10	14	49.7	33.3%	66.7%	3	4	50.3	0.0%	100.0%
E	4822	Palliser Health Region	170	100	47.6	32.4%	69.2%	91	54	52.8	14.3%	84.6%
B	4823	Calgary Health Region	105	94	46.2	26.7%	41.9%	45	40	54.3	6.7%	62.2%
E	4824	David Thompson Regional Health Authority	1,642	120	46.8	46.2%	66.2%	1,554	113	47.5	32.4%	85.0%
E	4825	East Central Health	303	92	49.1	22.4%	45.7%	111	34	49.6	19.8%	81.1%
B	4826	Capital Health	106	89	47.9	24.5%	25.0%	15	13	47.3	20.0%	40.0%
E	4827	Aspen Regional Health Authority	1,470	127	46.7	38.1%	63.7%	1,492	129	47.6	28.4%	80.8%
E	4828	Peace Country Health	173	91	44.8	28.9%	32.7%	13	7	51.6	15.4%	53.8%
H	4829	Northern Lights Health Region	140	94	46.4	25.0%	33.3%	34	23	49.3	11.8%	82.4%
		Unknown	68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Alberta	4,187	113	46.9	38.3%	59.1%	3,367	91	47.9	29.0%	82.2%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists represent 5.0% of all physicians in Alberta.

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

On April 1, 2009, the province's nine health regions were disbanded; there are now five health zones: North Zone (Zone 5), Edmonton Zone (Zone 4), Central Zone (Zone 3), Calgary Zone (Zone 2) and South Zone (Zone 1) (www.health.alberta.ca/services/health-regions.html). However, the latest file available from Statistics Canada used by CIHI to map health care providers to health regions still reflects the health region boundaries prior to this change.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii__&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

British Columbia—Highlights

In 2009, the number of physicians in British Columbia increased by 493 over the previous year to reach 9,548 physicians in total.

- This reflected a 5.4% increase over 2008. It was the largest single-year increase in the total number of physicians in more than 30 years.

Almost half of the physician growth B.C. experienced between 2005 and 2009 was due to the increase in physicians in 2009.

- The number of physicians in B.C. grew by 12.2% between 2005 and 2009. Of the 1,041 physicians B.C. gained since 2005, 47.4% of this increase can be attributed to the increase in physicians between 2008 and 2009.
- In 2009, the total physician-to-population ratio was 212 physicians per 100,000 population. By specialty, there were 118 family medicine physicians and 95 specialists per 100,000 population, compared with the national average of 103 and 98, respectively.

Similar to the national trend, British Columbia experienced a greater percentage increase in internationally trained physicians than in Canadian-trained physicians.

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2005 and 2009 (14.3% versus 8.7%). Over the same time period in B.C., the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 16.3%, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 10.8%.
 - Among internationally trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 24.2% and the number of specialists increased by 6.2% between 2005 and 2009.
 - Among Canadian-trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 6.8% and the number of specialists increased by 15.7% between 2005 and 2009.

From 2005 and 2009, B.C. consistently gained physicians due to interjurisdictional migration and to physicians returning from abroad.

- Between 2005 and 2009, more physicians moved into B.C. from other Canadian jurisdictions than out of B.C. each year. Net gains ranged from a low of 26 physicians in 2007 to a high of 117 physicians in 2005. In 2009, B.C. gained 93 physicians through interjurisdictional migration.
- Similar to previous years, in 2009 B.C. also had more physicians return from abroad (47) than leave for abroad (26).

Between 2008 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in B.C. decreased slightly.

- In 2009, the average age of the physician workforce was 49.6; this was down by 0.2 years from 2008. Additionally, the average age of family medicine physicians was 49.1 in 2009, down by 0.1 years from 2008, and the average age of specialists was 50.3 in 2009, which was 0.2 years younger than in 2008.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce increased by 0.6 years. By specialty, the average age of family medicine physicians increased by 1.1 years while the average age of specialists in 2009 was the same as it was in 2005.

On average, physicians in B.C. were of a similar age to the national trend. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was slightly lower than the national average.

- In 2009, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in B.C. was 49.1 and 50.3, respectively. This was the same as the national profile.
- In 2009, female physicians represented 32.9% of the physician workforce in B.C. This was lower than the national workforce where 35.6% of physicians were women.

There were some regional differences in B.C.

- Family medicine physicians in East Kootenay and Thompson/Cariboo and specialists in Thompson/Cariboo were younger than in the rest of the province.
 - The average age of family medicine physicians in East Kootenay and Thompson/Cariboo was 46.1 and 46.2, respectively (compared with the provincial average of 49.1).
 - The average age of specialists in Thompson/Cariboo was 47.1, while the average age of specialists in B.C. was 50.3.
- Physicians in Vancouver were more likely to be female compared with the rest of the province.
 - Almost half (47.0%) of family medicine physicians and 33.1% of specialists in Vancouver were women, which was higher than the provincial average, where 37.3% of all family medicine physicians and 27.5% of all specialists were women.
- Family medicine physicians in South Vancouver Island and specialists in the Okanagan were the most likely to be Canadian-trained.
 - More than three-quarters (78.8%) of family medicine physicians in South Vancouver Island were Canadian-trained (compared with the provincial average of 68.9%).
 - Most (83.5%) specialists in the Okanagan were Canadian-trained (compared with the provincial average of 74.6%).

British Columbia—Profile

Supply	British Columbia					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^{††}
Total Number of Physicians	8,507	8,635	8,735	9,055	9,548	68,101
Family Medicine	4,736	4,731	4,758	4,973	5,282	34,793
Specialists	3,771	3,904	3,977	4,082	4,266	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	202	202	201	205	212	201
Family Medicine	112	111	109	112	118	103
Specialists	89	91	92	92	95	98
Average Age [†]	49.0	49.1	49.7	49.8	49.6	49.7
Family Medicine	48.0	48.3	49.0	49.2	49.1	49.1
Specialists	50.3	50.0	50.5	50.5	50.3	50.3
Sex [‡]						
Male	5,929	5,966	6,031	6,178	6,405	43,816
Family Medicine	3,107	3,070	3,089	3,181	3,312	20,613
Specialists	2,822	2,896	2,942	2,997	3,093	23,203
Female	2,568	2,662	2,701	2,873	3,142	24,194
Family Medicine	1,620	1,655	1,667	1,790	1,969	14,119
Specialists	948	1,007	1,034	1,083	1,173	10,075
Specialty [§]						
Family Medicine	4,736	4,730	4,758	4,973	5,282	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	2,558	2,655	2,694	2,756	2,880	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	218	218	221	225	226	1,614
Surgical Specialists	990	1,027	1,058	1,097	1,155	8,557
Medical Scientists	5	4	4	4	5	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	324	305	235	300	483	3,221
6–10	964	993	956	974	988	7,485
11–25	3,807	3,865	3,879	3,945	4,049	27,339
26–30	1,239	1,245	1,255	1,273	1,274	9,319
31–35	1,021	1,039	1,090	1,137	1,192	8,056
36 and More	1,144	1,177	1,309	1,417	1,559	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	6,154	6,254	6,291	6,459	6,817	51,611
Family Medicine	3,405	3,386	3,372	3,457	3,636	25,606
Specialists	2,749	2,868	2,919	3,002	3,181	26,005
Foreign	2,345	2,371	2,434	2,588	2,728	15,952
Family Medicine	1,323	1,335	1,376	1,508	1,643	8,730
Specialists	1,022	1,036	1,058	1,080	1,085	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	117	112	26	56	93	701
Family Medicine	59	48	15	22	45	371
Specialists	58	64	11	34	48	330
Moved Abroad	39	19	26	32	26	203
Family Medicine	14	11	16	13	16	86
Specialists	25	8	10	19	10	117
Returned From Abroad	74	57	30	39	47	295
Family Medicine	30	18	9	17	19	105
Specialists	44	39	21	22	28	190

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 2.0% of all physicians in British Columbia.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

British Columbia—Health Regions



British Columbia			Family Medicine Physicians					Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age†	Percent Female‡	Percent Canadian Trained§
E	5911	East Kootenay	122	153	46.1	37.7%	62.3%	32	40	49.8	15.6%	65.6%
C	5912	Kootenay/ Boundary	121	153	47.4	43.0%	71.1%	43	54	48.2	27.9%	72.1%
A	5913	Okanagan	411	117	49.1	35.0%	69.1%	297	85	49.2	19.5%	83.5%
C	5914	Thompson/ Cariboo	240	108	46.2	27.9%	61.7%	123	55	47.1	25.2%	80.5%
A	5921	Fraser East	246	88	47.1	25.2%	55.3%	128	46	48.9	19.5%	62.5%
B	5922	Fraser North	506	85	50.2	37.0%	71.3%	449	75	50.1	26.5%	74.4%
B	5923	Fraser South	554	80	50.4	35.2%	64.6%	339	49	51.0	25.4%	67.8%
B	5931	Richmond	167	86	50.3	33.5%	76.0%	124	64	50.8	23.4%	72.6%
G	5932	Vancouver	1,102	171	48.4	47.0%	76.8%	1,714	266	49.8	33.1%	75.4%
B	5933	North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	364	131	50.0	43.7%	73.1%	184	66	51.0	25.0%	75.0%
A	5941	South Vancouver Island	589	160	51.2	37.5%	78.8%	479	130	53.2	24.6%	77.0%
A	5942	Central Vancouver Island	328	125	50.5	27.4%	62.5%	162	62	51.6	22.8%	75.3%
C	5943	North Vancouver Island	178	148	47.7	38.2%	66.3%	81	67	51.7	18.5%	74.1%
H	5951	Northwest	107	143	47.1	27.1%	54.7%	20	27	55.5	15.0%	50.0%
H	5952	Northern Interior	172	121	46.6	33.7%	50.6%	79	55	49.6	22.8%	62.0%
H	5953	Northeast	69	102	47.8	20.3%	17.4%	7	10	52.7	42.9%	28.6%
		Unknown	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		British Columbia	5,282	118	49.1	37.3%	68.9%	4,266	95	50.3	27.5%	74.6%
		Canada††	34,793	103	49.1	40.7%	74.6%	33,308	98	50.3	30.3%	78.3%

Notes

* Population estimates for health regions are as of July 1 of the reference year and population estimates for jurisdictions and Canada are as of December 31 of the reference year.

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

** Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists represent 2.0% of all physicians in British Columbia.

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Table 109-5325: Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2007 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)*, accessed on August 3, 2010, from <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&RootDir=Cii/&ResultTemplate=Cii/Cii___&Array_pick=1&ArrayId=1095325> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (January to March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Yukon—Highlights

Between 2005 and 2009, the Yukon saw an increase in physicians; however, between 2008 and 2009, there was a slight decrease in the number of physicians overall.

- The number of physicians in the Yukon increased from 64 in 2005 to 74 in 2009, which represented a 15.6% increase.
 - However, between 2008 and 2009, the number of physicians in the Yukon decreased slightly from 76 to 74. This was due to a decrease in the number of family physicians.
- Over the same time period, the population in the Yukon increased by 5.9%. The total physician-to-population ratio increased from 199 to 218 physicians per 100,000 population.

The Yukon experienced almost equal rates of growth in its numbers of internationally trained and Canadian-trained physicians.

- In the Yukon, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by five between 2005 and 2009, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by four.

More physicians moved out of the Yukon to other Canadian jurisdictions than into the Yukon in 2009.

- Between 2005 and 2009, more physicians moved out of the Yukon to other Canadian jurisdictions than into the Yukon from other Canadian jurisdictions each year, except for 2008. In 2009, the Yukon experienced a net loss of four physicians.

The average age of physicians in the Yukon was slightly lower than the national profile. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was greater than the national picture.

- On average in 2009, physicians in the Yukon were 48.6 years old, which was slightly younger than the national profile (49.7).
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in the Yukon remained relatively stable, going from 48.5 to 48.6.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians increased by six physicians, while the number of female physicians increased by two physicians.
 - In 2009, female physicians represented 45.8% of the physician workforce in the Yukon, which was higher than the national workforce, where 35.6% of physicians were women.

Yukon—Profile

	Yukon					Canada
	2005	2006	2007 ^{††}	2008 ^{††}	2009 ^{††}	2009 ^{††}
Supply						
Total Number of Physicians	64	70	72	76	74	68,101
Family Medicine	—	—	64	68	64	34,793
Specialists	—	—	8	8	10	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	199	217	220	227	218	201
Family Medicine	—	—	195	203	188	103
Specialists	—	—	24	24	29	98
Average Age [†]	48.5	49.3	49.9	48.9	48.6	49.7
Family Medicine	—	—	49.6	48.5	48.2	49.1
Specialists	—	—	53.0	52.1	51.4	50.3
Sex[‡]						
Male	33	37	38	39	39	43,816
Family Medicine	—	—	32	33	32	20,613
Specialists	—	—	6	6	7	23,203
Female	31	32	33	36	33	24,194
Family Medicine	—	—	31	34	30	14,119
Specialists	—	—	2	2	3	10,075
Specialty[§]						
Family Medicine	—	—	64	68	64	34,793
Medical Specialists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical Specialists	—	—	4	3	5	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	0	0	0	1,614
Surgical Specialists	—	—	4	5	5	8,557
Medical Scientists	—	—	0	0	0	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	3	1	2	3	2	3,221
6–10	4	6	6	7	4	7,485
11–25	28	31	30	32	39	27,339
26–30	12	14	11	12	7	9,319
31–35	9	8	11	11	10	8,056
36 and More	6	6	9	10	9	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	36	38	38	42	40	51,611
Family Medicine	—	—	33	37	33	25,606
Specialists	—	—	5	5	7	26,005
Foreign	27	29	32	33	32	15,952
Family Medicine	—	—	29	30	29	8,730
Specialists	—	—	3	3	3	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-4	-4	-2	4	-4	701
Family Medicine	—	—	-1	3	-6	371
Specialists	—	—	-1	1	2	330
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	0	1	203
Family Medicine	—	—	0	0	1	86
Specialists	—	—	0	0	0	117
Returned From Abroad	1	0	0	0	0	295
Family Medicine	—	—	0	0	0	105
Specialists	—	—	0	0	0	190

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
 - Data not shown due to methodological change that affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Northwest Territories—Highlights

Between 2005 and 2009, the Northwest Territories saw a slight decrease in its number of physicians.

- The number of physicians in the Northwest Territories decreased from 44 in 2005 to 43 in 2009, and its physician-to-population ratio decreased from 102 to 99 physicians per 100,000 population over this five-year period.

The Northwest Territories experienced a slight decline in its number of internationally trained physicians and a slight increase in its number of Canadian-trained physicians.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of internationally trained physicians decreased from 12 to 10 physicians, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased from 32 to 33 physicians.

More physicians moved from the Northwest Territories to other Canadian jurisdictions than to the Northwest Territories.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the Northwest Territories either lost physicians through interjurisdictional migration or the number of physicians remained the same (in 2007).
 - In 2009, the Northwest Territories experienced a net loss of six physicians to other jurisdictions.

The average age of physicians in the Northwest Territories was lower than the national profile. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was greater than the national picture.

- On average in 2009, physicians in the Northwest Territories were age 47.6, which was 2.1 years younger than the national average.
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in the Northwest Territories increased by 1.8 years, from 45.8 to 47.6.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of male physicians decreased by six physicians while the number of female physicians increased by five physicians.
 - In 2009, female physicians represented 48.8% of the physician workforce in the Northwest Territories, which was higher than the national workforce, where 35.6% of physicians were women.

Northwest Territories—Profile

	Northwest Territories					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^{††}
Supply						
Total Number of Physicians	44	48	49	48	43	68,101
Family Medicine	30	35	36	33	30	34,793
Specialists	14	13	13	15	13	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	102	111	112	111	99	201
Family Medicine	69	81	83	76	69	103
Specialists	32	30	30	35	30	98
Average Age [†]	45.8	46.0	46.9	46.9	47.6	49.7
Family Medicine	45.1	44.7	45.6	45.2	46.3	49.1
Specialists	47.4	49.6	50.6	50.4	50.4	50.3
Sex[‡]						
Male	28	25	27	25	22	43,816
Family Medicine	17	15	17	13	12	20,613
Specialists	11	10	10	12	10	23,203
Female	16	23	22	23	21	24,194
Family Medicine	13	20	19	20	18	14,119
Specialists	3	3	3	3	3	10,075
Specialty[§]						
Family Medicine	30	35	36	33	30	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	7	7	7	7	5	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	1,614
Surgical Specialists	7	6	6	8	8	8,557
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	3	3	3	3	3	3,221
6–10	7	5	6	5	4	7,485
11–25	22	28	25	25	24	27,339
26–30	6	5	8	9	5	9,319
31–35	2	4	4	2	3	8,056
36 and More	4	3	3	4	4	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	32	34	34	37	33	51,611
Family Medicine	20	23	23	24	22	25,606
Specialists	12	11	11	13	11	26,005
Foreign	12	14	15	11	10	15,952
Family Medicine	10	12	13	9	8	8,730
Specialists	2	2	2	2	2	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	-4	-3	0	-1	-6	701
Family Medicine	-3	1	0	-3	-4	371
Specialists	-1	-4	0	2	-2	330
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	203
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	86
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	117
Returned From Abroad	1	3	0	1	0	295
Family Medicine	1	2	0	0	0	105
Specialists	0	1	0	1	0	190

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

- * Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
 - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.
 - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
 - § Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 0.0% of all physicians in the Northwest Territories.
 - ** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
 - †† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
 - ‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Nunavut—Highlights

Between 2005 and 2009, Nunavut experienced a slight decrease in its number of physicians.

- The number of physicians in Nunavut decreased from 14 in 2005 to 12 in 2009, and the total physician-to-population ratio decreased from 46 to 37 physicians per 100,000 population over this five-year period.

Nunavut experienced a slight increase in its number of Canadian-trained physicians, while its number of internationally trained physicians decreased.

- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased from 10 to 11 physicians, while the number of internationally trained physicians decreased from 4 physicians to 1 physician.

Nunavut gained one physician due to interjurisdictional migration.

- In 2009, Nunavut experienced a net gain of one physician due to interjurisdictional migration.

The average age of physicians in Nunavut was lower than the national profile and more than half of the physicians were women.

- On average in 2009, physicians in Nunavut were age 45.2, which was 4.5 years younger than the national average.
 - Between 2005 and 2009, the average age of the physician workforce in Nunavut increased by 1.7 years, from 43.5 to 45.2.
- In 2009, 7 of the 12 physicians were women.

Nunavut—Profile

	Nunavut					Canada
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^{††}
Supply						
Total Number of Physicians	14	11	9	11	12	68,101
Family Medicine	13	10	8	10	10	34,793
Specialists	1	1	1	1	2	33,308
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	46	36	29	35	37	201
Family Medicine	43	32	25	31	31	103
Specialists	3	3	3	3	6	98
Average Age [†]	43.5	44.8	42.2	45.2	45.2	49.7
Family Medicine	43.1	44.3	41.1	44.5	44.8	49.1
Specialists	49.0	50.0	51.0	52.0	47.0	50.3
Sex[‡]						
Male	7	6	3	5	5	43,816
Family Medicine	7	6	3	5	4	20,613
Specialists	0	0	0	0	1	23,203
Female	7	5	6	6	7	24,194
Family Medicine	6	4	5	5	6	14,119
Specialists	1	1	1	1	1	10,075
Specialty[§]						
Family Medicine	13	10	8	10	10	34,793
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	0	0	0	0	1	23,110
Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	1,614
Surgical Specialists	1	1	1	1	1	8,557
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	27
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6 Years	3	1	1	0	1	3,221
6–10	4	4	4	4	2	7,485
11–25	4	5	4	6	8	27,339
26–30	0	0	0	0	0	9,319
31–35	2	1	0	1	1	8,056
36 and More	1	0	0	0	0	12,226
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	10	11	8	9	11	51,611
Family Medicine	9	10	7	8	9	25,606
Specialists	1	1	1	1	2	26,005
Foreign	4	0	1	2	1	15,952
Family Medicine	4	0	1	2	1	8,730
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	7,222
Migration						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions ^{††}	6	-1	0	-1	1	701
Family Medicine	5	-1	0	-1	1	371
Specialists	1	0	0	0	0	330
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	203
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	86
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	117
Returned From Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	295
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	105
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	190

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

* Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).

† For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians where age is unknown and where age is less than 20 or more than 90.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 0.0% of all physicians in Nunavut.

** Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

†† Number of physicians for whom the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the previous year is different from the jurisdiction of the preferred mailing address in the current year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Data Tables

Table 1.0: Physicians, by Sex, Jurisdiction and Age Group, 2009

Sex	Younger Than 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and Older	Unknown	Total
Male											
N.L.	5	174	215	196	85	54	23	9	3	4	768
P.E.I.	0	24	38	57	20	12	7	3	0	7	168
N.S.	3	215	404	433	175	107	44	22	12	2	1,417
N.B.	11	167	271	259	103	91	26	11	5	0	944
Que.	93	1,412	2,191	3,094	1,441	995	611	352	103	6	10,298
Ont.	108	2,526	4,077	4,632	2,052	1,346	798	369	185	1	16,094
Man.	5	268	394	432	177	104	51	33	14	43	1,521
Sask.	18	195	306	294	126	82	46	32	15	48	1,162
Alta.	150	1,076	1,315	1,408	494	272	153	64	28	13	4,973
B.C.	70	998	1,659	1,974	891	497	189	92	34	1	6,405
Y.T.	0	4	14	13	5	2	1	0	0	0	39
N.W.T.	0	2	10	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	22
Nun.	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	463	7,061	10,896	12,800	5,571	3,565	1,949	987	399	125	43,816
Female											
N.L.	12	123	97	100	10	3	1	0	0	0	346
P.E.I.	0	16	19	18	4	2	1	0	0	2	62
N.S.	8	202	256	219	48	15	4	3	1	1	757
N.B.	17	195	170	104	13	13	2	0	0	1	515
Que.	375	2,104	2,371	1,695	319	133	50	27	23	3	7,100
Ont.	113	2,306	2,691	2,311	508	291	125	35	19	1	8,400
Man.	11	169	246	209	38	17	7	2	1	17	717
Sask.	17	151	152	121	23	20	6	1	1	22	514
Alta.	111	903	748	632	114	41	11	10	3	7	2,580
B.C.	76	902	1,029	844	196	69	16	6	4	0	3,142
Y.T.	0	9	12	8	3	0	0	1	0	0	33
N.W.T.	0	6	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
Nun.	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Canada	741	7,090	7,801	6,266	1,278	604	223	85	52	54	24,194
Total											
N.L.	17	298	314	296	95	57	24	9	3	4	1,117
P.E.I.	0	40	58	76	24	14	8	3	0	10	233
N.S.	11	417	660	652	223	122	48	25	13	3	2,174
N.B.	28	362	442	363	116	104	28	11	5	1	1,460
Que.	469	3,529	4,577	4,792	1,760	1,128	661	379	126	9	17,430
Ont.	221	4,842	6,778	6,944	2,560	1,637	923	404	204	2	24,515
Man.	16	437	640	641	215	121	58	35	15	60	2,238
Sask.	37	351	462	417	150	102	52	33	16	83	1,703
Alta.	261	1,979	2,063	2,040	608	313	164	74	31	21	7,554
B.C.	146	1,900	2,688	2,818	1,087	566	205	98	38	2	9,548
Y.T.	0	13	27	21	8	2	1	1	0	1	74
N.W.T.	0	8	19	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	43
Nun.	1	4	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Canada	1,207	14,180	18,731	19,073	6,850	4,169	2,172	1,072	451	196	68,101

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 1.1: Family Medicine Physicians, by Sex, Jurisdiction and Age Group, 2009

Sex	Younger Than 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and Older	Unknown	Total
Male											
N.L.	5	113	98	88	47	34	10	4	0	3	402
P.E.I.	0	16	19	27	13	3	3	1	0	1	83
N.S.	3	91	176	190	97	44	17	13	6	2	639
N.B.	11	80	129	140	57	43	10	5	2	0	477
Que.	84	441	939	1,660	694	354	172	106	33	4	4,487
Ont.	66	984	1,951	2,052	1,017	585	311	138	86	1	7,191
Man.	5	132	221	203	70	50	28	12	8	38	767
Sask.	18	102	158	144	75	45	27	23	8	25	625
Alta.	132	518	713	699	244	142	78	28	15	13	2,582
B.C.	62	476	923	1,008	476	240	76	36	14	1	3,312
Y.T.	0	4	12	12	2	1	1	0	0	0	32
N.W.T.	0	2	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Nun.	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Canada	386	2,959	5,345	6,228	2,794	1,542	733	366	172	88	20,613
Female											
N.L.	12	71	47	55	8	1	0	0	0	0	194
P.E.I.	0	13	12	9	3	2	1	0	0	1	41
N.S.	8	112	158	134	31	6	2	2	1	1	455
N.B.	17	121	116	77	5	5	0	0	0	1	342
Que.	366	1,039	1,387	1,074	162	56	20	13	7	2	4,126
Ont.	74	1,271	1,528	1,273	257	135	49	18	9	0	4,614
Man.	11	90	137	114	18	8	4	1	0	15	398
Sask.	16	88	90	78	16	9	6	1	1	17	322
Alta.	105	501	494	381	72	29	7	7	1	7	1,604
B.C.	66	537	689	518	114	35	6	2	2	0	1,969
Y.T.	0	7	11	8	3	0	0	1	0	0	30
N.W.T.	0	5	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	18
Nun.	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Canada	676	3,859	4,678	3,724	691	286	95	45	21	44	14,119
Total											
N.L.	17	185	147	143	55	35	10	4	0	3	599
P.E.I.	0	29	32	37	16	5	4	1	0	2	126
N.S.	11	203	334	324	128	50	19	15	7	3	1,094
N.B.	28	201	246	217	62	48	10	5	2	1	820
Que.	451	1,486	2,338	2,737	856	410	192	119	40	6	8,635
Ont.	140	2,260	3,486	3,325	1,274	720	360	156	95	1	11,817
Man.	16	222	358	317	88	58	32	13	8	53	1,165
Sask.	36	193	250	224	92	54	33	24	9	49	964
Alta.	237	1,019	1,207	1,080	316	171	85	35	16	21	4,187
B.C.	128	1,013	1,612	1,526	590	275	82	38	16	2	5,282
Y.T.	0	11	24	20	5	1	1	1	0	1	64
N.W.T.	0	7	13	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	30
Nun.	1	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Canada	1,065	6,833	10,049	9,958	3,486	1,828	828	411	193	142	34,793

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 1.2: Specialist Physicians, by Sex, Jurisdiction and Age Group, 2009

Sex	Younger Than 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and Older	Unknown	Total
Male											
N.L.	0	61	117	108	38	20	13	5	3	1	366
P.E.I.	0	8	19	30	7	9	4	2	0	6	85
N.S.	0	124	228	243	78	63	27	9	6	0	778
N.B.	0	87	142	119	46	48	16	6	3	0	467
Que.	9	971	1,252	1,434	747	641	439	246	70	2	5,811
Ont.	42	1,542	2,126	2,580	1,035	761	487	231	99	0	8,903
Man.	0	136	173	229	107	54	23	21	6	5	754
Sask.	0	93	148	150	51	37	19	9	7	23	537
Alta.	18	558	602	709	250	130	75	36	13	0	2,391
B.C.	8	522	736	966	415	257	113	56	20	0	3,093
Y.T.	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	7
N.W.T.	0	0	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Nun.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	77	4,102	5,551	6,572	2,777	2,023	1,216	621	227	37	23,203
Female											
N.L.	0	52	50	45	2	2	1	0	0	0	152
P.E.I.	0	3	7	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	21
N.S.	0	90	98	85	17	9	2	1	0	0	302
N.B.	0	74	54	27	8	8	2	0	0	0	173
Que.	9	1,065	984	621	157	77	30	14	16	1	2,974
Ont.	39	1,035	1,163	1,038	251	156	76	17	10	1	3,786
Man.	0	79	109	95	20	9	3	1	1	2	319
Sask.	1	63	62	43	7	11	0	0	0	5	192
Alta.	6	402	254	251	42	12	4	3	2	0	976
B.C.	10	365	340	326	82	34	10	4	2	0	1,173
Y.T.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
N.W.T.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Nun.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	65	3,231	3,123	2,542	587	318	128	40	31	10	10,075
Total											
N.L.	0	113	167	153	40	22	14	5	3	1	518
P.E.I.	0	11	26	39	8	9	4	2	0	8	107
N.S.	0	214	326	328	95	72	29	10	6	0	1,080
N.B.	0	161	196	146	54	56	18	6	3	0	640
Que.	18	2,043	2,239	2,055	904	718	469	260	86	3	8,795
Ont.	81	2,582	3,292	3,619	1,286	917	563	248	109	1	12,698
Man.	0	215	282	324	127	63	26	22	7	7	1,073
Sask.	1	158	212	193	58	48	19	9	7	34	739
Alta.	24	960	856	960	292	142	79	39	15	0	3,367
B.C.	18	887	1,076	1,292	497	291	123	60	22	0	4,266
Y.T.	0	2	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	10
N.W.T.	0	1	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
Nun.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Canada	142	7,347	8,682	9,115	3,364	2,341	1,344	661	258	54	33,308

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.0: Physicians, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	599	126	1,094	820	8,635	11,817	1,165	964	4,187	5,282	64	30	10	34,793
2.0 Medical Specialists	377	73	788	422	6,507	9,505	811	529	2,595	3,106	5	5	1	24,724
2.1 Clinical Specialists	345	67	735	386	6,055	8,960	761	489	2,421	2,880	5	5	1	23,110
– Internal Medicine	90	17	206	116	2,008	2,905	207	154	768	795	1	1	0	7,268
– Medical Genetics	1	0	3	0	22	20	5	1	12	12	0	0	0	76
– Dermatology	9	1	16	11	194	182	12	4	44	64	0	0	0	537
– Neurology	15	2	24	10	251	280	20	15	103	111	0	0	0	831
– Pediatrics	52	9	95	34	680	1,069	124	55	348	297	1	3	0	2,767
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	1	1	12	10	80	156	14	8	40	64	0	0	0	386
– Psychiatry	63	13	138	67	1,084	1,831	150	76	341	631	2	1	0	4,397
– Community Medicine	3	0	5	4	191	119	17	12	30	49	0	0	0	430
– Emergency Medicine	2	8	18	2	127	230	18	2	104	109	0	0	1	621
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	1	0	5	24	1	1	12	8	0	0	0	52
– Anesthesiology	50	9	110	64	670	1,063	111	79	306	391	1	0	0	2,854
– Nuclear Medicine	3	0	6	4	90	76	9	5	20	24	0	0	0	237
– Diagnostic Radiology	49	6	89	55	561	823	65	64	243	264	0	0	0	2,219
– Radiation Oncology	7	1	12	9	92	182	8	13	50	61	0	0	0	435
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	32	6	53	36	452	545	50	40	174	226	0	0	0	1,614
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	1	51	16	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	86
– Medical Microbiology	2	1	1	4	163	49	5	4	13	25	0	0	0	267
– General Pathology	8	2	8	10	41	113	8	10	48	77	0	0	0	325
– Neuropathology	1	0	2	0	2	20	2	1	6	5	0	0	0	39
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	6	0	7	22	3	3	8	22	0	0	0	71
– Anatomical Pathology	21	3	34	21	188	325	32	20	98	84	0	0	0	826
3.0 Surgical Specialists	141	34	292	218	2,282	3,182	260	209	770	1,155	5	8	1	8,557
– General Surgery	39	8	70	49	555	706	68	49	163	223	3	1	1	1,935
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	6	0	14	7	79	131	13	10	31	49	0	0	0	340
– Neurosurgery	4	0	11	9	72	87	8	10	32	39	0	0	0	272
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	32	11	56	42	452	732	56	48	169	221	2	3	0	1,824
– Ophthalmology	16	4	49	24	308	389	28	24	106	175	0	1	0	1,124
– Otolaryngology	13	3	26	16	210	221	18	11	46	81	0	2	0	647
– Orthopedic Surgery	17	4	36	35	329	496	40	31	130	210	0	1	0	1,329
– Plastic Surgery	5	2	10	15	116	185	13	12	49	74	0	0	0	481
– Urology	9	2	20	21	161	235	16	14	44	83	0	0	0	605
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	6	11	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	27
Total—All Specialists	518	107	1,080	640	8,795	12,698	1,073	739	3,367	4,266	10	13	2	33,308
Total—All Physicians	1,117	233	2,174	1,460	17,430	24,515	2,238	1,703	7,554	9,548	74	43	12	68,101

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.1: Male Physicians, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	402	83	639	477	4,487	7,191	767	625	2,582	3,312	32	12	4	20,613
2.0 Medical Specialists	252	55	540	289	4,122	6,344	546	366	1,765	2,148	3	2	1	16,433
2.1 Clinical Specialists	227	52	505	269	3,843	6,008	519	340	1,647	1,991	3	2	1	15,407
– Internal Medicine	65	14	149	85	1,398	2,097	151	114	530	568	1	0	0	5,172
– Medical Genetics	0	0	1	0	14	4	3	1	6	6	0	0	0	35
– Dermatology	7	1	9	6	99	107	6	2	34	47	0	0	0	318
– Neurology	12	2	21	7	176	206	15	11	76	85	0	0	0	611
– Pediatrics	24	6	50	19	318	542	56	33	171	163	0	1	0	1,383
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	1	1	8	7	49	101	11	4	28	48	0	0	0	258
– Psychiatry	35	10	84	43	633	1,114	102	46	221	385	2	1	0	2,676
– Community Medicine	1	0	2	1	105	68	9	9	17	30	0	0	0	242
– Emergency Medicine	1	5	13	0	105	181	16	2	78	89	0	0	1	491
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	1	0	4	17	1	1	11	5	0	0	0	40
– Anesthesiology	39	7	87	47	452	761	84	52	229	308	0	0	0	2,066
– Nuclear Medicine	2	0	5	3	74	64	5	4	17	20	0	0	0	194
– Diagnostic Radiology	34	5	66	46	364	615	53	52	190	194	0	0	0	1,619
– Radiation Oncology	6	1	9	5	52	131	7	9	39	43	0	0	0	302
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	25	3	35	20	279	336	27	26	118	157	0	0	0	1,026
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	1	41	12	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	66
– Medical Microbiology	2	1	1	2	97	31	5	2	8	16	0	0	0	165
– General Pathology	6	1	7	6	30	77	2	9	39	59	0	0	0	236
– Neuropathology	0	0	2	0	1	16	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	29
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	3	0	7	14	1	2	4	13	0	0	0	44
– Anatomical Pathology	17	1	20	11	103	186	18	11	63	56	0	0	0	486
3.0 Surgical Specialists	114	30	238	178	1,683	2,548	207	170	624	940	4	8	0	6,744
– General Surgery	34	8	58	41	416	583	60	42	141	191	2	1	0	1,577
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	5	0	13	7	71	118	12	8	30	45	0	0	0	309
– Neurosurgery	4	0	10	9	59	79	8	9	29	39	0	0	0	246
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	15	7	30	24	245	408	28	24	87	112	2	3	0	985
– Ophthalmology	15	4	42	20	215	328	22	23	91	141	0	1	0	902
– Otolaryngology	12	3	24	12	158	194	12	11	41	75	0	2	0	544
– Orthopedic Surgery	16	4	33	32	292	460	39	29	118	196	0	1	0	1,220
– Plastic Surgery	4	2	9	12	90	150	12	11	45	63	0	0	0	398
– Urology	9	2	19	21	137	228	14	13	42	78	0	0	0	563
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	6	11	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	26
Total—All Specialists	366	85	778	467	5,811	8,903	754	537	2,391	3,093	7	10	1	23,203
Total—All Physicians	768	168	1,417	944	10,298	16,094	1,521	1,162	4,973	6,405	39	22	5	43,816

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.2: Female Physicians, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	194	41	455	342	4,126	4,614	398	322	1,604	1,969	30	18	6	14,119
2.0 Medical Specialists	125	17	248	133	2,377	3,153	265	153	830	958	2	3	0	8,264
2.1 Clinical Specialists	118	14	230	117	2,204	2,945	242	140	774	889	2	3	0	7,678
– Internal Medicine	25	3	57	31	607	805	56	37	238	227	0	1	0	2,087
– Medical Genetics	1	0	2	0	8	16	2	0	6	6	0	0	0	41
– Dermatology	2	0	7	5	95	75	6	2	10	17	0	0	0	219
– Neurology	3	0	3	3	75	74	5	4	27	26	0	0	0	220
– Pediatrics	28	3	45	15	360	526	68	22	177	134	1	2	0	1,381
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	4	3	31	55	3	4	12	16	0	0	0	128
– Psychiatry	28	3	54	24	451	716	48	26	120	246	0	0	0	1,716
– Community Medicine	2	0	3	3	86	51	8	3	13	19	0	0	0	188
– Emergency Medicine	1	2	5	2	22	49	2	0	26	20	0	0	0	129
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	12
– Anesthesiology	11	2	23	17	217	302	27	26	77	83	1	0	0	786
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	1	1	16	12	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	43
– Diagnostic Radiology	15	1	23	9	195	208	12	12	53	70	0	0	0	598
– Radiation Oncology	1	0	3	4	40	49	1	3	11	18	0	0	0	130
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	7	3	18	16	173	208	23	13	56	69	0	0	0	586
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	20
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	2	66	18	0	2	5	9	0	0	0	102
– General Pathology	2	1	1	4	11	36	6	1	9	18	0	0	0	89
– Neuropathology	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	10
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	3	0	0	8	2	0	4	9	0	0	0	26
– Anatomical Pathology	4	2	14	10	85	138	14	9	35	28	0	0	0	339
3.0 Surgical Specialists	27	4	54	40	597	633	53	39	146	215	1	0	1	1,810
– General Surgery	5	0	12	8	139	123	8	7	22	32	1	0	1	358
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	1	0	1	0	8	13	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	31
– Neurosurgery	0	0	1	0	13	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	26
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	17	4	26	18	206	323	28	24	82	109	0	0	0	837
– Ophthalmology	1	0	7	4	93	61	6	1	15	34	0	0	0	222
– Otolaryngology	1	0	2	4	52	27	6	0	5	6	0	0	0	103
– Orthopedic Surgery	1	0	3	3	37	36	1	2	12	14	0	0	0	109
– Plastic Surgery	1	0	1	3	26	35	1	1	4	11	0	0	0	83
– Urology	0	0	1	0	23	7	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	41
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total—All Specialists	152	21	302	173	2,974	3,786	319	192	976	1,173	3	3	1	10,075
Total—All Physicians	346	62	757	515	7,100	8,400	717	514	2,580	3,142	33	21	7	24,194

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.3: Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	117	89	116	109	110	90	95	93	113	118	188	69	31	103
2.0 Medical Specialists	74	52	84	56	83	72	66	51	70	69	15	12	3	73
2.1 Clinical Specialists	68	47	78	51	77	68	62	47	65	64	15	12	3	68
– Internal Medicine	18	12	22	15	26	22	17	15	21	18	3	2	0	21
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Dermatology	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
– Neurology	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	2
– Pediatrics	10	6	10	5	9	8	10	5	9	7	3	7	0	8
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	12	9	15	9	14	14	12	7	9	14	6	2	0	13
– Community Medicine	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Emergency Medicine	0	6	2	0	2	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	10	6	12	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	3	0	0	8
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Diagnostic Radiology	10	4	9	7	7	6	5	6	7	6	0	0	0	7
– Radiation Oncology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	6	4	6	5	6	4	4	4	5	5	0	0	0	5
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
– General Pathology	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	2
3.0 Surgical Specialists	28	24	31	29	29	24	21	20	21	26	15	18	3	25
– General Surgery	8	6	7	7	7	5	6	5	4	5	9	2	3	6
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Neurosurgery	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	6	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	0	5
– Ophthalmology	3	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	3	4	0	2	0	3
– Otolaryngology	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	2
– Orthopedic Surgery	3	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	0	2	0	4
– Plastic Surgery	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
– Urology	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Specialists	101	76	115	85	112	97	87	71	91	95	29	30	6	98
Total—All Physicians	219	165	231	194	221	187	182	164	204	212	218	99	37	201

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

The physician-per-population ratio is calculated annually using the most recent Statistics Canada population estimates.

See Appendix B—Statistics Canada Population Estimates.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Population: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 1 (March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Table 3.0: Physicians, by Specialty and Years Since MD Graduation, Canada, 2009

	Fewer Than 6	6–10	11–15	16–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36 and More	Unknown	Total
1.0 Family Medicine	2,525	3,392	4,152	5,064	5,174	4,679	4,173	5,237	397	34,793
2.0 Medical Specialists	584	3,045	3,353	2,917	3,268	3,509	2,962	5,041	45	24,724
2.1 Clinical Specialists	565	2,909	3,175	2,738	3,025	3,227	2,738	4,691	42	23,110
– Internal Medicine	244	1,001	1,100	923	864	901	823	1,402	10	7,268
– Medical Genetics	2	15	12	9	8	7	14	9	0	76
– Dermatology	7	45	54	50	79	82	78	142	0	537
– Neurology	13	108	121	99	92	108	92	198	0	831
– Pediatrics	94	332	381	376	348	359	331	543	3	2,767
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	7	50	54	47	56	54	46	72	0	386
– Psychiatry	51	411	515	436	628	670	523	1,150	13	4,397
– Community Medicine	8	33	44	39	64	69	82	90	1	430
– Emergency Medicine	27	119	105	63	86	94	74	51	2	621
– Occupational Medicine	0	5	9	2	1	8	15	12	0	52
– Anesthesiology	57	393	391	342	417	461	351	435	7	2,854
– Nuclear Medicine	2	23	30	25	44	43	32	38	0	237
– Diagnostic Radiology	38	297	297	263	270	316	231	504	3	2,219
– Radiation Oncology	15	77	62	64	68	55	46	45	3	435
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	19	136	178	179	243	282	224	350	3	1,614
– Medical Biochemistry	0	7	5	11	5	20	18	20	0	86
– Medical Microbiology	4	32	27	28	39	39	39	59	0	267
– General Pathology	2	9	30	28	49	62	31	114	0	325
– Neuropathology	0	4	4	2	8	5	8	8	0	39
– Hematological Pathology	1	10	7	6	9	10	10	17	1	71
– Anatomical Pathology	12	74	105	104	133	146	118	132	2	826
3.0 Surgical Specialists	112	1,048	1,230	1,096	1,084	1,129	917	1,928	13	8,557
– General Surgery	25	233	286	257	248	219	196	466	5	1,935
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	25	54	45	56	51	42	67	0	340
– Neurosurgery	0	32	52	38	38	32	24	55	1	272
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	33	224	271	244	222	249	213	364	4	1,824
– Ophthalmology	11	117	115	133	151	172	132	292	1	1,124
– Otolaryngology	13	90	92	68	88	76	54	166	0	647
– Orthopedic Surgery	20	177	203	173	157	178	129	291	1	1,329
– Plastic Surgery	6	71	65	54	56	81	58	90	0	481
– Urology	4	79	92	84	68	71	69	137	1	605
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	20	0	27
Total—All Specialists	696	4,093	4,583	4,013	4,353	4,640	3,883	6,989	58	33,308
Total—All Physicians	3,221	7,485	8,735	9,077	9,527	9,319	8,056	12,226	455	68,101

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 4.0: Physician Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	344	98	769	645	7,743	8,879	590	380	2,458	3,636	33	22	9	25,606
2.0 Medical Specialists	222	52	524	277	5,749	6,854	663	286	2,110	2,263	3	4	1	19,008
2.1 Clinical Specialists	211	47	493	261	5,366	6,571	632	268	2,004	2,108	3	4	1	17,969
– Internal Medicine	51	13	132	83	1,754	2,230	166	82	640	593	0	1	0	5,745
– Medical Genetics	1	0	2	0	17	15	4	1	11	8	0	0	0	59
– Dermatology	6	0	15	11	178	162	10	3	40	56	0	0	0	481
– Neurology	5	2	18	7	220	228	15	8	83	78	0	0	0	664
– Pediatrics	27	7	72	16	580	692	105	31	270	181	1	3	0	1,985
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	1	1	9	10	75	123	11	6	30	46	0	0	0	312
– Psychiatry	41	6	79	26	947	1,185	124	25	265	423	1	0	0	3,122
– Community Medicine	3	0	5	3	179	107	16	5	27	42	0	0	0	387
– Emergency Medicine	2	6	17	2	125	224	16	2	104	103	0	0	1	602
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	1	0	5	24	1	1	7	7	0	0	0	46
– Anesthesiology	31	7	62	44	607	767	91	51	250	296	1	0	0	2,207
– Nuclear Medicine	2	0	6	4	85	63	9	3	19	22	0	0	0	213
– Diagnostic Radiology	37	4	69	50	515	633	61	47	218	212	0	0	0	1,846
– Radiation Oncology	4	1	6	5	79	118	3	3	40	41	0	0	0	300
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	11	5	31	16	383	283	31	18	106	155	0	0	0	1,039
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	1	41	6	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	60
– Medical Microbiology	1	1	0	4	152	36	4	3	11	20	0	0	0	232
– General Pathology	6	2	6	2	31	65	5	6	33	60	0	0	0	216
– Neuropathology	1	0	1	0	2	8	2	1	4	3	0	0	0	22
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	4	0	7	9	2	1	5	12	0	0	0	40
– Anatomical Pathology	3	2	20	9	150	159	18	6	53	49	0	0	0	469
3.0 Surgical Specialists	93	26	222	170	2,021	2,523	205	140	658	915	4	7	1	6,985
– General Surgery	24	6	53	36	487	548	54	33	134	168	3	1	1	1,548
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	5	0	11	7	68	112	13	8	24	41	0	0	0	289
– Neurosurgery	2	0	8	4	62	68	7	3	28	30	0	0	0	212
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	19	8	39	29	393	527	41	30	135	162	1	2	0	1,386
– Ophthalmology	9	3	41	19	276	329	20	16	94	138	0	1	0	946
– Otolaryngology	9	1	16	12	190	181	16	7	43	63	0	2	0	540
– Orthopedic Surgery	14	4	32	33	297	400	32	24	115	172	0	1	0	1,124
– Plastic Surgery	5	2	9	13	107	169	10	9	46	68	0	0	0	438
– Urology	6	2	13	17	141	189	12	10	39	73	0	0	0	502
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	12
All Specialists	315	78	746	447	7,775	9,381	868	426	2,768	3,181	7	11	2	26,005
All Physicians	659	176	1,515	1,092	15,518	18,260	1,458	806	5,226	6,817	40	33	11	51,611

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 4.1: Physician Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	232	17	298	169	871	2,900	448	416	1,698	1,643	29	8	1	8,730
2.0 Medical Specialists	152	14	260	145	754	2,637	142	217	484	843	2	1	0	5,651
2.1 Clinical Specialists	131	13	239	125	685	2,375	124	196	416	772	2	1	0	5,079
– Internal Medicine	38	2	73	33	253	666	41	67	127	202	1	0	0	1,503
– Medical Genetics	0	0	1	0	5	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	17
– Dermatology	3	1	1	0	16	20	2	1	4	8	0	0	0	56
– Neurology	10	0	6	3	31	52	5	7	20	33	0	0	0	167
– Pediatrics	24	1	22	18	99	374	18	23	78	116	0	0	0	773
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	3	0	5	33	3	2	10	18	0	0	0	74
– Psychiatry	21	6	59	41	136	645	24	42	76	208	1	1	0	1,260
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	1	12	12	1	6	3	7	0	0	0	42
– Emergency Medicine	0	1	1	0	2	6	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	17
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6
– Anesthesiology	19	1	48	20	63	295	19	23	56	95	0	0	0	639
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	0	0	5	13	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	24
– Diagnostic Radiology	12	1	19	5	45	190	4	16	25	52	0	0	0	369
– Radiation Oncology	3	0	6	4	13	64	5	7	10	20	0	0	0	132
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	21	1	21	20	69	262	18	21	68	71	0	0	0	572
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	0	10	10	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	26
– Medical Microbiology	1	0	1	0	11	13	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	35
– General Pathology	2	0	2	8	10	48	3	4	15	17	0	0	0	109
– Neuropathology	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	17
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	1	0	0	13	1	1	3	10	0	0	0	29
– Anatomical Pathology	18	1	14	12	38	166	13	14	45	35	0	0	0	356
3.0 Surgical Specialists	47	7	68	48	260	659	54	59	112	240	1	1	0	1,556
– General Surgery	15	1	15	13	68	158	14	12	29	55	0	0	0	380
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	1	0	3	0	11	19	0	2	7	8	0	0	0	51
– Neurosurgery	2	0	3	5	10	19	1	6	4	9	0	0	0	59
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	12	3	17	13	59	205	14	15	34	59	1	1	0	433
– Ophthalmology	7	1	8	5	31	60	8	8	12	37	0	0	0	177
– Otolaryngology	4	2	10	4	20	40	2	4	3	18	0	0	0	107
– Orthopedic Surgery	3	0	4	2	32	96	8	6	15	38	0	0	0	204
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	1	2	9	16	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	43
– Urology	3	0	7	4	20	46	4	3	5	10	0	0	0	102
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	15
All Specialists	199	21	328	193	1,015	3,303	198	277	598	1,085	3	2	0	7,222
All Physicians	431	38	626	362	1,886	6,203	646	693	2,296	2,728	32	10	1	15,952

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 5.0: Physicians, by Specialty, Subspecialty and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2009

Specialty	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	236	61	507	392	2,055	6,573	476	321	1,937	2,157	23	22	9	14,769
Emergency Family Medicine	17	7	62	36	219	755	31	36	203	267	4	5	0	1,642
Family Medicine	219	54	445	356	1,836	5,818	445	285	1,734	1,890	19	17	9	13,127
2.0 Medical Specialists	377	73	788	422	6,507	9,505	811	529	2,595	3,106	5	5	1	24,724
2.1 Clinical Specialists	345	67	735	386	6,055	8,960	761	489	2,421	2,880	5	5	1	23,110
Internal Medicine														
Cardiology	9	1	34	20	391	395	20	21	96	87	0	0	0	1,074
Clinical Immunology and Allergy	0	0	1	0	36	38	3	0	3	8	0	0	0	89
Critical Care Medicine	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Endocrinology and Metabolism	7	0	8	6	147	160	11	4	35	37	0	0	0	415
Gastroenterology	7	1	17	8	195	201	11	7	76	56	0	0	0	579
General Internal Medicine	42	10	74	35	474	1,170	88	76	293	299	0	1	0	2,562
Geriatric Medicine	1	1	10	6	68	80	6	1	16	39	0	0	0	228
Hematology	4	1	8	3	81	136	10	6	24	33	1	0	0	307
Infectious Diseases	0	0	6	1	21	69	11	5	35	19	0	0	0	167
Medical Oncology	6	2	17	8	140	148	8	6	44	59	0	0	0	438
Nephrology	9	0	14	12	157	173	20	9	53	48	0	0	0	495
Palliative Care	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Respirology	2	1	7	8	207	207	11	14	61	69	0	0	0	587
Rheumatology	3	0	8	8	91	128	8	5	32	41	0	0	0	324
Medical Genetics	1	0	3	0	22	20	5	1	12	12	0	0	0	76
Dermatology	9	1	16	11	194	182	12	4	44	64	0	0	0	537
Neurology														
Electroencephalography	0	0	0	0	87	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Neurology	15	2	24	10	164	275	20	15	103	111	0	0	0	739
Pediatrics														
Pediatrics	47	9	80	33	564	947	105	47	282	260	1	3	0	2,378
Cardiology—Pediatrics	2	0	4	0	21	29	1	1	14	8	0	0	0	80
Clinical Immunology and Allergy—Pediatrics	0	0	3	0	21	17	5	1	7	7	0	0	0	61
Endocrinology and Metabolism—Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Gastroenterology—Pediatrics	1	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	30
Hematology—Pediatrics	1	0	0	0	14	13	3	1	6	2	0	0	0	40
Infectious Diseases—Pediatrics	0	0	3	0	6	21	4	2	11	6	0	0	0	53
Nephrology—Pediatrics	0	0	1	0	12	10	6	1	8	5	0	0	0	43
Respirology—Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	18	15	0	1	12	2	0	0	0	48
Rheumatology—Pediatrics	1	0	4	0	3	7	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	23
Neonatal—Perinatal Medicine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Physical Medicine and Rehab.	1	1	12	10	80	156	14	8	40	64	0	0	0	386
Psychiatry	63	13	138	67	1,084	1,831	150	76	341	631	2	1	0	4,397
Community Medicine	3	0	5	4	191	119	17	12	30	49	0	0	0	430
Emergency Medicine	2	8	18	2	127	230	18	2	104	109	0	0	1	621
Occupational Medicine	0	0	1	0	5	24	1	1	12	8	0	0	0	52
Anesthesiology	50	9	110	64	670	1,063	111	79	306	391	1	0	0	2,854
Nuclear Medicine	3	0	6	4	90	76	9	5	20	24	0	0	0	237
Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diagnostic Radiology	49	6	89	55	561	823	65	64	243	264	0	0	0	2,219
Pediatric Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiation Oncology	7	1	12	9	92	182	8	13	50	61	0	0	0	435
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	32	6	53	36	452	545	50	40	174	226	0	0	0	1,614
Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	1	51	16	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	86
Medical Microbiology	2	1	1	4	163	49	5	4	13	25	0	0	0	267
General Pathology	8	2	7	10	41	113	8	9	48	77	0	0	0	323
Neuropathology	1	0	2	0	2	20	2	1	6	5	0	0	0	39
Hematological Pathology	0	0	6	0	7	22	3	3	8	22	0	0	0	71
Anatomical Pathology	21	3	34	21	188	325	32	20	98	84	0	0	0	826
Forensic Pathology	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.0 Surgical Specialists	141	34	292	218	2,282	3,182	260	209	770	1,155	5	8	1	8,557
General Surgery														
General Surgery	35	7	58	42	498	617	60	42	144	189	3	1	1	1,697
Pediatric General Surgery	2	0	4	0	16	19	3	2	8	6	0	0	0	60
Vascular Surgery	2	1	8	7	41	70	5	5	11	28	0	0	0	178
Cardiac and Thoracic Surgery	6	0	14	7	79	131	13	10	31	49	0	0	0	340
Neurosurgery	4	0	11	9	72	87	8	10	32	39	0	0	0	272
Obstetrics and Gynecology	32	11	56	42	452	732	56	48	169	221	2	3	0	1,824
Ophthalmology	16	4	49	24	308	389	28	24	106	175	0	1	0	1,124
Otolaryngology	13	3	26	16	210	221	18	11	46	81	0	2	0	647
Orthopedic Surgery	17	4	36	35	329	496	40	31	130	210	0	1	0	1,329
Plastic Surgery	5	2	10	15	116	185	13	12	49	74	0	0	0	481
Urology	9	2	20	21	161	235	16	14	44	83	0	0	0	605
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	6	11	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	27
Total—All Specialists	754	168	1,587	1,032	10,850	19,271	1,549	1,060	5,304	6,423	33	35	11	48,077

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Additional subspecialties added to 2009 table (such as pediatric subspecialties). Interpret with caution when comparing 2009 data with previous years' data.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 6.0: Physicians, by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and by Jurisdiction, 2009

Physician Type	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Family Medicine	599	126	1,094	820	8,635	11,817	1,165	964	4,187	5,282	64	30	10	34,793
Fewer Than 11	168	15	151	166	1,451	1,850	154	119	963	864	6	7	3	5,917
11–15	70	17	147	113	954	1,384	122	87	586	653	11	5	3	4,152
16–20	84	20	182	138	1,034	1,832	160	107	633	854	13	6	1	5,064
21–25	69	18	184	126	1,263	1,744	190	116	555	893	9	5	2	5,174
26–30	60	10	150	104	1,270	1,653	153	92	539	638	7	3	0	4,679
31–35	70	16	139	84	1,313	1,308	105	87	384	655	9	2	1	4,173
36 and More	74	19	135	87	1,328	2,036	155	176	497	722	6	2	0	5,237
Unknown	4	11	6	2	22	10	126	180	30	3	3	0	0	397
Specialists	518	107	1,080	640	8,795	12,698	1,073	739	3,367	4,266	10	13	2	33,308
Fewer Than 11	75	5	132	90	1,196	1,798	127	100	659	607	0	0	0	4,789
11–15	70	10	159	102	1,155	1,718	147	97	548	572	3	1	1	4,583
16–20	72	17	151	106	1,065	1,495	126	104	392	480	1	3	1	4,013
21–25	85	14	178	86	1,125	1,588	153	109	412	597	2	4	0	4,353
26–30	90	24	137	78	1,075	1,850	167	101	480	636	0	2	0	4,640
31–35	58	8	149	62	900	1,559	136	73	399	537	1	1	0	3,883
36 and More	67	21	174	116	2,275	2,689	210	118	477	837	3	2	0	6,989
Unknown	1	8	0	0	4	1	7	37	0	0	0	0	0	58
Total—All Physicians	1,117	233	2,174	1,460	17,430	24,515	2,238	1,703	7,554	9,548	74	43	12	68,101
Fewer Than 11	243	20	283	256	2,647	3,648	281	219	1,622	1,471	6	7	3	10,706
11–15	140	27	306	215	2,109	3,102	269	184	1,134	1,225	14	6	4	8,735
16–20	156	37	333	244	2,099	3,327	286	211	1,025	1,334	14	9	2	9,077
21–25	154	32	362	212	2,388	3,332	343	225	967	1,490	11	9	2	9,527
26–30	150	34	287	182	2,345	3,503	320	193	1,019	1,274	7	5	0	9,319
31–35	128	24	288	146	2,213	2,867	241	160	783	1,192	10	3	1	8,056
36 and More	141	40	309	203	3,603	4,725	365	294	974	1,559	9	4	0	12,226
Unknown	5	19	6	2	26	11	133	217	30	3	3	0	0	455

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned). Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 7.0: Physicians, by Years Since and Place of MD Graduation, and Percentage Distribution, by Place of MD Graduation, 2009

Years Since MD Graduation	Place of MD Graduation						Total	
	Canada		Foreign		Unknown		Count	Percent
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Fewer Than 6	2,977	92	206	6	38	1	3,221	100
6–10	6,531	87	932	12	22	0	7,485	100
11–15	7,127	82	1,589	18	19	0	8,735	100
16–20	7,104	78	1,958	22	15	0	9,077	100
21–25	7,397	78	2,124	22	6	0	9,527	100
26–30	6,980	75	2,335	25	4	0	9,319	100
31–35	6,036	75	2,018	25	2	0	8,056	100
36 and More	7,458	61	4,764	39	4	0	12,226	100
Unknown	1	0	26	6	428	94	455	100
Total Physicians	51,611	76	15,952	23	538	1	68,101	100

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 7.1: Physicians, by Years Since and Place of MD Graduation, and Percentage Distribution, by Years Since MD Graduation, 2009

Years Since MD Graduation	Place of MD Graduation						Total	
	Canada		Foreign		Unknown		Count	Percent
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Fewer Than 6	2,977	6	206	1	38	7	3,221	5
6–10	6,531	13	932	6	22	4	7,485	11
11–15	7,127	14	1,589	10	19	4	8,735	13
16–20	7,104	14	1,958	12	15	3	9,077	13
21–25	7,397	14	2,124	13	6	1	9,527	14
26–30	6,980	14	2,335	15	4	1	9,319	14
31–35	6,036	12	2,018	13	2	0	8,056	12
36 and More	7,458	14	4,764	30	4	1	12,226	18
Unknown	1	0	26	0	428	80	455	1
Total Physicians	51,611	100	15,952	100	538	100	68,101	100

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 8.0: Family Medicine Physicians and Specialists Migrating Between Canadian Jurisdictions Who Were in Canada on Both December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2009

Jurisdiction on December 31, 2008	Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2008	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2009												
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
N.L.	1,058	1,012	1	4	1	2	24	1	0	10	3	0	0	0
P.E.I.	225	1	221	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.S.	2,097	0	2	2,041	7	3	31	1	0	6	6	0	0	0
N.B.	1,414	2	0	2	1,385	10	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Que.	16,758	1	1	3	5	16,675	56	1	0	7	9	0	0	0
Ont.	22,895	4	1	7	2	16	22,760	12	7	31	54	1	0	0
Man.	2,165	1	0	1	0	0	17	2,113	3	12	18	0	0	0
Sask.	1,601	0	0	1	0	0	18	1	1,555	8	18	0	0	0
Alta.	7,098	0	0	9	3	8	39	9	11	6,948	70	1	0	0
B.C.	8,836	1	1	4	0	7	41	3	2	26	8,749	1	0	1
Y.T.	73	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	66	0	0
N.W.T.	49	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	43	0
Nun.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Migrating Into Jurisdiction in 2009		10	6	34	19	46	245	30	23	104	180	3	0	1
Total Migrating Out of Jurisdiction in 2009		46	4	56	29	83	135	52	46	150	87	7	6	0
Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2009		1,022	227	2,075	1,404	16,721	23,005	2,143	1,578	7,052	8,929	69	43	10

Notes

Interjurisdictional migration is determined by comparing the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the previous year with the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the given year.

Headcounts across rows include physicians migrating out of the jurisdiction in 2009; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2009.

Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist or vice-versa).

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 9.0: Family Medicine Physicians Migrating Between Canadian Jurisdictions Who Were in Canada on Both December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2009

Jurisdiction on December 31, 2008	Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2008	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2009												
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
N.L.	553	526	1	3	1	1	14	0	0	6	1	0	0	0
P.E.I.	120	1	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1,059	0	1	1,025	5	1	18	0	0	4	5	0	0	0
N.B.	783	1	0	2	770	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Que.	8,402	1	0	0	0	8,357	36	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
Ont.	11,225	2	0	3	2	4	11,166	9	3	15	20	1	0	0
Man.	1,120	1	0	0	0	0	14	1,091	2	5	7	0	0	0
Sask.	898	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	869	8	11	0	0	0
Alta.	3,846	0	0	4	0	1	18	8	6	3,776	33	0	0	0
B.C.	4,842	0	1	3	0	1	19	0	2	10	4,805	0	0	1
Y.T.	65	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	58	0	0
N.W.T.	34	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	30	0
Nun.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Migrating Into Jurisdiction in 2009		6	3	16	9	13	138	18	13	54	83	1	0	1
Total Migrating Out of Jurisdiction in 2009		27	1	34	13	45	59	29	29	70	37	7	4	0
Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2009		532	122	1,041	779	8,370	11,304	1,109	882	3,830	4,888	59	30	9

Notes

Interjurisdictional migration is determined by comparing the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the previous year with the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the given year.

Headcounts across rows include physicians migrating out of the jurisdiction in 2009; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2009.

Only physicians practising family medicine in both 2008 and 2009 are included in the table.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 10.0: Specialists Migrating Between Canadian Jurisdictions Who Were in Canada on Both December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2009

Jurisdiction on December 31, 2008	Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2008	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2009												
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
N.L.	495	477	0	1	0	0	10	1	0	4	2	0	0	0
P.E.I.	85	0	83	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1,027	0	1	1,006	1	2	13	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
N.B.	620	1	0	0	606	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Que.	8,142	0	1	3	3	8,106	20	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
Ont.	11,638	2	1	4	0	12	11,562	3	4	16	34	0	0	0
Man.	1,035	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,013	1	7	11	0	0	0
Sask.	693	0	0	1	0	0	8	1	676	0	7	0	0	0
Alta.	3,189	0	0	5	3	7	18	1	4	3,118	32	1	0	0
B.C.	3,958	1	0	1	0	6	22	3	0	15	3,909	1	0	0
Y.T.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
N.W.T.	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	13	0
Nun.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Migrating Into Jurisdiction in 2009		4	3	16	7	32	102	12	9	49	92	2	0	0
Total Migrating Out of Jurisdiction in 2009		18	2	21	14	36	76	22	17	71	49	0	2	0
Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2009		481	86	1,022	613	8,138	11,664	1,025	685	3,167	4,001	10	13	1

Notes

Interjurisdictional migration is determined by comparing the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the previous year with the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the given year.

Headcounts across rows include physicians migrating out of the jurisdiction in 2009; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2009.

Only physicians practising as specialists in both 2008 and 2009 are included in the table.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 11.0: Physicians Who Moved Between Canadian Jurisdictions,
by Type of Physician, Sex and Jurisdiction, 2009**

Physician Type Sex	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2008													Canada
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	
Family Medicine	28	2	34	14	47	59	30	29	79	38	7	4	0	371
Female	14	0	15	7	20	26	8	4	32	19	4	2	0	151
Male	14	2	19	7	27	33	21	25	46	19	3	2	0	218
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Specialists	18	2	22	15	36	76	22	17	71	49	0	2	0	330
Female	7	0	9	6	16	24	8	4	19	18	0	0	0	111
Male	10	2	13	9	20	52	13	12	52	31	0	2	0	216
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total—All Physicians	46	4	56	29	83	135	52	46	150	87	7	6	0	701
Female	21	0	24	13	36	50	16	8	51	37	4	2	0	262
Male	24	4	32	16	47	85	34	37	98	50	3	4	0	434
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5

Notes

Interjurisdictional migration is determined by comparing the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the previous year with the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the given year.

Physician characteristics such as type and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2008.

Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist or vice-versa).

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 12.0: Physicians Who Moved Between Canadian Jurisdictions, by Place of MD Graduation, Years Since MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, 2009

Place of MD Graduation Years Since MD Graduation	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2008													Canada
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	
Canada	20	3	22	22	71	106	23	11	120	66	2	5	0	471
Fewer Than 11	13	0	15	7	41	63	11	6	82	39	0	0	0	277
11-15	3	0	1	9	12	12	7	2	14	13	0	1	0	74
16-20	1	0	5	2	5	8	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	28
21-25	2	1	1	4	4	8	1	0	7	6	0	0	0	34
26-30	0	0	0	0	4	7	1	1	7	4	0	2	0	26
31-35	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	2	1	2	0	16
36 and More	0	2	0	0	4	3	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	16
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign	26	0	30	7	9	29	22	34	29	21	5	1	0	213
Fewer Than 11	8	0	2	1	2	3	7	6	4	7	0	0	0	40
11-15	4	0	9	1	0	5	5	9	5	5	0	0	0	43
16-20	6	0	3	2	1	6	3	7	4	5	0	1	0	38
21-25	2	0	8	1	1	3	1	5	5	2	1	0	0	29
26-30	3	0	3	1	1	4	2	3	6	0	3	0	0	26
31-35	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	17
36 and More	1	0	2	0	3	6	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	18
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	1	4	0	3	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	17
Fewer Than 11	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
11-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16-20	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
21-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31-35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36 and More	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total—All Physicians	46	4	56	29	83	135	52	46	150	87	7	6	0	701
Fewer Than 11	21	0	19	8	46	66	20	13	86	46	0	0	0	325
11-15	7	0	10	10	12	17	13	11	19	18	0	1	0	118
16-20	7	1	9	4	6	14	6	7	7	7	0	1	0	69
21-25	4	1	9	5	5	11	2	5	12	8	1	0	0	63
26-30	3	0	4	1	5	11	3	4	13	4	3	2	0	53
31-35	3	0	3	1	2	6	2	3	7	3	2	2	0	34
36 and More	1	2	2	0	7	9	3	3	5	1	1	0	0	34
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	5

Notes

Interjurisdictional migration is determined by comparing the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the previous year with the jurisdiction of residence of physicians in the given year.

Physician characteristics such as years since graduation and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2008.

Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist or vice-versa).

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 13.0: Physicians Who Moved Abroad, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	2	1	0	3	21	24	1	8	9	16	1	0	0	86
2.0 Medical Specialists	0	0	1	6	8	44	3	1	11	5	0	0	0	79
2.1 Clinical Specialists	0	0	1	5	8	41	3	1	10	5	0	0	0	74
– Internal Medicine	0	0	1	2	4	10	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	24
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– General Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
3.0 Surgical Specialists	1	0	2	0	6	16	1	0	7	5	0	0	0	38
– General Surgery	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Specialists	1	0	3	6	14	60	4	1	18	10	0	0	0	117
Total—All Physicians	3	1	3	9	35	84	5	9	27	26	1	0	0	203

Notes

Physicians who moved abroad include physicians who were active in the SMDB in 2008 and left Canada to move abroad in 2009.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2008.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 14.0: Physicians Who Moved Abroad, Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	0	1	0	0	11	12	0	1	7	3	1	0	0	36
2.0 Medical Specialists	0	0	1	0	8	19	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	41
2.1 Clinical Specialists	0	0	1	0	8	19	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	41
– Internal Medicine	0	0	1	0	4	6	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	15
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– General Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.0 Surgical Specialists	1	0	1	0	2	14	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	25
– General Surgery	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Specialists	1	0	2	0	10	33	0	0	13	7	0	0	0	66
Total—All Physicians	1	1	2	0	21	45	0	1	20	10	1	0	0	102

Notes

Physicians who moved abroad include physicians who were active in the SMDB in 2008 and left Canada to move abroad in 2009.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2008.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 14.1: Physicians Who Moved Abroad, Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	1	0	0	3	6	11	1	6	2	13	0	0	0	43
2.0 Medical Specialists	0	0	0	6	0	25	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	38
2.1 Clinical Specialists	0	0	0	5	0	22	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	33
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– General Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
3.0 Surgical Specialists	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	13
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Specialists	0	0	1	6	4	27	4	1	5	3	0	0	0	51
Total—All Physicians	1	0	1	9	10	38	5	7	7	16	0	0	0	94

Notes

Physicians who moved abroad include physicians who were active in the SMDB in 2008 and left Canada to move abroad in 2009.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2008.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 15.0: Physicians Who Moved Abroad, by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, 2009

Physician Type Years Since MD Graduation	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Family Medicine	2	1	0	3	21	24	1	8	9	16	1	0	0	86
Fewer Than 11	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	4	3	3	1	0	0	25
11–15	1	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	18
16–20	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	12
21–25	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	6
26–30	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
31–35	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
36 and More	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	10
Unknown	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Specialists	1	0	3	6	14	60	4	1	18	10	0	0	0	117
Fewer Than 11	1	0	1	1	4	17	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	33
11–15	0	0	1	0	3	16	2	1	9	2	0	0	0	34
16–20	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
21–25	0	0	0	1	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
26–30	0	0	1	2	1	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	14
31–35	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
36 and More	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Physicians	3	1	3	9	35	84	5	9	27	26	1	0	0	203
Fewer Than 11	1	0	1	1	10	25	0	4	8	7	1	0	0	58
11–15	1	1	1	2	4	20	2	1	13	7	0	0	0	52
16–20	0	0	0	2	7	6	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	22
21–25	0	0	0	1	4	7	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	18
26–30	0	0	1	2	3	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	20
31–35	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
36 and More	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	15
Unknown	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6

Notes

Physicians who moved abroad include physicians who were active in the SMDB in 2008 and left Canada to move abroad in 2009. Physician characteristics such as physician type, years since MD graduation and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2008. Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned). Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 16.0: Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	2	2	4	2	7	50	4	1	14	19	0	0	0	105
2.0 Medical Specialists	0	0	3	1	22	67	4	0	10	16	0	0	0	123
2.1 Clinical Specialists	0	0	2	1	20	64	4	0	10	16	0	0	0	117
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	7	19	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	34
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Dermatology	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	8
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	1	2	11	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	17
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	10
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	14
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– General Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3.0 Surgical Specialists	0	0	2	2	16	31	1	0	3	12	0	0	0	67
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	5	7	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	16
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
– Neurosurgery	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
– Urology	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Specialists	0	0	5	3	38	98	5	0	13	28	0	0	0	190
Total—All Physicians	2	2	9	5	45	148	9	1	27	47	0	0	0	295

Notes

Physicians who returned from abroad include physicians who were abroad in 2008 and who were active in Canada in 2009.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2009.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 17.0: Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	2	1	2	2	4	29	3	0	12	9	0	0	0	64
2.0 Medical Specialists	0	0	3	1	20	47	3	0	9	12	0	0	0	95
2.1 Clinical Specialists	0	0	2	1	18	45	3	0	9	12	0	0	0	90
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	7	17	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	31
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Dermatology	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	1	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	5
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	12
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– General Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.0 Surgical Specialists	0	0	1	2	13	23	1	0	3	11	0	0	0	54
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	11
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
– Neurosurgery	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
– Urology	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Specialists	0	0	4	3	33	70	4	0	12	23	0	0	0	149
Total—All Physicians	2	1	6	5	37	99	7	0	24	32	0	0	0	213

Notes

Physicians who returned from abroad include physicians who were abroad in 2008 and who were active in Canada in 2009.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2009.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 17.1: Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	0	1	1	0	3	18	1	1	2	10	0	0	0	37
2.0 Medical Specialists	0	0	0	0	2	20	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	28
2.1 Clinical Specialists	0	0	0	0	2	19	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	27
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– General Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3.0 Surgical Specialists	0	0	1	0	3	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Urology	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Specialists	0	0	1	0	5	28	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	41
Total—All Physicians	0	1	2	0	8	46	2	1	3	15	0	0	0	78

Notes

Physicians who returned from abroad include physicians who were abroad in 2008 and who were active in Canada in 2009.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2009.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 18.0: Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, 2009

Physician Type Years Since MD Graduation	Province/Territory on December 31, 2009													
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Family Medicine	2	2	4	2	7	50	4	1	14	19	0	0	0	105
Fewer Than 11	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	23
11–15	0	1	2	2	1	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	16
16–20	0	0	2	0	2	11	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	24
21–25	0	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	13
26–30	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	9
31–35	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	13
36 and More	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialists	0	0	5	3	38	98	5	0	13	28	0	0	0	190
Fewer Than 11	0	0	3	3	25	41	2	0	10	9	0	0	0	93
11–15	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	29
16–20	0	0	2	0	2	7	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	18
21–25	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	13
26–30	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11
31–35	0	0	0	0	4	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
36 and More	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	13
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Physicians	2	2	9	5	45	148	9	1	27	47	0	0	0	295
Fewer Than 11	0	0	3	3	26	54	2	0	15	13	0	0	0	116
11–15	0	1	2	2	1	31	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	45
16–20	0	0	4	0	4	18	3	0	2	11	0	0	0	42
21–25	0	1	0	0	4	12	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	26
26–30	1	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	20
31–35	1	0	0	0	4	12	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	26
36 and More	0	0	0	0	3	11	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	20
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes

Physicians who returned from abroad include physicians who were abroad in 2008 and who were active in Canada in 2009.

Physician characteristics such as physician type, years since MD graduation and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2009.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 19.0: Number and Percentage of Physicians, by Physician Type, Place of MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	599	126	1,094	820	8,635	11,817	1,165	964	4,187	5,282	64	30	10	34,793
Canadian Trained	344	98	769	645	7,743	8,879	590	380	2,458	3,636	33	22	9	25,606
Foreign Trained	232	17	298	169	871	2,900	448	416	1,698	1,643	29	8	1	8,730
Unknown	23	11	27	6	21	38	127	168	31	3	2	0	0	457
2.0 Specialists	518	107	1,080	640	8,795	12,698	1,073	739	3,367	4,266	10	13	2	33,308
Canadian Trained	315	78	746	447	7,775	9,381	868	426	2,768	3,181	7	11	2	26,005
Foreign Trained	199	21	328	193	1,015	3,303	198	277	598	1,085	3	2	0	7,222
Unknown	4	8	6	0	5	14	7	36	1	0	0	0	0	81
3.0 All Physicians	1,117	233	2,174	1,460	17,430	24,515	2,238	1,703	7,554	9,548	74	43	12	68,101
Canadian Trained	659	176	1,515	1,092	15,518	18,260	1,458	806	5,226	6,817	40	33	11	51,611
Foreign Trained	431	38	626	362	1,886	6,203	646	693	2,296	2,728	32	10	1	15,952
Unknown	27	19	33	6	26	52	134	204	32	3	2	0	0	538
Percentage Distribution*														
1.0 Family Medicine														
Canadian Trained	60%	85%	72%	79%	90%	75%	57%	48%	59%	69%	53%	73%	90%	75%
Foreign Trained	40%	15%	28%	21%	10%	25%	43%	52%	41%	31%	47%	27%	10%	25%
2.0 Specialists														
Canadian Trained	61%	79%	69%	70%	88%	74%	81%	61%	82%	75%	70%	85%	100%	78%
Foreign Trained	39%	21%	31%	30%	12%	26%	19%	39%	18%	25%	30%	15%	0%	22%
3.0 All Physicians														
Canadian Trained	60%	82%	71%	75%	89%	75%	69%	54%	69%	71%	56%	77%	92%	76%
Foreign Trained	40%	18%	29%	25%	11%	25%	31%	46%	31%	29%	44%	23%	8%	24%

Notes

* Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 19.1: Universities of MD Graduation for Canadian-Trained Physicians Within Each Jurisdiction, by Physician Type, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada	
1.0 Family Medicine															
University of Toronto	5	5	23	13	29	3,076	3	3	73	223	0	0	1	3,454	
Université de Montréal	0	0	4	51	3,088	82	2	0	11	10	0	0	0	3,248	
Université Laval	0	1	2	90	2,641	37	1	0	5	5	3	0	0	2,785	
University of British Columbia	3	2	14	8	13	109	6	10	103	1,553	6	7	0	1,834	
University of Alberta	0	3	12	10	14	145	10	12	1,213	362	7	2	0	1,790	
University of Western Ontario	8	4	8	3	7	1,311	5	2	59	136	1	1	1	1,546	
Université de Sherbrooke	0	2	2	102	1,269	31	5	0	5	7	0	0	0	1,423	
Dalhousie University	33	69	555	255	14	272	5	2	49	132	2	3	0	1,391	
McMaster University	7	1	28	5	8	1,121	6	1	45	147	4	2	3	1,378	
University of Ottawa	10	0	23	16	137	951	7	4	38	103	1	2	0	1,292	
McGill University	1	2	15	8	477	368	2	2	31	137	1	2	0	1,046	
University of Manitoba	0	0	9	2	12	237	503	11	88	179	0	0	0	1,041	
Queen's University	6	1	14	8	14	767	10	4	52	134	2	2	1	1,015	
University of Calgary	1	1	9	6	6	134	11	6	522	257	2	0	1	956	
University of Saskatchewan	0	1	4	4	6	75	10	323	130	191	3	1	0	748	
Memorial University	270	6	46	64	7	163	4	0	31	58	1	0	2	652	
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	7	
2.0 Specialists															
University of Toronto	7	5	33	14	62	3,068	36	14	157	257	0	0	0	3,653	
Université de Montréal	0	0	5	32	2,734	86	2	1	15	15	0	0	0	2,890	
Université Laval	0	0	3	50	2,390	66	1	1	12	12	0	1	0	2,536	
McGill University	6	4	28	15	1,022	766	22	12	104	207	0	1	0	2,187	
University of Alberta	9	1	24	2	32	201	24	30	993	346	1	4	0	1,667	
University of Western Ontario	5	2	23	9	25	1,195	14	7	108	158	0	0	0	1,546	
University of Manitoba	1	0	18	9	34	283	632	19	181	212	0	1	0	1,390	
University of British Columbia	2	3	17	5	16	153	7	11	130	1,039	1	1	0	1,385	
Université de Sherbrooke	1	1	1	56	1,187	87	1	1	7	9	0	1	0	1,352	
Queen's University	5	1	26	9	43	890	16	5	118	159	0	1	0	1,273	
Dalhousie University	28	49	439	166	31	312	15	8	84	101	0	1	0	1,234	
McMaster University	1	3	23	6	27	928	15	5	71	117	2	0	1	1,199	
University of Ottawa	1	4	16	17	125	806	10	6	82	110	1	0	0	1,178	
University of Calgary	1	2	15	7	14	193	23	12	421	206	1	0	1	896	
University of Saskatchewan	0	1	6	1	20	132	47	281	236	169	1	0	0	894	
Memorial University	248	2	69	49	13	215	3	13	49	64	0	0	0	725	
3.0 All Physicians															
University of Toronto	12	10	56	27	91	6,144	39	17	230	480	0	0	1	7,107	
Université de Montréal	0	0	9	83	5,822	168	4	1	26	25	0	0	0	6,138	
Université Laval	0	1	5	140	5,031	103	2	1	17	17	3	1	0	5,321	
University of Alberta	9	4	36	12	46	346	34	42	2,206	708	8	6	0	3,457	
McGill University	7	6	43	23	1,499	1,134	24	14	135	344	1	3	0	3,233	
University of British Columbia	5	5	31	13	29	262	13	21	233	2,592	7	8	0	3,219	
University of Western Ontario	13	6	31	12	32	2,506	19	9	167	294	1	1	1	3,092	
Université de Sherbrooke	1	3	3	158	2,456	118	6	1	12	16	0	1	0	2,775	
Dalhousie University	61	118	994	421	45	584	20	10	133	233	2	4	0	2,625	
McMaster University	8	4	51	11	35	2,049	21	6	116	264	6	2	4	2,577	
University of Ottawa	11	4	39	33	262	1,757	17	10	120	213	2	2	0	2,470	
University of Manitoba	1	0	27	11	46	520	1,135	30	269	391	0	1	0	2,431	
Queen's University	11	2	40	17	57	1,657	26	9	170	293	2	3	1	2,288	
University of Calgary	2	3	24	13	20	327	34	18	943	463	3	0	2	1,852	
University of Saskatchewan	0	2	10	5	26	207	57	604	366	360	4	1	0	1,642	
Memorial University	518	8	115	113	20	378	7	13	80	122	1	0	2	1,377	
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	7	

Notes

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned). Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 19.2: Top 10 Countries of MD Graduation for Foreign-Trained Physicians
Within Each Jurisdiction, by Physician Type, 2009**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine														
South Africa	17	2	19	11	3	149	107	183	509	610	2	2	0	1,614
United Kingdom	19	3	35	9	9	363	61	42	203	336	2	1	0	1,083
India	24	2	52	22	20	356	26	51	138	84	4	1	0	780
Ireland	29	2	16	10	5	286	25	29	108	108	2	0	0	620
Egypt	15	0	19	3	39	209	47	5	45	13	8	0	0	403
Pakistan	5	1	20	5	0	101	16	22	88	29	1	0	0	288
United States	2	2	6	7	15	105	7	1	30	73	0	0	0	248
Poland	6	0	21	4	24	86	20	4	41	24	0	0	0	230
France	0	0	4	8	168	14	2	1	6	3	0	0	0	206
Vietnam	0	0	1	0	118	31	6	1	8	5	0	0	0	170
Percentage of Foreign-Trained Graduates Represented by the Top 10 Countries*	50%	71%	65%	47%	46%	59%	71%	81%	69%	78%	66%	50%	0%	65%
2.0 Specialists														
United Kingdom	14	3	71	18	29	463	18	25	137	226	0	1	0	1,005
India	36	4	32	30	8	479	38	54	48	85	0	0	0	814
South Africa	20	1	12	5	6	219	20	43	61	191	1	0	0	579
Ireland	22	1	33	7	15	260	14	12	43	92	0	0	0	499
United States	1	0	24	2	78	137	4	5	20	73	0	0	0	344
Egypt	6	1	13	5	68	188	6	8	20	18	0	0	0	333
France	0	2	1	7	206	27	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	253
Pakistan	35	2	27	13	8	87	8	19	24	16	0	0	0	239
Poland	6	0	18	10	12	93	6	8	20	27	0	0	0	200
Lebanon	1	0	2	2	114	11	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	133
Percentage of Foreign-Trained Graduates Represented by the Top 10 Countries*	71%	67%	71%	51%	54%	59%	58%	63%	63%	68%	33%	50%	0%	61%
3.0 All Physicians														
South Africa	37	3	31	16	9	368	127	226	570	801	3	2	0	2,193
United Kingdom	33	6	106	27	38	826	79	67	340	562	2	2	0	2,088
India	60	6	84	52	28	835	64	105	186	169	4	1	0	1,594
Ireland	51	3	49	17	20	546	39	41	151	200	2	0	0	1,119
Egypt	21	1	32	8	107	397	53	13	65	31	8	0	0	736
United States	3	2	30	9	93	242	11	6	50	146	0	0	0	592
Pakistan	40	3	47	18	8	188	24	41	112	45	1	0	0	527
France	0	2	5	15	374	41	2	2	8	10	0	0	0	459
Poland	12	0	39	14	36	179	26	12	61	51	0	0	0	430
Romania	4	0	5	6	80	98	3	3	19	24	0	0	0	242
Percentage of Foreign-Trained Graduates Represented by the Top 10 Countries*	61%	68%	68%	50%	42%	60%	66%	74%	68%	75%	63%	50%	0%	63%

Notes

* Percentage of foreign-trained graduates represented by top 10 countries equals the sum of the physicians represented by the top 10 countries divided by the total number of foreign-trained grads.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 20.0: Number and Percentage Change for Total Physicians, Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2009

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	645	143	1,256	728	9,656	13,148	1,515	1,209	2,622	4,409	28	41	N/A	35,400
1979	655	148	1,250	723	10,053	13,453	1,516	1,242	2,698	4,612	27	36	N/A	36,413
1980	684	147	1,272	740	10,222	13,715	1,552	1,250	2,790	4,813	28	39	N/A	37,252
1981	716	152	1,285	747	10,554	13,999	1,586	1,279	2,944	4,949	28	41	N/A	38,280
1982	757	151	1,344	815	11,022	14,550	1,671	1,331	3,137	5,204	29	35	N/A	40,046
1983	790	147	1,420	855	11,318	15,065	1,734	1,362	3,255	5,386	30	39	N/A	41,401
1984	798	155	1,447	864	11,615	15,466	1,759	1,362	3,363	5,466	31	38	N/A	42,364
1985	787	162	1,506	878	12,188	16,241	1,804	1,395	3,500	5,665	28	40	N/A	44,194
1986	846	174	1,535	853	12,562	16,860	1,853	1,421	3,648	5,733	29	46	N/A	45,560
1987	872	181	1,611	891	13,149	17,688	1,862	1,468	3,828	5,908	32	46	N/A	47,536
1988	927	186	1,676	935	13,603	18,659	1,828	1,505	4,058	6,194	35	43	N/A	49,649
1989	971	180	1,752	966	13,754	19,568	1,920	1,517	4,146	6,394	38	45	N/A	51,251
1990	930	176	1,750	976	13,981	19,737	1,944	1,504	4,204	6,472	39	46	N/A	51,759
1991	909	174	1,759	1,008	14,223	20,056	1,992	1,503	4,344	6,670	38	50	N/A	52,726
1992	890	173	1,758	1,021	14,518	20,403	1,983	1,485	4,428	6,940	38	61	N/A	53,698
1993	969	179	1,856	1,054	14,826	20,738	2,007	1,499	4,576	7,231	39	61	N/A	55,035
1994	968	178	1,774	1,074	15,002	20,525	1,973	1,541	4,546	7,258	42	63	N/A	54,944
1995	940	176	1,731	1,107	15,151	20,407	1,978	1,524	4,481	7,338	44	63	N/A	54,940
1996	924	170	1,744	1,121	15,232	20,209	1,968	1,472	4,468	7,502	47	61	N/A	54,918
1997	931	165	1,763	1,126	15,306	20,194	2,008	1,472	4,509	7,617	50	66	N/A	55,207
1998	926	175	1,828	1,151	15,472	20,460	2,014	1,529	4,755	7,746	45	62	N/A	56,163
1999	925	180	1,868	1,162	15,582	20,701	2,049	1,568	4,962	7,812	41	53	11	56,914
2000	927	178	1,898	1,153	15,770	21,176	2,082	1,567	5,014	7,943	41	47	7	57,803
2001	945	190	1,885	1,179	15,866	21,482	2,093	1,549	5,154	8,105	54	37	7	58,546
2002	929	191	1,943	1,185	15,800	21,735	2,077	1,564	5,637	8,243	52	46	10	59,412
2003	975	195	1,958	1,224	15,518	21,738	2,063	1,526	5,801	8,348	55	43	10	59,454
2004	992	210	2,000	1,262	16,145	22,067	2,078	1,529	5,953	8,257	61	51	7	60,612
2005	994	199	2,039	1,295	16,354	22,237	2,111	1,545	6,219	8,507	64	44	14	61,622
2006	1,018	207	2,049	1,325	16,533	22,141	2,125	1,571	6,574	8,635	70	48	11	62,307
2007	1,048	218	2,137	1,388	16,782	22,592	2,117	1,644	6,891	8,735	72	49	9	63,682
2008	1,110	232	2,189	1,447	17,057	23,043	2,219	1,660	7,293	9,055	76	48	11	65,440
2009	1,117	233	2,174	1,460	17,430	24,515	2,238	1,703	7,554	9,548	74	43	12	68,101

Percentage Difference

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1979	1.6%	3.5%	-0.5%	-0.7%	4.1%	2.3%	0.1%	2.7%	2.9%	4.6%	-3.6%	-12.2%	N/A	2.9%
1980	4.4%	-0.7%	1.8%	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	0.6%	3.4%	4.4%	3.7%	8.3%	N/A	2.3%
1981	4.7%	3.4%	1.0%	0.9%	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	5.5%	2.8%	0.0%	5.1%	N/A	2.8%
1982	5.7%	-0.7%	4.6%	9.1%	4.4%	3.9%	5.4%	4.1%	6.6%	5.2%	3.6%	-14.6%	N/A	4.6%
1983	4.4%	-2.6%	5.7%	4.9%	2.7%	3.5%	3.8%	2.3%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	11.4%	N/A	3.4%
1984	1.0%	5.4%	1.9%	1.1%	2.6%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%	3.3%	1.5%	3.3%	-2.6%	N/A	2.3%
1985	-1.4%	4.5%	4.1%	1.6%	4.9%	5.0%	2.6%	2.4%	4.1%	3.6%	-9.7%	5.3%	N/A	4.3%
1986	7.5%	7.4%	1.9%	-2.8%	3.1%	3.8%	2.7%	1.9%	4.2%	1.2%	3.6%	15.0%	N/A	3.1%
1987	3.1%	4.0%	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	4.9%	0.5%	3.3%	4.9%	3.1%	10.3%	0.0%	N/A	4.3%
1988	6.3%	2.8%	4.0%	4.9%	3.5%	5.5%	-1.8%	2.5%	6.0%	4.8%	9.4%	-6.5%	N/A	4.4%
1989	4.7%	-3.2%	4.5%	3.3%	1.1%	4.9%	5.0%	0.8%	2.2%	3.2%	8.6%	4.7%	N/A	3.2%
1990	-4.2%	-2.2%	-0.1%	1.0%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	-0.9%	1.4%	1.2%	2.6%	2.2%	N/A	1.0%
1991	-2.3%	-1.1%	0.5%	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	2.5%	-0.1%	3.3%	3.1%	-2.6%	8.7%	N/A	1.9%
1992	-2.1%	-0.6%	-0.1%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%	-0.5%	-1.2%	1.9%	4.0%	0.0%	22.0%	N/A	1.8%
1993	8.9%	3.5%	5.6%	3.2%	2.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	3.3%	4.2%	2.6%	0.0%	N/A	2.5%
1994	-0.1%	-0.6%	-4.4%	1.9%	1.2%	-1.0%	-1.7%	2.8%	-0.7%	0.4%	7.7%	3.3%	N/A	-0.2%
1995	-2.9%	-1.1%	-2.4%	3.1%	1.0%	-0.6%	0.3%	-1.1%	-1.4%	1.1%	4.8%	0.0%	N/A	0.0%
1996	-1.7%	-3.4%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-3.4%	-0.3%	2.2%	6.8%	-3.2%	N/A	0.0%
1997	0.8%	-2.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	-0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.5%	6.4%	8.2%	N/A	0.5%
1998	-0.5%	6.1%	3.7%	2.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.3%	3.9%	5.5%	1.7%	-10.0%	-6.1%	N/A	1.7%
1999	-0.1%	2.9%	2.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	2.6%	4.4%	0.9%	-8.9%	-14.5%	N/A	1.3%
2000	0.2%	-1.1%	1.6%	-0.8%	1.2%	2.3%	1.6%	-0.1%	1.0%	1.7%	0.0%	-11.3%	-36.4%	1.6%
2001	1.9%	6.7%	-0.7%	2.3%	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	-1.1%	2.8%	2.0%	31.7%	-21.3%	0.0%	1.3%
2002	-1.7%	0.5%	3.1%	0.5%	-0.4%	1.2%	-0.8%	1.0%	9.4%	1.7%	-3.7%	24.3%	42.9%	1.5%
2003	5.0%	2.1%	0.8%	3.3%	-1.8%	0.0%	-0.7%	-2.4%	2.9%	1.3%	5.8%	-6.5%	0.0%	0.1%
2004	1.7%	7.7%	2.1%	3.1%	4.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	2.6%	-1.1%	10.9%	18.6%	-30.0%	1.9%
2005	0.2%	-5.2%	2.0%	2.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.6%	1.0%	4.5%	3.0%	4.9%	-13.7%	100.0%	1.7%
2006	2.4%	4.0%	0.5%	2.3%	1.1%	-0.4%	0.7%	1.7%	5.7%	1.5%	9.4%	9.1%	-21.4%	1.1%
2007	2.9%	5.3%	4.3%	4.8%	1.5%	2.0%	-0.4%	4.6%	4.8%	1.2%	2.9%	2.1%	-18.2%	2.2%
2008	5.9%	6.4%	2.4%	4.3%	1.6%	2.0%	4.8%	1.0%	5.8%	3.7%	5.6%	-2.0%	22.2%	2.8%
2009	0.6%	0.4%	-0.7%	0.9%	2.2%	6.4%	0.9%	2.6%	3.6%	5.4%	-2.6%	-10.4%	9.1%	4.1%

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Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Alberta and Yukon data in 2000 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta and the Government of the Yukon (see Methodological Notes for details).

Ontario data in 2002 does not reflect 4 of 12 monthly updates (September to December 2002) from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (see Methodological Notes for details).

Quebec data in 2003 does not reflect the annual update from the Collège des médecins du Québec (see Methodological Notes for details).

British Columbia data in 2004 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia (see Methodological Notes for details).

As of December 1999, Scott's Directories did not collect Nunavut-specific data, and Nunavut physicians were included in the counts of physicians residing in the Northwest Territories. However, for the purposes of the current publication, 1999 Nunavut data was generated using postal codes and all analysis reflects distinct physician data for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories from 1999 forward.

Data as of December 31 of the given year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 20.1: Number and Percentage Change for Family Medicine Physicians, Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2009

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	416	91	701	400	4,132	6,773	785	762	1,399	2,385	23	30	N/A	17,897
1979	416	95	698	391	4,371	6,920	790	789	1,453	2,479	25	26	N/A	18,453
1980	437	91	700	395	4,523	6,970	796	792	1,488	2,590	26	30	N/A	18,838
1981	448	98	693	401	4,630	7,063	820	799	1,563	2,647	25	30	N/A	19,217
1982	480	92	713	439	4,958	7,403	869	841	1,687	2,808	25	23	N/A	20,338
1983	501	85	756	474	5,217	7,631	911	860	1,745	2,891	25	30	N/A	21,126
1984	506	88	784	488	5,408	7,774	908	865	1,792	2,912	26	28	N/A	21,579
1985	519	102	850	524	5,801	8,196	936	884	1,891	3,009	24	32	N/A	22,768
1986	574	105	854	495	6,077	8,488	960	898	1,971	3,030	26	36	N/A	23,514
1987	587	111	897	514	6,493	8,928	977	934	2,112	3,132	27	37	N/A	24,749
1988	625	117	945	538	6,692	9,545	938	968	2,266	3,347	30	35	N/A	26,046
1989	658	110	991	568	6,802	10,156	1,013	959	2,308	3,493	33	39	N/A	27,130
1990	620	101	967	585	6,895	10,210	1,020	947	2,307	3,570	33	38	N/A	27,293
1991	589	104	981	600	7,016	10,365	1,063	946	2,413	3,717	34	40	N/A	27,868
1992	561	105	969	605	7,211	10,546	1,041	930	2,459	3,895	34	50	N/A	28,406
1993	640	107	1,043	632	7,413	10,734	1,045	945	2,558	4,100	36	49	N/A	29,302
1994	635	105	958	639	7,414	10,329	1,007	948	2,503	4,043	37	50	N/A	28,668
1995	606	100	930	660	7,524	10,208	1,010	931	2,452	4,080	39	48	N/A	28,588
1996	565	99	923	662	7,553	9,900	990	878	2,397	4,143	40	49	N/A	28,199
1997	568	95	923	657	7,554	9,769	1,002	868	2,375	4,186	43	52	N/A	28,092
1998	560	100	947	675	7,679	9,796	1,011	896	2,511	4,258	39	47	N/A	28,519
1999	556	103	955	686	7,745	9,795	1,044	944	2,620	4,256	35	35	10	28,784
2000	571	105	952	679	7,821	9,974	1,062	932	2,608	4,339	35	29	6	29,113
2001	599	115	959	699	7,857	10,155	1,081	944	2,692	4,445	50	24	7	29,627
2002	585	119	1,007	700	7,917	10,242	1,073	966	3,020	4,541	48	30	10	30,258
2003	615	121	1,038	738	7,844	10,410	1,075	951	3,151	4,629	51	29	10	30,662
2004	513	131	1,081	755	8,165	10,659	1,079	868	3,200	4,544	55	37	7	31,094
2005	508	123	1,102	766	8,298	10,654	1,103	879	3,364	4,736	57	30	13	31,633
2006	526	127	1,120	793	8,390	10,637	1,096	894	3,567	4,731	63	35	10	31,989
2007	543	137	1,084	740	8,582	10,872	1,096	922	3,756	4,758	64	36	8	32,598
2008	583	142	1,116	801	8,766	11,106	1,152	946	4,016	4,973	68	33	10	33,712
2009	599	126	1,094	820	8,635	11,817	1,165	964	4,187	5,282	64	30	10	34,793

Percentage Difference

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1979	0.0%	4.4%	-0.4%	-2.3%	5.8%	2.2%	0.6%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	8.7%	-13.3%	N/A	3.1%
1980	5.0%	-4.2%	0.3%	1.0%	3.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	2.4%	4.5%	4.0%	15.4%	N/A	2.1%
1981	2.5%	7.7%	-1.0%	1.5%	2.4%	1.3%	3.0%	0.9%	5.0%	2.2%	-3.8%	0.0%	N/A	2.0%
1982	7.1%	-6.1%	2.9%	9.5%	7.1%	4.8%	6.0%	5.3%	7.9%	6.1%	0.0%	-23.3%	N/A	5.8%
1983	4.4%	-7.6%	6.0%	8.0%	5.2%	3.1%	4.8%	2.3%	3.4%	3.0%	0.0%	30.4%	N/A	3.9%
1984	1.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	3.7%	1.9%	-0.3%	0.6%	2.7%	0.7%	4.0%	-6.7%	N/A	2.1%
1985	2.6%	15.9%	8.4%	7.4%	7.3%	5.4%	3.1%	2.2%	5.5%	3.3%	-7.7%	14.3%	N/A	5.5%
1986	10.6%	2.9%	0.5%	-5.5%	4.8%	3.6%	2.6%	1.6%	4.2%	0.7%	8.3%	12.5%	N/A	3.3%
1987	2.3%	5.7%	5.0%	3.8%	6.8%	5.2%	1.8%	4.0%	7.2%	3.4%	3.8%	2.8%	N/A	5.3%
1988	6.5%	5.4%	5.4%	4.7%	3.1%	6.9%	-4.0%	3.6%	7.3%	6.9%	11.1%	-5.4%	N/A	5.2%
1989	5.3%	-6.0%	4.9%	5.6%	1.6%	6.4%	8.0%	-0.9%	1.9%	4.4%	10.0%	11.4%	N/A	4.2%
1990	-5.8%	-8.2%	-2.4%	3.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.7%	-1.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	-2.6%	N/A	0.6%
1991	-5.0%	3.0%	1.4%	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%	4.2%	-0.1%	4.6%	4.1%	3.0%	5.3%	N/A	2.1%
1992	-4.8%	1.0%	-1.2%	0.8%	2.8%	1.7%	-2.1%	-1.7%	1.9%	4.8%	0.0%	25.0%	N/A	1.9%
1993	14.1%	1.9%	7.6%	4.5%	2.8%	1.8%	0.4%	1.6%	4.0%	5.3%	5.9%	-2.0%	N/A	3.2%
1994	-0.8%	-1.9%	-8.1%	1.1%	0.0%	-3.8%	-3.6%	0.3%	-2.2%	-1.4%	2.8%	2.0%	N/A	-2.2%
1995	-4.6%	-4.8%	-2.9%	3.3%	1.5%	-1.2%	0.3%	-1.8%	-2.0%	0.9%	5.4%	-4.0%	N/A	-0.3%
1996	-6.8%	-1.0%	-0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	-3.0%	-2.0%	-5.7%	-2.2%	1.5%	2.6%	2.1%	N/A	-1.4%
1997	0.5%	-4.0%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	-1.3%	1.2%	-1.1%	-0.9%	1.0%	7.5%	6.1%	N/A	-0.4%
1998	-1.4%	5.3%	2.6%	2.7%	1.7%	0.3%	0.9%	3.2%	5.7%	1.7%	-9.3%	-9.6%	N/A	1.5%
1999	-0.7%	3.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	3.3%	5.4%	4.3%	0.0%	-10.3%	-25.5%	N/A	0.9%
2000	2.7%	1.9%	-0.3%	-1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	1.7%	-1.3%	-0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	-17.1%	-40.0%	1.1%
2001	4.9%	9.5%	0.7%	2.9%	0.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	3.2%	2.4%	42.9%	-17.2%	16.7%	1.8%
2002	-2.3%	3.5%	5.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	-0.7%	2.3%	12.2%	2.2%	-4.0%	25.0%	42.9%	2.1%
2003	5.1%	1.7%	3.1%	5.4%	-0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	-1.6%	4.3%	1.9%	6.3%	-3.3%	0.0%	1.3%
2004	-16.6%	8.3%	4.1%	2.3%	4.1%	2.4%	0.4%	-8.7%	1.6%	-1.8%	7.8%	27.6%	-30.0%	1.4%
2005	-1.0%	-6.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	2.2%	1.3%	5.1%	4.2%	3.6%	-18.9%	85.7%	1.7%
2006	3.5%	3.3%	1.6%	3.5%	1.1%	-0.2%	-0.6%	1.7%	6.0%	-0.1%	10.5%	16.7%	-23.1%	1.1%
2007	3.2%	7.9%	-3.2%	-6.7%	2.3%	2.2%	0.0%	3.1%	5.3%	0.6%	1.6%	2.9%	-20.0%	1.9%
2008	7.4%	3.6%	3.0%	8.2%	2.1%	2.2%	5.1%	2.6%	6.9%	4.5%	6.3%	-8.3%	25.0%	3.4%
2009	2.7%	-11.3%	-2.0%	2.4%	-1.5%	6.4%	1.1%	1.9%	4.3%	6.2%	-5.9%	-9.1%	0.0%	3.2%

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Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Alberta and Yukon data in 2000 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta and the Government of Yukon (see Methodological Notes for details).

Ontario data in 2002 does not reflect 4 of 12 monthly updates (September to December 2002) from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (see Methodological Notes for details).

Quebec data in 2003 does not reflect the annual update from the Collège des médecins du Québec (see Methodological Notes for details).

British Columbia data in 2004 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia (see Methodological Notes for details).

As of December 1999, Scott's Directories did not collect Nunavut-specific data, and Nunavut physicians were included in the counts of physicians residing in the Northwest Territories. However, for the purposes of the current publication, 1999 Nunavut data was generated using postal codes and all analysis reflects distinct physician data for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories from 1999 forward.

Data as of December 31 of the given year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 20.2: Number and Percentage Change for Specialists,
Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2009

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	229	52	555	328	5,524	6,375	730	447	1,223	2,024	5	11	N/A	17,503
1979	239	53	552	332	5,682	6,533	726	453	1,245	2,133	2	10	N/A	17,960
1980	247	56	572	345	5,699	6,745	756	458	1,302	2,223	2	9	N/A	18,414
1981	268	54	592	346	5,924	6,936	766	480	1,381	2,302	3	11	N/A	19,063
1982	277	59	631	376	6,064	7,147	802	490	1,450	2,396	4	12	N/A	19,708
1983	289	62	664	381	6,101	7,434	823	502	1,510	2,495	5	9	N/A	20,275
1984	292	67	663	376	6,207	7,692	851	497	1,571	2,554	5	10	N/A	20,785
1985	268	60	656	354	6,387	8,045	868	511	1,609	2,656	4	8	N/A	21,426
1986	272	69	681	358	6,485	8,372	893	523	1,677	2,703	3	10	N/A	22,046
1987	285	70	714	377	6,656	8,760	885	534	1,716	2,776	5	9	N/A	22,787
1988	302	69	731	397	6,911	9,114	890	537	1,792	2,847	5	8	N/A	23,603
1989	313	70	761	398	6,952	9,412	907	558	1,838	2,901	5	6	N/A	24,121
1990	310	75	783	391	7,086	9,527	924	557	1,897	2,902	6	8	N/A	24,466
1991	320	70	778	408	7,207	9,691	929	557	1,931	2,953	4	10	N/A	24,858
1992	329	68	789	416	7,307	9,857	942	555	1,969	3,045	4	11	N/A	25,292
1993	329	72	813	422	7,413	10,004	962	554	2,018	3,131	3	12	N/A	25,733
1994	333	73	816	435	7,588	10,196	966	593	2,043	3,215	5	13	N/A	26,276
1995	334	76	801	447	7,627	10,199	968	593	2,029	3,258	5	15	N/A	26,352
1996	359	71	821	459	7,679	10,309	978	594	2,071	3,359	7	12	N/A	26,719
1997	363	70	840	469	7,752	10,425	1,006	604	2,134	3,431	7	14	N/A	27,115
1998	366	75	881	476	7,793	10,664	1,003	633	2,244	3,488	6	15	N/A	27,644
1999	369	77	913	476	7,837	10,906	1,005	624	2,342	3,556	6	18	1	28,130
2000	356	73	946	474	7,949	11,202	1,020	635	2,406	3,604	6	18	1	28,690
2001	346	75	926	480	8,009	11,327	1,012	605	2,462	3,660	4	13	0	28,919
2002	344	72	936	485	7,883	11,493	1,004	598	2,617	3,702	4	16	0	29,154
2003	360	74	920	486	7,674	11,328	988	575	2,650	3,719	4	14	0	28,792
2004	479	79	919	507	7,980	11,408	999	661	2,753	3,713	6	14	0	29,518
2005	486	76	937	529	8,056	11,583	1,008	666	2,855	3,771	7	14	1	29,989
2006	492	80	929	532	8,143	11,504	1,029	677	3,007	3,904	7	13	1	30,318
2007	505	81	1,053	648	8,200	11,720	1,021	722	3,135	3,977	8	13	1	31,084
2008	527	90	1,073	646	8,291	11,937	1,067	714	3,277	4,082	8	15	1	31,728
2009	518	107	1,080	640	8,795	12,698	1,073	739	3,367	4,266	10	13	2	33,308

Percentage Difference

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1979	4.4%	1.9%	-0.5%	1.2%	2.9%	2.5%	-0.5%	1.3%	1.8%	5.4%	-60.0%	-9.1%	N/A	2.6%
1980	3.3%	5.7%	3.6%	3.9%	0.3%	3.2%	4.1%	1.1%	4.6%	4.2%	0.0%	-10.0%	N/A	2.5%
1981	8.5%	-3.6%	3.5%	0.3%	3.9%	2.8%	1.3%	4.8%	6.1%	3.6%	50.0%	22.2%	N/A	3.5%
1982	3.4%	9.3%	6.6%	8.7%	2.4%	3.0%	4.7%	2.1%	5.0%	4.1%	33.3%	9.1%	N/A	3.4%
1983	4.3%	5.1%	5.2%	1.3%	0.6%	4.0%	2.6%	2.4%	4.1%	4.1%	25.0%	-25.0%	N/A	2.9%
1984	1.0%	8.1%	-0.2%	-1.3%	1.7%	3.5%	3.4%	-1.0%	4.0%	2.4%	0.0%	11.1%	N/A	2.5%
1985	-8.2%	-10.4%	-1.1%	-5.9%	2.9%	4.6%	2.0%	2.8%	2.4%	4.0%	-20.0%	-20.0%	N/A	3.1%
1986	1.5%	15.0%	3.8%	1.1%	1.5%	4.1%	2.9%	2.3%	4.2%	1.8%	-25.0%	25.0%	N/A	2.9%
1987	4.8%	1.4%	4.8%	5.3%	2.6%	4.6%	-0.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.7%	66.7%	-10.0%	N/A	3.4%
1988	6.0%	-1.4%	2.4%	5.3%	3.8%	4.0%	0.6%	0.6%	4.4%	2.6%	0.0%	-11.1%	N/A	3.6%
1989	3.6%	1.4%	4.1%	0.3%	0.6%	3.3%	1.9%	3.9%	2.6%	1.9%	0.0%	-25.0%	N/A	2.2%
1990	-1.0%	7.1%	2.9%	-1.8%	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	-0.2%	3.2%	0.0%	20.0%	33.3%	N/A	1.4%
1991	3.2%	-6.7%	-0.6%	4.3%	1.7%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%	-33.3%	25.0%	N/A	1.6%
1992	2.8%	-2.9%	1.4%	2.0%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	-0.4%	2.0%	3.1%	0.0%	10.0%	N/A	1.7%
1993	0.0%	5.9%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	-0.2%	2.5%	2.8%	-25.0%	9.1%	N/A	1.7%
1994	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%	3.1%	2.4%	1.9%	0.4%	7.0%	1.2%	2.7%	66.7%	8.3%	N/A	2.1%
1995	0.3%	4.1%	-1.8%	2.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	15.4%	N/A	0.3%
1996	7.5%	-6.6%	2.5%	2.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%	0.2%	2.1%	3.1%	40.0%	-20.0%	N/A	1.4%
1997	1.1%	-1.4%	2.3%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	2.9%	1.7%	3.0%	2.1%	0.0%	16.7%	N/A	1.5%
1998	0.8%	7.1%	4.9%	1.5%	0.5%	2.3%	-0.3%	4.8%	5.2%	1.7%	-14.3%	7.1%	N/A	2.0%
1999	0.8%	2.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%	0.2%	-1.4%	4.4%	1.9%	0.0%	20.0%	N/A	1.8%
2000	-3.5%	-5.2%	3.6%	-0.4%	1.4%	2.7%	1.5%	1.8%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
2001	-2.8%	2.7%	-2.1%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	-0.8%	-4.7%	2.3%	1.6%	-33.3%	-27.8%	-100.0%	0.8%
2002	-0.6%	-4.0%	1.1%	1.0%	-1.6%	1.5%	-0.8%	-1.2%	6.3%	1.1%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	0.8%
2003	4.7%	2.8%	-1.7%	0.2%	-2.7%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-3.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	-12.5%	0.0%	-1.2%
2004	33.1%	6.8%	-0.1%	4.3%	4.0%	0.7%	1.1%	15.0%	3.9%	-0.2%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
2005	1.5%	-3.8%	2.0%	4.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%	3.7%	1.6%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
2006	1.2%	5.3%	-0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	-0.7%	2.1%	1.7%	5.3%	3.5%	0.0%	-7.1%	0.0%	1.1%
2007	2.6%	1.3%	13.3%	21.8%	0.7%	1.9%	-0.8%	6.6%	4.3%	1.9%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
2008	4.4%	11.1%	1.9%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.9%	4.5%	-1.1%	4.5%	2.6%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	2.1%
2009	-1.7%	18.9%	0.7%	-0.9%	6.1%	6.4%	0.6%	3.5%	2.7%	4.5%	25.0%	-13.3%	100.0%	5.0%

(cont'd on next page)

Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Alberta and Yukon data in 2000 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta and the Government of Yukon (see Methodological Notes for details).

Ontario data in 2002 does not reflect 4 of 12 monthly updates (September to December 2002) from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (see Methodological Notes for details).

Quebec data in 2003 does not reflect the annual update from the Collège des médecins du Québec (see Methodological Notes for details).

British Columbia data in 2004 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia (see Methodological Notes for details).

As of December 1999, Scott's Directories did not collect Nunavut-specific data, and Nunavut physicians were included in the counts of physicians residing in the Northwest Territories. However, for the purposes of the current publication, 1999 Nunavut data was generated using postal codes and all analysis reflects distinct physician data for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories from 1999 forward.

Data as of December 31 of the given year.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 21.0: Number of Physicians (Family Medicine and Specialists) per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2009

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	113	117	148	104	150	152	146	127	127	167	117	91	N/A	147
1979	115	120	147	103	155	155	147	129	126	170	111	78	N/A	150
1980	119	119	149	105	157	156	150	129	124	173	113	84	N/A	151
1981	125	123	150	106	161	158	152	130	126	173	116	85	N/A	153
1982	131	121	155	114	167	162	159	134	132	180	123	69	N/A	159
1983	136	117	162	119	171	165	163	135	136	184	127	75	N/A	162
1984	138	122	164	120	175	167	163	133	141	185	128	71	N/A	165
1985	136	126	170	121	182	173	166	136	145	190	115	73	N/A	170
1986	147	136	172	118	186	177	169	138	150	190	115	84	N/A	173
1987	152	140	180	122	193	182	169	143	157	192	124	83	N/A	179
1988	161	143	186	128	198	187	166	147	164	196	130	76	N/A	184
1989	168	138	193	131	198	192	174	150	165	197	138	78	N/A	187
1990	161	135	192	131	199	191	176	150	163	194	139	77	N/A	186
1991	157	133	192	135	201	191	179	150	166	195	130	128	N/A	187
1992	153	131	191	136	203	192	178	148	167	197	126	154	N/A	188
1993	168	135	201	140	206	193	179	149	170	199	130	151	N/A	191
1994	170	132	191	143	208	188	175	152	167	194	139	153	N/A	188
1995	167	130	186	147	209	185	175	150	162	191	140	151	N/A	186
1996	166	125	187	149	210	181	173	145	160	192	149	147	N/A	185
1997	171	121	189	150	210	179	177	145	158	192	159	160	N/A	184
1998	173	129	196	153	212	179	177	150	162	194	146	153	N/A	186
1999	174	132	200	155	212	179	179	155	167	194	134	130	41	186
2000	176	131	203	154	214	180	181	156	166	196	136	116	25	188
2001	181	139	202	157	214	179	182	155	167	198	179	90	25	188
2002	179	139	208	158	212	179	179	157	179	201	171	110	35	189
2003	188	142	209	163	207	177	177	153	181	202	175	100	34	187
2004	192	153	213	169	214	177	177	154	182	198	192	117	23	189
2005	194	144	217	173	215	177	179	156	184	202	199	102	46	190
2006	200	150	219	178	216	174	179	158	189	202	217	111	36	190
2007	207	157	228	186	217	176	176	163	194	201	220	112	29	192
2008	219	166	233	193	219	177	183	162	200	205	227	111	35	195
2009	219	165	231	194	221	187	182	164	204	212	218	99	37	201

Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned). Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Alberta and Yukon data in 2000 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta and the Government of Yukon (see Methodological Notes for details).

Ontario data in 2002 does not reflect 4 of 12 monthly updates (September to December 2002) from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (see Methodological Notes for details).

Quebec data in 2003 does not reflect the annual update from the Collège des médecins du Québec (see Methodological Notes for details).

British Columbia data in 2004 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia (see Methodological Notes for details).

As of December 1999, Scott's Directories did not collect Nunavut-specific data, and Nunavut physicians were included in the counts of physicians residing in the Northwest Territories. However, for the purposes of the current publication, 1999 Nunavut data was generated using postal codes and all analysis reflects distinct physician data for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories from 1999 forward.

Data as of December 31 of the given year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Population:

1961: Statistics Canada, *Annual* (1982), catalogue no. 91-201.

1962 to 1970: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates* (November 1983), catalogue no. 91-001.

1971 to 1990: Statistics Canada, Demography Division (April 2000).

1991 to 1995: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 16, 3 (July to September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (October to December 2004), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

2001 to 2005: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 2 (September 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2006 to 2009: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 4 (March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Table 21.1: Number of Family Medicine Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, 1978 to 2009

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	73	74	83	57	64	79	76	80	68	90	96	66	N/A	74
1979	73	77	82	55	67	80	77	82	68	92	103	57	N/A	76
1980	76	74	82	56	69	79	77	82	66	93	105	65	N/A	76
1981	78	79	81	57	71	80	79	81	67	93	103	62	N/A	77
1982	83	74	82	62	75	82	82	85	71	97	106	46	N/A	81
1983	86	67	86	66	79	84	85	85	73	99	106	58	N/A	83
1984	87	69	89	68	81	84	84	85	75	98	108	52	N/A	84
1985	90	80	96	72	87	88	86	86	78	101	98	59	N/A	88
1986	100	82	96	68	90	89	88	87	81	100	103	66	N/A	90
1987	102	86	100	71	95	92	89	91	87	102	104	67	N/A	93
1988	109	90	105	73	97	96	85	95	92	106	112	62	N/A	96
1989	114	84	109	77	98	100	92	95	92	108	120	68	N/A	99
1990	107	77	106	79	98	99	92	94	90	107	117	64	N/A	98
1991	102	80	107	80	99	99	96	94	92	109	116	102	N/A	99
1992	97	80	105	81	101	99	93	93	93	110	113	126	N/A	100
1993	111	80	113	84	103	100	93	94	95	113	120	121	N/A	102
1994	111	78	103	85	103	95	89	94	92	108	122	121	N/A	98
1995	107	74	100	88	104	93	89	92	89	106	124	115	N/A	97
1996	102	73	99	88	104	89	87	86	86	106	126	118	N/A	95
1997	104	70	99	87	104	87	88	85	83	105	136	126	N/A	94
1998	104	74	102	90	105	86	89	88	86	107	127	116	N/A	94
1999	105	75	102	91	106	85	91	93	88	106	115	86	37	94
2000	109	77	102	91	106	85	92	93	86	107	116	71	22	94
2001	115	84	103	93	106	85	94	95	87	109	166	58	25	95
2002	113	87	108	93	106	84	93	97	96	111	158	71	35	96
2003	119	88	111	99	104	85	92	95	98	112	163	67	34	96
2004	99	95	115	101	108	86	92	87	98	109	173	85	23	97
2005	99	89	117	103	109	85	93	89	100	112	178	69	43	98
2006	103	92	120	106	110	84	92	90	103	111	195	81	32	98
2007	107	99	116	99	111	85	91	92	106	109	195	83	25	98
2008	115	101	119	107	113	85	95	93	110	112	203	76	31	101
2009	117	89	116	109	110	90	95	93	113	118	188	69	31	103

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Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise.

Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (starting in 2007); and in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Alberta and Yukon data in 2000 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta and the Government of Yukon (see Methodological Notes for details).

Ontario data in 2002 does not reflect 4 of 12 monthly updates (September to December 2002) from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (see Methodological Notes for details).

Quebec data in 2003 does not reflect the annual update from the Collège des médecins du Québec (see Methodological Notes for details).

British Columbia data in 2004 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia (see Methodological Notes for details).

As of December 1999, Scott's Directories did not collect Nunavut-specific data, and Nunavut physicians were included in the counts of physicians residing in the Northwest Territories. However, for the purposes of the current publication, 1999 Nunavut data was generated using postal codes and all analysis reflects distinct physician data for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories from 1999 forward.

Data as of December 31 of the given year.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Population:

1961: Statistics Canada, *Annual* (1982), catalogue no. 91-201.

1962 to 1970: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates* (November 1983), catalogue no. 91-001.

1971 to 1990: Statistics Canada, Demography Division (April 2000).

1991 to 1995: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 16, 3 (July to September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (October to December 2004), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

2001 to 2005: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 2 (September 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2006 to 2009: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 4 (March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

**Table 21.2: Number of Specialists per 100,000 Population,
by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2009**

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1978	40	43	65	47	86	74	70	47	59	77	21	24	N/A	73
1979	42	43	65	47	88	75	70	47	58	79	8	22	N/A	74
1980	43	45	67	49	87	77	73	47	58	80	8	19	N/A	75
1981	47	44	69	49	90	78	74	49	59	81	12	23	N/A	76
1982	48	47	73	53	92	80	76	49	61	83	17	24	N/A	78
1983	50	49	76	53	92	82	77	50	63	85	21	17	N/A	80
1984	50	53	75	52	93	83	79	49	66	86	21	19	N/A	81
1985	46	47	74	49	96	86	80	50	67	89	16	15	N/A	83
1986	47	54	76	49	96	88	82	51	69	89	12	18	N/A	84
1987	50	54	80	52	98	90	80	52	70	90	19	16	N/A	86
1988	52	53	81	54	100	91	81	53	72	90	19	14	N/A	87
1989	54	54	84	54	100	92	82	55	73	89	18	10	N/A	88
1990	54	57	86	53	101	92	84	56	74	87	21	13	N/A	88
1991	55	54	85	55	102	92	84	56	74	86	14	26	N/A	88
1992	57	52	86	56	102	93	84	55	74	86	13	28	N/A	89
1993	57	54	88	56	103	93	86	55	75	86	10	30	N/A	89
1994	58	54	88	58	105	94	86	59	75	86	17	32	N/A	90
1995	59	56	86	59	105	92	86	58	74	85	16	36	N/A	89
1996	65	52	88	61	106	92	86	58	74	86	22	29	N/A	90
1997	66	51	90	62	106	92	89	59	75	86	22	34	N/A	90
1998	68	55	95	63	107	93	88	62	77	87	20	37	N/A	91
1999	69	56	98	63	107	94	88	62	79	88	20	44	4	92
2000	68	54	101	63	108	95	89	63	79	89	20	44	4	93
2001	66	55	99	64	108	95	88	61	80	90	13	32	0	93
2002	66	53	100	65	106	95	87	60	83	90	13	38	0	93
2003	69	54	98	65	102	92	85	58	83	90	13	32	0	91
2004	93	57	98	68	106	92	85	66	84	89	19	32	0	92
2005	95	55	100	71	106	92	85	67	85	89	22	32	3	93
2006	97	58	99	71	106	90	87	68	87	91	22	30	3	93
2007	100	58	112	87	106	91	85	72	88	92	24	30	3	94
2008	104	64	114	86	106	92	88	70	90	92	24	35	3	95
2009	101	76	115	85	112	97	87	71	91	95	29	30	6	98

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Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

Excludes non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

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1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (October to December 2004), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

2001 to 2005: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 2 (September 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2006 to 2009: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 4 (March 2010), Catalogue no. 91-002-X.



Appendix A—Methodological Notes

Background

Scott's Directories (www.MDSelect.com) maintains a database on physicians to produce the *Canadian Medical Directory* and mailing lists for commercial purposes. CIHI acquires a copy of this database annually to update the SMDB. The SMDB is used to produce publications, handle ad hoc requests for information and fulfill special client-requested projects.

The SMDB at CIHI contains information on physicians' name, sex, year of birth, jurisdiction, postal code, activity status, place and year of graduation from medical school, specialty, primary interest, medical appointment and hospital affiliation/hospital appointment.

The SMDB was managed by Health Canada until 1995. During that year, the SMDB was transferred to CIHI. Prior to its transfer from Health Canada to CIHI, data files from 1968 to 1993 were received quarterly. Since 1993, data files are received annually in December. Modified versions of the December files from 1968 to 2009 are maintained on a network database (Oracle) at CIHI.

Data Sources and Collection

Scott's Medical Database Data

Every year, CIHI obtains a copy of the Scott's Directories database for the purpose of maintaining historical physician information. All data collection is done by Scott's Directories; data is collected from organizations and institutions such as the jurisdictional registrars, medical schools, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC), the College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC), the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ) and Canadian hospitals.

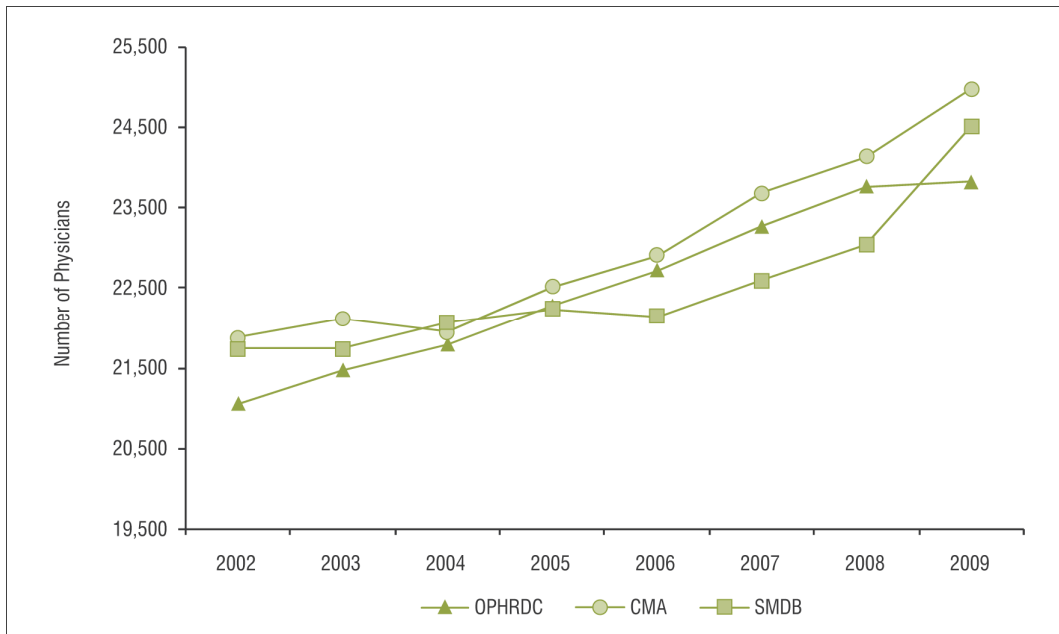
A biannual questionnaire is sent to all active physicians (individuals with an MD who are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address) in the Scott's Directories database and to all new medical school graduates in order to confirm and/or update the information that is on record for the physicians. Scott's Directories processes updates, such as changes and additions received weekly from physicians and clients. Updated information on individual physicians is also derived from publicly available monthly or quarterly reports and/or yearly registration directories issued by jurisdictional licensing authorities. Deletions from the database are done only at the request of the database manager (Scott's Directories) when duplicate records for a physician are identified.

Other Data Sources

Physician counts and demographic information about physicians are also available from a variety of Canadian sources, including CIHI's National Physician Database, jurisdictional ministries of health, professional licensing or certifying organizations, the Canadian Medical Association (CMA) and other organizations that include government and non-government collaborative groups and commercial enterprises. The counts of physicians from these various sources may not agree due to the scope, the inclusion and exclusion criteria applied by each source, and the timing of their data collection.

For example, in Ontario, the Ontario Physician Human Resources Data Centre (OPHRDC) is governed collaboratively by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, the Ontario Medical Association and the Council of Ontario Faculties of Medicine. Counts of physicians in Ontario reported by the OPHRDC include practising licensed physicians, physicians who are semi-retired and military physicians. The CMA also provides counts of its members in Ontario that exclude interns and residents and include non-clinicians and semi-retired physicians. By comparison, CIHI's SMDB includes non-licensed physicians and excludes physicians who are semi-retired, in the military, those who request to be excluded from the publication (non-licensed physicians only) and those who are practising abroad. The impact of these different criteria on the relative numbers of physicians reported by each of these three data sources is illustrated in the figure below.

Figure A-1: Number of Physicians in Ontario, Comparison of Three Data Sources, 2002 to 2009



Sources

Canadian Institute for Health Information; Ontario Physician Human Resources Data Centre; Canadian Medical Association.

Population Data

All population data used in this publication is from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada and its various publications. Appropriate revisions to population data are done on an annual basis by CIHI. All population sources are noted on the tables. See Appendix B for population data used to generate physician-to-population ratios.

Note to readers: Statistics Canada information is used with the permission of the Minister of Industry (the minister responsible for Statistics Canada). Information on the availability of the wide range of data from Statistics Canada can be obtained from Statistics Canada’s regional offices, its website (www.statcan.gc.ca) or its toll-free access number (1-800-263-1136).

Data Quality

Scott's Directories uses multiple sources to confirm the accuracy of its data. Updates to the Scott's Directories database are received from national and jurisdictional registrars on a regular basis as well as from each of Canada's 17 university faculties of medicine. These resources are also used to confirm the authenticity of new graduates, internationally trained graduates and new certificants from specialty programs.

Parallel to these efforts, detailed questionnaires are sent and received directly from physicians by mail, fax, email and sometimes phone. Physicians also contact Scott's Directories throughout the year, sending their newly updated information. Information is first confirmed for authenticity and then keyed into the Scott's Directories system, where it is date- and source-stamped. Each physician has a unique ID number that is never recycled, even after the doctor retires or dies.

At CIHI, once the file has been received from Scott's Directories, it is processed through a series of edit checks on the Oracle database, and an edit/verification report is produced. Edit checks are done on all records in the database—active and inactive. Questionable entries are forwarded to Scott's Directories and used by their database manager to update any identified coding errors.

Licensing Authority Data Supply Interruptions

Jurisdictional licensing authorities are key data sources for Scott's Directories and, in turn, the CIHI SMDB. Information provided by licensing authorities identifies new physicians and also reflects updates to historical physician information (change of address, medical specialty, etc.). Interruptions in the data supply chain between licensing authorities and Scott's Directories contribute to potential over-coverage, under-coverage and/or error within the SMDB.

For data year 2009, there were no data supply interruptions. However, in recent years, Scott's Directories experienced data supply interruptions from jurisdictional licensing authorities. These data provision exceptions are noted below.

- British Columbia—2004: Data for the year 2004 does not reflect annual physician information provided by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia. Data provision from the college resumed for all data years following 2004. Caution should be used when comparing physician counts from 2004 with other years, as the number of physicians missing in the 2004 SMDB data remains unknown.
- Quebec—2003: Data for the year 2003 does not reflect annual physician information provided by the CMQ for that year. Subsequent years' data does reflect annual physician information provided by the CMQ. Caution should be used when comparing physician counts from 2003 with other years, as the number of physicians missing in the 2003 SMDB data remains unknown.

- Ontario—2002: Data for the year 2002 reflects a partial data supply interruption from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (CPSO). Scott's Directories did not receive physician information updates from the CPSO during the period September 2002 to December 2002. Data provision from the CPSO has resumed for all data years following 2002. Caution should be used when comparing physician counts from 2002 with other years, as the number of physicians missing in the 2002 SMDB data remains unknown.
- Alberta and the Yukon—2000: Data for the year 2000 does not reflect annual physician information provided by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta or the Yukon government. Data provision for both jurisdictions has resumed in all subsequent years. Caution should be used when comparing physician counts from 2000 with other years, as the number of physicians missing in the 2000 SMDB data remains unknown.

While jurisdictional licensing authorities are key data suppliers, they are not the only data source for Scott's Directories. As noted in the Data Sources and Collection section, data reflects physician information gathered through a variety of data sources, including national medical associations and a biannual physician survey carried out by Scott's Directories. These data sources remained active during the data supply interruptions noted above.

Northwest Territories and Nunavut Data

On April 1, 1999, the central and eastern portions of the Northwest Territories became the new territory of Nunavut. As of December 1999, Scott's Directories did not collect Nunavut-specific data, and Nunavut physicians were included in the counts of physicians residing in the Northwest Territories. However, Nunavut-specific data was collected in 2000. For the purposes of the current publication, 1999 Nunavut data has been generated using postal codes, and all analysis reflects distinct physician data for the Nunavut and Northwest Territories from 1999 forward. A total of 11 family medicine and specialist physicians, previously identified as having a jurisdiction of residence in the Northwest Territories, were reassigned to Nunavut. Readers are cautioned when comparing changes over time in the Northwest Territories, as some of the change is attributable to the creation of Nunavut.

Since 1994, Scott's Directories has been unable to obtain updates from physician licensing authorities in either the Northwest Territories or Nunavut. In order to update information on physicians in these territories, Scott's Directories has relied on other sources (that is, the annual physician questionnaire and information provided by other jurisdictional physician licensing authorities).

For more information on current and planned data quality activities related to the SMDB, please contact the program lead, Physician Databases, at physicians@cihi.ca.

Data Definitions

Each of the data elements listed corresponds to a field on the physician record. Only data elements used in the creation of *Supply, Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians, 2009* are described below. For a complete list of data elements present in the SMDB, please see Appendix C.

Jurisdiction

Information systems maintained by Scott's Directories can record multiple addresses for individual physicians. The address information submitted to CIHI by Scott's Directories corresponds to the physicians' preferred mailing address. For the purposes of SMDB reporting, individual physicians are assigned to the single province or territory that corresponds to their preferred mailing address.

Physician Type

Family Medicine
Specialist

Unless otherwise noted, CIHI publications use the term "family medicine physician" to include general practitioners (physicians, excluding interns and residents, without a current medical specialty certified in Canada) and family medicine and emergency family medicine specialists. "Specialists" includes certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, starting in 2004; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, starting in 2007; and Quebec and Prince Edward Island, starting in 2009, where non-certified specialists are also included. Please refer to the Methodological Notes for a definition of non-certified specialists.

Medical Activity Code

Active
Active—Not in Private Practice
Abroad
U.S.A.

Scott's Directories defines physicians as active if they have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician is not returned). Active—Not in Private Practice includes active physicians who are administrators, teachers, etc. but do not engage in any private clinical practice. Active—Not in Private Practice is reported by the physician to Scott's Directories on the biannual questionnaire. Scott's Directories will change a physician's medical activity code from Active—Not in Private Practice to Active upon the request of that physician. These two categories are combined by CIHI and are used to calculate the number of physicians.

The abroad code is used for a physician who has moved to an address outside the country. In 1992, Scott's Directories added an additional code that indicates whether the physician moved to the U.S. The abroad category is combined with the U.S.A. category to produce statistics on physicians moving abroad.

Medical Specialties

Four fields for listing specialties (certified)

Individual physician records provided by Scott's Directories allow for a maximum of four specialties to be coded. If more than one specialty is listed, the specialist is tabulated under the most recently acquired certified specialty, on the assumption that it most accurately reflects the current field of practice. The exceptions to the usual assignment of specialty are for non-certified specialists. Non-certified specialists are tabulated under the specialty designation provided by their associated jurisdiction.

Specialty certifications are assigned according to designations defined by the RCPSC, the CFPC and the CMQ. Specialty codes are grouped into various categories for use in this publication (for example, internal medicine subspecialties have been aggregated into the category of internal medicine). Specialties have been aggregated according to the groupings of the RCPSC. For a listing of the grouping categories and the specialties included in each grouping, please see Appendix D.

Graduating Country Indicator

Canada
U.S.A.
Foreign

Year of Graduation

Year of medical doctorate (MD) graduation

Years Since MD Graduation (CIHI-Derived)

Number of years between the year of graduation and the current year

This element indicates the *maximum* number of years a physician could have been in the workforce, not the actual number of years, because it does not account for time spent out of the workforce (for example, on continuing education or maternity/paternity leave).

For the purposes of this report, physicians with a number of years since graduation greater than 65 are assigned to the category "unknown."

Sex

Male
Female
Unknown

Date of Birth

Year
Month
Day

Age (CIHI-Derived)

Number of years between the data year of a given report and the year of birth

For the purposes of this report, physicians younger than the age of 20 and older than the age of 90 are assigned to age category “unknown.”

CIHI Publication Indicator (CIHI-Derived)

Based on CIHI’s “no publication” methodology, a variable is derived to indicate whether a physician record is to be excluded (indicator = N) or included (indicator = Y) for the purposes of all analysis and publication.

Computations

Headcount Inclusions and Exclusions

Counts are based on 68,101 active physicians in Canada in 2009. Active physicians are defined as individuals with an MD who are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address. Out of 75,553 physicians, 7,452 were excluded for the reasons listed below.

- Residents are excluded from counts because this report focuses on physicians in the labour force who have completed their training and because of limitations with resident data in the SMDB (see Data Limitations).
- Physicians (non-residents) in the military are excluded because their services are not generally available to the public and because it can be difficult to establish their work location (which may be overseas).
- Non-licensed physicians who have not given consent for the publication of their data are excluded because a physician’s information is only considered public if the physician is licensed (see Privacy and Confidentiality for more details).
- Semi-retired physicians are excluded because the label “semi-retired” is self-reported to Scott’s Directories and because there is no clear difference between semi-retired and retired.

Table A-1 presents an overall breakdown of physicians included in and excluded from this report.

Table A-1: Total Physicians Included and Excluded, by Physician Type and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Included														
Family Medicine	599	126	1,094	820	8,635	11,817	1,165	964	4,187	5,282	64	30	10	34,793
Specialist	518	107	1,080	640	8,795	12,698	1,073	739	3,367	4,266	10	13	2	33,308
Total Included	1,117	233	2,174	1,460	17,430	24,515	2,238	1,703	7,554	9,548	74	43	12	68,101
Excluded														
Family Medicine														
Military	2	0	14	3	14	59	6	1	14	10	0	0	0	123
"No Publication"														
Methodology	16	3	28	35	110	366	27	17	56	67	0	5	2	732
Semi-Retired	3	3	9	7	58	145	10	6	31	58	1	0	0	331
Total	21	6	51	45	182	570	43	24	101	135	1	5	2	1,186
Specialist														
Military	0	0	8	1	3	15	1	0	12	4	0	0	0	44
"No Publication"														
Methodology	5	1	3	5	30	37	3	6	13	27	0	0	0	130
Semi-Retired	2	1	8	11	110	213	8	8	38	56	0	0	0	455
Total	7	2	19	17	143	265	12	14	63	87	0	0	0	629
Resident	121	6	70	88	602	3,890	102	141	385	232	0	0	0	5,637
Resident Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	121	6	70	88	602	3,890	102	141	385	232	0	0	0	5,637
Total Excluded	149	14	140	150	927	4,725	157	179	549	454	1	5	2	7,452
Overall Total	1,266	247	2,314	1,610	18,357	29,240	2,395	1,882	8,103	10,002	75	48	14	75,553

Notes

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice.

Data represents the number of physicians included in the publication (family medicine and specialists) and the number of physicians excluded (military, semi-retired, residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2009).

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

It is possible, using the license indicator field, to compare the number of physicians licensed to practise medicine in Canada with those who are only registered (see Table A-2). For example, in the SMDB in 2009, of the 68,101 active physicians in Canada (family medicine physicians and specialists), 64,648 (94.9%) were jurisdictionally licensed, while 3,453 (5.1%) were registered but not licensed to practise. Some physicians who work in non-clinical situations (such as administration or research) may not be licensed with their provincial or territorial registrar. Also, some physicians may maintain their licensure status but not engage in clinical activity.

Table A-2: Percentage of Family Medicine, Specialist and Total Physicians Not Licensed to Practise Medicine, by Physician Type and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2005 to 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
2005 Family Medicine	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Specialist	0.6%	2.6%	1.5%	2.6%	0.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	1.1%
Total	0.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	0.8%
2006 Family Medicine	1.7%	4.7%	1.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%	0.6%	1.6%	5.7%	0.0%	0.8%
Specialist	0.6%	5.0%	2.9%	1.3%	0.9%	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	1.9%
Total	1.2%	4.8%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	2.2%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	6.3%	0.0%	1.3%
2007 Family Medicine	1.8%	3.6%	1.8%	1.9%	0.3%	1.0%	1.8%	1.4%	2.3%	1.2%	1.6%	8.3%	0.0%	1.1%
Specialist	1.2%	4.9%	5.0%	2.9%	0.9%	2.3%	2.4%	3.7%	4.2%	3.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	1.5%	4.1%	3.4%	2.4%	0.6%	1.7%	2.1%	2.4%	3.1%	2.0%	1.4%	8.2%	0.0%	1.7%
2008 Family Medicine	3.4%	7.0%	3.6%	2.6%	1.1%	1.2%	2.6%	2.0%	2.9%	3.1%	4.4%	6.1%	10.0%	1.9%
Specialist	4.2%	8.9%	8.0%	6.2%	3.1%	2.2%	5.9%	5.2%	7.7%	5.6%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	4.0%
Total	3.8%	7.8%	5.8%	4.2%	2.1%	1.7%	4.2%	3.4%	5.0%	4.2%	3.9%	8.3%	9.1%	2.9%
2009 Family Medicine	4.8%	14.3%	6.0%	3.5%	1.9%	1.5%	3.9%	2.4%	4.6%	5.6%	4.7%	20.0%	20.0%	3.0%
Specialist	9.3%	6.5%	13.2%	11.3%	6.7%	3.9%	9.5%	9.6%	12.8%	10.6%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	7.2%
Total	6.9%	10.7%	9.6%	6.9%	4.3%	2.7%	6.6%	5.5%	8.3%	7.8%	4.1%	20.9%	16.7%	5.1%

Notes

Excludes residents and physicians with "no publication" status (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data represents the percentage of active physicians (family medicine physicians, specialists and total physicians) not licensed to practise medicine in Canada of all active physicians.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Physician-to-Population Ratios

Physician-to-population ratios are computed for each jurisdiction and also by jurisdiction and specialty (grouped data). The numerator is the number of physicians in a jurisdiction (by specialty) and the denominator is the number of people in the jurisdiction. General population estimates are used. All ratios are per 100,000 population. As historical population estimates are revised by Statistics Canada, historical physician-to-population ratios are revised as well. Therefore, the historical figures presented in this publication will differ from ratios presented in previous publications.

Age and Average Age

Average age is calculated by dividing the sum of ages by the number of physicians. For those physicians for whom the date of birth was not available, age is calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. In 2009, there were 7,509 physicians (2,429 family medicine physicians and 5,080 specialists) for whom the date of birth was unknown.

Assigning Subspecialties to Physicians

As of 2009, all certified specialties that a physician has received and that have been recorded in our database are considered to determine the parent specialty of subspecialties with more than one possible parent as defined by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. For example, nephrology is a subspecialty of either internal medicine or pediatrics, depending on the other specialties the physician has received; starting in 2009, nephrologists are assigned to the most appropriate

parent specialty (either internal medicine or pediatrics). However, prior to 2009, all nephrologists were assigned to internal medicine; thus caution should be used when comparing data from Table 5.0 prior to and after 2009.

Certified and Non-Certified Specialists

A growing demand for physician services, coupled with ongoing efforts to prepare international medical graduates for practice in Canada, has heightened the need to gather and report data on non-certified specialists. In response, CIHI worked with jurisdictional authorities to include non-certified specialists in the SMDB within the specialist category.

The 2009 publication is the fifth in the *Supply, Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians* series to include non-certified specialists in an attempt to better represent the physician workforce in Canada. To accomplish this, CIHI contacts the jurisdictional colleges of physicians and surgeons and requests lists that identify non-certified specialist physicians as of December 31 of the reference year. In 2005, CIHI began collecting lists of non-certified specialists from the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan. The lists provided in 2005 were also applied to 2004 data for Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan. In 2007, CIHI collected lists of non-certified specialists from Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon. In 2009, CIHI added the lists of non-certified specialists from Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

In all jurisdictions except Quebec, attempts are made to match physicians on these lists with physician records in the SMDB based on the physicians' first and last name, year of MD graduation and sex to ensure accuracy. For Quebec, there was a common unique identifier in SMDB and the file from the Collège des médecins du Québec; thus this field was used to make the matches. Records in the SMDB are updated only for family medicine physicians whose province in the SMDB (based on the physicians' preferred mailing address) matches that of the jurisdiction in which they are practising as a non-certified specialist. Non-certified specialists in the SMDB, therefore, do not include physicians who are recorded as residents in the SMDB, located in another jurisdiction or inactive. In 2009, the matching effort was successful for 89.4% of physicians in the list for Saskatchewan, 94.0% of physicians in the list for Newfoundland and Labrador, 94.5% of physicians in the list for New Brunswick, 91.2% of physicians in the list for Nova Scotia, 100% of physicians in the list for the Yukon, 91.1% of physicians in the list for Quebec and 88.2% of physicians in the list for Prince Edward Island.

While reports based on other data sources may present similar total physician counts, the proportional mix of family medicine or general practitioner physicians and specialist physicians can differ due to varying methodological approaches and/or the level of detailed information available within various data sources. It is also recognized that the physician classification methods employed by the SMDB do not necessarily reflect the services provided by individual physicians. The range of services provided by a physician is subject to jurisdictional licensure rules, medical service plan payment arrangements and individual practice choices, which may lead to differences in counts presented in other publications.

To monitor potential differences in specialty classification methodologies of physicians between the SMDB and other data sources, jurisdictional government representatives of CIHI's Advisory Group on Physician Databases were asked to provide physician count information by certified and non-certified specialty for comparison with SMDB data (see Table A-3). The information is based on data sources maintained within their respective health ministries. Jurisdictional college of physicians and surgeons information was gathered for purposes of cross-validation and for reporting results for jurisdictions where health ministry data was not available. Results for Quebec were not available at the time of publication.

Table A-3: Family Medicine and Specialist Physicians as a Percentage of Total Physicians, by Jurisdiction, Scott's Medical Database and Jurisdictional Data Sources, 2009

Scott's Medical Database*	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
Family Medicine [†]	53.6%	54.1%	50.3%	56.2%	49.5%	48.2%	52.1%	56.6%	55.4%	55.3%	86.5%	69.8%	83.3%
Specialists													
Certified [‡]	36.3%	37.3%	44.9%	37.3%	49.2%	51.8%	47.9%	38.5%	44.6%	44.7%	12.2%	30.2%	16.7%
Non-Certified [§]	10.0%	8.6%	4.7%	6.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Provincial Data Sources	N.L.**	P.E.I.††	N.S.††,‡‡	N.B.††,§§	Que.	Ont.***	Man.††	Sask.††	Alta.†††	B.C.††,‡‡‡	Y.T.§§§	N.W.T.****	Nun.††††
Family Medicine [†]	50.8%	54.8%	41.3%	41.4%	N/A	47.1%	48.0%	54.2%	49.4%	54.4%	82.4%	65.3%	83.3%
Specialists													
Certified [‡]	40.9%	33.5%	50.8%	57.0%	N/A	50.7%	48.8%	36.6%	45.5%	43.5%	16.2%	34.7%	16.7%
Non-Certified [§]	8.3%	11.8%	7.9%	1.6%	N/A	2.2%	3.2%	9.2%	5.0%	2.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes

- * Scott's Medical Database, CIHI. Results are based on physician counts in December 2009.
- † Includes family medicine physicians/general practitioners and non-certified specialists.
- ‡ Includes certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.
- § Non-certified physicians include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. See Methodological Notes for details on the collection of non-certified specialists for the SMDB.
- ** Data includes physicians with both full and provisional licensure. Certified counts for Newfoundland and Labrador based on data from ministry of health representative of CIHI's Advisory Group on Physician Databases. Non-certified counts based on data from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Newfoundland and Labrador, accessed July 2010.
- †† Based on data provided by provincial and territorial ministry of health representatives of CIHI's Advisory Group on Physician Databases. Results are based on physician counts in December 2009.
- ‡‡ Non-certified specialist data for Nova Scotia reflects physicians' functional specialties. A physician's functional specialty is the self-reported specialty of the physician and/or the specialty reported by district health authorities. Functional specialty may also be determined by the department of health, where the physician's specialty corresponds to the area of practice that accounts for the majority of his or her time.
- §§ Includes both non-certified physicians and physicians holding a public-service licence in New Brunswick.
- *** Ontario counts for family medicine physicians and specialists are based on data from the Ontario Physician Human Resources Data Centre.
- ††† Based on data from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Results are based on physician counts in December 2009.
- ‡‡‡ B.C. certified counts based on physicians with fee-for-service billing in 2009. Non-certified may be fee-for-service or alternative payment plan physicians, with or without fee-for-service billings.
- §§§ Total counts for family medicine physicians and specialists is based on data from the Yukon's ministry of health representative of CIHI's Advisory Group on Physician Databases. Data on non-certified specialist counts is based on data from the Yukon Medical Council.
- **** Northwest Territories counts based on data from the Government of Northwest Territories, Health and Social Services, Registrar, Health Professional Licensing.
- †††† Nunavut counts based on data from the Government of Nunavut, Department of Health and Social Services.
- N/A Data not available from jurisdictional data sources at the time of publication.
- Province-specific specialty exclusion and grouping criteria may affect comparability of general practitioner-to-specialist ratios between data obtained from provincial sources and the SMDB.
- Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Physicians by Health Region

Information on physicians by health region is presented by physician type: family medicine physicians and specialists. Analysis by health region was integrated into this publication as a result of increasing demand for health information at a regional level. The health region boundaries presented in this publication are those defined in the Statistics Canada report *Health Regions: Boundaries and Correspondence With Census Geography 2007 (updates)*, which includes the following definition of a health region:

Health regions are legislated administrative areas defined by provincial ministries of health. These administrative areas represent geographic areas of responsibility for hospital boards or regional health authorities. Health regions, being provincial administrative areas, are subject to change.

Health region boundaries presented in this report correspond to the health regions presented in the latest file available from Statistics Canada used by CIHI to map health care providers to health regions (for example, health regions as of 2007). This may not always reflect the current health region boundaries used by the jurisdictions in 2009. For example:

- On September 1, 2008, New Brunswick's eight regional health authorities were amalgamated into two new health authorities: Vitalité Health Network and Horizon Health Network.^{xi}
- On April 1, 2009, Alberta's nine health regions were disbanded; there are now five health zones: North Zone (Zone 5), Edmonton Zone (Zone 4), Central Zone (Zone 3), Calgary Zone (Zone 2) and South Zone (Zone 1).^{xii}

Assigning Physicians to Health Regions

Postal code data and Statistics Canada's Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) were used to assign physicians to health regions. The six-digit postal code of physicians' primary mailing address was used. This method accurately assigned 99.8% of physicians to a particular health region; the remaining 0.2% were categorized as unknown.

Health Region Peer Groups

In order to facilitate comparison between health regions, Statistics Canada developed a methodology that groups health regions with similar socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics into peer groups. The health region peer groups defined by Statistics Canada are listed in Table A-4.

xi. Vitalité Health Network, *Working Together for a Healthier World*, accessed on August 31, 2010, from <<http://www.santevitalitehealth.ca/en/>>.

xii. Alberta Health and Wellness, *Alberta Health Services*, accessed on August 31, 2010, from <<http://www.health.alberta.ca/services/health-regions.html>>.

Table A-4: Principal Characteristics of Each Peer Group as Defined by Statistics Canada

Peer Group	Number of Health Regions	Percentage of Population	Principal Characteristics
A	23	24.6%	Urban-rural mix from coast to coast Average percentage of Aboriginal population Low male population Slow population growth from 1996 to 2001
B	14	27.0%	Mainly urban centres with moderately high population density Low percentage of government transfer income Rapid population growth from 1996 to 2001
C	24	12.3%	Sparsely populated urban-rural mix from coast to coast Average percentage of Aboriginal population Negative population growth
D	10	1.7%	Rural regions mainly in the central Prairies Moderate Aboriginal population Moderately high percentage of government transfer income Almost equal numbers of men and women Negative population growth
E	24	13.3%	Mainly rural regions in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies High proportion of people recently moved to or within these regions since 1996 Average percentage of Aboriginal population Moderate population growth
F	5	0.4%	Northern and remote regions Very high Aboriginal population Moderately high percentage of government transfer income Slightly higher male population Moderate population growth
G	3	16.2%	Largest metro centres with an average population density of 3,934 people per square kilometre Low Aboriginal population Moderate percentage of government transfer income High female population
H	13	2.7%	Rural northern regions High Aboriginal population High male population Negative population growth
I	8	1.9%	Mainly rural eastern regions Very high percentage of government transfer income Negative population growth Low percentage of people having moved to or within these regions since 1996

Notes

Percentage of population refers to the percentage of the Canadian population living in a specific type of peer group. The full publication and cluster analysis methodology are available from the Statistics Canada website.

Sources

Statistics Canada, *Summary Table of Peer Groups and Principal Characteristics* (2008), accessed from <<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2008001/hregions/hrtable4-en.htm>>; *Health Region Peer Groups* (2002), accessed from <<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2005001/pdf/hrpeergroup.pdf>>; and *Health Region Peer Groups 2003* (2004), accessed from <<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2005001/pdf/workingpaper.pdf>>.

Data Limitations

The database maintained by Scott's Directories is designed for the production of mailing lists and for marketing purposes. Because of this, there are limitations that should be kept in mind when using the data. Data from the CIHI SMDB is used for determining supply, distribution and migration patterns at a national and/or jurisdictional level.

It is important to note that when using this data for physician resource planning, there are advantages and disadvantages to using the SMDB. The data provides information on the level of physician supply and migration in Canada but should also be used in conjunction with other physician databases that identify and define physician workload.

The strengths of the SMDB are that it is historical in nature (which allows for analysis of time trends in a comparable manner) and that it is the only national system that monitors international and between-jurisdiction migration.

Valid Mailing Address

Physicians working in locum positions present a unique issue in that they may change locations frequently. In most cases, the required information is available from the monthly or quarterly reports and/or yearly registration directories produced by jurisdictional licensing authorities, and the physician is captured by the Scott's Directories database with at least a preferred mailing address. In some circumstances, the physician changes locations frequently and Scott's Directories is unable to maintain a preferred mailing address. To be classified as an active physician by Scott's Directories, the physician must have a valid mailing address. If mail is returned three times from the physician's current listed addresses, Scott's Directories sets the physician's status to removed. As such, the physician exists in the database but will not be published.

For reporting purposes, the SMDB at CIHI currently counts physicians in the jurisdiction of their preferred mailing address, as there is not sufficient information to publish counts for additional jurisdictions. Counting restrictions such as CIHI's "no publication" methodology (see the Privacy and Confidentiality section for details) are dependent on multiple variables: together with the physician's mailing address, the physician's publication status and licensure status are required in determining whether or not he or she may be published and counted within a jurisdiction. The physician's licensure status (license indicator code) may vary with each jurisdiction he or she is practising in. Physicians registered in more than one jurisdiction (19% of active physicians in 2009) are only counted in the jurisdiction of their preferred mailing address.

Time Delay in Reporting Changes

The time delay in recording changes to the system will influence the accuracy of the data at any given point in time. For example, a physician may move out of the country in November of a given year, but the notification of the change may not reach Scott's Directories for six months. Technological advances and an increased effort to update physician information on a regular basis have contributed to a decrease in the time delay between notification and update of the physician's record.

Physicians Moving Abroad

The number of physicians who are abroad could be under-reported in the SMDB because any physician record that does not have a valid mailing address (that is, mail sent to the physician is returned after three attempts) is coded as removed until a valid address for the physician can be located. If the physician cannot be located, the physician's record will continue to be classified as removed. Some of the physicians who have records flagged as removed may therefore actually have moved abroad.

Additionally, the number of physicians who move abroad upon graduation from medical school and who have not actively practised medicine in Canada may not be included in the numbers of physicians moving abroad. Physicians just graduating from medical school are entered in the SMDB upon graduation, as Scott's Directories receives the list of graduates from all Canadian medical schools. However, the physician's record does not become active until Scott's Directories obtains a valid mailing address for the physician. The associated time delay is usually six months. Scott's Directories obtains this address from any one of the sources listed in this report (see Data Sources and Collection) as the physician enters into residency training in Canada. If, however, the physician moves abroad to take residency training, it is difficult to track him or her; even though the name is in the database, the record would be flagged as removed. This can result in the under-counting of the number of physicians moving abroad.

In 1992, Scott's Directories added the code U.S.A. to indicate physicians who had moved to the U.S. For physicians who moved abroad after 1992, it is possible to determine the number who reported that they were moving to the United States. However, this would be an under-representation of those who actually went to the U.S., because some physicians may not have indicated specifically that they were going to the U.S. Those physicians who left prior to 1992 may also be in the U.S., but Scott's Directories would have them listed as abroad.

Resident Data

Because residents are mobile after graduation (for example, some go abroad or move to a different city or province for post-MD training), it is difficult for Scott's Directories to maintain a current and valid mailing address for the resident. To this end, we have not included resident data in this report.

Comparisons Between Jurisdictions

Comparisons between jurisdictions, particularly for the number of active physicians per 100,000 population, do not account for varying physician resources in northern, rural and remote communities. Not all medical procedures are available in rural/remote/northern regions. Some patients from these regions travel to larger urban centres for physician care, thus impacting the supply and type of physicians required in remote regions. These differences in physician supply must be considered when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

Specialty Designations

It is important to recognize that most of the specialists in the SMDB are certified and that, although certified specialty is useful, the functional specialty of the physician is considered to be a more appropriate measure to be used for physician resource planning. Some physicians may practise exclusively in areas of medicine not reflected by their most recent certified specialty. For example, some family medicine physicians may practise exclusively in areas such as geriatrics, physical medicine and rehabilitation.

Privacy and Confidentiality

The protection of individual privacy, the confidentiality of records and the security of information are essential to CIHI operations. In support of this position, CIHI established a comprehensive privacy, confidentiality and security program. A key element of the program is the statement of principles and policies set out in the documents *Privacy and Confidentiality of Health Information at CIHI: Principles and Policies for the Protection of Health Information* and *Policy on Health Facility Identifiable Information*. Copies of these documents are available free for download from the CIHI website at www.cihi.ca.

CIHI “No Publication” Methodology

In order to ensure compliance with CIHI’s privacy and confidentiality policy, a segment of physicians previously included in SMDB publications is excluded from analysis, beginning with the 2004 publication in the series. An exclusion methodology was chosen, which meets all of the requirements of CIHI’s privacy and confidentiality policy while attempting to maximize the analysis potential for users of the SMDB. Two distinct pieces of information were utilized in determining physicians to be excluded: licensure status with a jurisdictional licensing authority and publication status with Scott’s Directories.

Licensure Status With a Jurisdictional Licensing Authority

In order to practise medicine in Canada, physicians must register with the licensing authority in the jurisdiction in which they wish to practise. A list of Canadian licensing authorities can be accessed via the Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials website at www.cicic.ca. Once physicians are registered, much of the information they provide to the licensing authority enters the public domain and can be accessed by interested parties through the licensing authority. The SMDB has a license indicator that denotes whether an individual physician is licensed or non-licensed by a jurisdictional licensing authority. The license indicator by itself conveys no specific information about the choice of individual physicians to have their information utilized or not utilized for research purposes.

Jurisdictional licensing authorities typically provide personal information for *licensed* physicians through public access websites and medical directories. Therefore, cell suppression (that is, suppression of information for cells with counts of less than five) is not applied to aggregate-level cross-tabulations within this report.

Publication Status With Scott's Directories

The data supplier for the SMDB at CIHI, Scott's Directories, has established a publication status indicator to designate whether or not physician information should be published in the *Canadian Medical Directory* (CMD) (information on the CMD is available at www.scottinfo.com). The publication status indicator is set to "do not publish" for physicians who have contacted Scott's Directories to request that their information not be published in the CMD.

As of 2000, CIHI receives the publication status indicator with the annual file purchased from Scott's Directories. The indicator reflects a decision to publish or not publish physician information within one specific publication—the CMD. CIHI, however, is interpreting the publication status indicator in a broader sense, as an indication that a physician may not wish to have information released at an individual-record or aggregate level through any medium. Since some physicians who have "do not publish" status are jurisdictionally licensed and thus their information is already in the public domain, the publication status indicator is not an appropriate stand-alone indicator on whose basis physician records can be excluded from the SMDB.

CIHI "No Publication" Status

The table below illustrates the method by which the two indicators, license indicator and publication status, are utilized to identify and remove records with "no publication" status from all analyses derived from the SMDB. If physicians are registered with any jurisdictional licensing authority but not licensed to practise (license indicator code = no) and have indicated to Scott's Directories that they do not wish to have their information included in the CMD (publication status indicator = do not publish), the record identified in the SMDB at CIHI as having "no publication" status is excluded for the purposes of all analyses and publication.

In 2009, the records removed from analysis represented 1.2% of the active family medicine and specialist physicians. All SMDB data files at CIHI have been historically revised to reflect this methodology.

Table A-5: Count and Percentage Distribution of Active Family Medicine and Specialist Physicians, by License Indicator and Scott's Directories Publication Status Indicator, Canada, 2009

		Licence Indicator Code	
		Yes	No
Scott's Directories Publication Status Indicator	Publish	60,858 (88.2%)	3,453 (5.0%)
	Do Not Publish	3,790 (5.5%)	862 (1.2%) ← Removed from analysis (CIHI "no publication" status)

Notes

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice.

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Includes general/family practitioners and specialist physicians as of December 31 of the reference year.

Percentage distribution represents the percentage of the 68,963 active physicians in the SMDB in 2009.

Excludes residents.

Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

While at the national level the percentage of the file removed never exceeds 1.5% of the total number of active family medicine and specialist physicians, there is variability in the impact of the CIHI “no publication” methodology at more discrete levels of analysis. Users of SMDB data should be aware of these differences, particularly when comparing the SMDB to other sources of physician data. Table A-6 illustrates the percentage of records removed from analysis based on CIHI “no publication” status by physician type and jurisdiction.

Table A-6: Percentage of Family Medicine, Specialist and Total Physicians Removed From Analysis Using the CIHI “No Publication” Methodology, by Physician Type, Jurisdiction and Canada, 2005 to 2009

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
2005 Family Medicine	1.7%	3.1%	2.4%	3.0%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.7%	16.7%	13.3%	1.4%
Specialist	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	1.0%	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	1.5%	12.0%	12.5%	0.8%
2006 Family Medicine	0.9%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	1.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	10.3%	9.1%	1.7%
Specialist	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	7.7%	8.3%	1.0%
2007 Family Medicine	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%	2.8%	1.3%	3.3%	2.8%	1.3%	1.1%	2.3%	1.5%	10.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Specialist	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	1.4%	7.5%	0.0%	1.2%
2008 Family Medicine	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%	3.0%	1.4%	4.4%	2.9%	1.0%	0.9%	2.1%	2.9%	8.3%	0.0%	2.6%
Specialist	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	0.8%	2.4%	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	2.6%	5.9%	0.0%	1.5%
2009 Family Medicine	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%	4.1%	1.3%	3.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	14.3%	16.7%	2.1%
Specialist	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	2.7%	0.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	10.4%	14.3%	1.2%

Notes

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice. However, only physicians who are not provincially or territorially licensed (not licensed based on SMDB License Indicator) are impacted by the CIHI “no publication” methodology.

Excludes residents, semi-retired and military physicians. Data represents the percentage of active physicians (family medicine physicians, specialists and total physicians) removed as a result of implementation of CIHI’s “no publication” methodology. For example, 2.6% of family medicine physicians, 1.0% of specialists and 1.8% of the total physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2009 were removed as a result of the implementation of the CIHI “no publication” methodology.

The percentage of family medicine physicians added to the percentage of specialists will not sum to the percentage of total physicians.

Source

Scott’s Medical Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Appendix B—Statistics Canada
Population Estimates

Table B-1: Statistics Canada Population Estimates for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1961 to 2009 (in Thousands)

Year	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
1961 (IR)	18,238.3	457.9	104.6	737.0	597.9	5,259.2	6,236.1	921.7	925.2	1,332.0	1,629.1	14.6	23.0	
1962 (IR)	18,787.0													
1963 (IR)	19,142.0													
1964 (IR)	19,510.0													
1965 (IR)	19,857.0													
1966 (IR)	20,228.0													
1967 (IR)	20,581.0													
1968 (IR)	20,888.0	511.0	111.0	771.0	627.0	5,961.0	7,338.0	975.0	959.0	1,546.0	2,042.0	16.0	31.0	
1969 (IR)	21,182.0	516.0	110.0	779.0	625.0	6,002.0	7,488.0	979.0	948.0	1,579.0	2,107.0	17.0	32.0	
1970 (IR)	21,465.0	519.0	111.0	785.0	630.0	6,017.0	7,656.0	984.0	927.0	1,616.0	2,168.0	18.0	34.0	
1971 (IR)	22,093.1	535.9	113.0	800.5	646.3	6,153.4	7,906.4	998.9	923.1	1,680.0	2,278.1	19.7	37.8	
1972 (IR)	22,349.2	543.4	114.3	808.6	652.5	6,190.9	8,013.5	1,002.6	913.6	1,710.9	2,338.1	20.8	40.0	
1973 (IR)	22,652.2	547.8	115.2	816.4	661.0	6,240.4	8,139.9	1,012.4	907.5	1,739.9	2,409.9	21.0	40.8	
1974 (IR)	22,977.8	552.5	117.0	823.1	671.1	6,298.7	8,260.2	1,019.5	910.3	1,782.6	2,479.1	21.6	42.1	
1975 (IR)	23,303.8	559.9	118.3	832.8	685.2	6,361.8	8,366.5	1,028.1	925.6	1,839.2	2,520.4	22.3	43.8	
1976 (IR)	23,591.8	563.9	119.4	838.6	693.3	6,413.9	8,457.9	1,034.5	938.5	1,912.7	2,552.3	22.5	44.4	
1977 (IR)	23,850.5	566.5	121.1	842.6	698.3	6,426.6	8,554.5	1,039.8	949.1	1,988.0	2,595.9	23.4	44.8	
1978 (IR)	24,072.6	568.4	122.3	847.5	701.3	6,445.0	8,625.5	1,037.3	954.7	2,060.2	2,641.2	24.0	45.2	
1979 (IR)	24,346.2	570.7	123.3	851.1	704.6	6,479.0	8,699.9	1,032.4	962.7	2,145.7	2,706.4	24.3	45.9	
1980 (IR)	24,665.9	574.1	123.3	854.3	705.8	6,523.0	8,772.3	1,032.8	970.8	2,248.7	2,789.6	24.8	46.5	
1981 (IR)	24,979.8	573.5	123.5	857.7	705.9	6,565.3	8,866.4	1,040.5	981.9	2,338.5	2,854.2	24.2	48.2	
1982 (IR)	25,243.4	577.7	124.5	865.0	711.8	6,587.1	8,984.2	1,054.1	994.5	2,382.3	2,888.2	23.6	50.4	
1983 (IR)	25,482.9	579.7	126.1	874.2	718.0	6,613.6	9,105.1	1,066.7	1,008.3	2,389.9	2,925.7	23.6	52.0	
1984 (IR)	25,721.6	579.2	127.4	882.7	722.5	6,645.5	9,233.9	1,078.4	1,021.0	2,392.5	2,960.9	24.2	53.6	
1985 (IR)	25,963.1	577.2	128.3	887.2	724.4	6,684.9	9,363.5	1,087.7	1,027.3	2,414.9	2,988.7	24.4	54.6	
1986 (IR)	26,260.1	575.6	128.4	891.5	725.6	6,745.8	9,536.2	1,094.6	1,030.0	2,429.4	3,023.3	25.1	54.5	
1987 (IR)	26,609.7	574.6	129.1	894.6	728.6	6,807.1	9,741.9	1,099.8	1,029.6	2,440.4	3,082.9	25.9	55.2	
1988 (IR)	27,041.9	575.7	130.0	900.4	732.5	6,886.4	9,976.5	1,101.5	1,021.4	2,475.5	3,158.8	26.8	56.4	
1989 (IR)	27,475.2	576.5	130.3	907.0	737.4	6,961.7	10,194.5	1,102.8	1,010.8	2,520.1	3,248.9	27.5	57.8	
1990 (IR)	27,863.6	578.2	130.5	912.3	743.2	7,033.4	10,359.2	1,106.3	1,002.3	2,571.8	3,338.5	28.2	59.7	
1991 (ID)	28,183.25	579.41	130.60	917.34	746.77	7,083.27	10,486.19	1,110.28	1,001.16	2,613.13	3,424.11	29.34	39.05	22.58
1992 (ID)	28,548.31	580.97	131.68	922.02	748.48	7,143.75	10,630.59	1,114.87	1,003.52	2,653.87	3,525.53	30.19	39.59	23.27
1993 (ID)	28,865.78	577.41	132.97	925.52	750.26	7,190.32	10,750.79	1,120.10	1,007.69	2,687.45	3,628.87	30.00	40.36	24.07
1994 (ID)	29,191.10	571.02	134.39	927.06	751.63	7,224.94	10,889.51	1,125.81	1,011.91	2,720.98	3,737.57	30.29	41.21	24.78
1995 (ID)	29,509.45	564.31	135.53	929.65	752.33	7,259.02	11,028.96	1,130.79	1,016.29	2,759.46	3,834.66	31.49	41.59	25.37
1996 (ID)	29,752.46	555.55	135.95	932.44	752.38	7,262.95	11,146.67	1,135.00	1,018.50	2,799.68	3,914.45	31.63	41.54	25.74
1997 (ID)	30,030.11	545.87	135.95	932.63	752.00	7,286.04	11,292.94	1,135.79	1,017.69	2,859.60	3,972.78	31.50	41.23	26.08
1998 (ID)	30,262.41	536.61	136.01	932.22	750.15	7,310.29	11,420.96	1,138.98	1,017.08	2,926.56	3,995.61	30.74	40.65	26.58
1999 (ID)	30,528.85	531.86	136.46	934.66	750.79	7,340.34	11,578.85	1,144.48	1,011.34	2,975.17	4,026.63	30.49	40.64	27.15
2000 (ID)	30,828.13	525.38	136.39	933.53	749.72	7,374.07	11,774.29	1,148.53	1,003.69	3,028.77	4,055.20	30.14	40.65	27.80
2001 (ID)	31,172.52	521.47	136.87	933.85	748.73	7,418.49	11,981.49	1,153.05	998.83	3,092.83	4,087.26	30.18	41.16	28.34
2002 (ID)	31,476.73	519.29	137.08	935.36	749.23	7,461.29	12,154.17	1,158.51	996.34	3,155.36	4,108.70	30.45	41.97	28.97
2003 (ID)	31,776.08	518.78	137.51	938.77	749.14	7,510.43	12,303.57	1,168.00	996.75	3,210.20	4,138.93	31.34	43.15	29.52
2004 (ID)	32,077.34	516.83	137.69	939.14	748.93	7,559.83	12,445.89	1,176.11	996.05	3,277.35	4,174.37	31.78	43.44	29.94
2005 (ID)	32,394.90	512.59	137.91	938.15	746.96	7,604.20	12,586.80	1,179.99	992.30	3,371.82	4,218.19	32.11	43.32	30.57
2006 (PR)	32,739.31	508.85	138.04	936.55	744.88	7,658.09	12,718.21	1,186.99	994.19	3,472.03	4,275.09	32.33	43.18	30.89
2007 (PR)	33,113.33	507.10	138.61	936.28	746.53	7,718.37	12,856.21	1,199.78	1,007.51	3,548.65	4,346.44	32.80	43.62	31.44
2008 (PR)	33,527.20	507.68	139.98	937.85	748.30	7,788.78	12,995.38	1,212.55	1,022.26	3,643.75	4,422.02	33.47	43.42	31.75
2009 (PP)	33,930.83	510.81	141.23	940.74	750.66	7,870.03	13,134.46	1,228.98	1,038.02	3,711.85	4,494.23	33.99	43.28	32.56

Notes

1962 to 1967 provincial data is not available.

All population figures are as of December 31 of the given year. In Statistics Canada publications, it would equate to the figure for January 1 of the next year.

IR: revised intercensal estimates.

ID: final intercensal estimates.

PR: updated postcensal estimates.

PP: preliminary postcensal estimates.

Sources

1961: Statistics Canada, *Annual* (1982), catalogue no. 91-201.

1962 to 1970: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates* (November 1983), catalogue no. 91-001.

1971 to 1990: Statistics Canada, Demography Division (April 2000).

1991 to 1995: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 16, 3 (July to September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (October to December 2004), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

2001 to 2005: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 2 (September 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2006 to 2009: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 4 (March 2010), catalogue no. 91-002-X.



Appendix C—Data Definitions

SMDB Data Definitions

Each of the data elements listed corresponds to a field on the physician's record. A listing of the appropriate codes and a definition for each data element present in the SMDB are provided.

Subscriber Number

Unique SMDB serial number maintained throughout lifetime

Name

Includes first name, middle name(s) and last name

Jurisdiction

Information systems maintained by Scott's Directories can record multiple addresses for individual physicians. The address information submitted to CIHI by Scott's Directories corresponds to the physicians' preferred mailing address. For the purposes of SMDB reporting, individual physicians are assigned to the single province or territory that corresponds to their preferred mailing address.

Postal Code

Information systems maintained by Scott's Directories can record multiple addresses for individual physicians. The address information submitted to CIHI by Scott's Directories corresponds to the physicians' preferred mailing address. For the purposes of SMDB reporting, individual physicians are assigned to the single postal code that corresponds to their preferred mailing address.

Medical Address Type

Office
 Hospital
 Home
 Office/Home (Has Office in Home)
 Clinic
 Drug Store
 Government
 Nursing Home
 University
 Constituence
 Unknown

Physician Type

Intern
 Resident
 Family Medicine/General Practitioner
 Specialist

The reporting of physician type “intern” is valid for the historical records—that is, records up to and including the year 1992. Even though two-year pre-licensure replaced one-year pre-licensure, Scott’s Directories still lists physicians who are in their first year of residency (either family medicine or one of the other certified specialties) as interns. Within this report, interns and residents are reported in the same category (residents) from the year 1993 onward.

Unless otherwise noted, CIHI publications use the term “family medicine physician” to include general practitioners (physicians, excluding interns and residents, without a current medical specialty certified in Canada) and family medicine and emergency family medicine specialists. “Specialists” includes certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, starting in 2004; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, starting in 2007; and Quebec and P.E.I., starting in 2009, where non-certified specialists are also included. Please refer to the Methodological Notes for a definition of non-certified specialists.

Medical Activity Code

Active

Active—Not in Private Practice

Retired

Semi-Retired

Temporarily Retired

Military

Abroad

U.S.A.

Not in Practice

Temporarily Not in Practice

On Leave of Absence

On Sabbatical

Deceased

Removed

Active: Scott’s Directories defines physicians as active if they have an MD, are registered with a jurisdictional medical college and have a valid mailing address (mail sent to the physician by Scott’s Directories is not returned).

Active—Not in Private Practice: This category includes active physicians who are administrators, teachers, etc. but do not engage in any private clinical practice. Active—Not in Private Practice is reported by the physician to Scott’s Directories on the annual questionnaire. Scott’s Directories will change a physician’s medical activity code from Active—Not in Private Practice to Active upon the request of that physician. These two categories, Active and Active—Not in Private Practice, are combined by CIHI and are used to calculate the number of physicians.

Semi-Retired, Temporarily Retired or Retired, On Leave of Absence, On Sabbatical, Temporarily Not in Practice and Not in Practice: These categories are self-reported by the physician on the questionnaire.

Military: The military activity code refers to any physician working in the Canadian Forces. This information is received annually from the Department of National Defence.

Abroad: The abroad code is used for a physician who has moved to an address outside the country.

U.S.A.: In 1992, Scott's Directories added an additional code that indicates whether the physician moved to the U.S. The abroad category is combined with the U.S.A. category to produce statistics on physicians moving abroad.

Deceased: A physician is coded as deceased when Scott's Directories receives notification from the jurisdictional registrar, the CMA or the next of kin.

Removed: The activity status of the physician's record is changed to removed if mail is returned from the physician's currently listed address (three delivery attempts are made). Scott's Directories flags the physician as removed and pursues alternative means to attempt to locate the physician.

Medical Specialties

Individual physician records provided by Scott's Directories allow for a maximum of four specialties to be coded. If more than one specialty is listed, the specialist is tabulated under the most recently acquired certified specialty on the assumption that it most accurately reflects the current field of practice. The exceptions to the usual assignment of specialty are for non-certified specialists. Non-certified specialists are tabulated under the specialty designation provided by their associated jurisdiction. Please refer to the Methodological Notes for a definition of non-certified specialists.

Specialty certifications are assigned according to designations defined by the RCPSC, the CFPC and the CMQ. Specialty codes are grouped into various categories for use in this publication (for example, internal medicine subspecialties have been aggregated into the category of internal medicine). Specialties have been aggregated according to the groupings of the RCPSC and cross-checked with groupings used by the CMA. For example, in Data Table 5.0, the subspecialties of internal medicine are listed. For a listing of the grouping categories and the specialties included in each grouping, please see Appendix D.

License Indicator

Licensed or Non-Licensed

This indicates whether a physician is licensed to practise or non-licensed, that is, only registered to practise in the current jurisdiction. Some physicians who work in non-clinical situations (such as administration or research) may not be licensed with their jurisdictional registrar. Also, some physicians may maintain their licensure status but not engage in clinical activity.

Country of MD Graduation

Country in which the MD was completed. Coded according to a country code list. Used in conjunction with graduating country indicator field (see below). If graduating country indicator is foreign, country of graduation is coded according to a country code list.

Graduating Country Indicator

Canada
U.S.A.
Foreign

University of MD Graduation

Separate codes for each of the Canadian medical schools. Other codes include Foreign, U.S.A. and British Commonwealth University.

Year of MD Graduation

The year in which the MD was completed

Years Since MD Graduation (CIHI-Derived)

Number of years between the year of graduation and the current year

This element indicates the *maximum* number of years a physician could have been in the workforce, not the actual number of years, because it does not account for time spent out of the workforce (for example, on continuing education or maternity/parental leave).

For the purposes of this report, physicians with a number of years since graduation greater than 65 are assigned to category “unknown.”

Language

English
French

Sex

Male
Female
Unknown

Date of Birth

Physician date of birth (year, month, day)

Age (CIHI-Derived)

Number of years between the data year of a given report and the year of birth

For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years.

For the purposes of this report, physicians younger than the age of 20 and older than the age of 90 are assigned to age category “unknown.”

CIHI Publication Indicator (CIHI-Derived)

Yes

No

Based on the CIHI “no publication” methodology (see Appendix A for more information), this indicates whether a physician record is to be excluded (indicator = N) or included (indicator = Y) for the purposes of all analysis and publication.



Appendix D—Specialty Groupings:
SMDB Reports/Tables

Specialty Groupings: SMDB Reports/Tables

This list indicates the specialty codes as listed in the SMDB. The specialties are grouped into appropriate categories for use in reports and tables. The listed groupings have changed since originally constructed in the early 1970s. Some additional specialty codes were added. All specialties and subspecialties present in the SMDB are listed, whether or not they are still recognized by the RCPSC or the CMQ.

Family medicine includes certificants of the CFPC or the CMQ (family medicine) and, unless otherwise stated, general practitioners not certified in Canada, foreign-certified specialists and other non-certified specialists. In Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, starting in 2004; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, starting in 2007; and Quebec and P.E.I., starting in 2009, non-certified specialists are designated as specialists. For all other jurisdictions, specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

1. Family Medicine

- Family Medicine
- Emergency Family Medicine

2. Medical Specialties

2.1 Clinical Specialties

Internal Medicine

- Cardiology
- Clinical Immunology and Allergy
- Critical Care Medicine
- Endocrinology and Metabolism
- Gastroenterology
- General Internal Medicine
- Geriatric Medicine
- Hematology
- Infectious Diseases
- Medical Oncology
- Nephrology
- Palliative Care
- Respirology
- Rheumatology

Medical Genetics

Dermatology

Neurology

- Electroencephalography

Neurology

Pediatrics

- Pediatrics
- Cardiology—Pediatrics
- Clinical Immunology and Allergy
- Endocrinology and Metabolism—Pediatrics
- Gastroenterology—Pediatrics
- Hematology—Pediatrics
- Infectious Diseases—Pediatrics
- Nephrology—Pediatrics
- Respirology—Pediatrics

- Rheumatology—Pediatrics
- Neonatal—Perinatal Medicine
- Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- Psychiatry
- Community Medicine
- Emergency Medicine
- Occupational Medicine
- Anesthesiology
- Nuclear Medicine
- Diagnostic Radiology
 - Diagnostic Radiology
 - Pediatric Radiology
- Radiation Oncology

2.2 Laboratory Specialties

- Medical Biochemistry
- Medical Microbiology
- General Pathology
 - Forensic Pathology
- Neuropathology
- Hematological Pathology
- Anatomical Pathology

3. Surgical Specialties

- General Surgery
 - General Surgery
 - Pediatric General Surgery
 - Vascular Surgery
- Cardiac and Thoracic Surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Ophthalmology
- Otolaryngology
- Orthopedic Surgery
- Plastic Surgery
- Urology

4. Medical Scientists

- Medical Scientist—Medicine
- Medical Scientist—Surgery

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