



Supply, Distribution and Migration  
of Canadian Physicians, 2010





## 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](http://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 CIHI's website at [www.cihi.ca](http://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 more than 30 years of 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 2010 data at the health region level (starting on page 53 of this report).

## Findings—Supply of Physicians

In 2010, there were 69,699 active physicians in Canada.<sup>i</sup> This number reflects an increase of 2.3% over the previous year, representing a lower growth rate than in 2009. Currently, there are more active physicians in Canada than there have ever been, and the number of active physicians in Canada continues to increase at a faster rate than that of the population.

In 2010, Canada had 203 physicians per 100,000 population. Overall, the physician-to-population ratio grew from 151 per 100,000 Canadians in 1980, to 203 per 100,000 in 2010. 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 2010 (2,448), an increase of 30.4% over 2005, and 55.1% over 2000.

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 1980, international medical graduates (IMGs) represented 31.8% of the physician workforce; by 2000, they represented 23.2%, and the proportion has remained at approximately this level since then. However, in the more recent past (2006 to 2010), it appears that the number of IMGs is increasing at a faster pace than Canadian-trained physicians (18.0% versus 9.5%).

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i. If semi-retired physicians, residents, non-registered physicians who requested that their information not be published and military physicians are included with physicians who are considered active, then there were 77,216 physicians in Canada in 2010. Please refer to Table i for details on inclusion/exclusion criteria and counts of active physicians.

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 doctor of medicine (MD) training in developing countries.<sup>ii</sup> In the 1980s, roughly half of IMGs in Canada received their MD from a developing country. By the 2000s, that proportion had increased to 76.0%.

## Findings—Demographic Profile of Physicians

Overall, the average age of physicians increased by 4.4 years between 1981 and 2010, 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 1991 and 2010, the average age of family medicine physicians increased by 6.4 years, while the average age of specialists increased by 2.8 years.

In 2010, the average age of the physician workforce was 50.0, with the average family medicine physician being 49.5 and the average specialist being 50.5. Between 2009 and 2010, the average age of physicians increased by 0.3 years. 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 relatively constant or decreases.

By 2010, approximately equal proportions of the workforce were younger than 40 and older than 60 (22.4% and 22.5%, respectively). What does this mean for the overall physician workforce as we experience an aging physician population? Not all physicians appear to retire<sup>iii</sup> at the age of 65. In the 1980s, the average age of self-reported retirement for physicians was 67.9; in the 2000s, the average age of self-reported retirement increased to 69.3.

Over the past 30 years, the number of female physicians increased dramatically. In 1980, 12.4% of physicians were women; by 2010, 36.1% of the physician workforce were women. By specialty, in 2010, 42.8% of new specialists and 50.9% of new family medicine physicians<sup>iv</sup> were women.

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ii. For the purpose of this analysis, the definition of “developing countries” is the one adopted by the International Monetary Fund.

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.

## 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 (202 versus 173), but there appears to have been less movement overall in 2010 than there was five years ago. Migration out of Canada decreased by 16.4% between 2006 and 2010, and the number of physicians returning from abroad decreased by 15.1%.

Physicians can move either internationally or within Canada. Looking at overall retention rates 10 years later, 65.3% of new Canadian-educated medical graduates (CEMGs) remained in the first jurisdiction they started practising in, compared with only 34.6% 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 (72.2% stayed). In fact, CEMGs who obtained their MD in another jurisdiction show only slightly higher retention rates than IMGs (45.3% versus 34.6%) after 10 years.

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 tended to choose similar destinations: 65.6% of CEMGs and 62.8% 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 (67.0%), Nova Scotia (84.1%), Manitoba (80.5%) and Saskatchewan (94.3%) 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 (Royal College), 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 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 69,699 active physicians in Canada in 2010. Out of 77,216 physicians, 7,517 were excluded for the following reasons:
  - a. 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.
  - b. 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.
  - c. Non-registered 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 registered (see the Privacy and Confidentiality section in Appendix A—Methodological Notes, for more details).

- d. 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, 2010**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>Included</b>														
Family Medicine	604	127	1,077	819	8,814	12,170	1,217	997	4,065	5,380	62	24	10	35,366
Specialist	548	109	1,049	727	8,983	12,874	1,094	781	3,817	4,328	10	10	3	34,333
<b>Total Included</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>17,797</b>	<b>25,044</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>9,708</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69,699</b>
<b>Excluded</b>														
Family Medicine														
Military	2	0	11	3	11	50	5	1	14	10	0	0	0	107
“No Publication” Methodology	14	5	51	34	145	440	45	20	65	78	0	10	1	908
Semi-Retired	4	2	11	6	58	127	12	3	35	54	1	0	0	313
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,328</b>
Specialist														
Military	0	0	5	2	2	19	1	0	9	3	0	0	0	41
“No Publication” Methodology	3	2	9	6	23	41	6	4	19	32	0	1	0	146
Semi-Retired	2	1	9	10	111	207	9	9	32	49	0	0	0	439
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>626</b>
Resident	88	6	46	61	527	4,090	55	151	300	238	0	1	0	5,563
Resident Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,563</b>
<b>Total Excluded</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7,517</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>18,674</b>	<b>30,018</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>77,216</b>

**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-registered physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2010).

**Source**

Scott’s Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table ii: Total Physicians Included and Excluded, Canada, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total Included</b>	<b>62,307</b>	<b>63,682</b>	<b>65,440</b>	<b>68,101</b>	<b>69,699</b>
<b>Excluded</b>					
Military	199	191	179	167	148
"No Publication" Methodology	604	789	992	862	1,054
Semi-Retired	886	880	856	786	752
Resident	5,275	5,144	3,782	5,637	5,563
<b>Total Excluded</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>7,452</b>	<b>7,517</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>69,271</b>	<b>70,686</b>	<b>71,249</b>	<b>75,553</b>	<b>77,216</b>

**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-registered physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2010).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

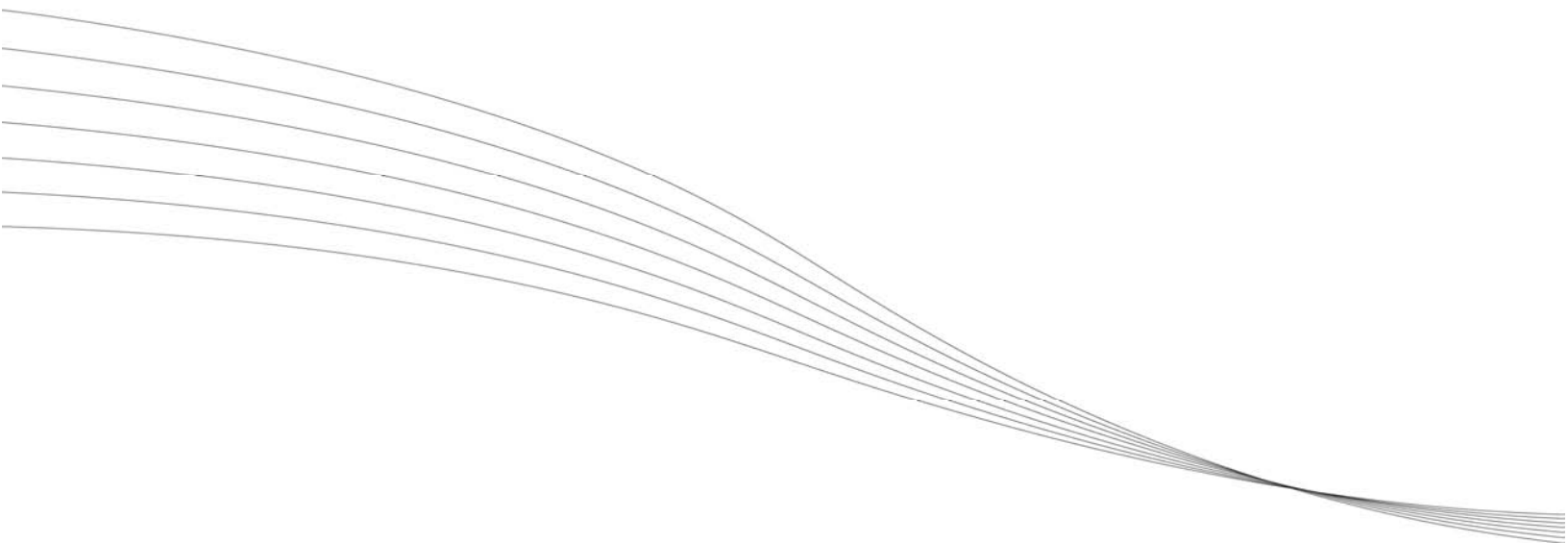
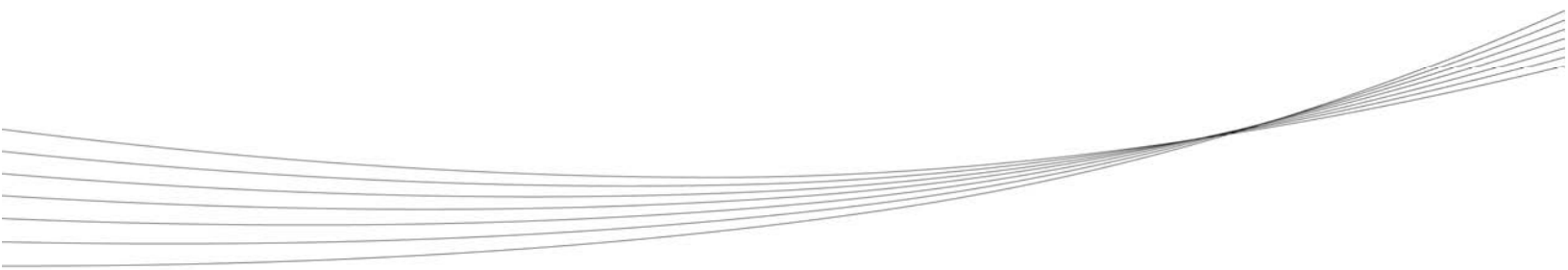
## Comparability With Other Data Sources

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.

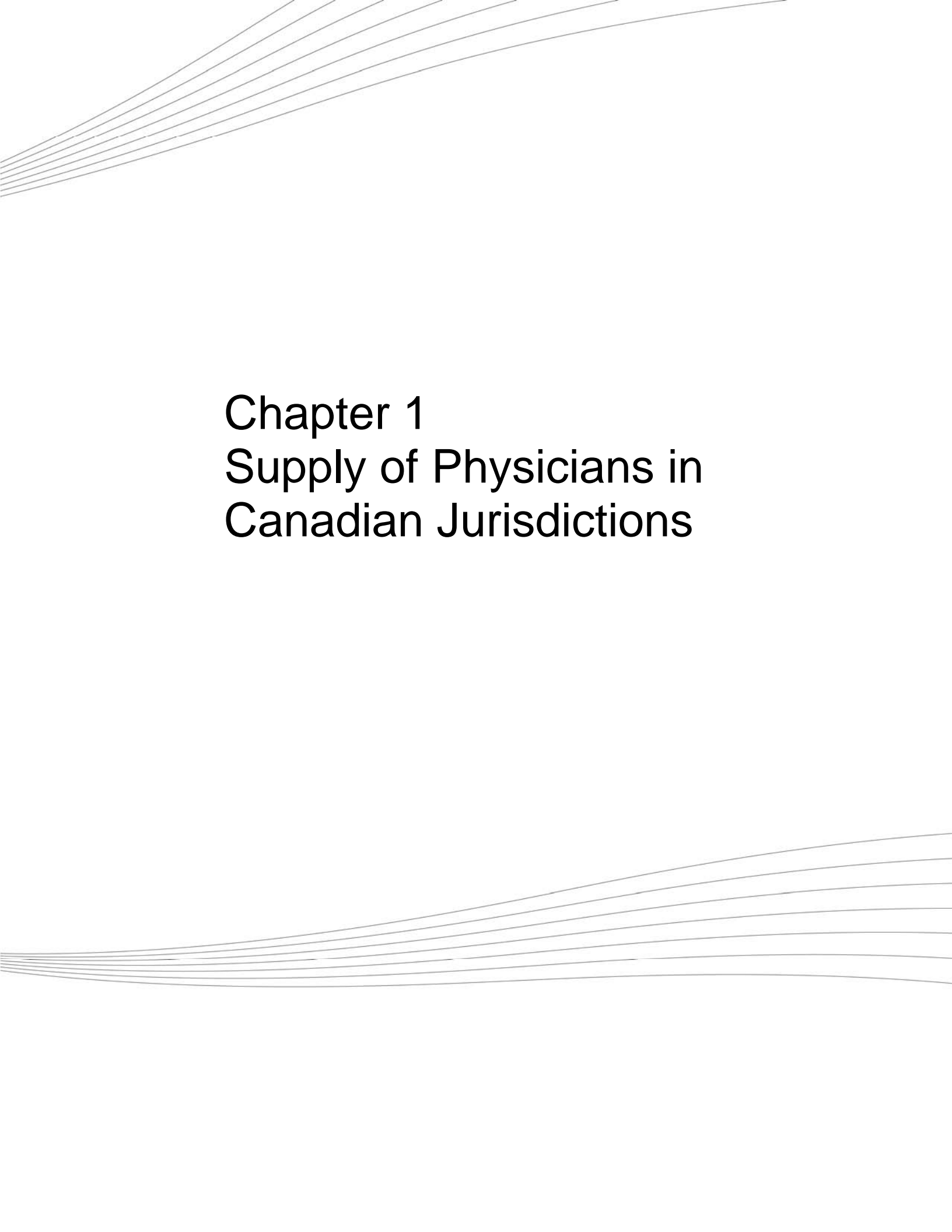
7. Concurrently registered physicians: Physicians are counted only once in the SMDB, in the jurisdiction of their primary mailing address. Physicians might also be registered in other jurisdictions and might be counted as part of that jurisdiction's supply in its databases. This might be another reason 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 2010, caution should also be used when interpreting changes in the number and proportion of physicians by broad specialty across years before and after 2010.







# Chapter 1

## Supply of Physicians in Canadian Jurisdictions



## How Many Physicians Were There in Each Jurisdiction?

Of the 69,699<sup>v</sup> active physicians in Canada in 2010, 35,366 were family medicine physicians and 34,333 were specialist physicians.

In 2010, the number of physicians in Canada increased by 2.3%.

The jurisdictions where the number of physicians grew at the highest rates were New Brunswick (5.9%), Saskatchewan (4.4%), Alberta (4.3%) and Nunavut (8.3%). Conversely, the jurisdictions where the number of physicians declined in 2010 were Nova Scotia (-2.2%), Yukon (-2.7%) and the Northwest Territories (-20.9%).

Between 1980 and 2010, the number of physicians in Canada increased by 87.1%. Growth in physician supply varied considerably across Canada for the same time period, with increases ranging from 182.5% in Alberta and 157.1% in Yukon to 42.2% in Saskatchewan and a decrease of 12.8% 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.

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v. If semi-retired physicians, residents, non-registered physicians who requested that their information not be published and military physicians are included with physicians who are considered active, then there were 77,216 physicians in Canada in 2010. Please refer to Table i for details on inclusion/exclusion criteria and counts of active physicians.

**Table 1: Number and Percentage Change of Physicians, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010**

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.
<b>1980</b>	684	147	1,272	740	10,222	13,715	1,552	1,250	2,790	4,813	28	39	N/A	37,252
<b>1990</b>	930	176	1,750	976	13,981	19,737	1,944	1,504	4,204	6,472	39	46	N/A	51,759
<b>2000</b>	927	178	1,898	1,153	15,770	21,176	2,082	1,567	5,014	7,943	41	47	7	57,803
<b>2010</b>	1,152	236	2,126	1,546	17,797	25,044	2,311	1,778	7,882	9,708	72	34	13	69,699
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.
<b>Between 1980 and 1990</b>	36.0%	19.7%	37.6%	31.9%	36.8%	43.9%	25.3%	20.3%	50.7%	34.5%	39.3%	17.9%	N/A	38.9%
<b>Between 1990 and 2000</b>	-0.3%	1.1%	8.5%	18.1%	12.8%	7.3%	7.1%	4.2%	19.3%	22.7%	5.1%	2.2%	N/A	11.7%
<b>Between 2000 and 2010</b>	24.3%	32.6%	12.0%	34.1%	12.9%	18.3%	11.0%	13.5%	57.2%	22.2%	75.6%	-27.7%	85.7%	20.6%

**Notes**

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

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

**Source**

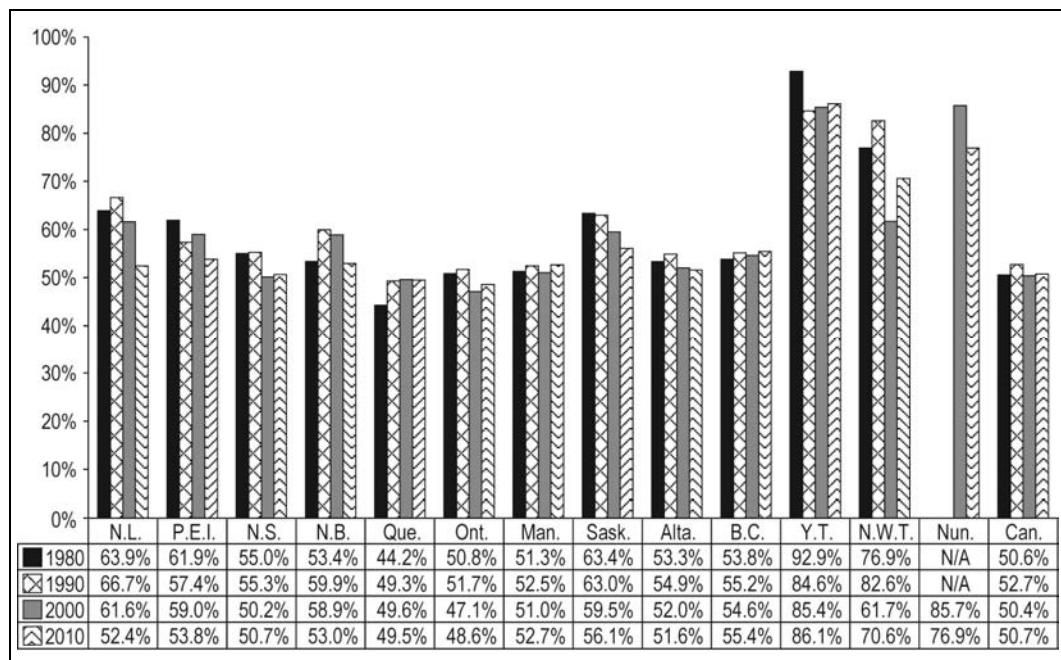
Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Between 1980 and 2010, the growth in physicians in Canada was somewhat similar by specialty. Over the 30-year period, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 87.7%, while the number of specialists increased by 86.5%.

Family medicine physicians accounted for 50.7% of physicians in Canada in 2010. 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 2009 and 2010, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the largest increases in the number of family medicine physicians, while five jurisdictions (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories) experienced losses in the number of family medicine physicians.

**Figure 1: Percentage of Family Physicians, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010**



#### Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

#### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

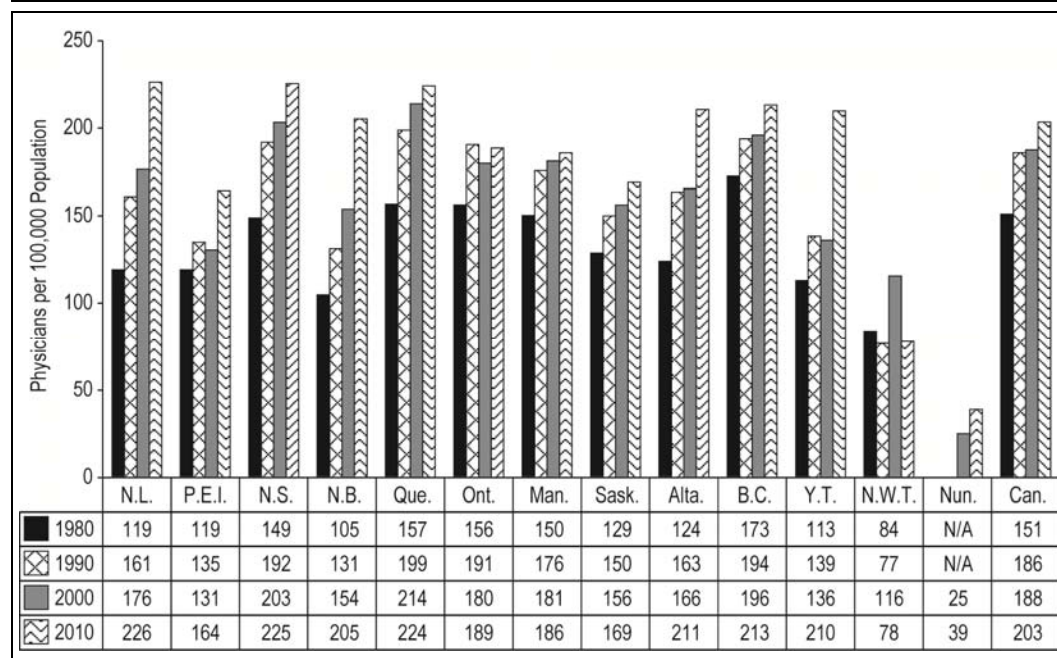
## What Was the Physician-to-Population Ratio in Each Jurisdiction?

Between 2009 and 2010, growth in the national physician supply (2.3%) was double the rate of growth of the Canadian population (1.1%). Consequently, the total physician-to-100,000 population ratio rose from 201 to 203.

In 2010, the number of physicians per 100,000 was above the national average in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon and below the national average in Prince Edward Island, 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 151 per 100,000 Canadians in 1980 to 203 per 100,000 in 2010. 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 8.4% (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Nunavut).

**Figure 2: Number of Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010**



#### Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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.

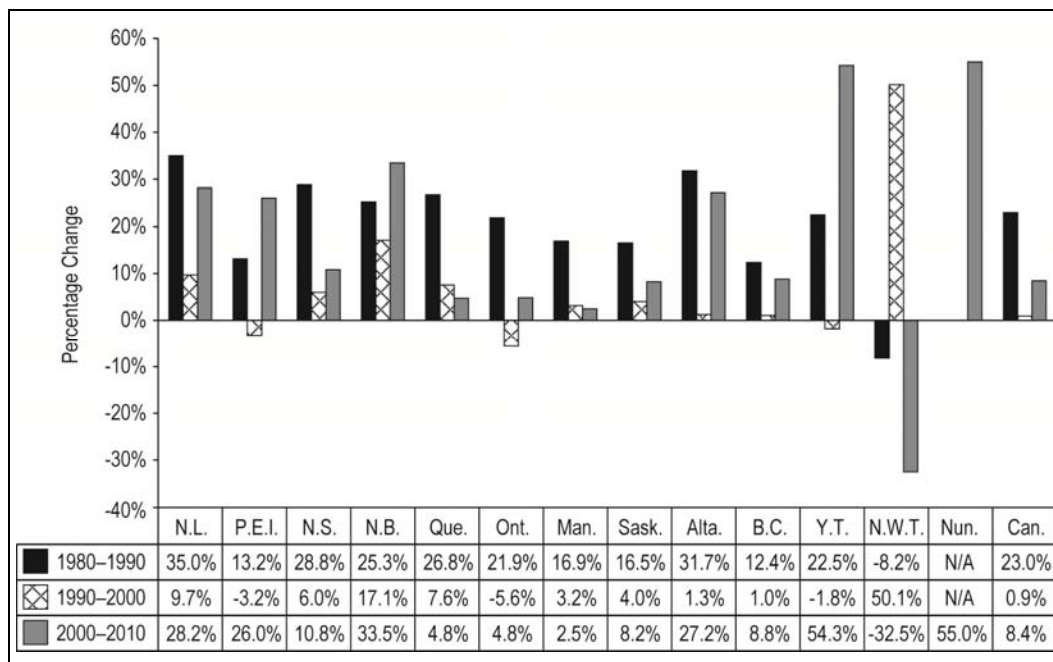
1991 to 1995: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 16, 3 (September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (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 2010: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

**Figure 3: Percentage Change in Number of Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1980 to 1990, 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to 2010**



**Notes**

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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 (September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (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 2010: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), 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.<sup>1,2</sup> 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.<sup>2,3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

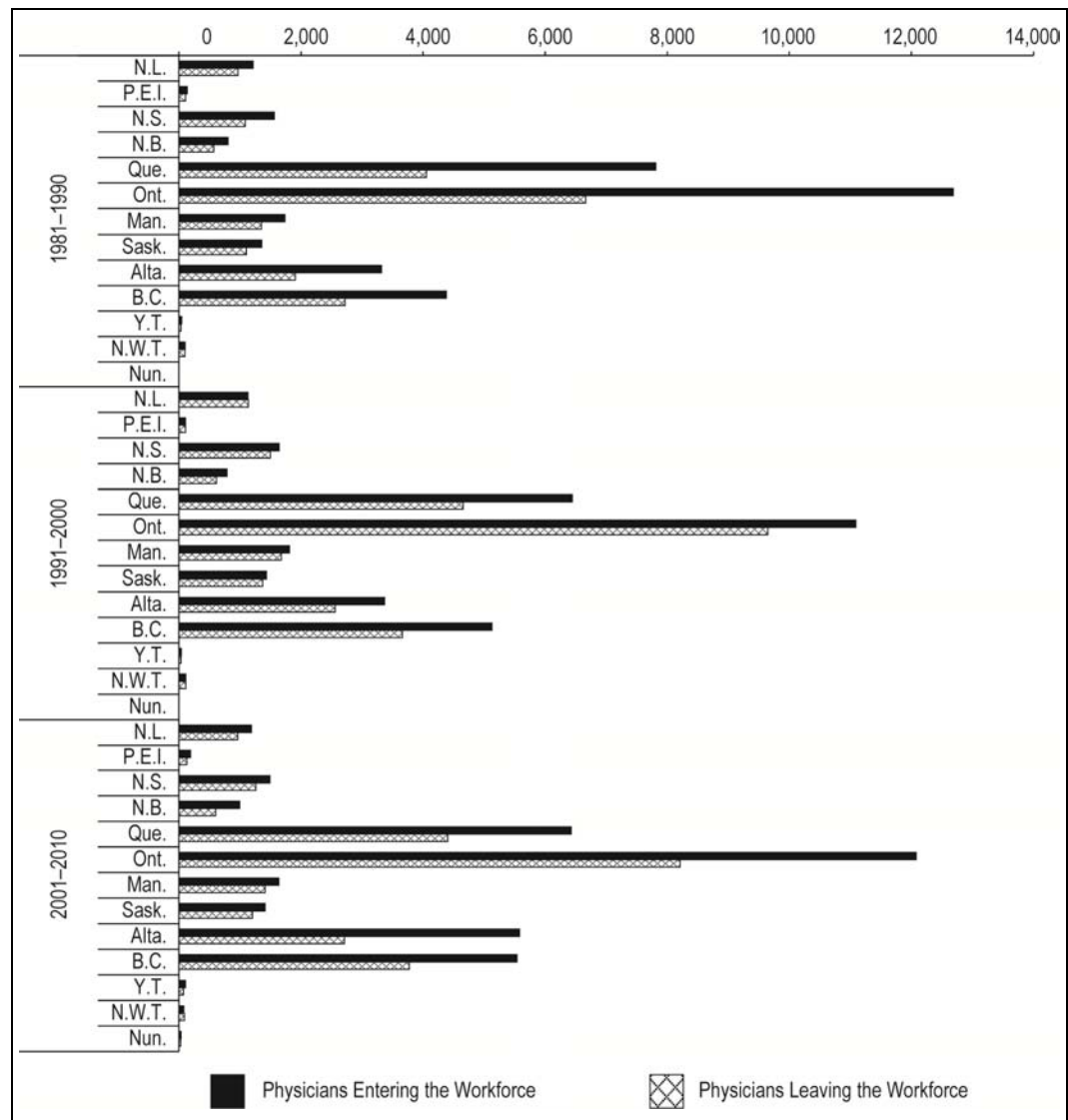
### **Overall, What Was the Net Flow of Active Physicians in Each Jurisdiction?**

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, Ontario, Alberta and Yukon had the highest percentage net growth (entries minus exits) between 1981 and 1990. 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. Percentage net growth was highest in Alberta, Yukon and Nunavut between 2001 and 2010.

**Figure 4: Number of Physicians Entering Versus Number of Physicians Leaving the Workforce, by Jurisdiction, 1981 to 1990, 1991 to 2000 and 2001 to 2010**



#### 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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, with a peak of 1,835 degrees awarded in 1985. 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 2010 (2,448), an increase of 30.4% over 2005, and 55.1% over 2000.

In the last 10 years, Memorial University (Newfoundland and Labrador), Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia) 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, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

**Table 2: MDs Awarded by Canadian Universities, by University Awarding MD, 1980 to 2010**

		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
N.L.	Memorial	56	57	56	63	60	63	61
N.S.	Dalhousie	90	90	90	83	90	89	105
Que.	Laval	141	163	121	129	108	140	202
	Sherbrooke	98	97	95	92	87	113	189
	Montréal	191	197	162	178	160	175	236
	McGill	154	154	148	146	109	135	179
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>806</b>
Ont.	Ottawa	83	88	78	90	84	123	147
	Queen's	75	78	71	71	75	90	99
	Toronto	242	247	245	253	167	189	223
	McMaster	96	106	99	100	103	135	156
	Western	99	103	100	93	101	125	139
	Northern	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>816</b>
Man.	Manitoba	96	95	86	85	74	82	105
Sask.	Saskatchewan	60	58	54	55	58	57	57
Alta.	Alberta	114	113	116	111	105	129	139
	Calgary	67	69	74	70	74	101	143
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>282</b>
B.C.	British Columbia	80	120	113	120	123	131	216
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>2,448</b>

### Note

N/A: not applicable.

### Source

Office of Research and Information Services, Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada, *Canadian Medical Education Statistics 32* (Ottawa, Ont.: AFMC, 2010).



# Chapter 2

## Physician Demographics





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

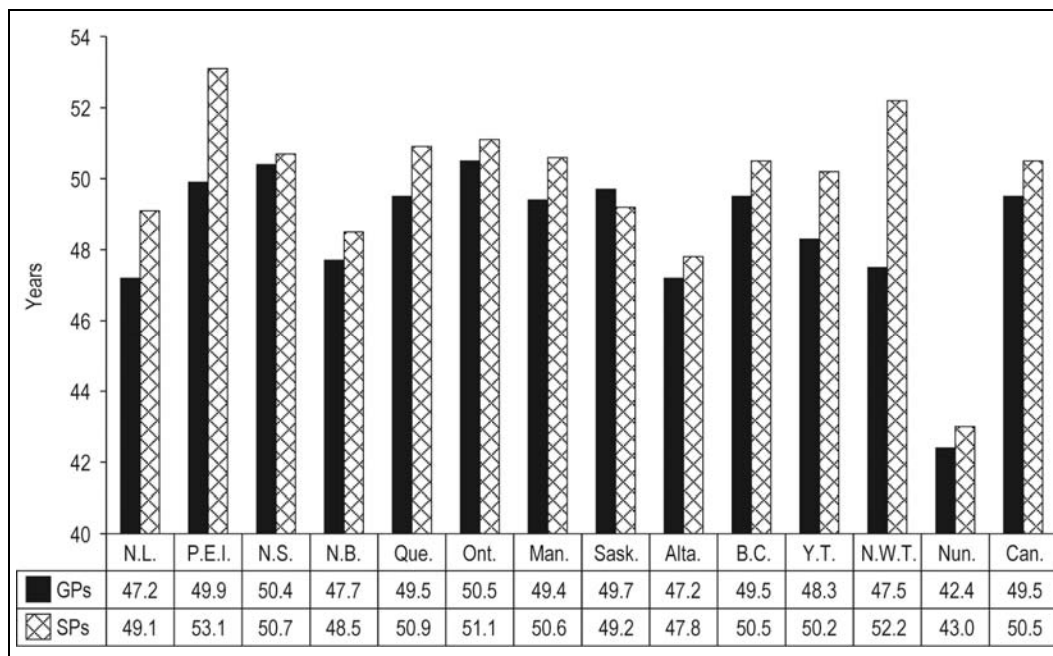
On average, physicians were 50.0 years old in 2010; by broad specialty, family medicine physicians were 49.5 and specialists were 50.5 (Figure 5). In 2010, the average age of physicians was above the national average in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba and below the national average in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut.

Between 2009 and 2010, the average age of physicians increased by 0.3 years. 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 monitor the impact on the average age of physicians.

Overall, the average age of physicians increased by 4.4 years between 1980 and 2010. 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 6.4 years between 1991 and 2010, while the average age of specialists increased by 2.8 years. Most jurisdictions followed the same trend as Canada, with larger increases in the average age of family medicine physicians than specialists.

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.<sup>6, 7</sup>

**Figure 5: Average Age of General Practitioners (GPs) and Specialists (SPs), by Jurisdiction, Canada, 2010**



**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

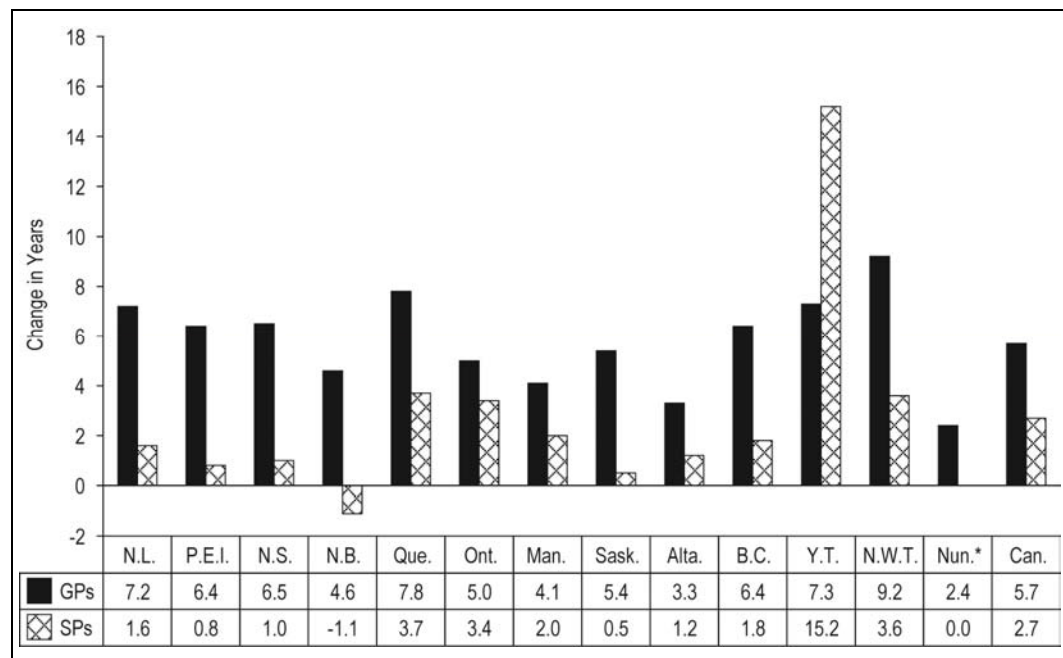
Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



**Figure 6: Change in Years in Average Age of General Practitioners (GPs) and Specialists (SPs), by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1981 to 2010**



#### Notes

\* Nunavut calculations based on difference in average age between 1999 and 2010.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

#### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, 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.<sup>8-11</sup>

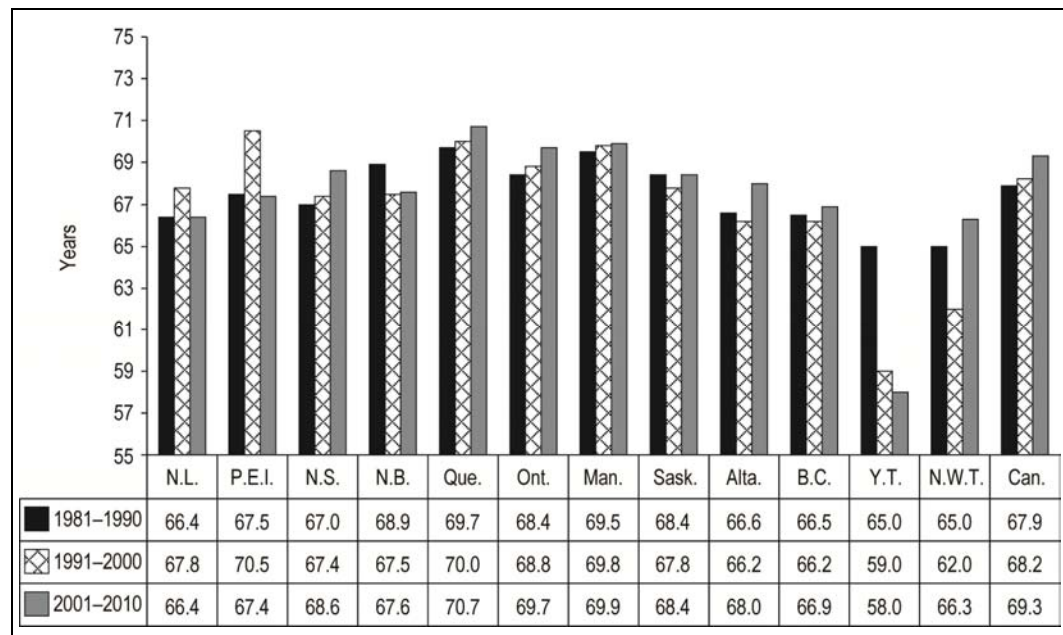
Over the last 30 years in Canada, the average age of self-reported retirement<sup>vi</sup> of physicians has been increasing, from 67.9 in the 1980s to 69.3 in the 2000s (Figure 7). Between 2001 and 2010, physicians in Quebec and Manitoba were the oldest at retirement, while physicians in the territories were the youngest.

According to the study *Putting Away the Stethoscope for Good? Toward a New Perspective on Physician Retirement*,<sup>12</sup> Canadian physicians tend to quit work later than average workers. Instead of dropping out of the medical workforce abruptly and completely at age 65, many older physicians choose to remain in clinical practice, though they do not necessarily maintain the same activity level or do the same kind of work as when they were younger. For more information, please see the report on CIHI's website.

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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.

**Figure 7: Average Age of Self-Reported Retirement, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1981 to 1990, 1991 to 2000 and 2001 to 2010**



#### 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.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## What Was the Sex Breakdown for Physicians?

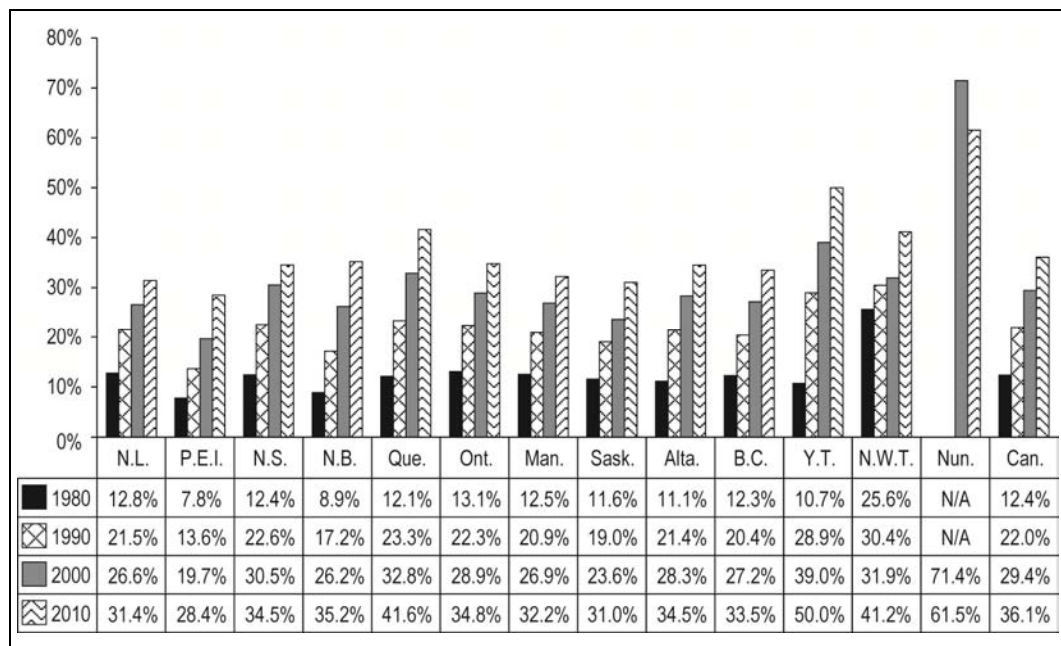
While Canada experienced an increase in the total number of physicians between 2009 and 2010, growth differed by sex. The number of female physicians increased by a larger percentage than the number of male physicians (3.9% versus 1.4%) and, in 2010, women represented 36.1% of active Canadian physicians.

The territories and Quebec had more female physicians than the national average. For example, 61.5% in Nunavut, 41.2% in the Northwest Territories, 50.0% in Yukon and 41.6% in Quebec were female (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 2010: 41.3% of family medicine physicians were female versus 30.8% 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.<sup>13-17</sup> 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.”<sup>18</sup> 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, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010**



#### Notes

N/A: not applicable.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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

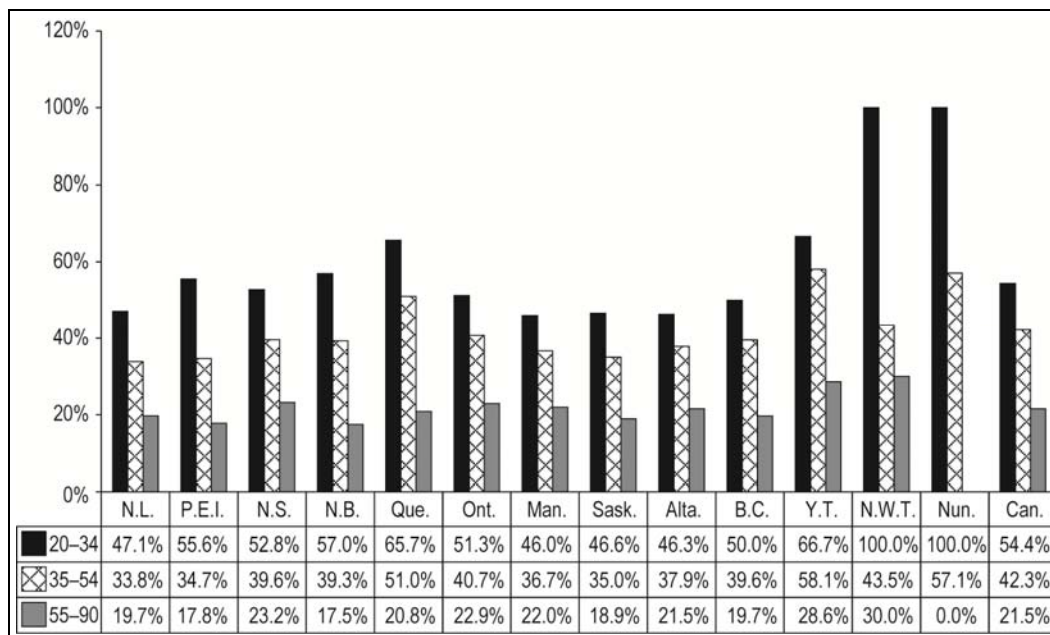
Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## What Is the Sex Distribution by Age Groups?

The number and percentage of physicians between age 20 and 34 in 2010 was lower than it was in 1980 (7,511, or 10.8%, in 2010, versus 8,082, or 22.1%, in 1980), while the number and percentage of physicians between age 55 and 90 was at its highest (25,029, or 36.0%, in 2010, versus 8,705, or 23.8%, in 1980).

Across all age groups in Canada, the proportion of female physicians has been increasing, particularly among younger physicians. In 2010, 54.4% of physicians between age 20 and 34 were female, compared with 20.9% in 1980. At the jurisdiction level, among physicians age 20 to 34, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the territories had the highest proportion of female physicians. Yukon and the Northwest Territories had the highest proportion of older female physicians (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: Percentage of Female Physicians in the Physician Workforce, by Age Group and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2010**



**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.  
 Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.  
 Excludes non-registered 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**

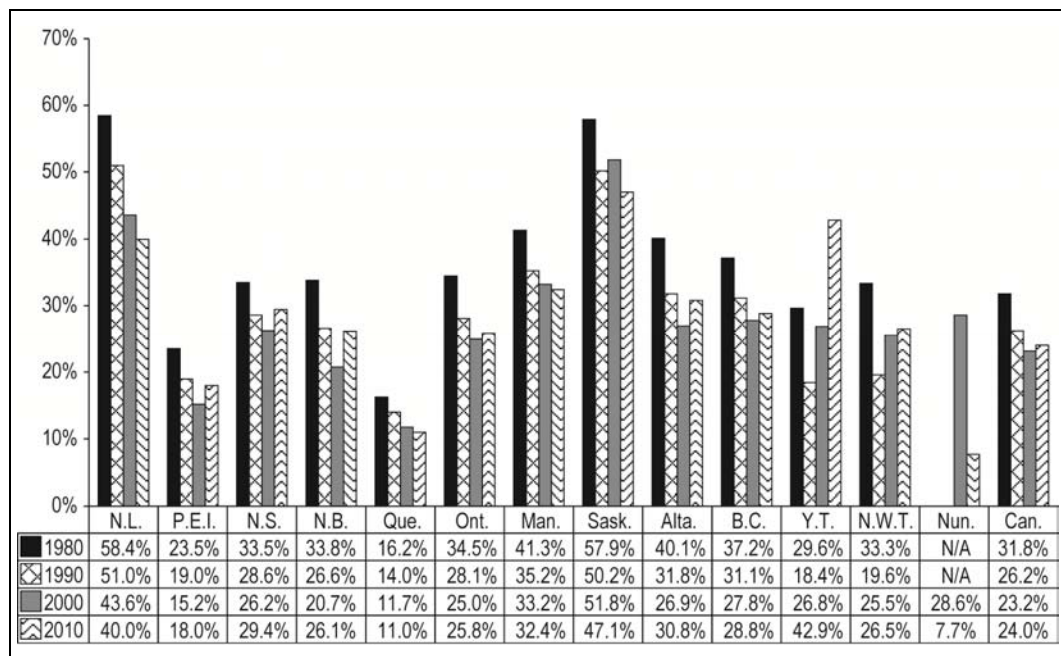
Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Where Do Physicians Receive Their Medical Training?

Overall, 76.0% of physicians working in Canada in 2010 received their MDs from a Canadian faculty of medicine and 24.0% of physicians received their training abroad. Between 1980 and 2010, 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 1980, foreign-trained physicians represented 31.8% of the physician workforce; by 2000, they represented just 23.2%. Since 2000, 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 2010, Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and 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, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010**



#### 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

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

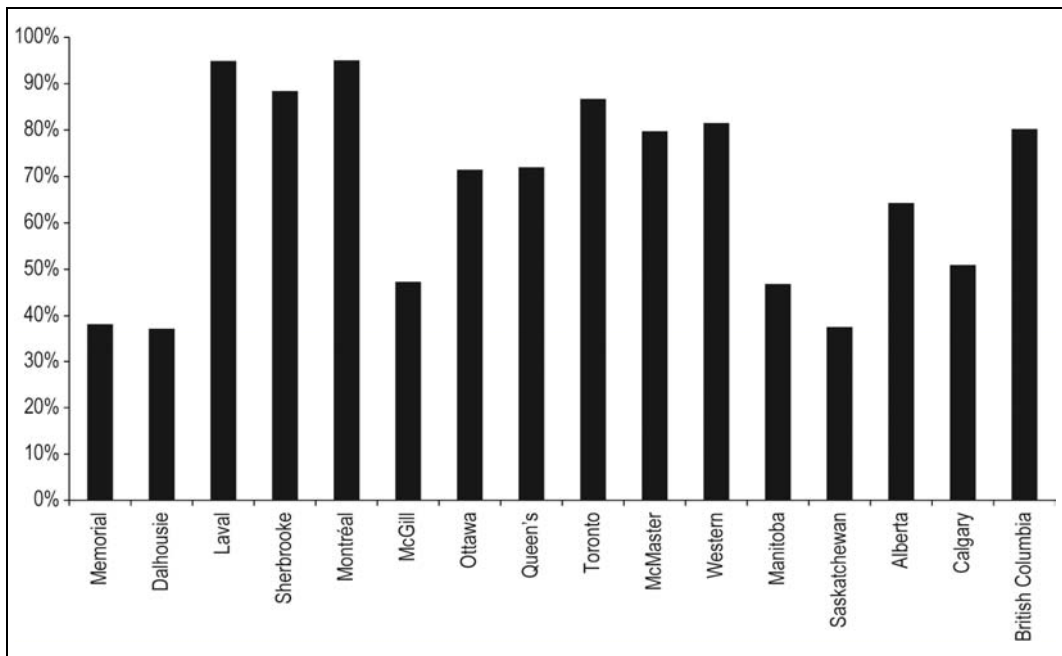
Jurisdictions invest a lot of money toward training physicians in the hopes of producing doctors who will remain in their workforce. Consequently, from a workforce planning perspective, it is important for jurisdictions to know how many physicians they produce versus how many they are able to retain 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.

For a more detailed description of interjurisdictional migration of Canadian-educated medical graduates, please refer to Data Table 12.0.

**Figure 11: Percentage of Canadian-Trained Physicians Who Currently Practise in the Jurisdiction Where They Graduated From Medical School, by University, Canada, 2010**



**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



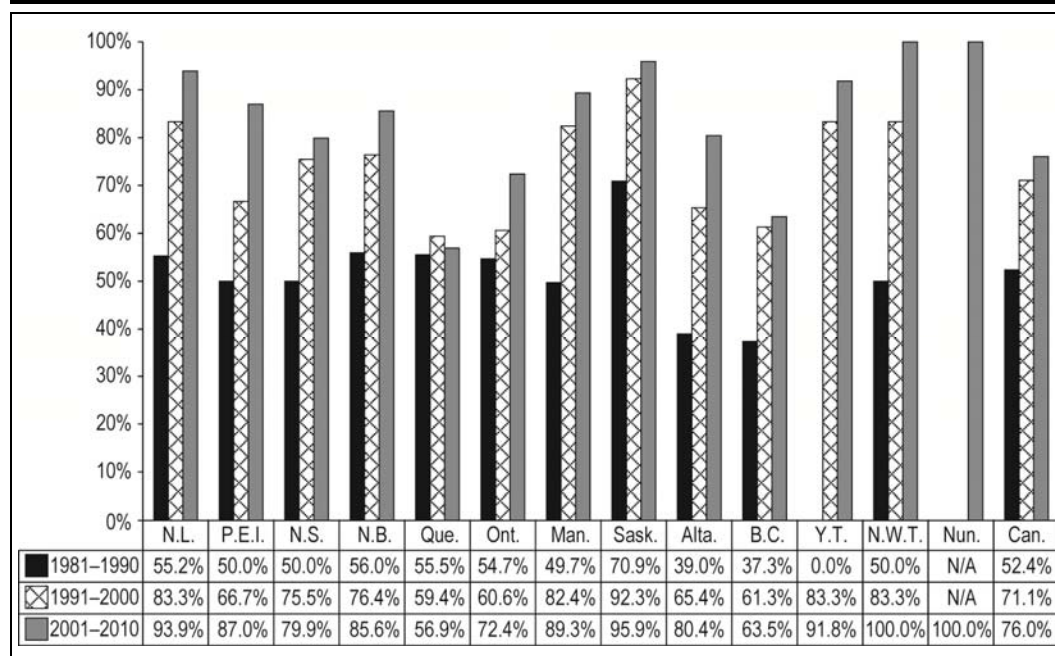
## What Percentage of New IMGs Came From Developing Countries?

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.<sup>19</sup>

Figure 12 illustrates how the level of development (economic or otherwise) of the country of origin of IMGs changed between 1981 and 2010. 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.<sup>20</sup>

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 76.0%. 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, 1981 to 1990, 1991 to 2000 and 2001 to 2010**



**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 and a valid mailing address.

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

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

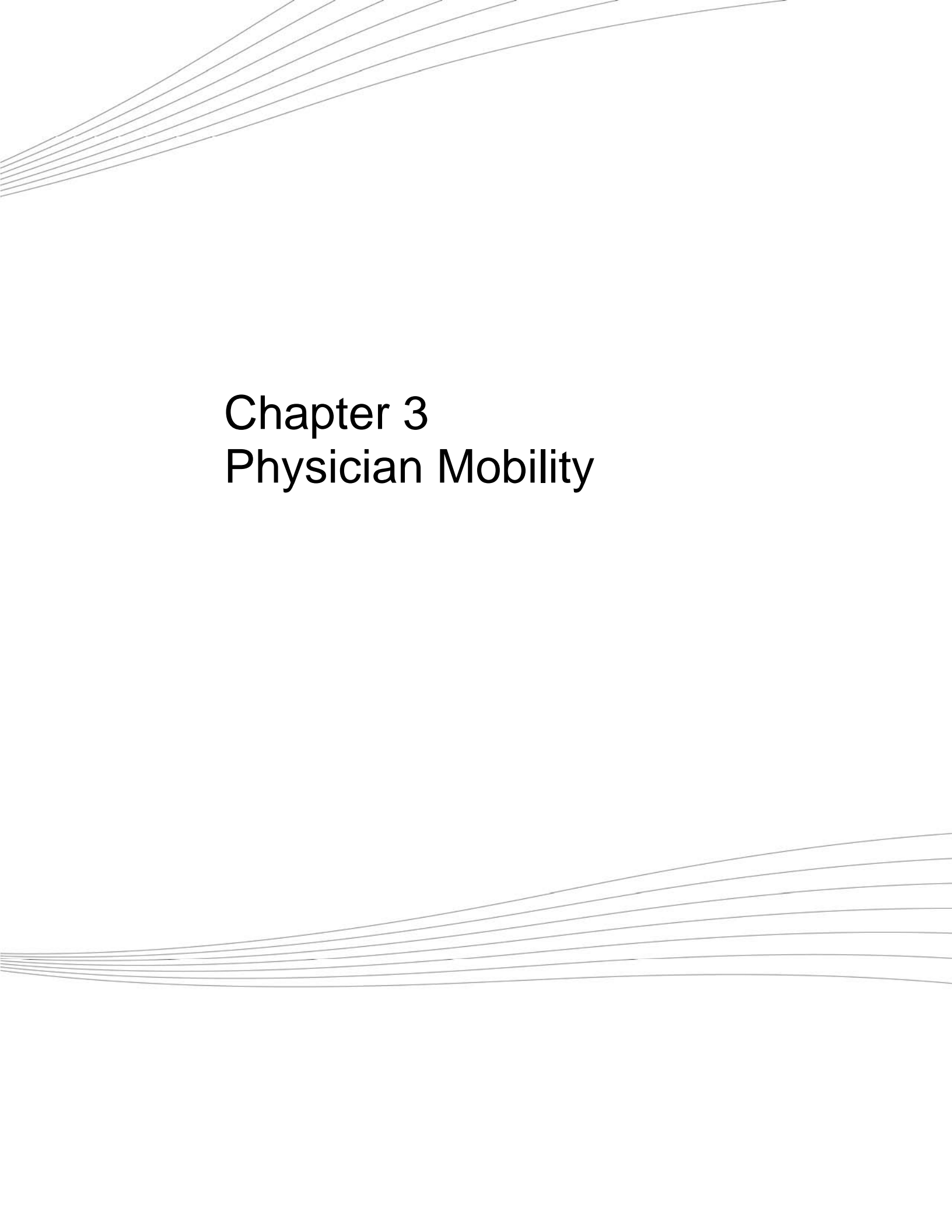
Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Sources**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, 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 2001 and 2010; Canada gained 7,701 physicians during this period. Conversely, net immigration was at its lowest in the 1990s, when Canada gained 1,136 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 7,886 new IMGs during this period, compared with 5,296 and 4,640 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 5,630 physicians during this period, compared with 3,396 and 2,095 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: 0.8%, 0.2% and 1.2% for the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, respectively. Physician immigration played a more important role in some jurisdictions; for example, in 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, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories experienced considerable increases in the number of new IMGs during the last decade compared with the 1980s. In fact, each of these jurisdictions more than doubled its number of new IMGs.

Table 3: Net International Migration, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1981 to 1990, 1991 to 2000 and 2001 to 2010

	Returned From Abroad	New IMG	Moved Abroad	Net Migration	Average Annual Percentage Impact
<b>1981–1990</b>					
N.L.	41	497	82	456	5.3%
P.E.I.	4	8	4	8	0.5%
N.S.	69	248	140	177	1.1%
N.B.	29	84	44	69	0.8%
Que.	415	753	802	366	0.3%
Ont.	690	1,765	1,342	1,113	0.7%
Man.	79	379	171	287	1.6%
Sask.	72	475	144	403	2.8%
Alta.	169	593	313	449	1.2%
B.C.	248	491	347	392	0.7%
Y.T.	1	1	3	-1	-0.3%
N.W.T.	4	2	4	2	0.4%
Nun.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Can.	<b>1,821</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>1991–2000</b>					
N.L.	30	492	93	429	0.0%
P.E.I.	8	6	10	4	0.2%
N.S.	93	265	299	59	0.3%
N.B.	29	89	85	33	0.3%
Que.	407	550	899	58	0.0%
Ont.	767	1,133	2,245	-345	-0.2%
Man.	110	451	332	229	1.1%
Sask.	80	636	287	429	2.8%
Alta.	258	416	641	33	0.1%
B.C.	341	584	728	197	0.3%
Y.T.	2	6	4	4	0.9%
N.W.T.	1	12	7	6	1.0%
Nun.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Can.	<b>2,126</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>2001–2010</b>					
N.L.	20	561	26	555	5.5%
P.E.I.	10	25	8	27	1.3%
N.S.	73	463	79	457	2.2%
N.B.	35	307	45	297	2.2%
Que.	307	772	342	737	0.4%
Ont.	758	2,261	843	2,176	0.9%
Man.	78	472	130	420	2.0%
Sask.	37	519	66	490	3.1%
Alta.	226	1,284	242	1,268	1.9%
B.C.	358	1,160	311	1,207	1.4%
Y.T.	3	49	3	49	8.0%
N.W.T.	4	11	0	15	3.3%
Nun.	1	2	0	3	3.3%
Can.	<b>1,910</b>	<b>7,886</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

Continued on next page

**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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

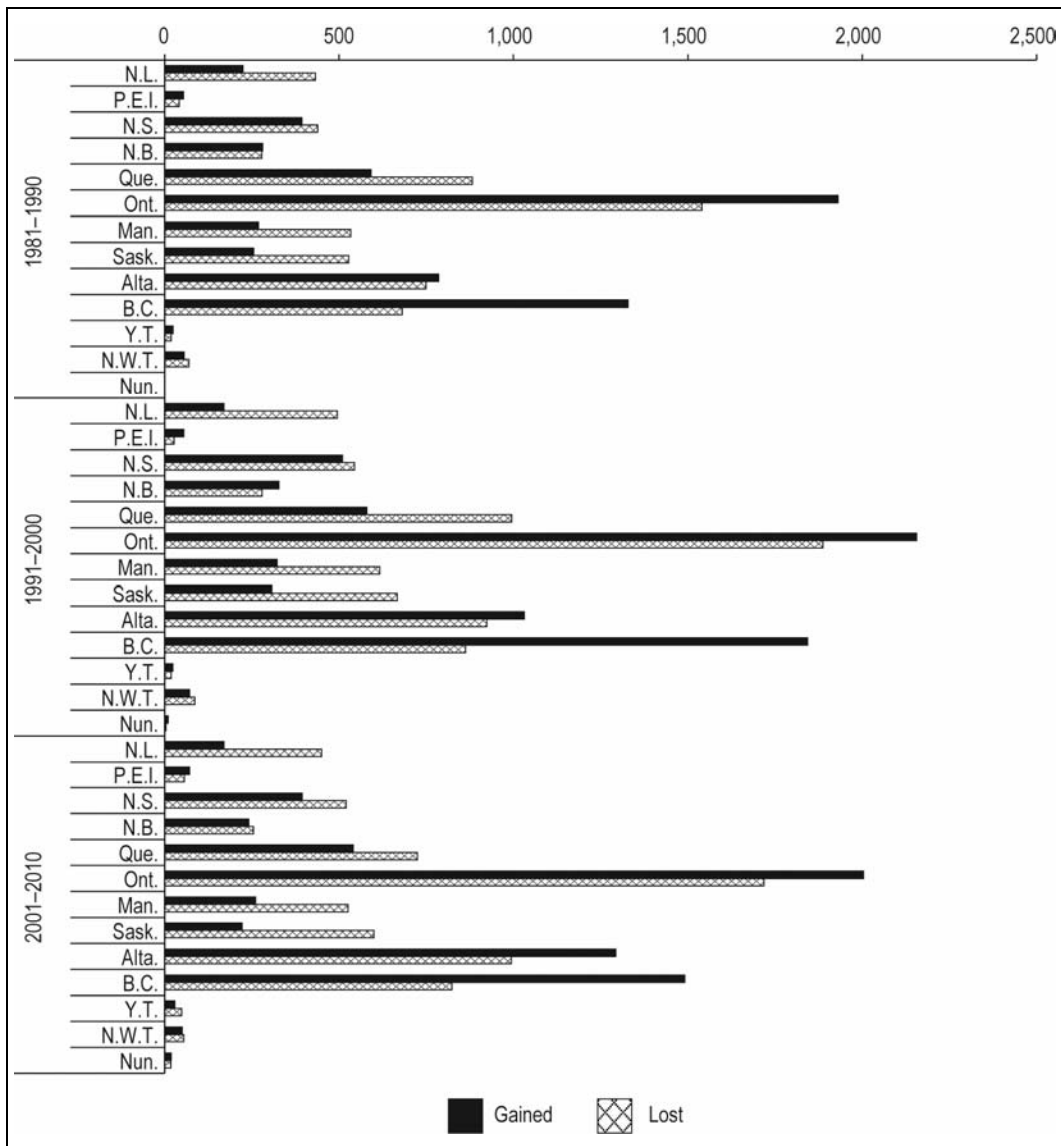
## How Many Physicians Does Each Jurisdiction Lose and Gain Due to Migration Within Canada?

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 77, 32 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, Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba lost the most physicians to interjurisdictional migration between 1981 and 2010, with an average net loss of 34, 30, 27 and 27 physicians per year, representing, on average, 2.2%, 0.2%, 2.9% 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, 1.0% of its workforce.

Figure 13: Number of Physicians Gained and Lost Due to Interjurisdictional Migration, by Jurisdiction, 1981 to 1990, 1991 to 2000 and 2001 to 2010



**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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



## How Long Do Physicians Stay in Each Jurisdiction?

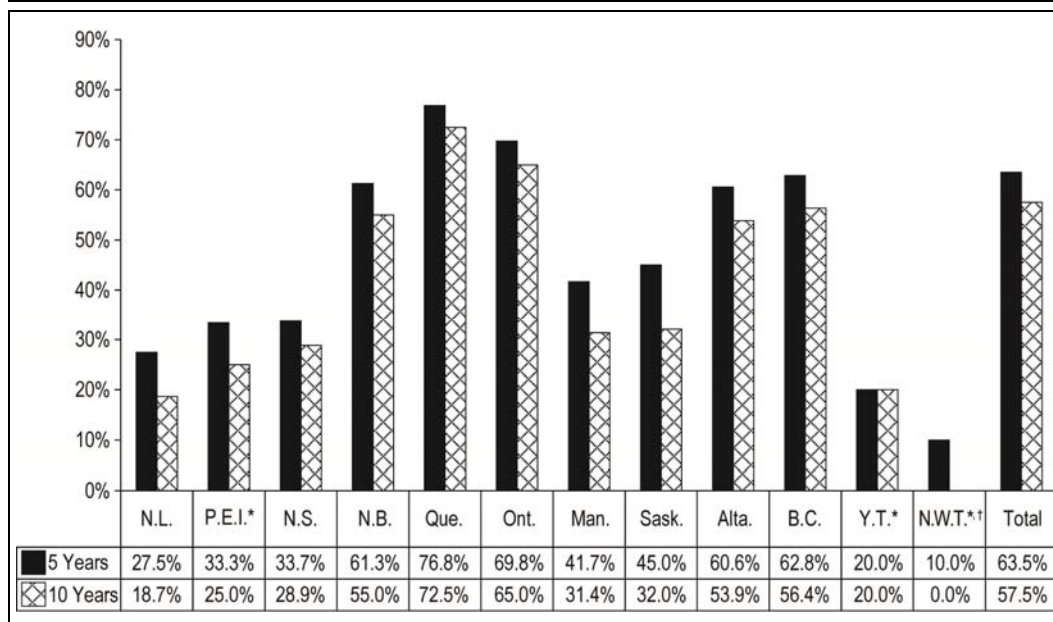
What percentage of physicians was still active in the jurisdiction they first started working in 5 and 10 years later? Figure 14 illustrates 5- and 10-year retention rates for all new physicians who started between 1996 and 2000, by jurisdiction. A physician must be active in consecutive years in his 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 (72.5%), Ontario (65.0%), British Columbia (56.4%) and New Brunswick (55.0%) had the highest retention rates, while Newfoundland and Labrador (18.7%), Nova Scotia (28.9%), Manitoba (31.4%) and Saskatchewan (32.0%) had lower retention rates.<sup>vii</sup>

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vii. Prince Edward Island (N = 12), Yukon (N = 10) and the Northwest Territories (N = 10) have small counts; interpret results with caution.

**Figure 14: Percentage of New Physicians (1996 to 2000) Who Were Continuously Active in the Jurisdiction Where They First Registered, 5 and 10 Years Later, by Jurisdiction, Canada**



**Notes**

\* P.E.I. (N = 12), Yukon (N = 10) and the Northwest Territories (N = 10) 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## 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 all jurisdictions, as illustrated in Figure 15. Nationally, the retention rate after 10 years for CEMGs was 65.3% compared with 34.6% for IMGs.

The retention rates of IMGs in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan<sup>viii</sup> were lowest, ranging from 8.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 28.1% in Saskatchewan. IMG retention rates in all other jurisdictions were above 40% after 10 years.

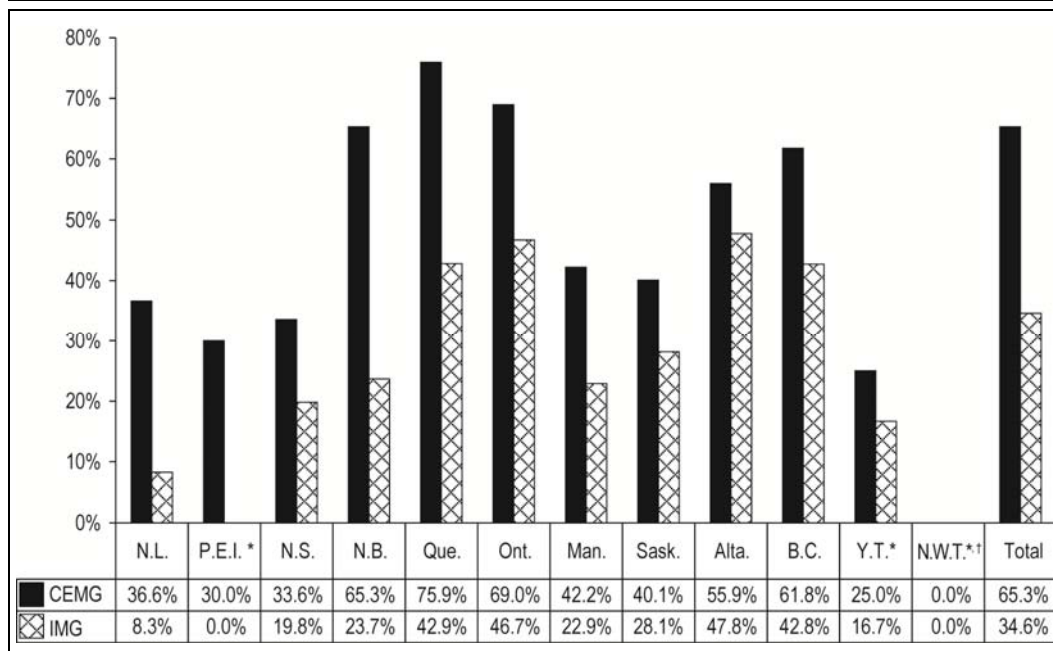
Figure 16 illustrates the percentage of new IMGs who started between 1996 and 2000 by jurisdiction. The figure shows that Newfoundland and Labrador (62.5%), Nova Scotia (33.8%), Manitoba (47.8%) and Saskatchewan (64.6%) had relatively high proportions of new physicians who were IMGs compared with other provinces. Quebec (10.0%) and Ontario (17.2%)<sup>viii</sup> 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.

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viii. Prince Edward Island (N = 12), Yukon (N = 10) and the Northwest Territories (N = 10) have small counts; interpret results with caution.

**Figure 15: Percentage of New Physicians (1996 to 2000) 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 = 12), Yukon (N = 10) and the Northwest Territories (N = 10) 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

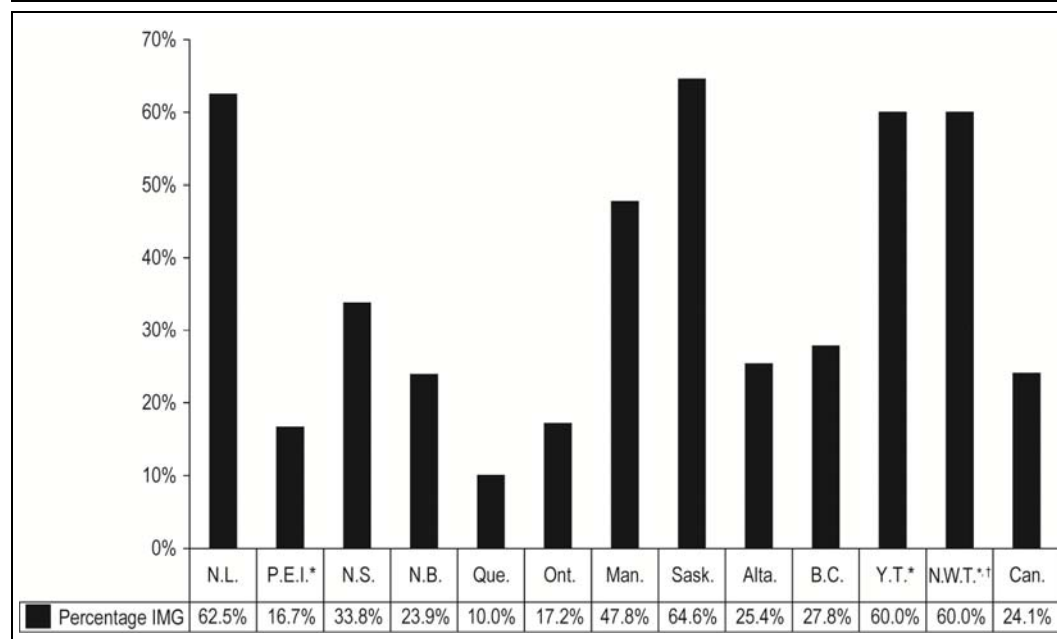
Excludes non-registered physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Figure 16: Percentage of New Physicians (1996 to 2000) Who Were International Medical Graduates, by Jurisdiction, Canada**



#### Notes

\* P.E.I. (N = 12), Yukon (N = 10) and the Northwest Territories (N = 10) 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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

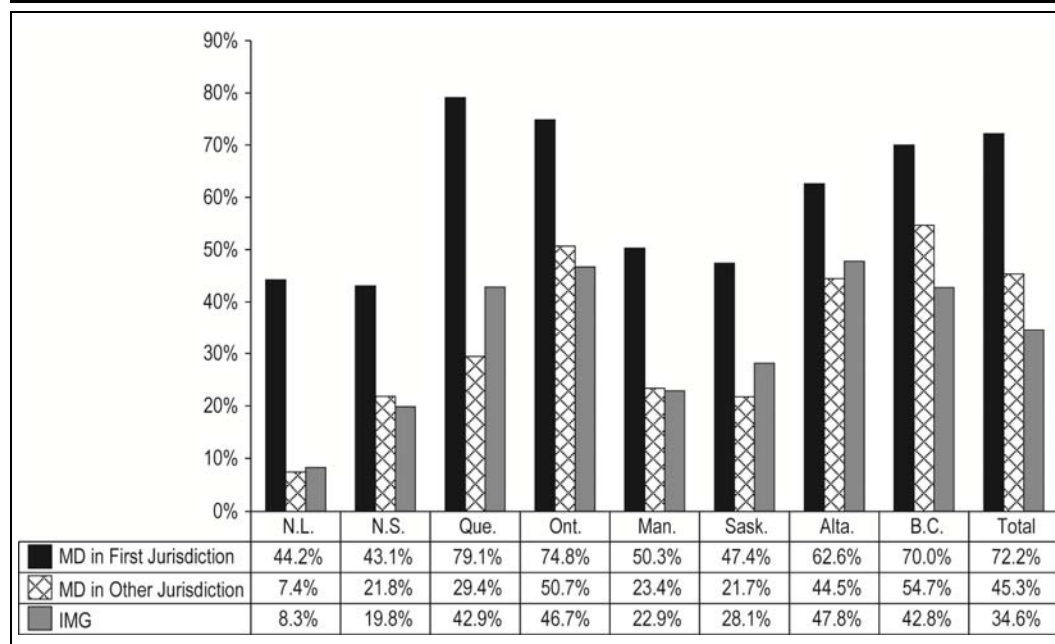
Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## 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 (72.2%). In comparison, 45.3% 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 (45.3% versus 34.6%). Quebec (79.1%),

Ontario (74.8%) and British Columbia (70.0%) retained the highest proportion of physicians who graduated in their province after 10 years, while Newfoundland and Labrador (44.2%), Nova Scotia (43.1%) and Saskatchewan (47.4%) retained the lowest.

**Figure 17: Percentage of New Physicians (1996 to 2000) 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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**

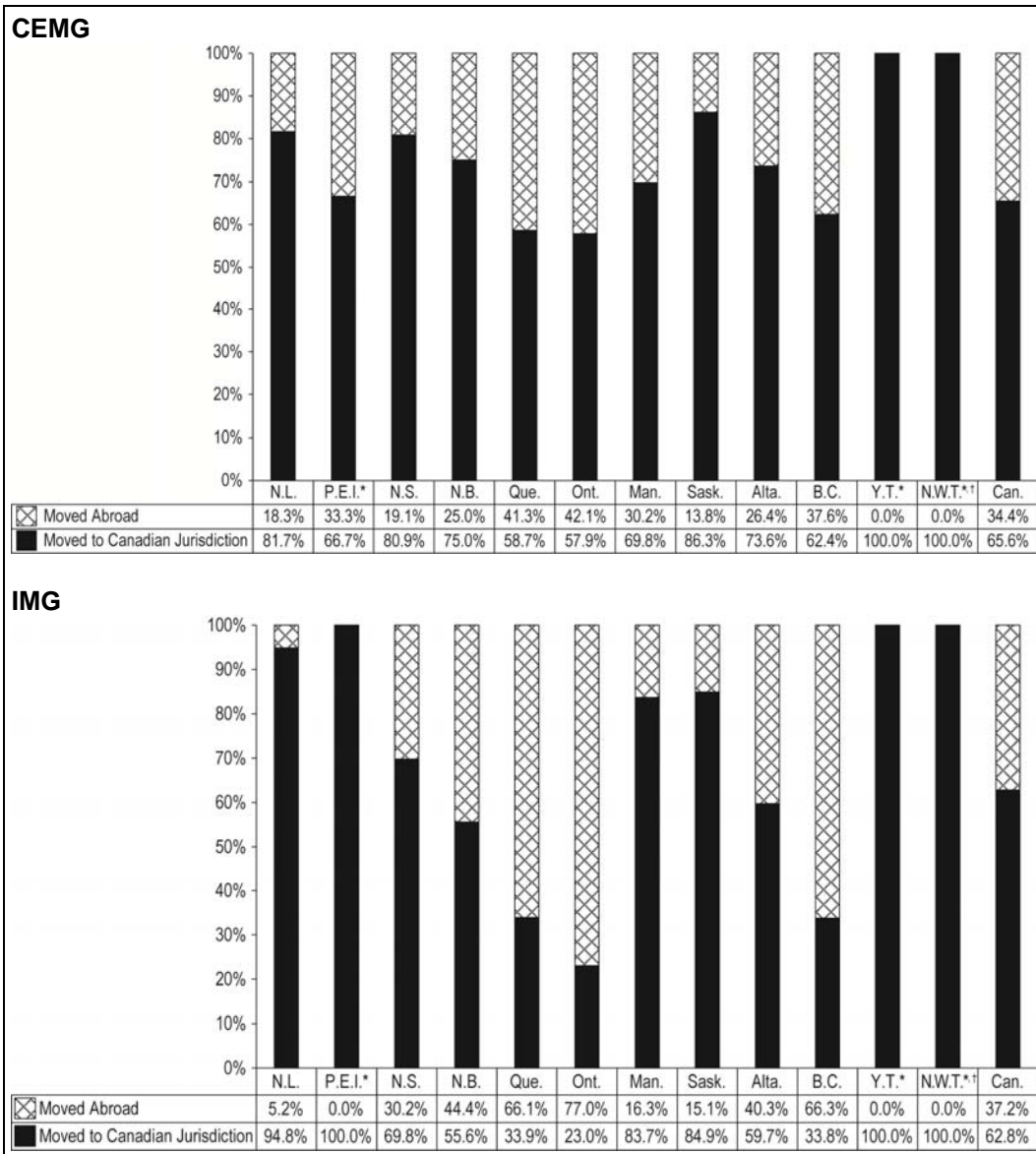
Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## 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 and moved to another Canadian jurisdiction rather than abroad. Canadian totals indicate that CEMGs and IMGs chose similar destinations, that is, 65.6% of CEMGs and 62.8% of IMGs that moved 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 (67.0%), Nova Scotia (84.1%), Manitoba (80.5%) and Saskatchewan (94.3%) moved to Ontario, Alberta or British Columbia. In Newfoundland and Labrador, an additional 20.2% moved to Nova Scotia.

**Figure 18: Percentage of All New Physicians (1996 to 2000) Who Moved to Another Canadian Jurisdiction or Abroad Within 10 Years, by Place of MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, Canada**



Continued on next page



**Notes**

\* P.E.I. (N = 12), Yukon (N = 10) and the Northwest Territories (N = 10) 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 and a valid mailing address.

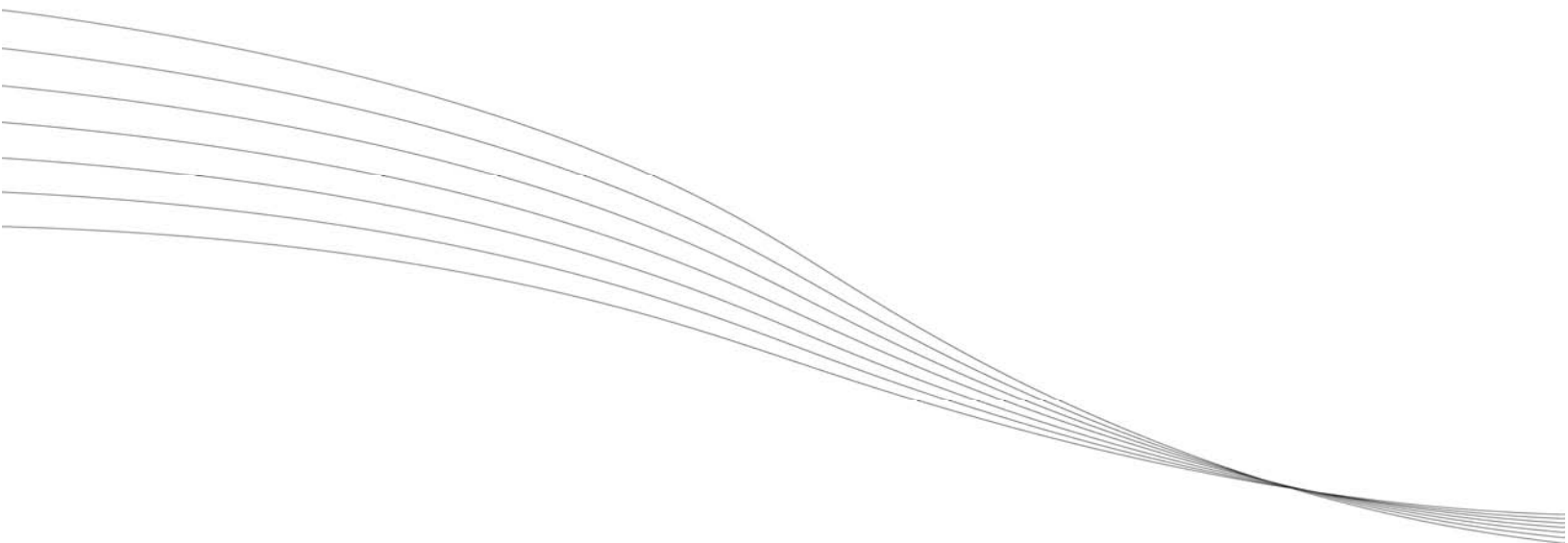
Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.

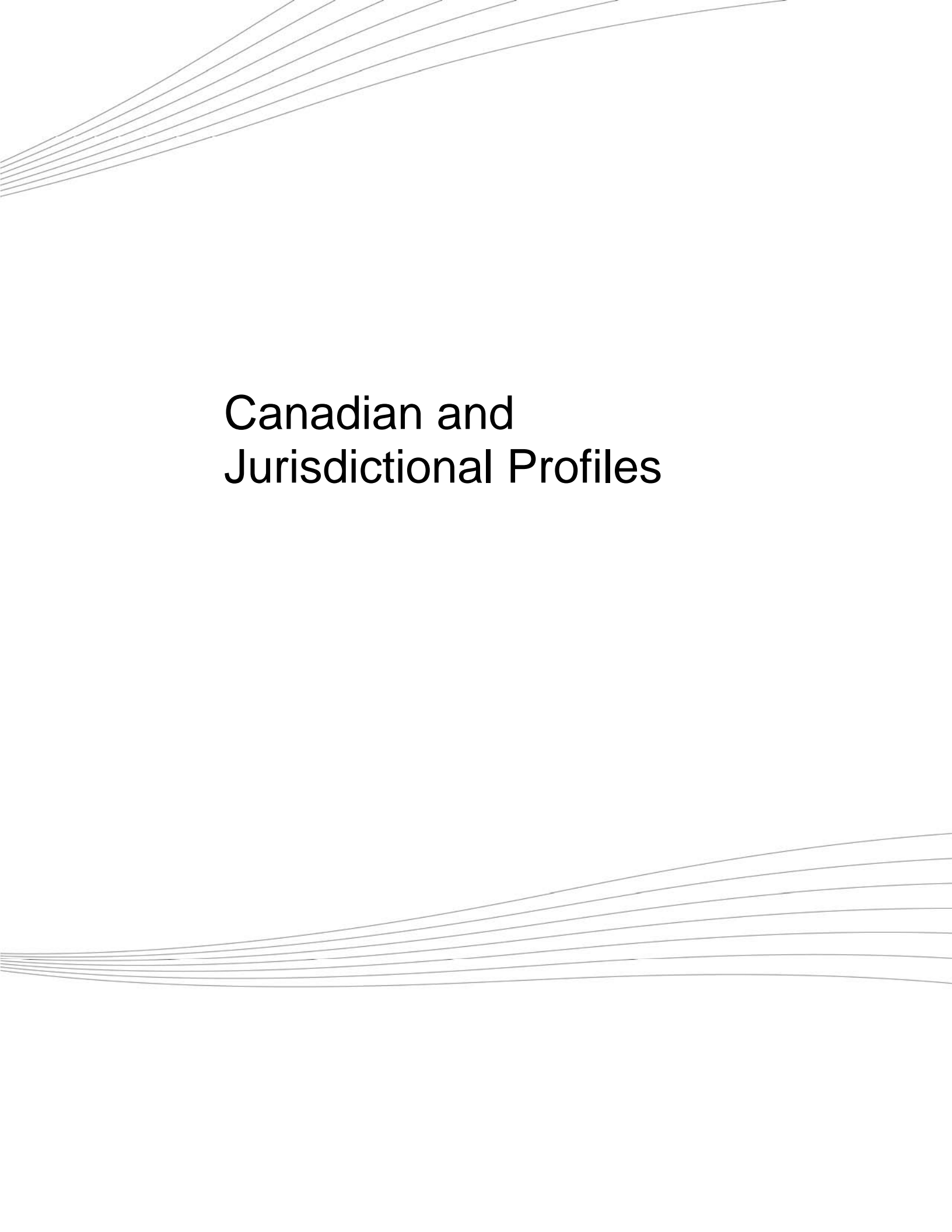
Excludes non-registered physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





# Canadian and Jurisdictional Profiles



## Canada—Highlights

### **In 2010, there were 69,699 active physicians in Canada.**

- This represented a 2.3% increase in the number of physicians from 2009.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians in Canada increased by 7,392, from 62,307 in 2006 to 69,699 in 2010, representing an 11.9% increase.

### **In 2010, the physician-to-population ratio was 203 physicians per 100,000 population.**

- While the number of physicians increased by 11.9% between 2006 and 2010, 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. In the five years between 2006 and 2010, the ratio increased from 190 to 203, a difference of 13 physicians per 100,000 population.

### **The percentage increase in internationally trained physicians was almost double the percentage increase in Canadian-trained physicians in Canada.**

- Overall, Canadian-trained and foreign-trained physicians both contributed to the increase in the physician workforce; however, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 9.5% between 2006 and 2010, while the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 18.0%.

### **Between 2009 and 2010, the largest-growing cohort of physicians was those who received their MD 36 or more years ago.**

- After a spike in growth of new physicians in 2009, the cohort proportions remained stable in 2010. The two largest cohorts were those who received their MD 11 to 25 years ago (24.8%) and those who received their MD 36 or more years ago (18.9%).
  - Between 2009 and 2010, the number of physicians who received their MD within the last 6 years decreased by 0.3%, while the number of physicians who received their MD 36 or more years ago increased by 7.1%.
  - In 2010, 18.9% of active physicians received their MD 36 or more years ago, while 4.7% received their MD in the last 6 years.

### **There were still more physicians returning from abroad than moving abroad, but there appeared to be less movement overall in 2010 than there was five years ago.**

- Once again, the number of physicians returning from abroad was greater than the number moving abroad (202 versus 173).
- Movement in and out of Canada decreased over this five-year period, but movement out of Canada decreased faster.

**Between 2009 and 2010, the average age of the overall physician workforce increased slightly.**

- In 2010, the average age of the physician workforce was 50.0; this was up by 0.3 years from 2009.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce increased by 0.8 years.

**Between 2006 and 2010, the number of female physicians increased at a faster rate than the number of male physicians.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 7.1%, while the number of female physicians increased by 21.1%.
  - Due to the increased number of female physicians, women made up 36.1% of the physician workforce in 2010 (compared with 33.3% of the physician workforce in 2006).
- In 2010, 32.0% of female physicians were younger than 40, compared with 17.0% of male physicians. Conversely, 10.1% of female physicians were 60 or older, compared with 29.5% of male physicians.
- By specialty, 42.8% of new specialists and 50.9% of new family medicine physicians<sup>ix</sup> were female in 2010. These two proportions are comparable to the 42.6% and 51.3%, respectively, reported in 2009, indicating that the pace of growth of new female physicians stabilized in 2010.

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

## Canada—Profile

Supply	Canada				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>††</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	62,307	63,682	65,440	68,101	69,699
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	35,366
Specialists	—	—	—	—	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	190	192	195	201	203
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	103
Specialists	—	—	—	—	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	49.2	49.6	49.8	49.7	50.0
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	49.5
Specialists	—	—	—	—	50.5
Sex <sup>†</sup>					
Male	41,542	42,127	42,752	43,894	44,511
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	20,754
Specialists	—	—	—	—	23,757
Female	20,745	21,533	22,668	24,178	25,130
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	14,578
Specialists	—	—	—	—	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>					
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	35,366
Medical Specialists					
Clinical Specialists	—	—	—	—	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	—	—	1,673
Surgical Specialists	—	—	—	—	8,721
Medical Scientists	—	—	—	—	26
Years Since MD Graduation					
Fewer Than 6	2,506	2,457	2,674	3,248	3,237
6–10	7,312	7,074	7,123	7,506	7,599
11–25	26,580	26,724	26,976	27,406	27,520
26–30	8,790	8,959	9,210	9,319	9,451
31–35	7,068	7,461	7,656	8,057	8,351
36 and More	9,853	10,761	11,519	12,228	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**					
Canadian	48,028	48,855	49,896	51,631	52,612
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	26,081
Specialists	—	—	—	—	26,531
Foreign	14,089	14,590	15,253	16,118	16,632
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	8,899
Specialists	—	—	—	—	7,733
<b>Migration</b>					
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	717	550	643	701	566
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	277
Specialists	—	—	—	—	289
Moved Abroad	207	122	196	203	173
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	67
Specialists	—	—	—	—	106
Returned From Abroad	238	142	240	295	202
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	73
Specialists	—	—	—	—	129

Continued 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



## Newfoundland and Labrador—Highlights

### **The number of family medicine physicians and specialists increased in 2010.**

- In 2010, Newfoundland and Labrador had 1,152 physicians: 604 family medicine physicians and 548 specialists.
- Between 2009 and 2010, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 5 physicians, or 0.8%, while the number of specialists increased by 30 physicians, or 5.8%.

### **Between 2006 and 2010, the number of family medicine physicians increased at a faster rate than the number of specialists.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 78 physicians, or 14.8%, while the number of specialists increased by 56 physicians, or 11.4%.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the increase in the number of physicians overall outpaced that of the population. To this end, the number of physicians overall increased from 200 to 226 physicians per 100,000 population. Additionally, the number of family medicine physicians increased from 103 to 119 physicians per 100,000 population, while the number of specialists increased from 97 to 108 physicians per 100,000 population.
  - Compared with the Canadian average, Newfoundland and Labrador had a higher ratio of physicians overall per 100,000 population (203 versus 226, respectively), of family medicine physicians per 100,000 population (103 versus 119, respectively) and of specialists per 100,000 population (100 versus 108, 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 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%, respectively). However, in Newfoundland and Labrador, the opposite was observed. The number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 17.5%, double the growth rate of internationally trained physicians (8.7%).

### **Newfoundland and Labrador gained two specialists through interjurisdictional migration in 2010.**

- Typically, more physicians tended to move from Newfoundland and Labrador to another Canadian jurisdiction than to Newfoundland and Labrador between 2006 and 2010.

- 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 2006, more than half of the net loss of 13 physicians was due to the movement of family medicine physicians.
  - In 2010, Newfoundland and Labrador lost 22 family physicians and gained 2 specialists through interjurisdictional migration.

**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 2010, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador was 47.2 and 49.1, 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 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in Newfoundland and Labrador increased, from 46.9 to 48.1.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 9.0%, while the number of female physicians increased by 20.0%.
  - In 2010, female physicians represented 31.4% of the physician workforce in Newfoundland and Labrador; this was lower than the national workforce, where 36.1% 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 2010.
  - More than one-third (39.8%) of family medicine physicians were women (compared with 18.1% to 28.2% in other regions in the province).
  - Almost one-third (32.6%) of specialists were women (compared with 16.4% to 27.6% in other regions).
  - Almost three-quarters (70.1%) of family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared with 30.0% to 43.6% in other regions).
  - More than two-thirds (69.1%) of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared with 14.3% to 46.6% 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 44.4 (compared with 45.3 to 48.2 in other regions).
  - The average age of specialists was 48.0 (compared with 49.0 to 54.6 in other regions).

## Newfoundland and Labrador—Profile

Supply	Newfoundland and Labrador					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 <sup>††</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	1,018	1,048	1,110	1,117	1,152	69,699
Family Medicine	526	543	583	599	604	35,366
Specialists	492	505	527	518	548	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	200	207	219	219	226	203
Family Medicine	103	107	115	117	119	103
Specialists	97	100	104	102	108	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	46.9	47.2	47.4	47.8	48.1	50.0
Family Medicine	46.1	46.4	46.6	46.8	47.2	49.5
Specialists	47.8	48.1	48.3	48.9	49.1	50.5
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	718	734	766	769	787	44,511
Family Medicine	358	369	390	403	404	20,754
Specialists	360	365	376	366	383	23,757
Female	300	314	343	346	360	25,130
Family Medicine	168	174	193	194	196	14,578
Specialists	132	140	150	152	164	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	526	543	583	599	604	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	332	334	355	345	365	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	29	30	30	32	33	1,673
Surgical Specialists	131	141	142	141	150	8,721
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	74	71	71	64	66	3,237
6–10	138	151	180	180	174	7,599
11–25	451	448	451	450	461	27,520
26–30	141	140	145	150	155	9,451
31–35	102	120	131	128	136	8,351
36 and More	105	111	127	141	159	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	588	618	661	659	691	52,612
Family Medicine	305	319	343	344	352	26,081
Specialists	283	299	318	315	339	26,531
Foreign	423	423	444	454	460	16,632
Family Medicine	217	220	235	251	251	8,899
Specialists	206	203	209	203	209	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-13	-33	-15	-36	-20	566
Family Medicine	-8	-34	-16	-22	-22	277
Specialists	-5	1	1	-14	2	289
Moved Abroad	2	5	2	3	4	173
Family Medicine	1	4	1	2	3	67
Specialists	1	1	1	1	1	106
Returned From Abroad	4	2	4	2	0	202
Family Medicine	3	0	3	2	0	73
Specialists	1	2	1	0	0	129

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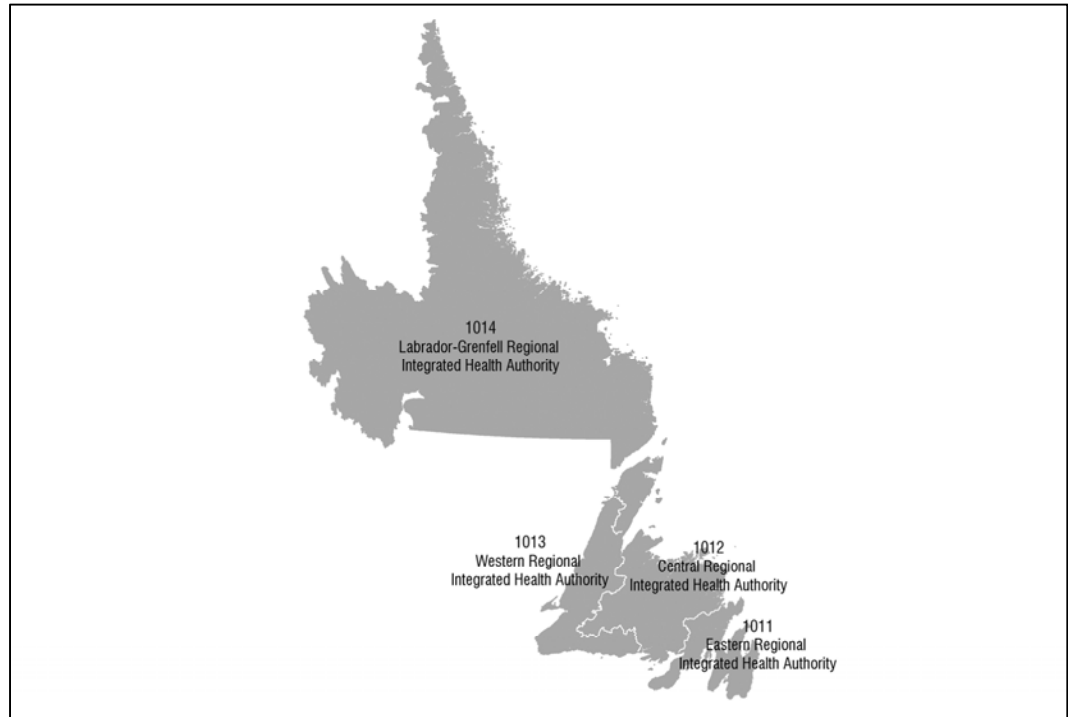
**Notes**

- \* 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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	362	120	48.1	39.8%	70.1%	414	137	49.0	32.6%	69.1%
I	1012	Central Regional Integrated Health Authority	108	116	44.4	22.9%	42.6%	62	66	48.0	16.4%	38.7%
I	1013	Western Regional Integrated Health Authority	94	121	48.2	18.1%	43.6%	58	75	49.2	27.6%	46.6%
H	1014	Labrador–Grenfell Regional Integrated Health Authority	40	110	45.3	28.2%	30.0%	14	39	54.6	21.4%	14.3%
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>61.9%</b>
		<b>Canada††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

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

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## Prince Edward Island—Highlights

### **P.E.I. did not experience much of an increase in physicians between 2009 and 2010.**

- In 2010, there were 236 physicians in Prince Edward Island, 3 more than in 2009.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians in P.E.I. increased by 29 physicians, or 14.0%, compared with 11.9% nationally.
  - Additionally, the number of physicians in P.E.I. increased at a faster rate than the general population (3.9%) between 2006 and 2010; thus the physician-to-population ratio increased from 150 to 164 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 2006 and 2007, P.E.I. experienced a 5.3% increase; between 2007 and 2008, the province experienced a 6.4% increase.
  - Between 2008 and 2009, the increase in physicians was 0.4%; between 2009 and 2010, the number of physicians in P.E.I. increased by three physicians, representing a 1.3% 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 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%).
  - The same trend was found in P.E.I. The number of internationally trained physicians increased by 18.2%, and the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 6.6%.

### **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 2010, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in P.E.I. was 49.9 and 53.1, respectively. Compared with the national average, family medicine physicians were 0.4 years older and specialists were 2.6 years older.
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in P.E.I. increased by 1.2 years, from 50.1 to 51.3.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 5.7%, while the number of female physicians increased by 20.0%. Even though the number of female physicians increased at a faster rate than males between 2006 and 2010, the proportion of female physicians in P.E.I. in 2010 was the lowest in the country.
  - Nationally, female physicians represented 36.1% of the physician workforce in 2010, but the proportion in P.E.I. was only 28.4%.

**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 2010 (the number of physicians in Kings County was too small to compare with the other counties).
  - Close to half (43.0%) of family medicine physicians were women (compared with 20.5% in Prince County).
  - Almost one-quarter (24.1%) of specialists were women (compared with 10.0% in Prince County).
  - Almost all (89.2%) family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared with 71.4% in Prince County).
  - More than three-quarters (84.3%) of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared with 63.2% in Prince County).



## Prince Edward Island—Profile

Supply	Prince Edward Island					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	207	218	232	233	236	69,699
Family Medicine	—	—	—	126	127	35,366
Specialists	—	—	—	107	109	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	150	157	166	165	164	203
Family Medicine	—	—	—	89	89	103
Specialists	—	—	—	76	76	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	50.1	50.2	50.1	50.7	51.3	50.0
Family Medicine	—	—	—	49.4	49.9	49.5
Specialists	—	—	—	52.3	53.1	50.5
Sex <sup>†</sup>						
Male	157	161	174	169	166	44,511
Family Medicine	—	—	—	84	82	20,754
Specialists	—	—	—	85	84	23,757
Female	50	57	58	62	66	25,130
Family Medicine	—	—	—	41	43	14,578
Specialists	—	—	—	21	23	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	—	—	—	126	127	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	—	—	—	67	66	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	—	6	8	1,673
Surgical Specialists	—	—	—	34	35	8,721
Medical Scientists	—	—	—	0	0	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	1	8	8	7	3	3,237
6–10	24	21	22	13	11	7,599
11–25	87	91	93	100	100	27,520
26–30	31	29	35	34	37	9,451
31–35	30	27	24	24	26	8,351
36 and More	27	32	36	40	40	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	167	175	179	176	178	52,612
Family Medicine	—	—	—	98	96	26,081
Specialists	—	—	—	78	82	26,531
Foreign	33	33	39	42	39	16,632
Family Medicine	—	—	—	20	19	8,899
Specialists	—	—	—	22	20	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-3	1	3	2	-3	566
Family Medicine	—	—	—	1	-3	277
Specialists	—	—	—	1	0	289
Moved Abroad	1	0	0	1	1	173
Family Medicine	—	—	—	1	1	67
Specialists	—	—	—	0	0	106
Returned From Abroad	2	1	3	2	0	202
Family Medicine	—	—	—	2	0	73
Specialists	—	—	—	0	0	129

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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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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	47.1	14.3%	83.3%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
A	1102	Queens County	79	99	48.7	43.0%	89.2%	89	111	53.2	24.1%	84.3%
C	1103	Prince County	40	91	52.7	20.5%	71.4%	20	45	52.4	10.0%	63.2%
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>80.4%</b>
		<b>Canada††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

**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 Royal College 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 physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## Nova Scotia—Highlights

### **Between 2009 and 2010, the total number of physicians in Nova Scotia declined.**

- In 2010, there were 2,126 physicians in Nova Scotia, 48 fewer than there were in 2009.
  - There were 31 fewer specialists and 17 fewer family medicine physicians in Nova Scotia in 2010 than there were in 2009.

### **Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the national rate.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the national average (3.8% versus 11.9% for Canada).
- Between 2006 and 2010, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 219 to 225 physicians per 100,000 population; in 2010, 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 114 family medicine physicians and 111 specialists per 100,000 population, compared with the national average of 103 and 100, 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 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%). In Nova Scotia, the same pattern existed: the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 6.5% and the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 3.2%.

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

- In 2010, there was a net loss of 26 physicians from Nova Scotia; 14 family medicine physicians and 12 specialists were lost due to interjurisdictional migration.
  - Between 2006 and 2010, 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 slightly higher than 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 50.6, slightly higher than the national average (50.0). By specialty, both family medicine physicians (50.4) and specialists (50.7) were slightly older than the national average (49.5 and 50.5, respectively).
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in Nova Scotia increased by 1.7 years, from 48.9 to 50.6.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 1.9%, while the number of female physicians increased by 7.8%.
  - In 2010, the proportion of female physicians in Nova Scotia was slightly lower than the national average (34.5% versus 36.1% nationally).

**There were some regional differences in Nova Scotia.**

- Zone 6 (Capital Health Authority) had more female physicians than other zones.
  - Almost half (45.8%) of family medicine physicians were women (compared with 34.6% to 40.7% in other zones).
  - Almost one-third (31.0%) of specialists were women (compared with 17.7% to 23.2% in other zones).
- Zone 2 (Annapolis Valley Health Authority) had more Canadian-trained family medicine physicians than other zones.
  - Most (82.6%) family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared with 62.2% to 73.6% in other zones).
- Zone 6 (Capital Health Authority) and Zone 2 (Annapolis Valley Health Authority) had more Canadian-trained specialists than other zones.
  - Three-quarters (75.0%) of specialists in Zone 6 (Capital Health Authority) and 74.2% of specialists in Zone 2 (Annapolis Valley Health Authority) were Canadian-trained (compared with 49.1% to 60.7% in other zones).

## Nova Scotia—Profile

Supply	Nova Scotia					Canada
	2006	2007 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>	2009 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	2,049	2,137	2,189	2,174	2,126	69,699
Family Medicine	—	1,084	1,116	1,094	1,077	35,366
Specialists	—	1,053	1,073	1,080	1,049	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	219	228	233	231	225	203
Family Medicine	—	116	119	116	114	103
Specialists	—	112	114	115	111	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.9	49.2	49.4	49.8	50.6	50.0
Family Medicine	—	48.8	49.1	49.6	50.4	49.5
Specialists	—	49.7	49.7	49.9	50.7	50.5
Sex <sup>†</sup>						
Male	1,365	1,412	1,432	1,421	1,391	44,511
Family Medicine	—	640	655	641	632	20,754
Specialists	—	772	777	780	759	23,757
Female	680	723	755	753	733	25,130
Family Medicine	—	443	460	453	443	14,578
Specialists	—	280	295	300	290	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	—	1,084	1,116	1,094	1,077	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	—	707	728	735	719	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	—	49	52	53	49	1,673
Surgical Specialists	—	297	293	292	281	8,721
Medical Scientists	—	0	0	0	0	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	61	66	68	65	51	3,237
6–10	230	240	227	219	193	7,599
11–25	970	990	1,015	1,003	937	27,520
26–30	276	296	299	286	313	9,451
31–35	235	244	276	287	268	8,351
36 and More	265	291	299	309	360	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	1,449	1,494	1,514	1,516	1,495	52,612
Family Medicine	—	765	776	770	767	26,081
Specialists	—	729	738	746	728	26,531
Foreign	585	630	665	648	623	16,632
Family Medicine	—	307	330	314	302	8,899
Specialists	—	323	335	334	321	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-29	0	-11	-22	-26	566
Family Medicine	—	-14	-9	-18	-14	277
Specialists	—	14	-2	-4	-12	289
Moved Abroad	4	4	6	3	8	173
Family Medicine	—	3	2	0	6	67
Specialists	—	1	4	3	2	106
Returned From Abroad	5	7	0	9	3	202
Family Medicine	—	2	0	4	1	73
Specialists	—	5	0	5	2	129

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**Notes**

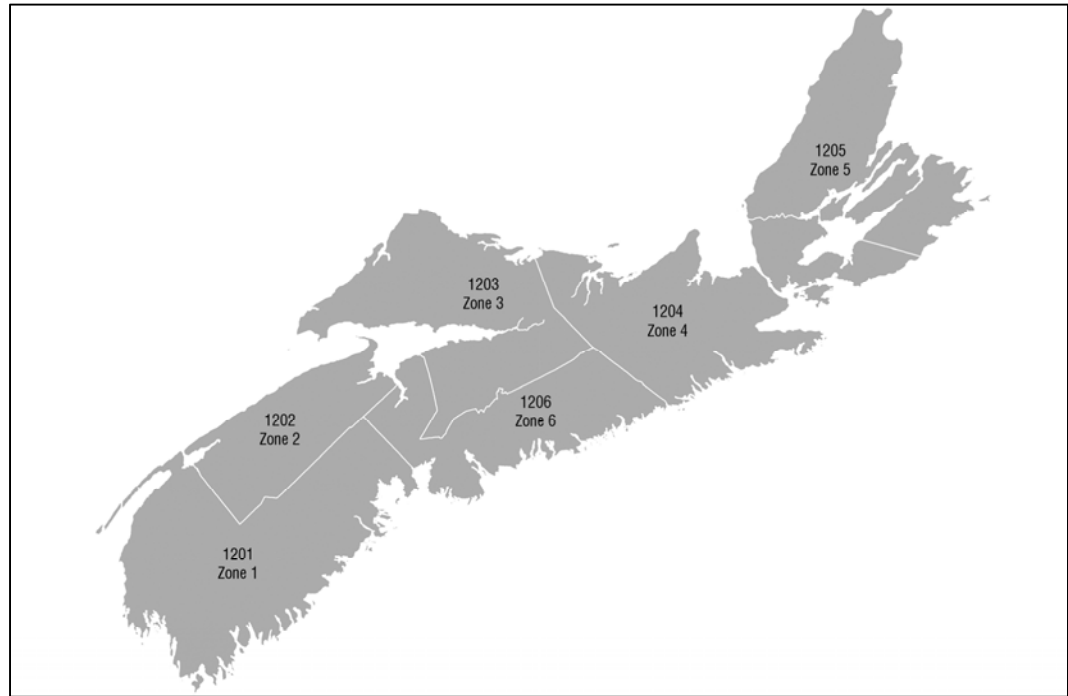
- \* Ratio calculated using the most recent population data available (see Table B-1 for details).
  - † For those physicians for whom date of birth was not available, ages were calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. Average age calculations exclude physicians 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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 (South Shore and South West Health Authorities)	121	104	50.1	35.3%	70.0%	57	49	53.2	22.8%	49.1%
C	1202	Zone 2 (Annapolis Valley Health Authority)	86	104	50.5	40.7%	82.6%	62	75	49.0	17.7%	74.2%
C	1203	Zone 3 (Colchester East Hants and Cumberland Health Authorities)	97	91	49.4	36.1%	65.6%	50	47	51.2	20.0%	50.0%
C	1204	Zone 4 (Pictou County and Guysborough Antigonish Strait Health Authorities)	91	100	52.7	36.3%	73.6%	56	62	51.4	23.2%	60.7%
I	1205	Zone 5 (Cape Breton Health Authority)	127	103	51.9	34.6%	62.2%	96	78	51.8	17.7%	51.0%
A	1206	Zone 6 (Capital Health Authority)	552	131	50.0	45.8%	73.4%	728	172	50.5	31.0%	75.0%
		Unknown	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>69.4%</b>
		<b>Canada††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

**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 Royal College 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 physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Data for the six zones (created and maintained by Statistics Canada) is an aggregation of nine district health authorities. Please note that the Mount Uniacke area, previously part of Zone 3, is cut off by Colchester East Hants Health Authority's new boundary. Thus statistics for the Mount Uniacke area (population 1,114) have been included with Capital Health Authority.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## New Brunswick—Highlights

**Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians in New Brunswick increased at a faster rate than the national average.**

- In 2010, there were 1,546 physicians in New Brunswick, up from 1,325 in 2006. This reflects a 16.7% increase over the five-year period (compared with 11.9% nationally).
- Between 2006 and 2010, the physician-to-population ratio also increased, from 178 to 205 physicians per 100,000 population.
  - In 2010, the number of physicians overall per 100,000 population in New Brunswick was slightly higher than the national average of 203.
  - New Brunswick had 109 family medicine physicians and 97 specialists per 100,000 population, compared with the national average of 103 and 100, respectively.

**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 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%). In New Brunswick, the same pattern existed: the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 38.0% and the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 10.7%.

**Overall, more New Brunswick physicians moved between jurisdictions and returned from abroad in 2010 than moved abroad.**

- In 2010, New Brunswick gained 12 physicians from another jurisdiction. In addition, 3 physicians moved abroad, while 4 returned from abroad.
  - Between 2006 and 2008, the trend in New Brunswick was that more physicians returned from abroad than moved abroad. While this trend was reversed in 2009, more physicians returned from abroad than moved abroad in 2010.

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

- In 2010, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in New Brunswick was 47.7 and 48.5, respectively. Family medicine physicians and specialists in New Brunswick were 1.8 years and 2.0 years younger than physicians nationally (49.5 and 50.5 for family medicine physicians and specialists in Canada).
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in New Brunswick increased by 0.4 years, from 47.7 to 48.1.

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 11.5%, while the number of female physicians increased by 25.8%.
  - In 2010, the proportion of female physicians in New Brunswick was similar to the national average (35.2% versus 36.1% nationally).

**There were some regional differences in New Brunswick.**

- Among family medicine physicians
  - Physicians in Zone 1 (Moncton area/South-East area) were the youngest (45.1, compared with the provincial average of 47.7);
  - Physicians in Zone 6 (Bathurst/Acadian Peninsula area) and Zone 1 (Moncton area/South-East area) were most likely to be female (51.2% and 51.6%, compared with the provincial average of 41.8%); and
  - Physicians in Zone 1 (Moncton area/South-East area) were most likely to be Canadian-trained (92.3% compared with the provincial average of 81.6%).
- Among specialists
  - Physicians in Zone 1 (Moncton area/South-East area) were the youngest (47.1, compared with the provincial average of 48.5);
  - Physicians in Zone 3 (Fredericton/River Valley area) and Zone 1 (Moncton area/South-East area) were most likely to be female (32.3% and 30.6%, respectively, compared with the provincial average of 27.7%); and
  - Physicians in Zone 3 (Fredericton/River Valley area) and Zone 1 (Moncton area/South-East area) were most likely to be Canadian-trained (73.6% and 75.7%, respectively, compared with the provincial average of 65.1%).

## New Brunswick—Profile

Supply	New Brunswick					Canada
	2006	2007 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>	2009 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	1,325	1,388	1,447	1,460	1,546	69,699
Family Medicine	—	740	801	820	819	35,366
Specialists	—	648	646	640	727	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	178	186	193	195	205	203
Family Medicine	—	99	107	109	109	103
Specialists	—	87	86	85	97	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	47.7	47.9	47.8	48.0	48.1	50.0
Family Medicine	—	46.9	47.0	47.3	47.7	49.5
Specialists	—	49.0	48.7	48.9	48.5	50.5
Sex <sup>†</sup>						
Male	893	930	953	948	996	44,511
Family Medicine	—	435	475	479	474	20,754
Specialists	—	495	478	469	522	23,757
Female	430	457	494	511	541	25,130
Family Medicine	—	304	326	340	341	14,578
Specialists	—	153	168	171	200	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	—	740	801	820	819	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	—	392	392	386	447	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	—	30	35	36	46	1,673
Surgical Specialists	—	226	219	218	234	8,721
Medical Scientists	—	0	0	0	0	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	47	52	74	70	80	3,237
6–10	190	189	185	187	190	7,599
11–25	629	654	674	671	701	27,520
26–30	143	161	177	182	202	9,451
31–35	135	142	142	146	139	8,351
36 and More	178	187	193	203	231	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	1,029	1,067	1,087	1,092	1,139	52,612
Family Medicine	—	607	639	645	667	26,081
Specialists	—	460	448	447	472	26,531
Foreign	292	317	356	366	403	16,632
Family Medicine	—	129	158	173	150	8,899
Specialists	—	188	198	193	253	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-6	10	-9	-10	12	566
Family Medicine	—	4	-4	-4	2	277
Specialists	—	6	-5	-6	10	289
Moved Abroad	4	5	6	9	3	173
Family Medicine	—	3	3	3	2	67
Specialists	—	2	3	6	1	106
Returned From Abroad	6	6	9	5	4	202
Family Medicine	—	2	7	2	3	73
Specialists	—	4	2	3	1	129

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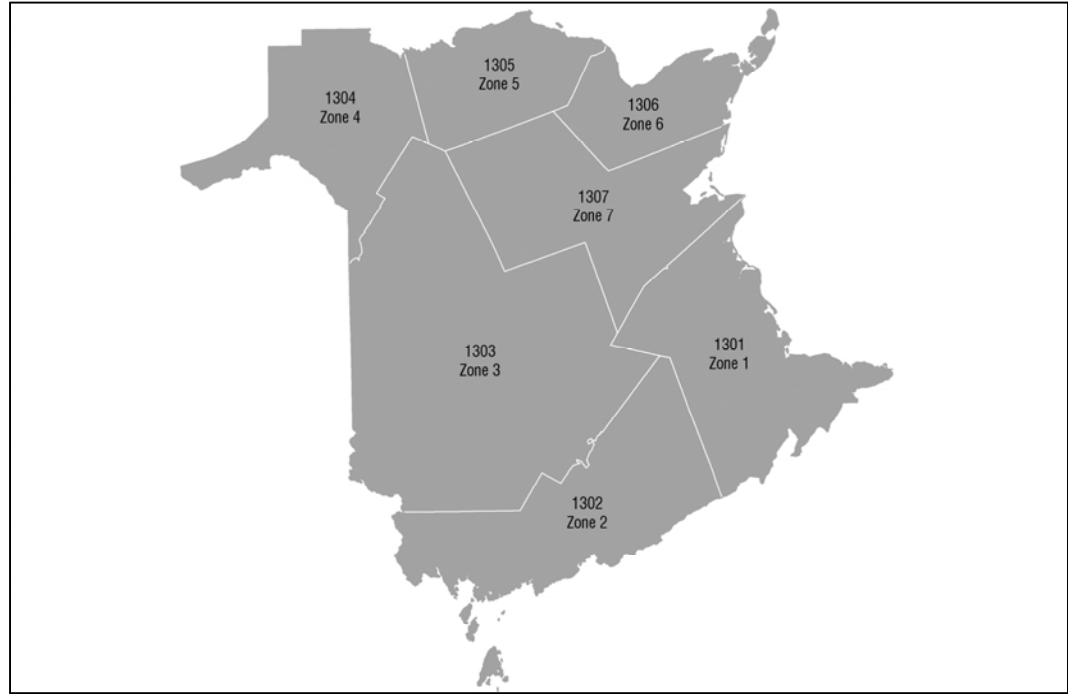
**Notes**

- \* 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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	Zone 1 (Moncton Area/South-East Area)	221	108	45.1	51.6%	92.3%	243	119	47.1	30.6%	75.7%
C	1302	Zone 2 (Fundy Shore/Saint John Area)	184	105	50.3	32.8%	78.3%	199	113	49.8	26.5%	69.7%
C	1303	Zone 3 (Fredericton/River Valley Area)	182	105	50.0	38.5%	80.8%	125	72	48.4	32.3%	73.6%
C	1304	Zone 4 (Madawaska/North West Area)	65	133	45.2	43.1%	84.6%	33	68	48.5	21.2%	42.4%
I	1305	Zone 5 (Restigouche Area)	37	140	46.7	40.0%	51.4%	32	121	50.6	12.5%	28.1%
I	1306	Zone 6 (Bathurst/Acadian Peninsula Area)	86	111	45.4	51.2%	84.7%	64	82	47.8	29.7%	45.3%
I	1307	Zone 7 (Miramichi Area)	44	98	50.5	25.6%	61.4%	30	67	51.1	13.3%	17.2%
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>41.8%</b>	<b>81.6%</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>65.1%</b>
		<b>Canada††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

**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 Royal College 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 physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.



## Quebec—Highlights

### **The number of physicians in Quebec increased by 2.1% between 2009 and 2010.**

- In 2010, there were 17,797 physicians in Quebec, an increase of 367 physicians from 2009.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the Canadian average (7.6% versus 11.9%).
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 216 to 224 physicians per 100,000 population. In 2010, there were 111 family medicine physicians and 113 specialists per 100,000 population, rates that were higher than the Canadian average of 103 family medicine physicians and 100 specialists per 100,000 population.

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

- Across Canada, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger rate than Canadian-trained physicians between 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%). In Quebec, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 10.6% over this five-year period, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 7.3%.

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

- Between 2006 and 2010, more physicians moved from Quebec to other jurisdictions than moved into the province each year. In 2010, most of the net loss to other jurisdictions was due to the movement of family medicine physicians.
  - When looking at migration abroad, more physicians returned from abroad than moved abroad in 2010, 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 50.2 in 2010, which was slightly older than the Canadian average (50.0).
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in Quebec increased by 0.9 years, from 49.3 to 50.2.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 1.4%, while the number of female physicians increased by 17.9%.
  - In 2010, female physicians represented 41.7% of the physician workforce in Quebec; this was greater than in the Canadian workforce, where 36.1% of physicians were women.

**There were some regional differences in Quebec.**

- In 2010, family medicine physicians and specialists in Montréal and Laval tended to be older (the number of specialists in Nunavik and Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James was too small to compare with the other regions).
  - On average, family medicine physicians in Montréal and Laval were age 51.8 and 51.5, respectively (compared with 49.5 provincially).
  - On average, specialists in Montréal and Laval were age 52.5 and 51.9, respectively (compared with 50.9 provincially).
- Family medicine physicians in Nunavik and Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James and specialists in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord, Nord-du-Québec and Lanaudière were most likely to be female.
  - Family medicine physicians in Nunavik and Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James were more likely to be female (64.7% and 60.0%, respectively, compared with 48.5% provincially).
  - More than 40% of specialists in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord, Nord-du-Québec and Lanaudière were female (compared with 34.9% provincially).
- Family medicine physicians in Chaudière-Appalaches and specialists in Nord-du-Québec, Nunavik and Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James were most likely to be Canadian-trained.
  - Family medicine physicians in Chaudière-Appalaches were most likely to be Canadian-trained (97.9%, compared with 89.8% provincially).
  - Specialists in Nord-du-Québec, Nunavik and Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James were all Canadian-trained in 2010 (compared with 88.3% provincially).

## Quebec—Profile

Supply	Quebec					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	16,533	16,782	17,057	17,430	17,797	69,699
Family Medicine	—	—	—	8,635	8,814	35,366
Specialists	—	—	—	8,795	8,983	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	216	217	219	222	224	203
Family Medicine	—	—	—	110	111	103
Specialists	—	—	—	112	113	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	49.3	49.8	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.0
Family Medicine	—	—	—	49.2	49.5	49.5
Specialists	—	—	—	50.8	50.9	50.5
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	10,246	10,282	10,260	10,330	10,385	44,511
Family Medicine	—	—	—	4,497	4,536	20,754
Specialists	—	—	—	5,833	5,849	23,757
Female	6,285	6,497	6,795	7,098	7,412	25,130
Family Medicine	—	—	—	4,137	4,278	14,578
Specialists	—	—	—	2,961	3,134	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	—	—	—	8,635	8,814	35,366
Medical Specialists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical Specialists	—	—	—	6,055	6,183	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	—	452	463	1,673
Surgical Specialists	—	—	—	2,282	2,332	8,721
Medical Scientists	—	—	—	6	5	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	637	624	732	833	881	3,237
6–10	1,907	1,816	1,796	1,824	1,844	7,599
11–25	6,671	6,665	6,626	6,606	6,591	27,520
26–30	2,408	2,396	2,393	2,345	2,357	9,451
31–35	2,040	2,141	2,112	2,213	2,291	8,351
36 and More	2,860	3,129	3,389	3,604	3,829	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	14,761	14,948	15,198	15,528	15,842	52,612
Family Medicine	—	—	—	7,751	7,908	26,081
Specialists	—	—	—	7,777	7,934	26,531
Foreign	1,763	1,825	1,849	1,896	1,950	16,632
Family Medicine	—	—	—	879	902	8,899
Specialists	—	—	—	1,017	1,048	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-30	-27	-6	-37	-8	566
Family Medicine	—	—	—	-34	-15	277
Specialists	—	—	—	-3	7	289
Moved Abroad	47	20	20	35	25	173
Family Medicine	—	—	—	21	8	67
Specialists	—	—	—	14	17	106
Returned From Abroad	33	17	34	45	35	202
Family Medicine	—	—	—	7	11	73
Specialists	—	—	—	38	24	129

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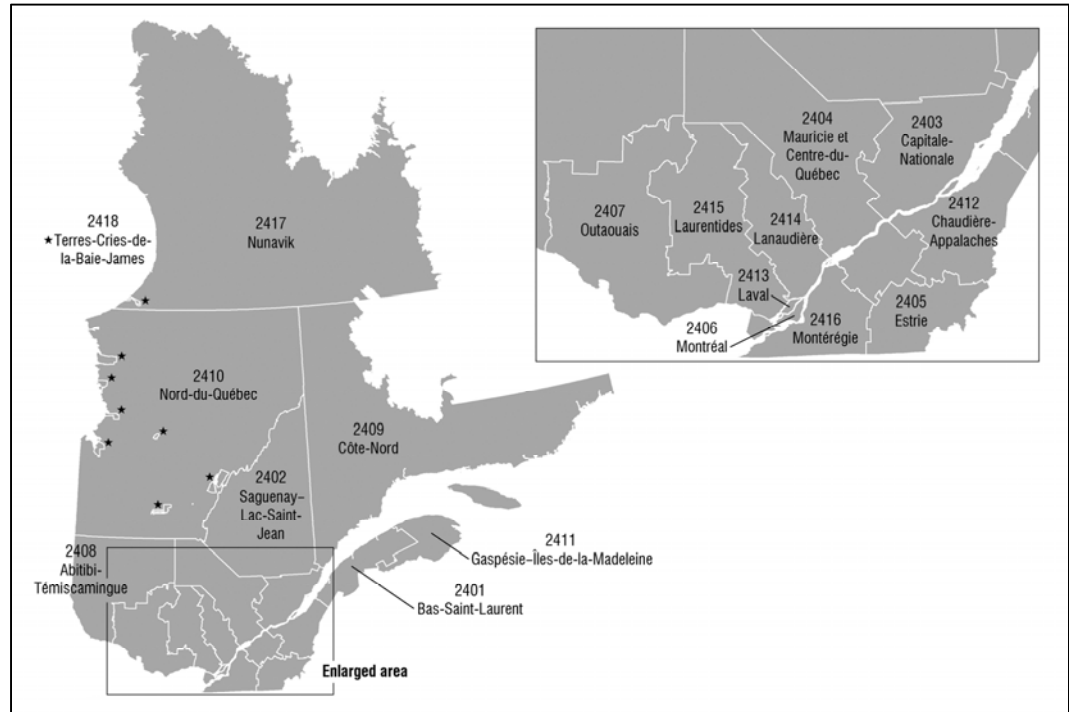
**Notes**

- \* 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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 <sup>p</sup>	Percent Female <sup>†</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>§</sup>	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population*	Average Age <sup>p</sup>	Percent Female <sup>†</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>§</sup>
C	2401	Bas-Saint-Laurent	279	139	46.0	55.2%	96.8%	200	99	49.0	30.5%	93.5%
C	2402	Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	322	118	47.0	46.0%	96.9%	221	81	49.2	29.4%	93.7%
A	2403	Capitale-Nationale	1,059	153	51.1	48.8%	96.8%	1,240	179	51.1	32.0%	96.3%
C	2404	Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	493	100	46.6	44.4%	95.3%	376	76	48.0	34.0%	94.1%
C	2405	Estrie	409	132	49.7	50.1%	92.4%	439	142	48.7	34.2%	85.9%
G	2406	Montréal	2,319	120	51.8	47.2%	77.7%	4,047	209	52.5	34.5%	83.4%
A	2407	Outaouais	351	97	48.1	47.3%	81.1%	199	55	49.2	33.2%	85.9%
C	2408	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	190	130	44.9	54.7%	88.4%	123	84	46.4	41.5%	78.9%
H	2409	Côte-Nord	137	143	45.2	44.5%	95.6%	58	61	46.3	43.1%	93.1%
H	2410	Nord-du-Québec	34	216	45.1	50.0%	94.1%	2	13	43.0	50.0%	100.0%
I	2411	Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	178	190	44.6	48.9%	94.4%	83	88	49.2	31.3%	89.2%
E	2412	Chaudière-Appalaches	433	107	49.1	46.7%	97.9%	299	74	47.7	36.1%	98.7%
A	2413	Laval	356	89	51.5	47.2%	91.8%	274	69	51.9	36.9%	92.7%
E	2414	Lanaudière	377	81	47.8	49.3%	94.2%	249	54	47.2	43.8%	91.2%
E	2415	Laurentides	484	88	49.4	45.0%	95.7%	266	48	48.9	38.7%	89.8%
A	2416	Montérégie	1,344	93	49.2	52.2%	93.7%	900	62	50.3	38.1%	91.0%
F	2417	Nunavik	17	148	35.2	64.7%	94.1%	2	17	59.5	0.0%	100.0%
F	2418	Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James	20	134	42.2	60.0%	85.0%	2	13	57.5	0.0%	100.0%
		Unknown	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Quebec</b>	<b>8,814</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>89.8%</b>	<b>8,983</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>88.3%</b>
		<b>Canada<sup>††</sup></b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

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**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 Royal College 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 physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- †† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=\1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## Ontario—Highlights

**In 2010, the number of physicians in Ontario increased by 529 over the previous year, to reach 25,044 physicians in total.**

- This reflected a 2.2% increase over 2009.

**Between 2006 and 2010, Ontario experienced a significant increase in physician numbers.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians increased by 13.1% (above the national average of 11.9%). From 2006 to 2010, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 14.4% and the number of specialists increased by 11.9%.
- Given that the increase in physicians (13.1%) was greater than the increase in the general population (4.4%) between 2006 and 2010, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 174 to 189 physicians.
  - In 2010, there were 92 family medicine physicians and 97 specialists per 100,000 population—lower than the national average of 103 and 100, 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 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%). Ontario also experienced a greater increase in the number of internationally trained physicians (22.5% versus 10.2% for Canadian-trained physicians).
  - The number of Canadian-trained family medicine physicians and specialists increased by 8.6% and 11.7%, respectively, between 2006 and 2010.
  - Over the same time period, the number of internationally trained family medicine physicians increased by 35.5% and the number of specialists increased by 12.4%.

**Overall, Ontario gained physicians due to interjurisdictional migration and international migration in 2010.**

- In 2010, Ontario gained 36 physicians due to interjurisdictional migration. By physician type, Ontario gained 50 family medicine physicians from other jurisdictions and lost 14 specialists to other jurisdictions.
- In 2010, the number of physicians returning from abroad (99) was greater than that moving abroad (72).



**Between 2009 and 2010 the average age of the overall physician workforce in Ontario increased slightly.**

- In 2010, the average age of the physician workforce was 50.8; this was up by 0.3 years from 2009. The average age of family medicine physicians was 50.5 in 2010, up by 0.4 years from 2009; the average age of specialists was 51.1 in 2010, which was 0.3 years older than in 2009.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in Ontario increased by 0.7 years, from 50.1 to 50.8.

**The proportion of women in the physician workforce was slightly lower than the national picture.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 8.5%, while the number of female physicians increased by 22.8%.
  - In 2010, female physicians represented 34.8% of the physician workforce in Ontario, which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 36.1% of physicians were women.

**There were some regional differences in Ontario.**

- In 2010, 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 51.9 (compared with 50.5 provincially) and 53.3 (compared with 51.1 provincially).
  - Among family medicine physicians, 49.1% of physicians in Champlain and 43.9% of physicians in Toronto Central were women (compared with 39.8% provincially).
  - Among specialists, 34.0% of physicians in Champlain and 34.9% of physicians in Toronto Central were women (compared with 30.0% provincially).
  - Among family medicine physicians, 56.7% of physicians in Central West were Canadian-trained (compared with 74.5% provincially).
  - Among specialists, 56.0% of physicians in Erie St. Clair were Canadian-trained (compared with 73.9% provincially).

## Ontario—Profile

Supply	Ontario					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 <sup>±</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	22,141	22,592	23,043	24,515	25,044	69,699
Family Medicine	10,637	10,872	11,106	11,817	12,170	35,366
Specialists	11,504	11,720	11,937	12,698	12,874	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	174	176	177	187	189	203
Family Medicine	84	85	85	90	92	103
Specialists	90	91	92	97	97	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	50.1	50.5	50.8	50.5	50.8	50.0
Family Medicine	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.1	50.5	49.5
Specialists	50.6	51.0	51.3	50.8	51.1	50.5
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	15,052	15,218	15,355	16,109	16,335	44,511
Family Medicine	6,751	6,807	6,885	7,196	7,328	20,754
Specialists	8,301	8,411	8,470	8,913	9,007	23,757
Female	7,089	7,372	7,688	8,403	8,705	25,130
Family Medicine	3,886	4,064	4,221	4,618	4,839	14,578
Specialists	3,203	3,308	3,467	3,785	3,866	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	10,633	10,872	11,106	11,817	12,170	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	8,047	8,194	8,369	8,961	9,120	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	499	511	524	545	546	1,673
Surgical Specialists	2,946	3,003	3,032	3,181	3,197	8,721
Medical Scientists	12	12	12	11	11	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	767	792	714	1,001	925	3,237
6–10	2,381	2,262	2,289	2,647	2,705	7,599
11–25	9,423	9,416	9,458	9,768	9,876	27,520
26–30	3,158	3,246	3,385	3,502	3,500	9,451
31–35	2,464	2,598	2,684	2,867	3,017	8,351
36 and More	3,940	4,268	4,506	4,724	5,016	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	16,854	17,142	17,395	18,271	18,568	52,612
Family Medicine	8,339	8,482	8,579	8,882	9,055	26,081
Specialists	8,515	8,660	8,816	9,389	9,513	26,531
Foreign	5,280	5,441	5,640	6,231	6,466	16,632
Family Medicine	2,291	2,381	2,519	2,925	3,105	8,899
Specialists	2,989	3,060	3,121	3,306	3,361	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-49	15	18	110	36	566
Family Medicine	9	55	39	80	50	277
Specialists	-58	-40	-21	30	-14	289
Moved Abroad	92	35	92	84	72	173
Family Medicine	25	20	26	24	25	67
Specialists	67	15	66	60	47	106
Returned From Abroad	78	40	103	148	99	202
Family Medicine	24	24	34	50	39	73
Specialists	54	16	69	98	60	129

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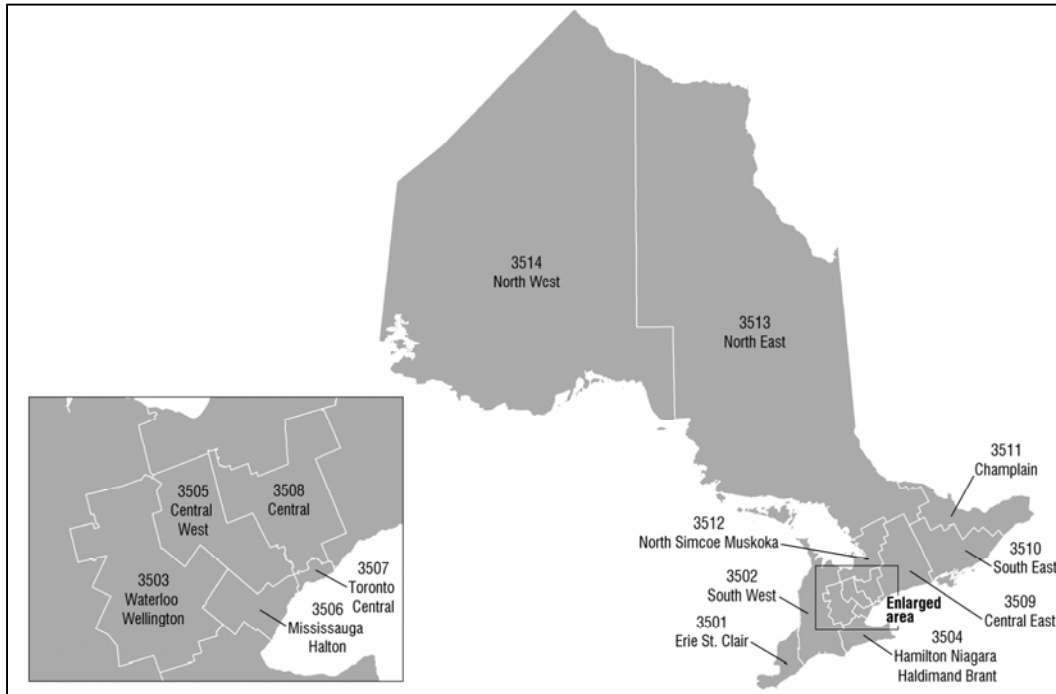
**Notes**

- \* 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 Royal College and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 2.6% 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Ontario—Health Regions (Local Health Integration Networks)



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	442	69	51.9	27.6%	64.4%	364	57	53.3	19.5%	56.0%
	3502	South West	871	91	49.6	37.5%	80.0%	1,045	110	50.3	25.2%	76.3%
	3503	Waterloo Wellington	617	83	49.8	41.2%	78.9%	450	60	51.1	28.9%	71.3%
	3504	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	1,166	83	50.8	40.6%	70.3%	1,405	100	50.9	30.4%	68.5%
	3505	Central West	549	65	50.2	32.8%	56.7%	369	44	51.8	29.0%	64.2%
	3506	Mississauga Halton	880	76	50.2	42.4%	66.2%	706	61	51.2	28.5%	72.0%
	3507	Toronto Central	1,892	160	50.4	43.9%	72.1%	3,502	296	50.7	34.9%	78.5%
	3508	Central	1,435	83	51.5	38.6%	71.3%	1,213	70	52.7	27.9%	71.2%
	3509	Central East	1,109	71	51.2	34.4%	71.0%	896	58	51.7	25.9%	65.5%
	3510	South East	543	111	51.0	41.4%	83.8%	531	109	50.6	28.2%	79.1%
	3511	Champlain	1,466	118	49.5	49.1%	83.4%	1,624	130	50.8	34.0%	80.5%
	3512	North Simcoe Muskoka	402	88	49.8	30.6%	82.6%	244	54	50.0	20.9%	78.3%
	3513	North East	529	94	50.3	30.9%	86.7%	368	65	52.4	23.6%	68.5%
	3514	North West	258	107	49.0	41.9%	86.8%	149	62	50.9	22.8%	71.1%
		Unknown	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Ontario</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>12,874</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>
		<b>Canada††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

#### 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 Royal College and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 2.6% of all physicians in Ontario.

†† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## Manitoba—Highlights

**In 2010, the number of physicians in Manitoba increased by 3.3% over the previous year, which was higher than the national rate of 2.3%.**

- In 2010, there were 2,311 physicians in Manitoba, 73 more than there were in 2009. Between 2009 and 2010, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 182 to 186 physicians per 100,000 population, respectively.

**However, between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the national average.**

- From 2006 to 2010, Manitoba saw an increase of 186 physicians, representing an 8.8% increase. This was lower than the national increase of 11.9%.
  - From 2006 to 2010, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 11.0% and the number of specialists increased by 6.3%.
- Over the same period, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 179 to 186 physicians per 100,000 population.

**Similar to the national trend, Manitoba 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 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%). In Manitoba, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 8.4%, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 4.9%.

**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 2006 and 2010.**

- From 2006 to 2008, net losses to interjurisdictional migration were mainly due to a loss of family medicine physicians to other jurisdictions. However, in 2009, the net losses of family medicine physicians and specialists to another jurisdiction were relatively equal (12 and 10 physicians, respectively). In 2010, the trend was similar to earlier years, where the net loss to interjurisdictional migration was mainly due to a loss of family medicine physicians.
  - In 2010, 13 physicians moved abroad, whereas 5 physicians returned from 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 49.4 and 50.6, respectively, in 2010. This was in line with the national profile, which indicated that the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists was 49.5 and 50.5, respectively.

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 5.8%, while the number of female physicians increased by 14.5%.
  - In 2010, female physicians represented 32.2% of the physician workforce in Manitoba, which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 36.1% 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 North Eastman were the least likely to be female and those in NOR-MAN were least likely to be Canadian-trained. Because 996 of the 1,094 specialists were located in Winnipeg, it is difficult to make regional comparisons.
  - Among family medicine physicians, 36.9% of physicians in Winnipeg were women (compared with 34.0% provincially). Conversely, 20.0% of family physicians in North Eastman were women.
  - Among family medicine physicians, 63.5% of physicians in Winnipeg were Canadian-trained (compared with 54.4% provincially). Conversely, 9.1% of family physicians in NOR-MAN were Canadian-trained.

## Manitoba—Profile

Supply	Manitoba					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 <sup>±</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	2,125	2,117	2,219	2,238	2,311	69,699
Family Medicine	1,096	1,096	1,152	1,165	1,217	35,366
Specialists	1,029	1,021	1,067	1,073	1,094	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	179	177	183	182	186	203
Family Medicine	92	91	95	95	98	103
Specialists	87	85	88	87	88	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.8	49.3	49.4	49.8	50.0	50.0
Family Medicine	47.9	48.3	48.7	49.0	49.4	49.5
Specialists	49.7	50.3	50.1	50.6	50.6	50.5
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	1,476	1,477	1,523	1,525	1,562	44,511
Family Medicine	739	739	769	770	800	20,754
Specialists	737	738	754	755	762	23,757
Female	648	639	695	713	742	25,130
Family Medicine	356	357	383	395	413	14,578
Specialists	292	282	312	318	329	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	1,096	1,096	1,152	1,165	1,217	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	724	719	753	761	773	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	45	47	56	50	53	1,673
Surgical Specialists	259	254	257	260	266	8,721
Medical Scientists	1	1	1	2	2	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	75	56	76	73	71	3,237
6–10	261	242	237	218	213	7,599
11–25	917	900	928	917	909	27,520
26–30	287	303	298	319	355	9,451
31–35	207	216	234	242	248	8,351
36 and More	311	326	353	366	391	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	1,406	1,390	1,449	1,461	1,475	52,612
Family Medicine	564	562	583	592	595	26,081
Specialists	842	828	866	869	880	26,531
Foreign	652	656	676	671	707	16,632
Family Medicine	466	466	479	472	499	8,899
Specialists	186	190	197	199	208	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-14	-21	-18	-22	-10	566
Family Medicine	-14	-19	-19	-12	-8	277
Specialists	0	-2	1	-10	-2	289
Moved Abroad	7	5	5	5	13	173
Family Medicine	3	2	2	1	0	67
Specialists	4	3	3	4	13	106
Returned From Abroad	11	4	16	9	5	202
Family Medicine	4	2	2	4	1	73
Specialists	7	2	14	5	4	129

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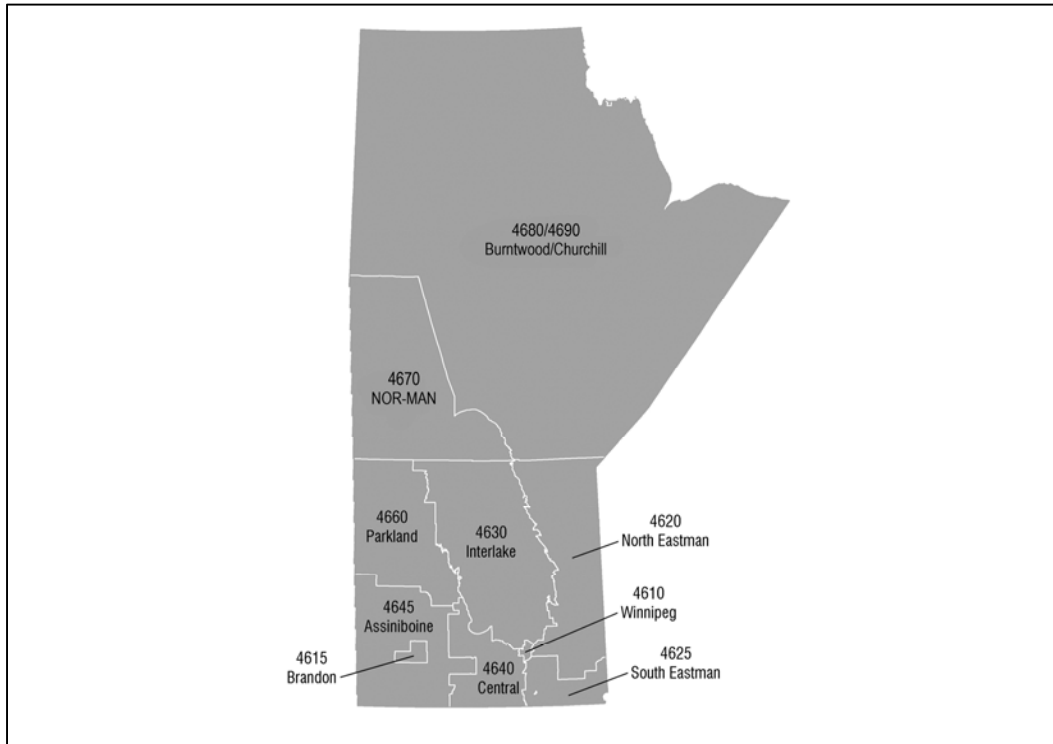
**Notes**

- \* 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 Royal College and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 2.8% 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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	724	104	50.0	36.9%	63.5%	996	143	50.5	31.3%	82.5%
A	4615	Brandon	73	143	49.1	34.2%	37.0%	43	84	54.1	14.0%	55.8%
E	4620	North Eastman	26	60	45.7	20.0%	42.9%	2	5	54.5	50.0%	50.0%
E	4625	South Eastman	45	66	45.8	31.1%	61.1%	2	3	52.5	0.0%	50.0%
E	4630	Interlake	69	83	49.4	30.4%	31.0%	14	17	51.6	7.1%	85.7%
D	4640	Central	98	90	48.4	32.0%	48.2%	19	17	49.8	31.6%	78.9%
D	4645	Assiniboine	69	99	50.0	26.5%	27.8%	1	1	60.0	0.0%	100.0%
D	4660	Parkland	49	123	48.3	32.7%	52.2%	4	10	61.0	0.0%	75.0%
H	4670	NOR-MAN	24	100	50.2	29.2%	9.1%	3	13	50.3	33.3%	66.7%
F	4680/ 4690	Burntwood/ Churchill	39	81	47.6	23.1%	20.7%	10	21	45.8	30.0%	33.3%
		Unknown	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>
		<b>Canada††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

#### 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 Royal College and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 2.8% of all physicians in Manitoba.
- †† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## Saskatchewan—Highlights

**In 2010, the number of physicians in Saskatchewan increased by 75 over the previous year, which represents a 4.4% increase.**

- In 2010, there were 1,778 physicians in Saskatchewan. By specialty, the number of specialists increased by 5.7%, while the number of family medicine physicians increased by 3.4%.

**Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians increased at a similar rate to the national average.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians increased at a similar rate to the national average (13.2% versus 11.9% nationally).
  - From 2006 to 2010, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 11.5%, and the number of specialists increased by 15.4%.
- Given that the increase in the number of physicians was more than double the population increase (13.2% versus 5.8%) between 2006 and 2010, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 158 to 169 physicians per 100,000 population.
  - In 2010, there were 95 family medicine physicians and 74 specialists per 100,000 population, which was lower than the national average of 103 family medicine physicians and 100 specialists per 100,000 population.

**In 2010, Saskatchewan had the country's lowest percentage of Canadian-trained physicians (53% compared with 76% nationally).**

- 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 2010 than it did in 2006.
- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%). However, in Saskatchewan, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 12.9%, while the number of internationally trained physicians decreased by 5.9%.
  - Among internationally trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians decreased by 8.7% and the number of specialists decreased by 1.0% between 2006 and 2010.
  - Among Canadian-trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 7.2% and the number of specialists increased by 18.4% between 2006 and 2010.

**Saskatchewan lost more physicians due to interjurisdictional migration than to international migration.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, Saskatchewan lost more physicians to other provinces than it gained each year. The net loss to interjurisdictional migration was mainly due to the movement of family physicians.
  - In 2010, Saskatchewan gained one physician through international migration; five physicians moved abroad, while six returned from abroad.

**Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of specialists in Saskatchewan decreased slightly.**

- In 2010, the average age of specialists was 49.2, 0.4 years younger than it was in 2006. Conversely, the average age of family medicine physicians in Saskatchewan increased by 1.0 years, from 48.7 to 49.7.
- Overall, the physician workforce in Saskatchewan was 49.5 in 2010, which was slightly younger than the Canadian average (50.0).

**The proportion of women in the physician workforce in Saskatchewan was lower than the national picture.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 7.2%, while the number of female physicians increased by 24.2%.
  - In 2010, female physicians represented 31.0% of the physician workforce in Saskatchewan, which was lower than the national workforce, where 36.1% of physicians were women.

**There were some regional differences in Saskatchewan.**

- In 2010, family medicine physicians in Sun Country, Saskatoon and Mamawetan Churchill River were more likely to be female and family physicians in Saskatoon and Mamawetan Churchill River were most likely to be Canadian-trained, compared with the rest of the province. Because 450 of the 781 specialists were located in Saskatoon, it is difficult to make regional comparisons.
  - Among family medicine physicians, 40.5% of physicians in Sun Country, 38.5% of physicians in Saskatoon and 38.5% of physicians in Mamawetan Churchill River were women (compared with 34.2% provincially).
  - Among family medicine physicians, 65.5% of physicians in Saskatoon and 75.0% of physicians in Mamawetan Churchill River were Canadian-trained (compared with 46.3% provincially).

## Saskatchewan—Profile

Supply	Saskatchewan					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 <sup>±</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	1,571	1,644	1,660	1,703	1,778	69,699
Family Medicine	894	922	946	964	997	35,366
Specialists	677	722	714	739	781	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	158	163	163	164	169	203
Family Medicine	90	92	93	93	95	103
Specialists	68	72	70	71	74	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	49.1	49.3	49.3	49.4	49.5	50.0
Family Medicine	48.7	48.9	49.2	49.3	49.7	49.5
Specialists	49.6	49.7	49.5	49.5	49.2	50.5
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	1,129	1,166	1,151	1,167	1,210	44,511
Family Medicine	614	625	629	628	648	20,754
Specialists	515	541	522	539	562	23,757
Female	438	471	500	519	544	25,130
Family Medicine	278	294	313	327	337	14,578
Specialists	160	177	187	192	207	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	894	922	946	964	997	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	440	475	467	489	518	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	38	40	39	40	43	1,673
Surgical Specialists	198	206	207	209	219	8,721
Medical Scientists	1	1	1	1	1	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	62	56	62	71	63	3,237
6–10	165	172	169	168	191	7,599
11–25	682	681	667	644	632	27,520
26–30	188	193	200	195	206	9,451
31–35	159	162	151	161	165	8,351
36 and More	259	289	290	295	305	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	737	771	786	808	832	52,612
Family Medicine	362	364	374	382	388	26,081
Specialists	375	407	412	426	444	26,531
Foreign	786	794	766	738	740	16,632
Family Medicine	493	494	482	455	450	8,899
Specialists	293	300	284	283	290	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-50	-14	-37	-23	-16	566
Family Medicine	-30	-19	-31	-16	-13	277
Specialists	-20	5	-6	-7	-3	289
Moved Abroad	5	1	5	9	5	173
Family Medicine	4	1	2	8	3	67
Specialists	1	0	3	1	2	106
Returned From Abroad	5	10	4	1	6	202
Family Medicine	3	3	2	1	1	73
Specialists	2	7	2	0	5	129

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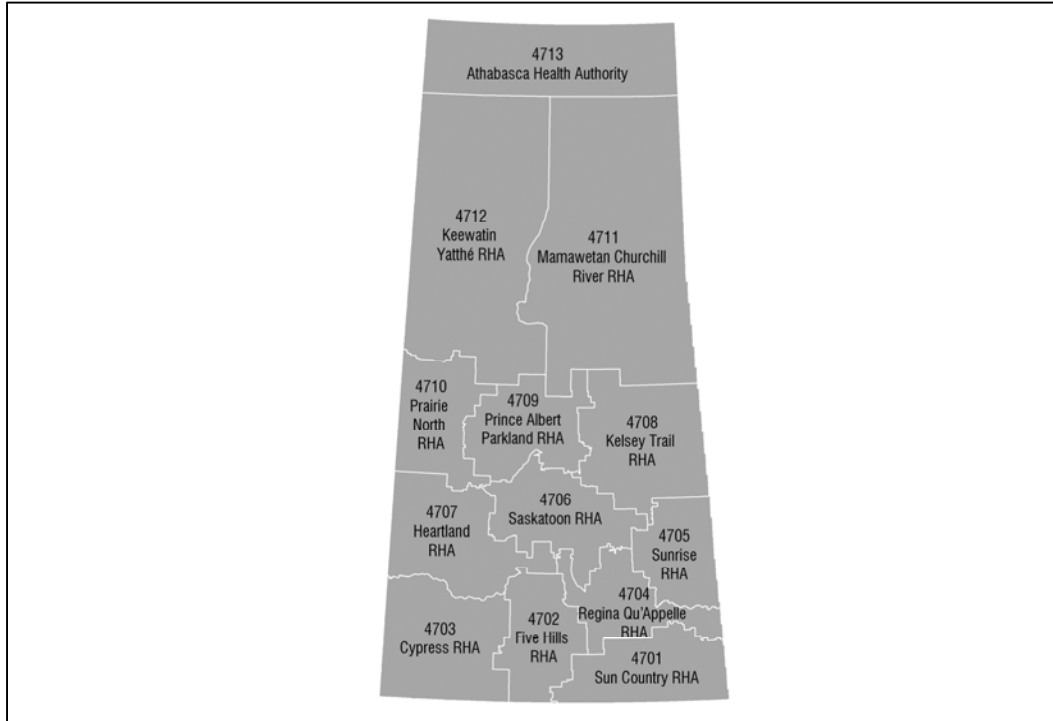
**Notes**

- \* 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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	37	69	51.0	40.5%	10.0%	4	7	42.7	25.0%	33.3%
D	4702	Five Hills RHA	40	75	50.7	27.5%	36.1%	21	40	54.7	5.0%	26.7%
D	4703	Cypress RHA	35	81	49.4	34.3%	26.9%	14	32	54.5	14.3%	0.0%
A	4704	Regina Qu'Appelle RHA	258	99	50.9	36.5%	38.7%	223	86	50.9	24.3%	48.6%
D	4705	Sunrise RHA	39	72	49.0	15.4%	12.9%	13	24	51.2	7.7%	10.0%
A	4706	Saskatoon RHA	368	117	49.8	38.5%	65.5%	450	143	48.1	30.3%	72.5%
D	4707	Heartland RHA	26	61	51.3	26.9%	26.3%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	4708	Kelsey Trail RHA	27	67	49.0	18.5%	39.1%	3	7	49.7	0.0%	33.3%
C	4709	Prince Albert Parkland RHA	81	104	46.7	28.4%	39.7%	37	47	48.8	34.3%	31.3%
H	4710	Prairie North RHA	60	84	49.6	31.0%	21.4%	13	18	55.3	7.7%	18.2%
F	4711	Mamawetan Churchill River RHA	13	61	39.6	38.5%	75.0%	2	9	46.0	50.0%	100.0%
F	4712	Keewatin Yatthé RHA	12	105	46.5	25.0%	55.6%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
F	4713	Athabasca Health Authority	1	41	47.0	0.0%	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>60.5%</b>
		<b>Canada ††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

#### 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 Royal College and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- †† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## Alberta—Highlights

**In 2010, the number of physicians in Alberta increased by 4.3% over the previous year, which was faster than the national rate.**

- In 2010, there were 7,882 physicians in Alberta, representing an increase of 328 physicians over 2009.
- In 2010, there were 109 family medicine physicians and 102 specialists per 100,000 population, rates that were higher than the Canadian average of 103 family medicine physicians and 100 specialists per 100,000 population.

**Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians in Alberta increased at a faster rate than in Canada.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of physicians in Alberta increased from 6,574 in 2006 to 7,882 in 2010 (19.1% versus 11.9% nationally).
- Over the same period, the population of Alberta increased by 7.8%. The total physician-to-population ratio increased from 189 to 211 physicians per 100,000 population.

**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 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%). Over the same time period in Alberta, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 29.5%, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 15.0%.

**Alberta gained 1 physician from inter-jurisdictional migration in 2010.**

- Between 2006 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 17 physicians in 2008 to a high of 90 physicians in 2006.
  - While there was a net loss of 46 physicians to other jurisdictions in 2009, Alberta gained 1 physician from interjurisdictional migration in 2010.
- In Alberta in 2010, 26 physicians moved abroad and 18 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 2010, the average age of physicians in Alberta was 47.5, which was 2.5 years younger than the national profile.
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in Alberta increased by 0.6 years, from 46.9 to 47.5.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians increased by 15.5%, while the number of female physicians increased by 29.4%.
  - In 2010, female physicians represented 34.5% of the physician workforce in Alberta, which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 36.1% of physicians were women.

**There were some regional differences in Alberta.**

- In 2010, physicians in the Calgary Zone were more likely to be female and physicians in the North Zone were least likely to be Canadian-trained compared with the rest of the province.
  - In the Calgary Zone, 47.8% of family medicine physicians and 32.2% of specialists were women (compared with 39.4% and 29.2% provincially).
  - In the North Zone, 31.5% of family medicine physicians and 46.2% of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared with 62.9% and 75.8% provincially).

## Alberta—Profile

Supply	Alberta					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	6,574	6,891	7,293	7,554	7,882	69,699
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	4,065	35,366
Specialists	—	—	—	—	3,817	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	189	194	201	205	211	203
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	109	103
Specialists	—	—	—	—	102	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	46.9	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.5	50.0
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	47.2	49.5
Specialists	—	—	—	—	47.8	50.5
Sex <sup>†</sup>						
Male	4,471	4,648	4,891	4,983	5,164	44,511
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	2,461	20,754
Specialists	—	—	—	—	2,703	23,757
Female	2,100	2,239	2,401	2,571	2,717	25,130
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	1,603	14,578
Specialists	—	—	—	—	1,114	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	4,065	35,366
Medical Specialists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical Specialists	—	—	—	—	2,772	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	—	—	—	—	204	1,673
Surgical Specialists	—	—	—	—	839	8,721
Medical Scientists	—	—	—	—	2	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	470	490	563	575	593	3,237
6–10	1,004	1,006	1,024	1,050	1,085	7,599
11–25	2,821	2,941	3,057	3,128	3,225	27,520
26–30	894	921	984	1,020	1,005	9,451
31–35	645	707	752	784	846	8,351
36 and More	722	807	895	974	1,064	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	4,698	4,878	5,080	5,219	5,405	52,612
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	2,515	26,081
Specialists	—	—	—	—	2,890	26,531
Foreign	1,858	1,987	2,182	2,300	2,407	16,632
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	1,486	8,899
Specialists	—	—	—	—	921	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	90	45	17	-46	1	566
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	-4	277
Specialists	—	—	—	—	5	289
Moved Abroad	26	21	28	27	26	173
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	11	67
Specialists	—	—	—	—	15	106
Returned From Abroad	34	25	27	27	18	202
Family Medicine	—	—	—	—	4	73
Specialists	—	—	—	—	14	129

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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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.  
 Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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§
A	4831	South Zone	264	94	47.3	29.2%	64.9%	167	59	51.4	15.6%	64.1%
B	4832	Calgary Zone	1,620	117	47.2	47.8%	68.7%	1,709	123	47.4	32.2%	80.9%
E	4833	Central Zone	408	90	48.7	23.3%	43.1%	149	33	50.2	19.5%	65.1%
B	4834	Edmonton Zone	1,413	120	47.1	39.4%	69.4%	1,698	145	47.6	29.0%	74.5%
E	4835	North Zone	358	84	45.8	27.9%	31.5%	93	22	48.9	17.2%	46.2%
		Unknown	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Alberta</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>75.8%</b>
		<b>Canada††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

#### 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 Royal College and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. As of 2010, specialists in Alberta also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- †† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## British Columbia—Highlights

**In 2010, the number of physicians in British Columbia increased by 160 over the previous year to reach 9,708 physicians in total.**

- This reflected a 1.7% increase over 2009.

**Almost half of the physician growth B.C. experienced between 2006 and 2010 was due to the increase in physicians in 2009.**

- The number of physicians in B.C. grew by 12.4% between 2006 and 2010. Of the 1,073 physicians B.C. gained since 2006, 46.0% of this increase can be attributed to the increase in physicians between 2008 and 2009.
- In 2010, the total physician-to-population ratio was 213 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 100, 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 2006 and 2010 (18.0% versus 9.5%). Over the same time period in B.C., the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 17.8%, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 10.5%.
  - Among internationally trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 27.1% and the number of specialists increased by 5.9% between 2006 and 2010.
  - Among Canadian-trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 8.6% and the number of specialists increased by 12.7% between 2006 and 2010.

**Between 2006 and 2010, B.C. consistently gained physicians due to interjurisdictional migration and to physicians returning from abroad.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, 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 112 physicians in 2006. In 2010, B.C. gained 34 physicians through interjurisdictional migration.
- Similar to previous years, in 2010 B.C. also had more physicians return from abroad (32) than move abroad (16).



**Between 2009 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in B.C. increased slightly.**

- In 2010, the average age of the physician workforce was 49.9; this was up by 0.2 years from 2009. Additionally, the average age of family medicine physicians was 49.5 in 2010, up by 0.4 years from 2009, and the average age of specialists was 50.5 in 2010, which was 0.2 years older than in 2009.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce increased by 0.8 years. By specialty, the average age of family medicine physicians increased by 1.2 years while the average age of specialists increased by 0.5 years.

**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 2010, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in B.C. was 49.5 and 50.5, respectively. This was the same as the national profile.
- In 2010, female physicians represented 33.5% of the physician workforce in B.C. This was lower than the national workforce where 36.1% of physicians were women.

**There were some regional differences in B.C.**

- Family medicine physicians in East Kootenay and specialists in Thompson/Cariboo were younger than in the rest of the province.
  - The average age of family medicine physicians in East Kootenay was 46.5 (compared with the provincial average of 49.5).
  - The average age of specialists in Thompson/Cariboo was 47.5, while the average age of specialists in B.C. was 50.5.
- Physicians in Vancouver were more likely to be female compared with the rest of the province.
  - Almost half (48.4%) of family medicine physicians and more than one-third (34.1%) of specialists in Vancouver were women, which was higher than the provincial average, where 37.8% of all family medicine physicians and 28.2% 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 (79.0%) of family medicine physicians in South Vancouver Island were Canadian-trained (compared with the provincial average of 68.4%).
  - Most (83.1%) specialists in the Okanagan were Canadian-trained (compared with the provincial average of 74.7%).

## British Columbia—Profile

Supply	British Columbia					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 <sup>±</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	8,635	8,735	9,055	9,548	9,708	69,699
Family Medicine	4,731	4,758	4,973	5,282	5,380	35,366
Specialists	3,904	3,977	4,082	4,266	4,328	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	202	201	205	212	213	203
Family Medicine	111	109	112	117	118	103
Specialists	91	92	92	95	95	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	49.1	49.7	49.8	49.7	49.9	50.0
Family Medicine	48.3	49.0	49.2	49.1	49.5	49.5
Specialists	50.0	50.5	50.5	50.3	50.5	50.5
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	5,967	6,031	6,178	6,407	6,455	44,511
Family Medicine	3,070	3,088	3,180	3,314	3,346	20,754
Specialists	2,897	2,943	2,998	3,093	3,109	23,757
Female	2,665	2,703	2,874	3,141	3,253	25,130
Family Medicine	1,658	1,669	1,791	1,968	2,034	14,578
Specialists	1,007	1,034	1,083	1,173	1,219	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	4,730	4,758	4,973	5,282	5,380	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	2,655	2,694	2,756	2,880	2,941	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	218	221	225	226	228	1,673
Surgical Specialists	1,027	1,058	1,097	1,155	1,154	8,721
Medical Scientists	4	4	4	5	5	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	307	236	300	483	498	3,237
6–10	997	959	978	990	978	7,599
11–25	3,865	3,879	3,944	4,048	4,028	27,520
26–30	1,245	1,255	1,273	1,274	1,311	9,451
31–35	1,038	1,089	1,136	1,191	1,200	8,351
36 and More	1,177	1,309	1,417	1,559	1,691	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	6,256	6,292	6,459	6,817	6,910	52,612
Family Medicine	3,388	3,373	3,457	3,636	3,679	26,081
Specialists	2,868	2,919	3,002	3,181	3,231	26,531
Foreign	2,374	2,436	2,590	2,729	2,797	16,632
Family Medicine	1,338	1,378	1,510	1,644	1,700	8,899
Specialists	1,036	1,058	1,080	1,085	1,097	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	112	26	56	93	34	566
Family Medicine	48	15	22	45	18	277
Specialists	64	11	34	48	16	289
Moved Abroad	19	26	32	26	16	173
Family Medicine	11	16	13	16	8	67
Specialists	8	10	19	10	8	106
Returned From Abroad	57	30	39	47	32	202
Family Medicine	18	9	17	19	13	73
Specialists	39	21	22	28	19	129

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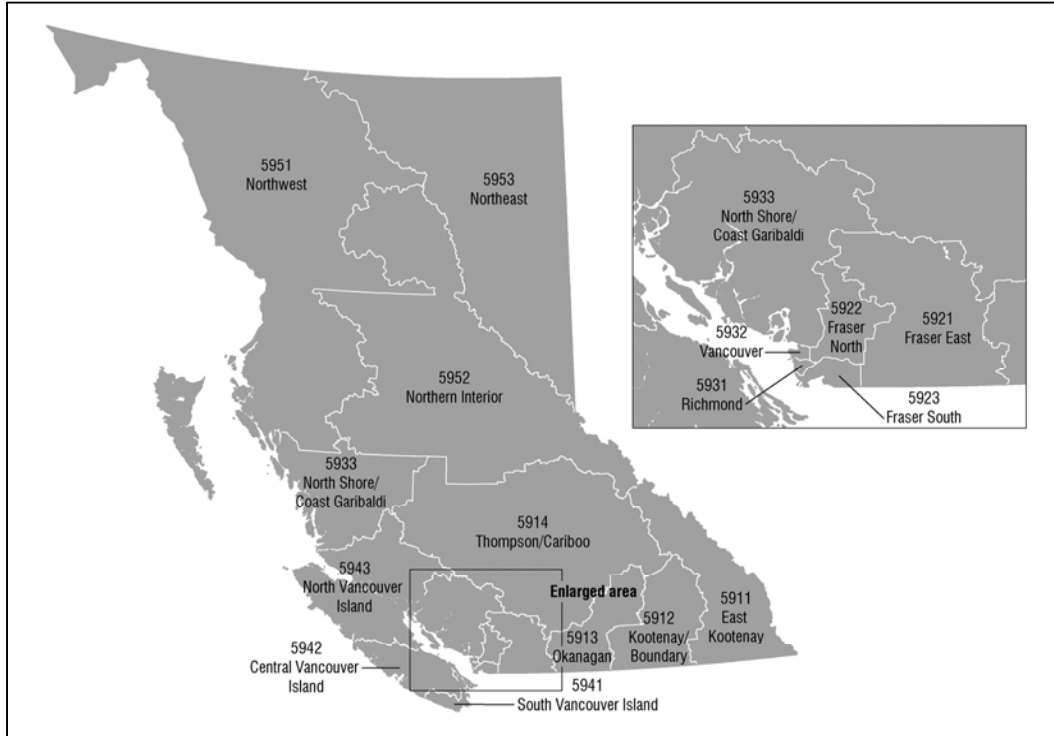
**Notes**

- \* 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 Royal College and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC, unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 2.4% 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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§
D	5911	East Kootenay	120	149	46.5	39.2%	63.3%	35	43	50.0	14.3%	62.9%
D	5912	Kootenay/ Boundary	124	156	47.1	43.5%	73.4%	40	50	48.9	25.0%	65.0%
A	5913	Okanagan	424	121	49.7	35.1%	68.2%	308	88	49.4	20.1%	83.1%
A	5914	Thompson/ Cariboo	244	109	46.7	28.3%	60.7%	130	58	47.5	26.2%	79.2%
A	5921	Fraser East	262	92	46.8	26.3%	55.3%	128	45	48.4	18.8%	60.9%
J	5922	Fraser North	509	83	50.6	37.1%	70.5%	455	75	50.2	26.8%	75.2%
J	5923	Fraser South	567	79	50.7	35.8%	64.2%	343	48	50.7	26.5%	69.1%
J	5931	Richmond	173	88	50.8	33.5%	75.7%	127	65	50.1	25.2%	75.6%
G	5932	Vancouver	1,111	169	48.9	48.4%	75.9%	1,738	264	50.0	34.1%	75.3%
J	5933	North Shore/ Coast Garibaldi	369	130	50.5	43.9%	73.4%	196	69	50.9	25.5%	78.1%
A	5941	South Vancouver Island	586	157	51.8	37.7%	79.0%	474	127	53.4	24.9%	77.0%
A	5942	Central Vancouver Island	342	129	50.6	28.7%	61.1%	164	62	51.8	24.4%	73.8%
A	5943	North Vancouver Island	184	152	48.3	36.4%	64.1%	80	66	50.9	18.8%	76.3%
H	5951	Northwest	115	152	47.7	29.6%	52.2%	20	26	57.1	10.0%	45.0%
H	5952	Northern Interior	180	125	46.7	33.3%	53.3%	79	55	50.3	22.8%	60.8%
E	5953	Northeast	66	95	48.2	21.2%	19.7%	9	13	52.9	33.3%	33.3%
		Unknown	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>74.7%</b>
		<b>Canada††</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

#### 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 Royal College and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists represent 2.4% of all physicians in British Columbia.
- †† Specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador (starting in 2004); in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on June 20, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=1095325&pattern=1095325&searchTypeByValue=1>> and "Jurisdictional and Canadian Population Estimates," *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## Yukon—Highlights

**Between 2006 and 2010, Yukon saw an increase in physicians; however, between 2009 and 2010, there was a slight decrease in the number of physicians overall.**

- The number of physicians in Yukon increased from 70 in 2006 to 72 in 2010, which represented a 2.9% increase.
  - However, between 2009 and 2010, the number of physicians in Yukon decreased slightly from 74 to 72. This was due to a decrease in the number of family physicians.
- Over the same time period, the population in Yukon increased by 6.1%. The total physician-to-population ratio decreased from 217 to 210 physicians per 100,000 population.

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

- In Yukon, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by three between 2006 and 2010, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by two.

**The net migration of physicians in Yukon remained stable in 2010.**

- Between 2006 and 2009, more physicians moved out of Yukon to other Canadian jurisdictions than into Yukon each year, except for 2008. In 2010, net migration was zero.

**The average age of physicians in 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 2010, physicians in Yukon were 48.6 years old, which was slightly younger than the national profile (50.0).
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in Yukon decreased slightly, from 49.4 to 48.6.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians decreased by two physicians, while the number of female physicians increased by three physicians.
  - In 2010, female physicians represented 50.0% of the physician workforce in Yukon, which was higher than the national workforce, where 36.1% of physicians were women.

## Yukon—Profile

Supply	Yukon					Canada
	2006	2007 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>	2009 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>	2010 <sup>††</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	70	72	76	74	72	69,699
Family Medicine	—	64	68	64	62	35,366
Specialists	—	8	8	10	10	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	217	220	228	218	210	203
Family Medicine	—	195	204	188	181	103
Specialists	—	24	24	29	29	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	49.4	50.1	49.0	48.8	48.6	50.0
Family Medicine	—	49.7	48.6	48.4	48.3	49.5
Specialists	—	53.0	52.1	51.4	50.2	50.5
Sex <sup>†</sup>						
Male	37	38	39	39	35	44,511
Family Medicine	—	32	33	32	29	20,754
Specialists	—	6	6	7	6	23,757
Female	32	33	36	33	35	25,130
Family Medicine	—	31	34	30	31	14,578
Specialists	—	2	2	3	4	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	—	64	68	64	62	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	—	4	3	5	4	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	—	0	0	0	0	1,673
Surgical Specialists	—	4	5	5	6	8,721
Medical Scientists	—	0	0	0	0	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	1	2	3	2	3	3,237
6–10	6	6	7	4	6	7,599
11–25	31	30	32	39	34	27,520
26–30	14	11	12	7	9	9,451
31–35	8	11	11	10	10	8,351
36 and More	6	9	10	9	8	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	38	38	42	40	40	52,612
Family Medicine	—	33	37	33	33	26,081
Specialists	—	5	5	7	7	26,531
Foreign	29	32	33	32	30	16,632
Family Medicine	—	29	30	29	27	8,899
Specialists	—	3	3	3	3	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-4	-2	4	-4	0	566
Family Medicine	—	-1	3	-6	1	277
Specialists	—	-1	1	2	-1	289
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	1	0	173
Family Medicine	—	0	0	1	0	67
Specialists	—	0	0	0	0	106
Returned From Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	202
Family Medicine	—	0	0	0	0	73
Specialists	—	0	0	0	0	129

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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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



## Northwest Territories—Highlights

**Between 2006 and 2010, the Northwest Territories saw a decrease in the number of physicians.**

- The number of physicians in the Northwest Territories decreased from 48 in 2006 to 34 in 2010, and its physician-to-population ratio decreased from 111 to 78 physicians per 100,000 population over this five-year period.

**The Northwest Territories experienced a decline in its number of internationally trained physicians and a decrease in the number of Canadian-trained physicians.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of internationally trained physicians decreased from 14 to 9 physicians, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians decreased from 34 to 25 physicians.

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

- Between 2006 and 2010, the Northwest Territories either lost physicians through interjurisdictional migration or the number of physicians remained the same (in 2007).
  - In 2010, the Northwest Territories experienced a net loss of one physician to another jurisdiction.

**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 2010, physicians in the Northwest Territories were age 48.9, which was 1.1 years younger than the national average.
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in the Northwest Territories increased by 2.9 years, from 46.0 to 48.9.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of male physicians decreased by five physicians while the number of female physicians decreased by nine.
  - In 2010, female physicians represented 41.2% of the physician workforce in the Northwest Territories, which was higher than the national workforce, where 36.1% of physicians were women.

## Northwest Territories—Profile

Supply	Northwest Territories					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 <sup>±</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	48	49	48	43	34	69,699
Family Medicine	35	36	33	30	24	35,366
Specialists	13	13	15	13	10	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	111	112	110	99	78	203
Family Medicine	81	83	76	69	55	103
Specialists	30	30	34	30	23	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	46.0	46.9	46.9	47.6	48.9	50.0
Family Medicine	44.7	45.6	45.2	46.3	47.5	49.5
Specialists	49.6	50.6	50.4	50.4	52.2	50.5
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	25	27	25	22	20	44,511
Family Medicine	15	17	13	12	10	20,754
Specialists	10	10	12	10	10	23,757
Female	23	22	23	21	14	25,130
Family Medicine	20	19	20	18	14	14,578
Specialists	3	3	3	3	0	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	35	36	33	30	24	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	7	7	7	5	3	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	1,673
Surgical Specialists	6	6	8	8	7	8,721
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	3	3	3	3	0	3,237
6–10	5	6	5	4	7	7,599
11–25	28	25	25	24	18	27,520
26–30	5	8	9	5	1	9,451
31–35	4	4	2	3	5	8,351
36 and More	3	3	4	4	3	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	34	34	37	33	25	52,612
Family Medicine	23	23	24	22	17	26,081
Specialists	11	11	13	11	8	26,531
Foreign	14	15	11	10	9	16,632
Family Medicine	12	13	9	8	7	8,899
Specialists	2	2	2	2	2	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-3	0	-1	-6	-1	566
Family Medicine	1	0	-3	-4	-1	277
Specialists	-4	0	2	-2	0	289
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	173
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	67
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	106
Returned From Abroad	3	0	1	0	0	202
Family Medicine	2	0	0	0	0	73
Specialists	1	0	1	0	0	129

Continued 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Nunavut—Highlights

### **Between 2006 and 2010, Nunavut experienced a slight increase in its number of physicians.**

- The number of physicians in Nunavut increased from 11 in 2006 to 13 in 2010, and the total physician-to-population ratio increased from 36 to 39 physicians per 100,000 population over this five-year period.

### **Nunavut experienced a slight increase in the number of both Canadian-trained and internationally trained physicians.**

- Between 2006 and 2010, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased from 11 to 12 physicians, while the number of internationally trained physicians increased to 1 physician.

### **Nunavut gained one physician due to interjurisdictional migration.**

- In 2010, 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 2010, physicians in Nunavut were age 42.5, which was 7.5 years younger than the national average.
  - Between 2006 and 2010, the average age of the physician workforce in Nunavut decreased by 2.3 years, from 44.8 to 42.5.
- In 2010, 8 of the 13 physicians were women.

## Nunavut—Profile

Supply	Nunavut					Canada
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 <sup>±</sup>
Total Number of Physicians	11	9	11	12	13	69,699
Family Medicine	10	8	10	10	10	35,366
Specialists	1	1	1	2	3	34,333
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	36	29	35	37	39	203
Family Medicine	32	25	32	31	30	103
Specialists	3	3	3	6	9	100
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	44.8	42.2	45.2	45.2	42.5	50.0
Family Medicine	44.3	41.1	44.5	44.8	42.4	49.5
Specialists	50.0	51.0	52.0	47.0	43.0	50.5
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	6	3	5	5	5	44,511
Family Medicine	6	3	5	4	4	20,754
Specialists	0	0	0	1	1	23,757
Female	5	6	6	7	8	25,130
Family Medicine	4	5	5	6	6	14,578
Specialists	1	1	1	1	2	10,552
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	10	8	10	10	10	35,366
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	0	0	0	1	2	23,913
Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	1,673
Surgical Specialists	1	1	1	1	1	8,721
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	26
Years Since MD Graduation						
Fewer Than 6	1	1	0	1	3	3,237
6–10	4	4	4	2	2	7,599
11–25	5	4	6	8	8	27,520
26–30	0	0	0	0	0	9,451
31–35	1	0	1	1	0	8,351
36 and More	0	0	0	0	0	13,097
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	11	8	9	11	12	52,612
Family Medicine	10	7	8	9	9	26,081
Specialists	1	1	1	2	3	26,531
Foreign	0	1	2	1	1	16,632
Family Medicine	0	1	2	1	1	8,899
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	7,733
<b>Migration</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-1	0	-1	1	1	566
Family Medicine	-1	0	-1	1	0	277
Specialists	0	0	0	0	1	289
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	173
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	67
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	106
Returned From Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	202
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	73
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	129

Continued 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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 and a valid mailing address.
- Excludes residents, physicians in the military as well as semi-retired and retired physicians.
- Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



# Data Tables







Table 1.0: Physicians, by Sex, Jurisdiction and Age Group, 2010

Sex	Younger Than 30	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and Older	Unknown	Total
<b>Male</b>											
N.L.	8	166	220	209	82	60	26	13	3	0	787
P.E.I.	0	22	37	56	20	13	8	2	1	7	166
N.S.	1	190	382	438	172	121	49	25	12	1	1,391
N.B.	18	177	280	269	104	91	36	13	7	1	996
Que.	119	1,436	2,133	3,062	1,466	1,021	648	362	136	2	10,385
Ont.	79	2,503	4,118	4,649	2,110	1,431	843	393	208	1	16,335
Man.	9	273	399	449	179	115	54	29	17	38	1,562
Sask.	12	218	307	297	123	97	54	26	17	59	1,210
Alta.	152	1,105	1,369	1,424	507	319	158	65	33	32	5,164
B.C.	58	1,000	1,616	1,966	911	567	201	102	33	1	6,455
Y.T.	0	2	14	11	5	2	1	0	0	0	35
N.W.T.	0	2	9	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	20
Nun.	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Canada	456	7,095	10,886	12,836	5,681	3,840	2,078	1,030	467	142	44,511
<b>Female</b>											
N.L.	10	129	104	96	14	4	3	0	0	0	360
P.E.I.	0	15	22	20	3	2	2	0	0	2	66
N.S.	6	187	235	227	56	16	2	3	1	0	733
N.B.	18	203	175	114	17	10	2	1	0	1	541
Que.	380	2,233	2,365	1,824	355	149	57	26	23	0	7,412
Ont.	107	2,301	2,816	2,370	589	327	135	40	20	0	8,705
Man.	5	181	240	223	49	19	10	2	1	12	742
Sask.	12	171	155	125	27	17	10	1	1	25	544
Alta.	117	911	803	660	130	52	10	10	3	21	2,717
B.C.	80	928	1,033	885	215	83	19	7	3	0	3,253
Y.T.	0	11	11	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	35
N.W.T.	0	3	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nun.	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Canada	737	7,277	7,967	6,557	1,460	679	250	90	52	61	25,130
<b>Total</b>											
N.L.	18	298	325	306	96	64	29	13	3	0	1,152
P.E.I.	0	37	59	77	23	15	10	2	1	12	236
N.S.	7	377	619	665	228	137	51	28	13	1	2,126
N.B.	36	383	460	384	121	101	38	14	7	2	1,546
Que.	499	3,669	4,498	4,886	1,821	1,170	705	388	159	2	17,797
Ont.	186	4,807	6,935	7,019	2,699	1,758	978	433	228	1	25,044
Man.	14	457	639	672	229	135	64	31	18	52	2,311
Sask.	25	393	465	422	151	115	64	27	18	98	1,778
Alta.	269	2,016	2,172	2,084	637	371	168	75	36	54	7,882
B.C.	138	1,928	2,649	2,851	1,126	650	220	109	36	1	9,708
Y.T.	0	13	26	22	8	2	1	0	0	0	72
N.W.T.	0	5	16	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	34
Nun.	2	5	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Canada	1,194	14,388	18,866	19,397	7,143	4,521	2,328	1,120	519	223	69,699

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 1.1: Family Medicine Physicians, by Sex, Jurisdiction and Age Group, 2010**

Sex	Younger Than 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and Older	Unknown	Total
<b>Male</b>											
N.L.	7	105	101	95	40	37	12	7	0	0	404
P.E.I.	0	15	19	23	12	6	3	0	1	3	82
N.S.	1	79	174	194	87	54	20	13	9	1	632
N.B.	18	73	113	146	56	49	10	6	3	0	474
Que.	105	429	909	1,613	736	392	192	116	42	2	4,536
Ont.	61	988	1,928	2,078	1,033	666	330	153	91	0	7,328
Man.	8	130	232	219	74	55	28	11	8	35	800
Sask.	9	121	159	141	75	53	34	17	12	27	648
Alta.	136	473	639	663	236	159	76	31	17	31	2,461
B.C.	54	472	887	1,013	506	272	87	39	15	1	3,346
Y.T.	0	2	12	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	29
N.W.T.	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Nun.	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Canada	399	2,890	5,178	6,199	2,859	1,745	793	393	198	100	20,754
<b>Female</b>											
N.L.	9	73	51	52	7	4	0	0	0	0	196
P.E.I.	0	13	14	10	1	2	2	0	0	1	43
N.S.	5	108	143	145	32	7	0	2	1	0	443
N.B.	18	120	105	83	8	5	0	1	0	1	341
Que.	371	1,092	1,362	1,155	194	65	20	13	6	0	4,278
Ont.	94	1,264	1,604	1,334	303	160	52	17	11	0	4,839
Man.	5	97	138	127	22	9	5	1	0	9	413
Sask.	12	98	91	80	20	8	8	1	1	18	337
Alta.	102	478	483	391	81	34	6	6	1	21	1,603
B.C.	73	548	674	555	123	51	7	2	1	0	2,034
Y.T.	0	9	10	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	31
N.W.T.	0	3	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nun.	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Canada	691	3,906	4,683	3,943	796	345	100	43	21	50	14,578
<b>Total</b>											
N.L.	16	181	153	147	47	41	12	7	0	0	604
P.E.I.	0	28	33	34	13	8	5	0	1	5	127
N.S.	6	187	319	339	119	61	20	15	10	1	1,077
N.B.	36	194	221	229	64	54	10	7	3	1	819
Que.	476	1,521	2,271	2,768	930	457	212	129	48	2	8,814
Ont.	155	2,254	3,533	3,412	1,336	826	382	170	102	0	12,170
Man.	13	227	370	346	97	65	33	12	8	46	1,217
Sask.	22	221	251	221	96	61	42	18	13	52	997
Alta.	238	951	1,122	1,054	317	193	82	37	18	53	4,065
B.C.	127	1,020	1,561	1,568	629	323	94	41	16	1	5,380
Y.T.	0	11	23	21	5	1	1	0	0	0	62
N.W.T.	0	5	11	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	24
Nun.	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Canada	1,091	6,804	9,870	10,144	3,657	2,091	893	436	219	161	35,366

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**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 1.2: Specialist Physicians, by Sex, Jurisdiction and Age Group, 2010**

Sex	Younger Than 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and Older	Unknown	Total
<b>Male</b>											
N.L.	1	61	119	114	42	23	14	6	3	0	383
P.E.I.	0	7	18	33	8	7	5	2	0	4	84
N.S.	0	111	208	244	85	67	29	12	3	0	759
N.B.	0	104	167	123	48	42	26	7	4	1	522
Que.	14	1 007	1 224	1 449	730	629	456	246	94	0	5 849
Ont.	18	1 515	2 190	2 571	1 077	765	513	240	117	1	9 007
Man.	1	143	167	230	105	60	26	18	9	3	762
Sask.	3	97	148	156	48	44	20	9	5	32	562
Alta.	16	632	730	761	271	160	82	34	16	1	2 703
B.C.	4	528	729	953	405	295	114	63	18	0	3 109
Y.T.	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
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	57	4 205	5 708	6 637	2 822	2 095	1 285	637	269	42	23 757
<b>Female</b>											
N.L.	1	56	53	44	7	0	3	0	0	0	164
P.E.I.	0	2	8	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	23
N.S.	1	79	92	82	24	9	2	1	0	0	290
N.B.	0	83	70	31	9	5	2	0	0	0	200
Que.	9	1 141	1 003	669	161	84	37	13	17	0	3 134
Ont.	13	1 037	1 212	1 036	286	167	83	23	9	0	3 866
Man.	0	84	102	96	27	10	5	1	1	3	329
Sask.	0	73	64	45	7	9	2	0	0	7	207
Alta.	15	433	320	269	49	18	4	4	2	0	1 114
B.C.	7	380	359	330	92	32	12	5	2	0	1 219
Y.T.	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
N.W.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nun.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Canada	46	3 371	3 284	2 614	664	334	150	47	31	11	10 552
<b>Total</b>											
N.L.	2	117	172	159	49	23	17	6	3	0	548
P.E.I.	0	9	26	43	10	7	5	2	0	7	109
N.S.	1	190	300	326	109	76	31	13	3	0	1 049
N.B.	0	189	239	155	57	47	28	7	4	1	727
Que.	23	2 148	2 227	2 118	891	713	493	259	111	0	8 983
Ont.	31	2 553	3 402	3 607	1 363	932	596	263	126	1	12 874
Man.	1	230	269	326	132	70	31	19	10	6	1 094
Sask.	3	172	214	201	55	54	22	9	5	46	781
Alta.	31	1 065	1 050	1 030	320	178	86	38	18	1	3 817
B.C.	11	908	1 088	1 283	497	327	126	68	20	0	4 328
Y.T.	0	2	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	10
N.W.T.	0	0	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Nun.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Canada	103	7 584	8 996	9 253	3 486	2 430	1 435	684	300	62	34 333

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**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.0: Physicians, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>8,814</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35,366</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>9,666</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25,586</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>9,120</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23,913</b>
– Internal Medicine	96	17	201	135	2,057	2,970	207	163	859	833	1	0	0	7,539
– Medical Genetics	1	0	3	0	24	20	6	1	12	13	0	0	0	80
– Dermatology	9	1	14	11	190	187	13	4	49	62	0	0	0	540
– Neurology	16	2	23	13	257	286	22	18	114	110	0	0	0	861
– Pediatrics	55	9	94	43	686	1,093	119	55	441	306	1	1	1	2,904
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	2	1	13	10	78	159	15	8	46	67	0	0	0	399
– Psychiatry	67	14	137	79	1,098	1,839	152	77	405	634	1	1	0	4,504
– Community Medicine	3	0	5	6	189	122	20	12	31	53	0	0	0	441
– Emergency Medicine	2	7	17	4	130	228	20	2	104	115	0	0	1	630
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	5	23	1	1	13	7	0	1	0	51
– Anesthesiology	53	8	106	74	688	1,089	116	86	340	389	1	0	0	2,950
– Nuclear Medicine	3	0	6	4	94	78	8	5	22	24	0	0	0	244
– Diagnostic Radiology	50	6	88	58	583	843	64	73	287	271	0	0	0	2,323
– Radiation Oncology	8	1	12	10	104	183	10	13	49	57	0	0	0	447
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,673</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	1	52	15	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	86
– Medical Microbiology	2	2	1	5	172	51	5	5	17	28	0	0	0	288
– General Pathology	9	2	7	10	39	107	9	11	47	78	0	0	0	319
– Neuropathology	1	0	2	0	2	19	2	1	9	7	0	0	0	43
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	6	3	7	23	4	4	10	21	0	0	0	78
– Anatomical Pathology	21	4	31	27	191	331	33	20	120	81	0	0	0	859
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,721</b>
– General Surgery	43	8	64	50	571	711	68	49	191	225	4	1	1	1,986
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	6	0	14	7	77	134	14	11	34	48	0	0	0	345
– Neurosurgery	4	0	10	10	75	81	7	13	34	37	0	0	0	271
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	34	11	56	46	461	723	57	51	179	222	2	3	0	1,845
– Ophthalmology	18	5	46	25	311	393	28	25	112	179	0	1	0	1,143
– Otolaryngology	13	3	25	19	217	221	20	10	50	82	0	1	0	661
– Orthopedic Surgery	17	4	36	38	336	501	42	35	142	202	0	1	0	1,354
– Plastic Surgery	6	2	10	17	122	186	13	12	52	73	0	0	0	493
– Urology	9	2	20	22	162	247	17	13	45	86	0	0	0	623
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>8,983</b>	<b>12,874</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34,333</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>17,797</b>	<b>25,044</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>9,708</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69,699</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.1: Male Physicians, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20,754</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>6,433</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16,895</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15,833</b>
– Internal Medicine	69	14	149	100	1,415	2,131	150	121	601	594	1	0	0	5,345
– Medical Genetics	0	0	1	0	15	4	3	1	6	7	0	0	0	37
– Dermatology	7	1	8	6	94	110	6	2	36	46	0	0	0	316
– Neurology	12	2	20	10	176	210	19	14	82	83	0	0	0	628
– Pediatrics	24	6	49	22	308	561	54	31	216	163	0	1	0	1,435
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	2	1	8	7	46	105	11	4	33	49	0	0	0	266
– Psychiatry	37	12	83	49	632	1,118	102	43	260	386	1	1	0	2,724
– Community Medicine	1	0	2	2	107	66	10	8	19	30	0	0	0	245
– Emergency Medicine	1	4	12	1	105	179	17	2	77	96	0	0	1	495
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	4	16	1	1	12	4	0	1	0	39
– Anesthesiology	42	6	83	56	457	770	86	57	255	304	0	0	0	2,116
– Nuclear Medicine	2	0	5	3	78	65	4	4	19	20	0	0	0	200
– Diagnostic Radiology	32	4	65	47	370	623	53	58	226	198	0	0	0	1,676
– Radiation Oncology	7	1	9	5	55	138	9	9	38	40	0	0	0	311
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,062</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	1	41	11	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	66
– Medical Microbiology	2	1	1	3	99	31	5	4	9	16	0	0	0	171
– General Pathology	7	1	6	6	28	73	2	9	39	59	0	0	0	230
– Neuropathology	0	0	2	0	1	15	1	1	7	6	0	0	0	33
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	3	2	7	15	2	3	5	14	0	0	0	51
– Anatomical Pathology	17	1	18	14	106	192	18	12	79	54	0	0	0	511
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,837</b>
– General Surgery	37	8	55	39	422	591	59	40	163	188	2	1	0	1,605
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	5	0	13	7	69	122	13	9	32	44	0	0	0	314
– Neurosurgery	4	0	9	10	58	73	7	11	31	37	0	0	0	240
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	17	7	32	26	243	397	27	27	92	109	2	3	0	982
– Ophthalmology	17	4	40	21	215	331	22	24	98	142	0	1	0	915
– Otolaryngology	12	3	23	14	165	192	13	10	45	76	0	1	0	554
– Orthopedic Surgery	15	4	33	35	297	464	41	32	130	187	0	1	0	1,239
– Plastic Surgery	5	2	9	14	93	152	11	11	48	61	0	0	0	406
– Urology	9	2	19	22	138	241	15	12	43	81	0	0	0	582
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>9,007</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23,757</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>16,335</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>6,455</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44,511</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.2: Female Physicians, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14,578</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,670</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,062</b>
– Internal Medicine	27	3	52	33	642	839	56	38	258	239	0	0	0	2,187
– Medical Genetics	1	0	2	0	9	16	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	43
– Dermatology	2	0	6	5	96	77	7	2	13	16	0	0	0	224
– Neurology	4	0	3	3	81	76	2	4	32	27	0	0	0	232
– Pediatrics	31	3	45	21	378	532	65	24	225	143	1	0	1	1,469
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	5	3	32	54	4	4	13	18	0	0	0	133
– Psychiatry	30	2	54	30	466	721	50	30	145	248	0	0	0	1,776
– Community Medicine	2	0	3	4	82	56	10	4	12	23	0	0	0	196
– Emergency Medicine	1	2	5	3	25	49	2	0	27	19	0	0	0	133
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	12
– Anesthesiology	11	2	23	18	231	319	30	29	85	85	1	0	0	834
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	1	1	16	13	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	44
– Diagnostic Radiology	18	2	23	10	213	219	11	14	61	73	0	0	0	644
– Radiation Oncology	1	0	3	5	49	45	1	3	11	17	0	0	0	135
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>608</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	20
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	2	73	20	0	1	8	12	0	0	0	116
– General Pathology	2	1	1	4	11	34	7	2	8	19	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	1	5	7	0	0	0	26
– Anatomical Pathology	4	3	13	13	85	139	15	7	41	27	0	0	0	347
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,881</b>
– General Surgery	5	0	9	11	149	120	9	9	28	37	2	0	1	380
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	1	0	1	0	8	12	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	31
– Neurosurgery	0	0	1	0	17	8	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	31
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	17	4	24	20	218	326	30	23	87	113	0	0	0	862
– Ophthalmology	1	1	6	4	96	62	6	1	14	37	0	0	0	228
– Otolaryngology	1	0	2	5	52	29	7	0	5	6	0	0	0	107
– Orthopedic Surgery	2	0	3	3	39	37	1	3	12	15	0	0	0	115
– Plastic Surgery	1	0	1	2	29	34	2	1	4	12	0	0	0	86
– Urology	0	0	1	0	24	6	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	41
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>3,866</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,552</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>7,412</b>	<b>8,705</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25,130</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Table 2.3: Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>70</b>
– Internal Medicine	19	12	21	18	26	22	17	15	23	18	3	0	0	22
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Dermatology	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
– Neurology	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	3
– Pediatrics	11	6	10	6	9	8	10	5	12	7	3	2	3	8
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	13	10	15	10	14	14	12	7	11	14	3	2	0	13
– Community Medicine	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Emergency Medicine	0	5	2	1	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	3	2
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
– Anesthesiology	10	6	11	10	9	8	9	8	9	9	3	0	0	9
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Diagnostic Radiology	10	4	9	8	7	6	5	7	8	6	0	0	0	7
– Radiation Oncology	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
– 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	0	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	3	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	3
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>
– General Surgery	8	6	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	12	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	7	8	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	0	5
– Ophthalmology	4	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	3	4	0	2	0	3
– Otolaryngology	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	2
– Orthopedic Surgery	3	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	0	2	0	4
– Plastic Surgery	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
– Urology	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>203</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information; population: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Table 3.0: Physicians, by Specialty and Years Since MD Graduation, Canada, 2010

	Fewer Than 6	6–10	11–15	16–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36 and More	Unknown	Total
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>5,242</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>5,753</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>35,366</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25,586</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>3,279</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23,913</b>
– Internal Medicine	226	1,005	1,155	969	902	894	878	1,496	14	7,539
– Medical Genetics	2	18	9	12	5	9	12	12	1	80
– Dermatology	5	45	59	54	77	76	73	151	0	540
– Neurology	8	118	128	102	90	101	113	201	0	861
– Pediatrics	94	352	403	405	347	387	329	585	2	2,904
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	8	55	53	45	62	54	50	72	0	399
– Psychiatry	30	416	535	465	574	738	526	1,210	10	4,504
– Community Medicine	3	41	49	39	65	57	93	94	0	441
– Emergency Medicine	15	130	108	72	81	78	86	58	2	630
– Occupational Medicine	0	4	11	1	2	5	16	12	0	51
– Anesthesiology	42	407	414	379	404	455	372	469	8	2,950
– Nuclear Medicine	2	30	26	22	41	45	37	41	0	244
– Diagnostic Radiology	33	307	330	295	270	319	255	511	3	2,323
– Radiation Oncology	7	91	60	66	60	61	50	49	3	447
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,673</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	1	6	6	9	7	16	21	20	0	86
– Medical Microbiology	4	43	31	28	34	47	37	62	2	288
– General Pathology	1	11	26	29	46	70	34	101	1	319
– Neuropathology	0	4	4	5	7	6	7	10	0	43
– Hematological Pathology	3	10	10	6	9	10	11	19	0	78
– Anatomical Pathology	5	80	90	130	133	153	121	145	2	859
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8,721</b>
– General Surgery	22	245	290	270	248	245	183	477	6	1,986
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	25	56	47	53	52	43	69	0	345
– Neurosurgery	0	31	49	42	34	34	25	54	2	271
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	20	231	268	246	229	255	199	392	5	1,845
– Ophthalmology	9	118	119	123	169	160	143	302	0	1,143
– Otolaryngology	8	95	99	70	81	83	55	170	0	661
– Orthopedic Surgery	14	184	200	188	161	173	133	298	3	1,354
– Plastic Surgery	4	69	70	56	54	75	65	100	0	493
– Urology	8	74	98	85	66	81	67	144	0	623
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>34,333</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>3,237</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>8,896</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>9,554</b>	<b>9,451</b>	<b>8,351</b>	<b>13,097</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>69,699</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details). Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 4.0: Physician Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>7,908</b>	<b>9,055</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26,081</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19,420</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18,365</b>
– Internal Medicine	54	13	128	88	1,798	2,283	163	84	656	618	0	0	0	5,885
– Medical Genetics	1	0	2	0	19	16	4	1	11	8	0	0	0	62
– Dermatology	6	0	13	11	175	166	10	3	43	54	0	0	0	481
– Neurology	6	2	17	8	224	233	18	10	86	78	0	0	0	682
– Pediatrics	31	8	72	18	585	706	102	30	297	189	1	1	1	2,041
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	1	1	10	10	74	125	11	6	35	48	0	0	0	321
– Psychiatry	45	6	78	31	960	1,193	127	26	272	422	0	0	0	3,160
– Community Medicine	3	0	5	3	179	110	18	6	27	44	0	0	0	395
– Emergency Medicine	2	6	16	2	129	220	19	2	104	109	0	0	1	610
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	5	23	1	1	7	6	0	1	0	44
– Anesthesiology	34	7	63	46	617	782	93	56	257	298	1	0	0	2,254
– Nuclear Medicine	2	0	6	4	90	66	8	3	21	22	0	0	0	222
– Diagnostic Radiology	39	5	68	52	532	637	61	53	228	217	0	0	0	1,892
– Radiation Oncology	4	1	6	6	92	121	3	3	39	41	0	0	0	316
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,055</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	1	42	5	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	60
– Medical Microbiology	1	1	0	4	162	37	4	4	11	22	0	0	0	246
– General Pathology	6	2	5	2	29	63	5	6	32	60	0	0	0	210
– Neuropathology	1	0	1	0	2	7	2	1	4	4	0	0	0	22
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	4	1	7	9	2	2	7	12	0	0	0	44
– Anatomical Pathology	3	3	19	10	150	162	18	5	57	46	0	0	0	473
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7,100</b>
– General Surgery	28	6	48	37	502	554	53	33	152	172	4	1	1	1,591
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	5	0	11	7	67	111	14	9	27	41	0	0	0	292
– Neurosurgery	2	0	8	4	65	64	7	5	30	28	0	0	0	213
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	20	8	38	31	397	524	42	29	139	163	1	2	0	1,394
– Ophthalmology	10	4	39	19	277	335	19	16	94	145	0	1	0	959
– Otolaryngology	9	1	16	12	192	182	18	6	45	64	0	1	0	546
– Orthopedic Surgery	14	4	33	35	303	406	34	24	121	164	0	1	0	1,139
– Plastic Surgery	6	2	9	13	114	171	11	9	48	66	0	0	0	449
– Urology	6	2	13	17	142	198	13	10	40	76	0	0	0	517
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>9,513</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26,531</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>15,842</b>	<b>18,568</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52,612</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 4.1: Physician Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,899</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,114</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,500</b>
– Internal Medicine	42	2	73	46	259	687	44	69	200	215	1	0	0	1,638
– Medical Genetics	0	0	1	0	5	4	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	17
– Dermatology	3	1	1	0	15	21	3	1	6	8	0	0	0	59
– Neurology	10	0	6	5	33	53	4	8	28	32	0	0	0	179
– Pediatrics	24	1	22	25	100	387	16	24	142	117	0	0	0	858
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	1	0	3	0	4	34	4	2	11	19	0	0	0	78
– Psychiatry	22	7	59	48	138	646	23	45	132	212	1	1	0	1,334
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	3	10	12	2	6	4	9	0	0	0	46
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	1	2	1	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	18
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	7
– Anesthesiology	19	0	43	28	71	307	23	23	83	91	0	0	0	688
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	0	0	4	12	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	22
– Diagnostic Radiology	11	1	20	6	51	206	3	17	59	54	0	0	0	428
– Radiation Oncology	4	0	6	4	12	62	7	7	10	16	0	0	0	128
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>614</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	0	10	10	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	26
– Medical Microbiology	1	0	1	1	10	14	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	40
– General Pathology	3	0	2	8	10	44	4	4	15	18	0	0	0	108
– Neuropathology	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	21
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	2	2	0	14	2	2	3	9	0	0	0	34
– Anatomical Pathology	18	1	12	17	41	169	15	14	63	35	0	0	0	385
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,604</b>
– General Surgery	15	1	16	13	69	157	15	11	39	53	0	0	0	389
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	1	0	3	0	10	23	0	2	7	7	0	0	0	53
– Neurosurgery	2	0	2	6	10	17	0	6	4	9	0	0	0	56
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	14	3	18	15	64	199	14	18	40	59	1	1	0	446
– Ophthalmology	8	1	7	6	34	58	9	9	18	34	0	0	0	184
– Otolaryngology	4	2	9	7	25	39	2	4	5	18	0	0	0	115
– Orthopedic Surgery	3	0	3	3	33	95	8	8	21	38	0	0	0	212
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	1	3	8	15	2	3	4	7	0	0	0	43
– Urology	3	0	7	5	20	49	4	3	5	10	0	0	0	106
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,733</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16,632</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 5.0: Physicians, by Specialty, Subspecialty and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2010

Specialty	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16,061</b>
Emergency Family Medicine	20	7	65	42	257	830	37	46	226	301	5	4	0	1,840
Family Medicine	241	58	465	401	2,021	6,181	487	318	1,869	2,132	24	14	10	14,221
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>9,666</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25,586</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>9,120</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23,913</b>
Internal Medicine														
Cardiology	9	1	33	25	410	427	16	23	115	94	0	0	0	1,153
Clinical Immunology and Allergy	0	0	1	0	36	40	3	0	4	8	0	0	0	92
Critical Care Medicine	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
Endocrinology and Metabolism	7	0	8	7	153	171	9	5	39	40	0	0	0	439
Gastroenterology	8	1	18	7	195	228	13	8	98	60	0	0	0	636
General Internal Medicine	43	10	69	40	491	1,086	87	73	293	294	0	0	0	2,486
Geriatric Medicine	1	1	10	9	69	87	7	1	17	40	0	0	0	242
Hematology	4	1	8	4	78	141	9	9	27	41	1	0	0	323
Infectious Diseases	1	0	7	1	22	73	11	5	38	24	0	0	0	182
Medical Oncology	7	2	17	10	146	167	9	8	52	63	0	0	0	481
Nephrology	9	0	14	12	158	192	21	12	63	56	0	0	0	537
Palliative Care	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Respirology	3	1	7	9	209	224	11	15	73	73	0	0	0	625
Rheumatology	4	0	7	10	90	133	11	4	37	40	0	0	0	336
Medical Genetics	1	0	3	0	24	20	6	1	12	13	0	0	0	80
Dermatology	9	1	14	11	190	187	13	4	49	62	0	0	0	540
Neurology														
Electroencephalography	0	0	0	0	83	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Neurology	16	2	23	13	174	282	22	18	114	110	0	0	0	774
Pediatrics														
Pediatrics	50	9	79	42	571	948	101	47	347	265	1	1	1	2,462
Cardiology—Pediatrics	2	0	4	0	21	31	1	1	16	8	0	0	0	84
Clinical Immunology and Allergy—Pediatrics	0	0	3	0	22	22	5	1	8	7	0	0	0	68
Endocrinology and Metabolism—Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Gastroenterology—Pediatrics	1	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	35
Hematology—Pediatrics	1	0	0	0	14	13	3	1	6	2	0	0	0	40
Infectious Diseases—Pediatrics	0	0	3	0	6	25	3	2	12	6	0	0	0	57
Nephrology—Pediatrics	0	0	1	0	12	12	6	1	11	7	0	0	0	50
Respirology—Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	17	21	0	1	15	2	0	0	0	56
Rheumatology—Pediatrics	1	0	4	0	3	9	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	27
Clinical Pharmacology—Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Critical Care Medicine—Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Medicine—Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Neonatal—Perinatal Medicine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	13
Physical Medicine and Rehab.	2	1	13	10	78	159	15	8	46	67	0	0	0	399
Psychiatry	67	14	137	79	1,098	1,839	152	77	405	634	1	1	0	4,504
Community Medicine	3	0	5	6	189	122	20	12	31	53	0	0	0	441
Emergency Medicine	2	7	17	4	130	228	20	2	104	115	0	0	1	630
Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	5	23	1	1	13	7	0	1	0	51
Anesthesiology	53	8	106	74	688	1,089	116	86	340	389	1	0	0	2,950
Nuclear Medicine	3	0	6	4	94	78	8	5	22	24	0	0	0	244
Diagnostic Radiology														
Diagnostic Radiology	50	6	88	58	583	843	64	73	287	271	0	0	0	2,323
Pediatric Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiation Oncology	8	1	12	10	104	183	10	13	49	57	0	0	0	447
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,673</b>
Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	1	52	15	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	86
Medical Microbiology	2	2	1	5	172	51	5	5	17	28	0	0	0	288
General Pathology	9	2	7	10	39	107	9	11	47	78	0	0	0	319
Neuropathology	1	0	2	0	2	19	2	1	9	7	0	0	0	43
Hematological Pathology	0	0	6	3	7	23	4	4	10	21	0	0	0	78
Anatomical Pathology	21	4	31	27	191	331	33	20	120	81	0	0	0	859
Forensic Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,721</b>
General Surgery														
General Surgery	39	7	54	43	514	620	61	42	168	190	4	1	1	1,744
Pediatric General Surgery	2	0	3	0	16	18	3	2	9	6	0	0	0	59
Vascular Surgery	2	1	7	7	41	73	4	5	14	29	0	0	0	183
Cardiac and Thoracic Surgery	6	0	14	7	77	134	14	11	34	48	0	0	0	345
Neurosurgery	4	0	10	10	75	81	7	13	34	37	0	0	0	271
Obstetrics and Gynecology	34	11	56	46	461	723	57	51	179	222	2	3	0	1,845
Ophthalmology	18	5	46	25	311	393	28	25	112	179	0	1	0	1,143
Otolaryngology	13	3	25	19	217	221	20	10	50	82	0	1	0	661
Orthopedic Surgery	17	4	36	38	336	501	42	35	142	202	0	1	0	1,354
Plastic Surgery	6	2	10	17	122	186	13	12	52	73	0	0	0	493
Urology	9	2	20	22	162	247	17	13	45	86	0	0	0	623
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>11,261</b>	<b>19,885</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50,394</b>

Continued on next page

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Additional subspecialties added to 2010 table (such as pediatric subspecialties). Interpret with caution when comparing 2010 data with previous years' data.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 6.0: Physicians, by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, 2010

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
<b>Family Medicine</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>8,814</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35,366</b>
Fewer Than 11	158	10	135	170	1,498	1,883	150	135	974	886	8	6	4	6,017
11–15	86	22	141	116	951	1,416	149	87	519	644	4	2	3	4,140
16–20	76	19	164	114	1,016	1,792	155	109	542	802	17	4	0	4,810
21–25	71	16	178	119	1,242	1,814	187	123	553	921	8	7	3	5,242
26–30	58	15	166	117	1,246	1,659	183	106	486	665	9	1	0	4,711
31–35	74	15	123	75	1,362	1,404	112	85	406	645	9	3	0	4,313
36 and More	80	18	166	106	1,495	2,198	163	184	522	815	5	1	0	5,753
Unknown	1	12	4	2	4	4	118	168	63	2	2	0	0	380
<b>Specialists</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>8,983</b>	<b>12,874</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34,333</b>
Fewer Than 11	82	4	109	100	1,227	1,747	134	119	704	590	1	1	1	4,819
11–15	76	9	138	129	1,206	1,710	150	93	646	596	3	0	0	4,756
16–20	73	17	150	122	1,094	1,575	125	102	491	505	1	3	2	4,260
21–25	79	17	166	101	1,082	1,569	143	118	474	560	1	2	0	4,312
26–30	97	22	147	85	1,111	1,841	172	100	519	646	0	0	0	4,740
31–35	62	11	145	64	929	1,613	136	80	440	555	1	2	0	4,038
36 and More	79	22	194	125	2,334	2,818	228	121	542	876	3	2	0	7,344
Unknown	0	7	0	1	0	1	6	48	1	0	0	0	0	64
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>17,797</b>	<b>25,044</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>9,708</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69,699</b>
Fewer Than 11	240	14	244	270	2,725	3,630	284	254	1,678	1,476	9	7	5	10,836
11–15	162	31	279	245	2,157	3,126	299	180	1,165	1,240	7	2	3	8,896
16–20	149	36	314	236	2,110	3,367	280	211	1,033	1,307	18	7	2	9,070
21–25	150	33	344	220	2,324	3,383	330	241	1,027	1,481	9	9	3	9,554
26–30	155	37	313	202	2,357	3,500	355	206	1,005	1,311	9	1	0	9,451
31–35	136	26	268	139	2,291	3,017	248	165	846	1,200	10	5	0	8,351
36 and More	159	40	360	231	3,829	5,016	391	305	1,064	1,691	8	3	0	13,097
Unknown	1	19	4	3	4	5	124	216	64	2	2	0	0	444

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, 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, 2010**

Years Since MD Graduation	Place of MD Graduation						Total	
	Canada		Foreign		Unknown			
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Fewer Than 6	2,978	92	239	7	20	1	3,237	100
6–10	6,638	87	959	13	2	0	7,599	100
11–15	7,119	80	1,774	20	3	0	8,896	100
16–20	7,070	78	1,998	22	2	0	9,070	100
21–25	7,325	77	2,226	23	3	0	9,554	100
26–30	7,090	75	2,357	25	4	0	9,451	100
31–35	6,234	75	2,117	25	0	0	8,351	100
36 and More	8,157	62	4,940	38	0	0	13,097	100
Unknown	1	0	22	5	421	95	444	100
<b>Total Physicians</b>	<b>52,612</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>16,632</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69,699</b>	<b>100</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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, 2010**

Years Since MD Graduation	Place of MD Graduation						Total	
	Canada		Foreign		Unknown		Count	Percentage
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage		
Fewer Than 6	2,978	6	239	1	20	4	3,237	5
6–10	6,638	13	959	6	2	0	7,599	11
11–15	7,119	14	1,774	11	3	1	8,896	13
16–20	7,070	13	1,998	12	2	0	9,070	13
21–25	7,325	14	2,226	13	3	1	9,554	14
26–30	7,090	13	2,357	14	4	1	9,451	14
31–35	6,234	12	2,117	13	0	0	8,351	12
36 and More	8,157	16	4,940	30	0	0	13,097	19
Unknown	1	0	22	0	421	93	444	1
<b>Total Physicians</b>	<b>52,612</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69,699</b>	<b>100</b>

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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, 2010, 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, 2009, and December 31, 2010**

Jurisdiction on December 31, 2009	Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2009	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2010												
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
N.L.	1,088	1,055	0	2	2	1	9	1	0	13	4	1	0	0
P.E.I.	229	0	223	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
N.S.	2,122	1	1	2,073	10	3	22	1	0	6	5	0	0	0
N.B.	1,464	0	0	1	1,445	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Que.	17,159	0	0	2	1	17,101	34	2	0	11	8	0	0	0
Ont.	24,157	5	2	9	14	26	24,020	9	13	26	27	2	1	3
Man.	2,185	2	0	0	0	1	21	2,148	1	7	5	0	0	0
Sask.	1,666	0	0	1	1	0	14	1	1,624	15	10	0	0	0
Alta.	7,387	1	0	4	1	2	31	9	7	7,286	46	0	0	0
B.C.	9,286	4	0	1	2	6	32	4	5	21	9,210	0	0	1
Y.T.	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	68	0	0	0
N.W.T.	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	33	0
Nun.	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	9
Total Migrating Into Jurisdiction in 2010		13	3	23	31	50	173	27	26	102	110	3	1	4
Total Migrating Out of Jurisdiction in 2010		33	6	49	19	58	137	37	42	101	76	3	2	3
Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2010		1,068	226	2,096	1,476	17,151	24,193	2,175	1,650	7,388	9,320	71	34	13

#### 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 2010; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2010.

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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

#### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 9.0: Family Medicine Physicians Migrating Between Canadian Jurisdictions Who Were in Canada on Both December 31, 2009, and December 31, 2010**

Jurisdiction on December 31, 2009	Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2009	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2010												
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
N.L.	573	549	0	2	0	1	6	1	0	12	1	1	0	0
P.E.I.	123	0	119	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
N.S.	1,063	1	1	1,036	4	1	16	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
N.B.	784	0	0	1	773	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Que.	8,522	0	0	2	0	8,493	19	2	0	3	3	0	0	0
Ont.	11,760	1	0	3	6	7	11,713	4	5	5	11	2	0	3
Man.	1,141	0	0	0	0	0	14	1,121	0	4	2	0	0	0
Sask.	941	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	918	9	6	0	0	0
Alta.	3,759	0	0	1	1	1	18	4	2	3,712	20	0	0	0
B.C.	5,101	0	0	1	1	0	12	2	3	9	5,073	0	0	0
Y.T.	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	59	0	0
N.W.T.	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	24	0
Nun.	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7
Total Migrating Into Jurisdiction in 2010		2	1	13	13	15	98	13	10	47	48	3	0	3
Total Migrating Out of Jurisdiction in 2010		24	4	27	11	29	47	20	23	47	28	2	1	3
Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2010		551	120	1,049	786	8,508	11,811	1,134	928	3,759	5,121	62	24	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 2010; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2010.

Only physicians practising family medicine in both 2009 and 2010 are included in the table.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

#### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 10.0: Specialists Migrating Between Canadian Jurisdictions Who Were in Canada on Both December 31, 2009, and December 31, 2010**

Jurisdiction on December 31, 2009	Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2009	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2010												
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
N.L.	507	498	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
P.E.I.	104	0	102	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
N.S.	1 046	0	0	1 024	6	2	6	1	0	4	3	0	0	0
N.B.	624	0	0	0	618	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Que.	8 587	0	0	0	1	8 559	14	0	0	8	5	0	0	0
Ont.	12 327	4	2	5	7	19	12 240	5	8	20	16	0	1	0
Man.	1 034	2	0	0	0	1	7	1 018	0	3	3	0	0	0
Sask.	714	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	695	6	4	0	0	0
Alta.	3 294	1	0	3	0	1	12	5	4	3 244	24	0	0	0
B.C.	4 132	4	0	0	1	5	20	2	2	11	4 086	0	0	1
Y.T.	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0
N.W.T.	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Nun.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total Migrating Into Jurisdiction in 2010		11	2	9	17	34	71	14	14	53	60	0	1	1
Total Migrating Out of Jurisdiction in 2010		9	2	22	6	28	87	16	19	50	46	1	1	0
Total Residing in Jurisdiction in 2010		509	104	1 033	635	8 593	12 311	1 032	709	3 297	4 146	9	10	3

**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 2010; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2010.

Only physicians practising as specialists in both 2009 and 2010 are included in the table.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 11.0: Physicians Who Moved Between Canadian Jurisdictions, by Type of Physician, Sex and Jurisdiction, 2010**

Physician Type	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2009													Canada
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	
<b>Family Medicine</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>277</b>
Female	5	0	13	5	10	22	7	7	24	17	1	1	2	114
Male	19	4	14	6	20	28	14	16	27	13	1	0	1	163
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Specialists</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>289</b>
Female	3	1	9	2	9	35	7	3	16	11	0	1	0	97
Male	6	1	13	6	19	52	9	16	34	35	1	0	0	192
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>566</b>
Female	8	1	22	7	19	57	14	10	40	28	1	2	2	211
Male	25	5	27	12	39	80	23	32	61	48	2	0	1	355
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 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 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

#### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, 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, 2010**

Place of MD Graduation	Jurisdiction on December 31, 2009													Canada
	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.	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>380</b>
Fewer Than 11	6	1	10	3	23	70	9	10	48	36	1	0	2	219
11–15	2	0	8	1	4	9	3	2	10	6	0	1	1	47
16–20	0	0	5	4	4	5	4	0	7	3	0	0	0	32
21–25	0	1	4	3	6	7	0	1	3	5	1	1	0	32
26–30	0	0	2	0	2	10	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	22
31–35	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	12
36 and More	0	1	0	0	5	3	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	16
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Foreign</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181</b>
Fewer Than 11	12	0	0	0	4	3	6	5	7	4	0	0	0	41
11–15	5	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	4	3	1	0	0	27
16–20	3	1	8	0	1	13	4	6	4	2	0	0	0	42
21–25	3	1	3	1	2	6	2	7	2	3	0	0	0	30
26–30	0	0	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	16
31–35	1	0	3	0	2	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	14
36 and More	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	11
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
Fewer Than 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11–15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16–20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
21–25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26–30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31–35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 and More	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>566</b>
Fewer Than 11	18	1	10	4	27	73	15	15	55	40	1	0	2	261
11–15	7	1	10	3	5	12	6	4	14	9	1	1	1	74
16–20	3	1	13	4	5	18	8	6	12	5	0	0	0	75
21–25	3	2	7	4	8	13	2	8	5	8	1	1	0	62
26–30	0	0	6	3	3	11	1	2	8	4	0	0	0	38
31–35	1	0	3	1	3	4	4	3	3	4	0	0	0	26
36 and More	0	1	0	0	7	5	1	3	4	6	0	0	0	27
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

### 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 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 13.0: Physicians Who Moved Abroad, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	6	8	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	23
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	9
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	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	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
– 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	1	0	0	0	0	1
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173</b>

**Notes**

Physicians who moved abroad include physicians who were active in the SMDB in 2009 and left Canada to move abroad in 2010.

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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 14.0: Physicians Who Moved Abroad, Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	1	1	1	1	7	13	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	33
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	4	14	4	0	8	3	0	0	0	33
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	4	14	4	0	7	3	0	0	0	32
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	4	6	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	18
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– 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	2	0	0	0	0	4
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	1
– 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
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	1	8	13	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	25
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	0	0	0	1	12	27	5	1	8	4	0	0	0	58
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	1	1	1	2	19	40	5	2	12	8	0	0	0	91

**Notes**

Physicians who moved abroad include physicians who were active in the SMDB in 2009 and left Canada to move abroad in 2010.

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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



**Table 14.1: Physicians Who Moved Abroad, Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	1	0	4	1	1	12	0	1	6	4	0	0	0	30
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	0	2	0	5	11	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	27
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	0	1	0	5	10	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	25
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– 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	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	18
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	0	0	2	0	5	20	7	0	7	4	0	0	0	45
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	1	0	6	1	6	32	7	1	13	8	0	0	0	75

#### Notes

Physicians who moved abroad include physicians who were active in the SMDB in 2009 and left Canada to move abroad in 2010.

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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 15.0: Physicians Who Moved Abroad, by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, 2010**

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
<b>Family Medicine</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>
Fewer Than 11	0	0	3	0	3	4	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	19
11–15	0	0	2	1	3	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	15
16–20	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	9
21–25	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
26–30	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
31–35	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
36 and More	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Specialists</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106</b>
Fewer Than 11	0	0	1	0	5	22	1	0	8	3	0	0	0	40
11–15	0	0	1	0	4	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
16–20	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	12
21–25	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
26–30	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	7
31–35	0	0	0	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
36 and More	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	9
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173</b>
Fewer Than 11	0	0	4	0	8	26	1	1	15	4	0	0	0	59
11–15	0	0	3	1	7	10	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	28
16–20	0	0	1	1	1	8	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	21
21–25	0	1	0	0	4	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	15
26–30	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	12
31–35	2	0	0	1	2	12	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
36 and More	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	12
Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6

#### Notes

Physicians who moved abroad include physicians who were active in the SMDB in 2009 and left Canada to move abroad in 2010. 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 16.0: Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	0	0	1	3	11	39	1	1	4	13	0	0	0	73
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	17	39	2	3	6	12	0	0	0	79
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	16	34	2	3	6	11	0	0	0	72
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	7	11	1	2	4	5	0	0	0	30
– 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	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
– 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	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– 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	1	0	0	0	1
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	0	0	2	1	7	21	2	2	8	7	0	0	0	50
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	7
– Otolaryngology	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	0	0	2	1	24	60	4	5	14	19	0	0	0	129
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	0	0	3	4	35	99	5	6	18	32	0	0	0	202

**Notes**

Physicians who returned from abroad include physicians who were abroad in 2009 and who were active in Canada in 2010.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2010.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 17.0: Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	0	0	1	3	11	23	1	0	2	9	0	0	0	50
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	16	25	1	2	4	8	0	0	0	56
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	15	22	1	2	4	7	0	0	0	51
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	18
– 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	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
– 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	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– 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	1	0	0	0	1
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	0	0	2	1	6	16	2	1	8	5	0	0	0	41
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
– Otolaryngology	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	0	0	2	1	22	41	3	3	12	13	0	0	0	97
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	0	0	3	4	33	64	4	3	14	22	0	0	0	147

#### Notes

Physicians who returned from abroad include physicians who were abroad in 2009 and who were active in Canada in 2010.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2010.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 17.1: Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools, by Specialty and Jurisdiction, 2010**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	22
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	1	14	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	23
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	1	12	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	21
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	12
– 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
– 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	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	9
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Urology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	2	19	1	2	2	6	0	0	0	32
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	0	0	0	0	2	34	1	3	4	10	0	0	0	54

### Notes

Physicians who returned from abroad include physicians who were abroad in 2009 and who were active in Canada in 2010.

Physician characteristics such as specialty and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2010.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 18.0: Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, 2010**

Physician Type	Province/Territory on December 31, 2010														
	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
<b>Family Medicine</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>
Fewer Than 11	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	16
11–15	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
16–20	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	14
21–25	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
26–30	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
31–35	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
36 and More	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Specialists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>129</b>
Fewer Than 11	0	0	2	0	16	34	3	4	8	6	0	0	0	0	73
11–15	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	14
16–20	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	8
21–25	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
26–30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
31–35	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
36 and More	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	15
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>202</b>
Fewer Than 11	0	0	3	0	18	42	3	5	8	10	0	0	0	0	89
11–15	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	25
16–20	0	0	0	1	1	13	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	22
21–25	0	0	0	1	3	7	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	15
26–30	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
31–35	0	0	0	1	3	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	16
36 and More	0	0	0	1	3	12	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	26
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

#### Notes

Physicians who returned from abroad include physicians who were abroad in 2009 and who were active in Canada in 2010.

Physician characteristics such as physician type, years since MD graduation and jurisdiction are based on the physician record in 2010.

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 19.0: Number and Percentage of Physicians, by Physician Type, Place of MD Graduation and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2010**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>8,814</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35,366</b>
Canadian Trained	352	96	767	667	7,908	9,055	595	388	2,515	3,679	33	17	9	26,081
Foreign Trained	251	19	302	150	902	3,105	499	450	1,486	1,700	27	7	1	8,899
Unknown	1	12	8	2	4	10	123	159	64	1	2	0	0	386
<b>2.0 Specialists</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>8,983</b>	<b>12,874</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34,333</b>
Canadian Trained	339	82	728	472	7,934	9,513	880	444	2,890	3,231	7	8	3	26,531
Foreign Trained	209	20	321	253	1,048	3,361	208	290	921	1,097	3	2	0	7,733
Unknown	0	7	0	2	1	0	6	47	6	0	0	0	0	69
<b>3.0 All Physicians</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>17,797</b>	<b>25,044</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>9,708</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69,699</b>
Canadian Trained	691	178	1,495	1,139	15,842	18,568	1,475	832	5,405	6,910	40	25	12	52,612
Foreign Trained	460	39	623	403	1,950	6,466	707	740	2,407	2,797	30	9	1	16,632
Unknown	1	19	8	4	5	10	129	206	70	1	2	0	0	455
<b>Percentage Distribution*</b>														
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>														
Canadian Trained	58%	83%	72%	82%	90%	74%	54%	46%	63%	68%	55%	71%	90%	75%
Foreign Trained	42%	17%	28%	18%	10%	26%	46%	54%	37%	32%	45%	29%	10%	25%
<b>2.0 Specialists</b>														
Canadian Trained	62%	80%	69%	65%	88%	74%	81%	60%	76%	75%	70%	80%	100%	77%
Foreign Trained	38%	20%	31%	35%	12%	26%	19%	40%	24%	25%	30%	20%	0%	23%
<b>3.0 All Physicians</b>														
Canadian Trained	60%	82%	71%	74%	89%	74%	68%	53%	69%	71%	57%	74%	92%	76%
Foreign Trained	40%	18%	29%	26%	11%	26%	32%	47%	31%	29%	43%	26%	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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

#### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 20.0: Universities of MD Graduation for Canadian-Trained Physicians Within Each Jurisdiction, by Physician Type, 2010**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>														
University of Toronto	5	4	21	14	27	3,101	3	3	76	218	1	0	1	3,474
Université de Montréal	0	0	5	52	3,148	81	2	0	10	11	0	0	0	3,309
Université Laval	0	1	2	85	2,682	36	1	0	6	5	3	0	0	2,821
University of British Columbia	3	2	15	11	13	111	6	9	110	1,577	6	6	0	1,869
University of Alberta	0	3	15	10	14	148	9	13	1,252	366	7	2	0	1,839
University of Western Ontario	9	4	8	3	7	1,330	3	2	58	135	0	0	0	1,559
Université de Sherbrooke	0	2	3	116	1,315	32	5	0	5	7	0	0	0	1,485
McMaster University	7	1	29	5	9	1,179	5	1	43	159	4	2	2	1,446
Dalhousie University	32	67	551	258	15	285	5	2	51	133	1	2	0	1,402
University of Ottawa	12	0	22	18	134	976	7	4	39	101	1	2	0	1,316
McGill University	1	2	14	7	497	378	2	2	35	136	1	1	0	1,076
University of Manitoba	0	0	9	3	13	240	514	11	87	182	0	0	0	1,059
Queen's University	5	1	16	9	12	773	10	3	49	141	3	2	4	1,028
University of Calgary	1	1	10	6	6	141	11	5	525	263	2	0	0	971
University of Saskatchewan	0	1	2	5	7	74	8	332	136	189	3	0	0	757
Memorial University	277	7	45	65	9	170	4	0	33	56	1	0	2	669
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>2.0 Specialists</b>														
University of Toronto	7	5	30	17	60	3,105	37	13	163	254	0	0	0	3,691
Université de Montréal	0	0	3	33	2,773	85	2	0	19	16	0	0	0	2,931
Université Laval	0	0	3	51	2,424	59	1	1	16	10	0	1	0	2,566
McGill University	6	5	29	15	1,064	764	20	11	106	209	0	0	1	2,230
University of Alberta	10	2	23	3	33	201	26	31	1,039	360	1	3	0	1,732
University of Western Ontario	5	2	22	11	25	1,226	15	9	109	156	0	0	0	1,580
University of British Columbia	4	3	17	6	18	156	7	12	138	1,057	1	1	0	1,420
University of Manitoba	2	0	18	9	33	292	643	19	183	218	0	0	0	1,417
Université de Sherbrooke	0	1	0	56	1,232	91	1	1	8	11	0	0	0	1,401
Queen's University	5	1	27	9	43	892	18	8	120	164	0	1	0	1,288
McMaster University	4	3	23	7	27	955	14	4	76	118	2	1	1	1,235
Dalhousie University	29	51	428	174	31	311	14	8	88	99	0	1	0	1,234
University of Ottawa	2	4	16	18	123	826	10	6	90	114	1	0	0	1,210
University of Calgary	0	2	13	8	15	200	20	13	440	214	2	0	1	928
University of Saskatchewan	1	1	6	2	20	135	49	295	240	167	0	0	0	916
Memorial University	264	2	70	53	13	215	3	13	55	64	0	0	0	752
<b>3.0 All Physicians</b>														
University of Toronto	12	9	51	31	87	6,206	40	16	239	472	1	0	1	7,165
Université de Montréal	0	0	8	85	5,921	166	4	0	29	27	0	0	0	6,240
Université Laval	0	1	5	136	5,106	95	2	1	22	15	3	1	0	5,387
University of Alberta	10	5	38	13	47	349	35	44	2,291	726	8	5	0	3,571
McGill University	7	7	43	22	1,561	1,142	22	13	141	345	1	1	1	3,306
University of British Columbia	7	5	32	17	31	267	13	21	248	2,634	7	7	0	3,289
University of Western Ontario	14	6	30	14	32	2,556	18	11	167	291	0	0	0	3,139
Université de Sherbrooke	0	3	3	172	2,547	123	6	1	13	18	0	0	0	2,886
McMaster University	11	4	52	12	36	2,134	19	5	119	277	6	3	3	2,681
Dalhousie University	61	118	979	432	46	596	19	10	139	232	1	3	0	2,636
University of Ottawa	14	4	38	36	257	1,802	17	10	129	215	2	2	0	2,526
University of Manitoba	2	0	27	12	46	532	1,157	30	270	400	0	0	0	2,476
Queen's University	10	2	43	18	55	1,665	28	11	169	305	3	3	4	2,316
University of Calgary	1	3	23	14	21	341	31	18	965	477	4	0	1	1,899
University of Saskatchewan	1	2	8	7	27	209	57	627	376	356	3	0	0	1,673
Memorial University	541	9	115	118	22	385	7	13	88	120	1	0	2	1,421
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

**Notes**

Includes active physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice (for example, research and academia) who have an MD and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



**Table 21.0: Top 10 Countries of MD Graduation for Foreign-Trained Physicians Within Each Jurisdiction, by Physician Type, 2010**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>														
South Africa	15	2	18	8	3	154	108	192	480	623	2	2	0	1,607
United Kingdom	17	3	32	8	8	365	59	38	156	339	2	1	0	1,028
India	22	2	49	15	20	387	26	48	114	89	4	1	0	777
Ireland	32	2	18	10	4	299	26	29	95	109	3	0	0	627
Egypt	23	0	22	5	42	225	51	5	42	13	6	0	0	434
Pakistan	5	1	19	5	1	118	21	21	68	37	1	0	0	297
United States	2	2	6	7	16	126	9	2	22	76	0	0	0	268
Poland	5	0	23	5	26	88	20	4	41	26	0	0	0	238
France	0	0	3	8	180	13	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	213
Romania	2	0	4	6	57	65	5	0	15	15	0	0	0	169
<b>Percentage of Foreign-Trained Graduates Represented by the Top 10 Countries*</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>2.0 Specialists</b>														
United Kingdom	14	3	65	17	26	451	20	24	176	206	0	1	0	1,003
India	37	4	34	38	9	495	37	55	82	88	0	0	0	879
South Africa	19	1	12	10	6	218	23	44	111	203	1	0	0	648
Ireland	21	1	31	9	15	261	15	13	56	89	0	0	0	511
United States	3	0	23	3	76	140	4	3	38	78	0	0	0	368
Egypt	5	1	12	6	68	192	7	6	23	18	0	0	0	338
Pakistan	34	2	28	14	7	95	8	22	46	19	0	0	0	275
France	0	2	1	8	212	28	0	1	5	8	0	0	0	265
Poland	6	0	17	9	12	95	5	9	20	27	0	0	0	200
Lebanon	1	0	2	7	117	9	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	144
<b>Percentage of Foreign-Trained Graduates Represented by the Top 10 Countries*</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>3.0 All Physicians</b>														
South Africa	34	3	30	18	9	372	131	236	591	826	3	2	0	2,255
United Kingdom	31	6	97	25	34	816	79	62	332	545	2	2	0	2,031
India	59	6	83	53	29	882	63	103	196	177	4	1	0	1,656
Ireland	53	3	49	19	19	560	41	42	151	198	3	0	0	1,138
Egypt	28	1	34	11	110	417	58	11	65	31	6	0	0	772
United States	5	2	29	10	92	266	13	5	60	154	0	0	0	636
Pakistan	39	3	47	19	8	213	29	43	114	56	1	0	0	572
France	0	2	4	16	392	41	2	2	8	11	0	0	0	478
Poland	11	0	40	14	38	183	25	13	61	53	0	0	0	438
Iran	8	0	7	4	23	122	14	1	33	57	1	0	0	270
<b>Percentage of Foreign-Trained Graduates Represented by the Top 10 Countries*</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>62%</b>

### 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 22.0: Number and Percentage Change for Total Physicians, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2010**

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
2010	1,152	236	2,126	1,546	17,797	25,044	2,311	1,778	7,882	9,708	72	34	13	69,699
Percentage Change														
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%
2010	3.1%	1.3%	-2.2%	5.9%	2.1%	2.2%	3.3%	4.4%	4.3%	1.7%	-2.7%	-20.9%	8.3%	2.3%

Continued 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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 22.1: Number and Percentage Change for Family Medicine Physicians, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2010**

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
2010	604	127	1,077	819	8,814	12,170	1,217	997	4,065	5,380	62	24	10	35,366
Percentage Change														
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%	5.4%	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%	2.0%	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%
2010	0.8%	0.8%	-1.6%	-0.1%	2.1%	3.0%	4.5%	3.4%	-2.9%	1.9%	-3.1%	-20.0%	0.0%	1.6%

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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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 22.2: Number and Percentage Change for Specialists, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2010**

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
2010	548	109	1,049	727	8,983	12,874	1,094	781	3,817	4,328	10	10	3	34,333
Percentage Change														
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%
2010	5.8%	1.9%	-2.9%	13.6%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	5.7%	13.4%	1.5%	0.0%	-23.1%	50.0%	3.1%

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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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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).

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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, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 23.0: Number of Physicians (Family Medicine and Specialists) per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2010**

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	177	163	194	201	220	112	29	192
2008	219	166	233	193	219	177	183	163	201	205	228	110	35	195
2009	219	165	231	195	222	187	182	164	205	212	218	99	37	201
2010	226	164	225	205	224	189	186	169	211	213	210	78	39	203

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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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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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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, 2010, 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 (September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (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 2010: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

**Table 23.1: Number of Family Medicine Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2010**

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	111	112	204	76	32	101
2009	117	89	116	109	110	90	95	93	113	117	188	69	31	103
2010	119	89	114	109	111	92	98	95	109	118	181	55	30	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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009); and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, 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 (September 2002), catalogue no. 91-002-XIB.

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (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 2010: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

**Table 23.2: Number of Specialists per 100,000 Population, by Jurisdiction, Canada, 1978 to 2010**

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	34	3	95
2009	102	76	115	85	112	97	87	71	91	95	29	30	6	98
2010	108	76	111	97	113	97	88	74	102	95	29	23	9	100

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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 and a valid mailing address.

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

Excludes non-registered 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 Royal College 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 Yukon (starting in 2007); in Quebec and Prince Edward Island (starting in 2009) and in Alberta (starting in 2010) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the Royal College 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, 2010, 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.

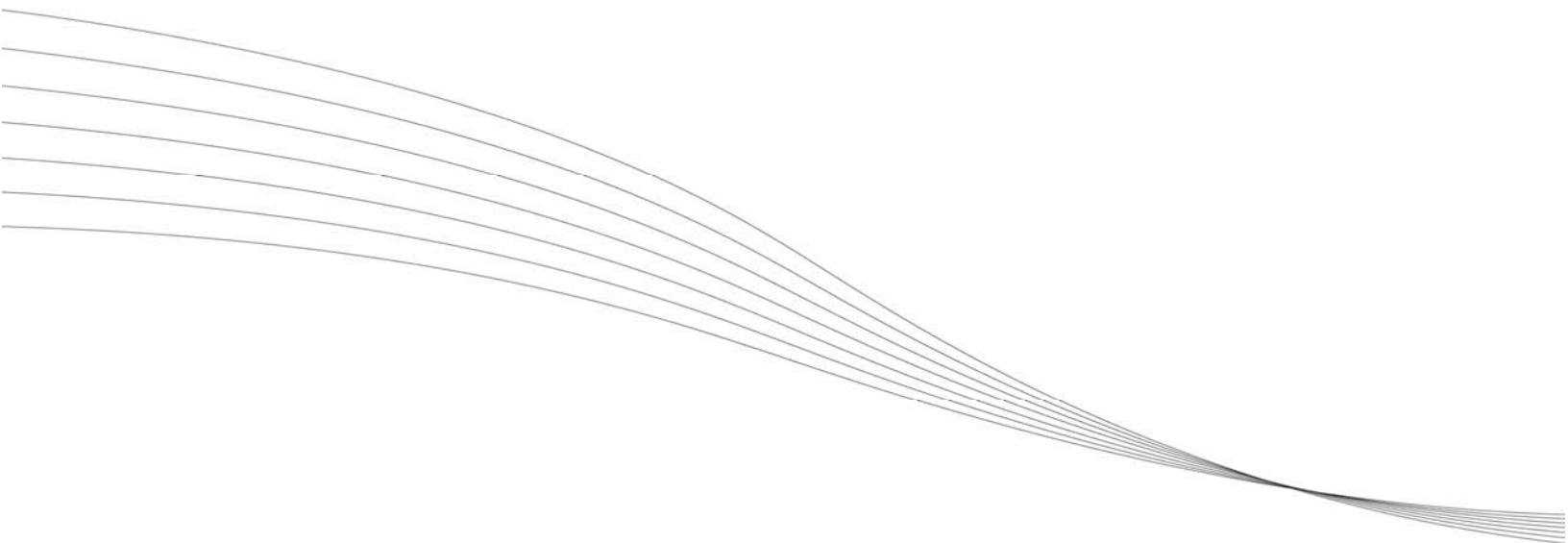
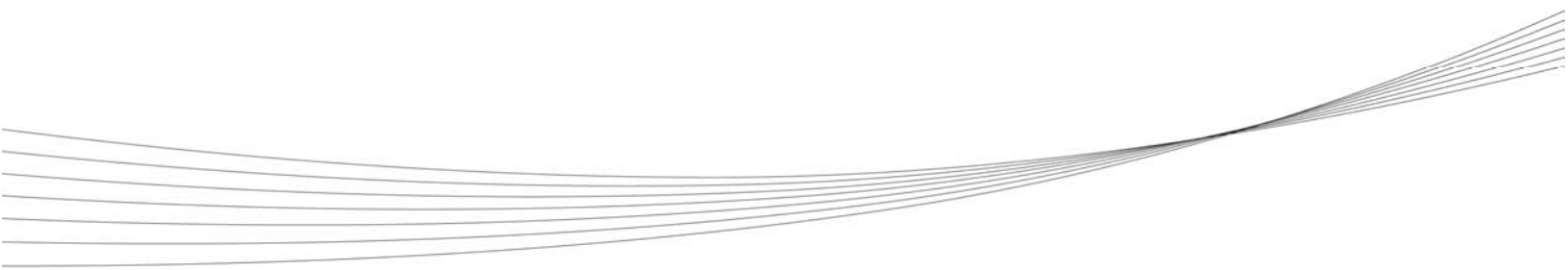
1971 to 1990: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, April 2000.

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

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (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 2010: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), catalogue no. 91-002-X.





# Appendix A

## Methodological Notes







## Background

Scott's Directories ([www.MDSelect.com](http://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 2010 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 (Royal College), 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 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.

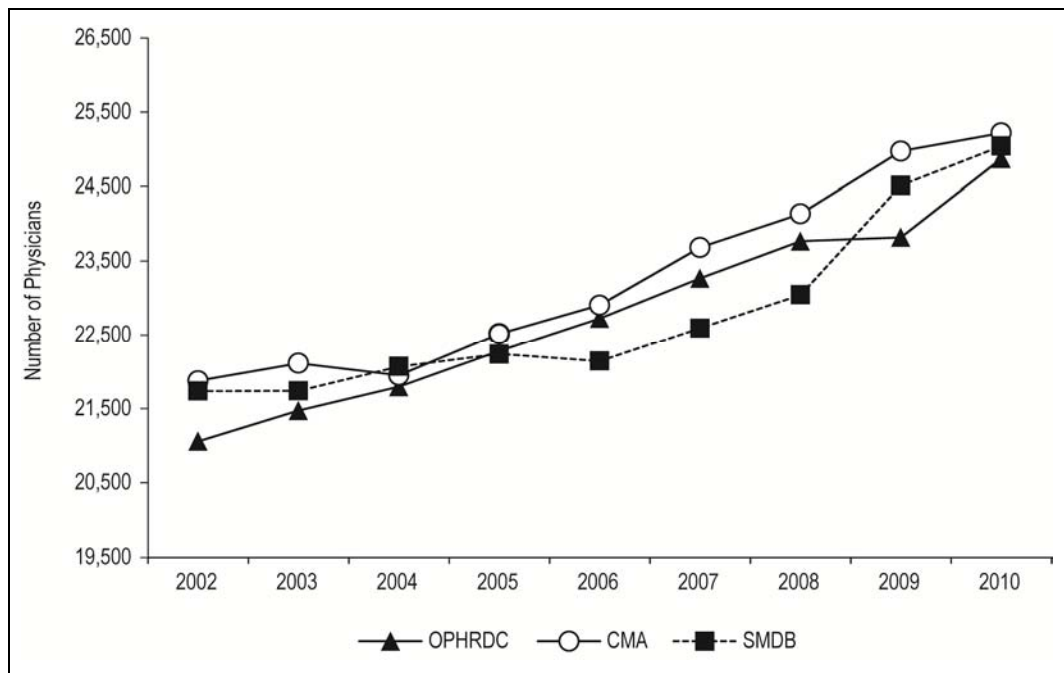
### Other Data Sources

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-registered physicians and excludes physicians who are semi-retired, in the military, those who request to be excluded from the publication (non-registered 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 2010**



**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](http://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, CIHI's 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 2010, 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 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](mailto: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, 2010* 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 Royal College or the CMQ, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, starting in 2004; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Yukon, starting in 2007; Quebec and Prince Edward Island, starting in 2009; and Alberta, starting in 2010, 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 and 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 Royal College, 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 Royal College. 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 69,699 active physicians in Canada in 2010. Active physicians are defined as individuals with an MD who have a valid mailing address. Out of 77,216 physicians, 7,517 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-registered 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 registered (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, 2010

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>Included</b>														
Family Medicine	604	127	1,077	819	8,814	12,170	1,217	997	4,065	5,380	62	24	10	35,366
Specialist	548	109	1,049	727	8,983	12,874	1,094	781	3,817	4,328	10	10	3	34,333
<b>Total Included</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>17,797</b>	<b>25,044</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>9,708</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69,699</b>
<b>Excluded</b>														
Family Medicine														
Military	2	0	11	3	11	50	5	1	14	10	0	0	0	107
“No Publication” Methodology	14	5	51	34	145	440	45	20	65	78	0	10	1	908
Semi-Retired	4	2	11	6	58	127	12	3	35	54	1	0	0	313
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,328</b>
Specialist														
Military	0	0	5	2	2	19	1	0	9	3	0	0	0	41
“No Publication” Methodology	3	2	9	6	23	41	6	4	19	32	0	1	0	146
Semi-Retired	2	1	9	10	111	207	9	9	32	49	0	0	0	439
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>626</b>
Resident	88	6	46	61	527	4,090	55	151	300	238	0	1	0	5,563
Resident Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,563</b>
<b>Total Excluded</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7,517</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>18,674</b>	<b>30,018</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>77,216</b>

**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-registered physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2010).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

It is possible, using the medical registration indicator field, to compare the number of physicians who are registered in Canada with those who are not registered (see Table A-2). For example, in the SMDB in 2010, of the 69,699 active physicians in Canada (family medicine physicians and specialists), 65,796 (94.4%) were jurisdictionally registered, while 3,904 (5.6%) were not registered. Some physicians who work in non-clinical situations (such as administration or research) may not be registered with their provincial or territorial registrar. Also, some physicians may maintain their registration status but not engage in clinical activity.

**Table A-2: Percentage of Non-Registered Family Medicine, Specialist and Total Physicians, by Physician Type and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2006 to 2010**

		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
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%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
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%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
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%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
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%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
2010	Family Medicine	6.5%	15.7%	7.4%	4.6%	2.0%	2.1%	4.8%	2.8%	5.4%	6.4%	3.2%	20.8%	40.0%	3.6%
	Specialist	9.9%	8.3%	14.8%	13.2%	7.3%	3.6%	11.2%	10.9%	13.2%	11.3%	0.0%	20.0%	33.3%	7.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

**Notes**

Excludes residents and physicians with "no publication" status (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data represents the percentage of active non-registered physicians of all active physicians (family medicine physicians, specialists and total physicians) in Canada.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2010, 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 2010, there were 8,555 physicians (2,248 family medicine physicians and 6,307 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 2010 publication is the sixth 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 Yukon. In 2009, CIHI added the list of non-certified specialists from Prince Edward Island. In 2010, non-certified specialist data for Alberta was added by CIHI.

In 2009, CIHI added the list of non-certified specialists from Quebec using data that was provided by the CMQ. In 2010, this data was not available from the CMQ. As a result, CIHI used the CMQ's *Medical Directory* for 2010–2011 to identify the non-certified specialists.

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 list from the CMQ; 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 2010, the matching effort was successful for 92.7% of physicians in the list for Saskatchewan, 98.0% of physicians in the list for Newfoundland and Labrador, 91.0% of physicians in the list for New Brunswick, 83.9% of physicians in the list for Nova Scotia, 100% of

physicians in the list for Yukon, 94.4% of physicians in the list for Quebec, 91.8% of physicians in the list for Prince Edward Island and 95.3% of physicians in the list for Alberta.

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 Nova Scotia and 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, 2010**

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 <sup>†</sup>	52.4%	53.8%	50.7%	53.0%	49.5%	48.6%	52.7%	56.1%	51.6%	55.4%	86.1%	70.6%	76.9%	
Specialists	Certified <sup>‡</sup>	37.3%	38.6%	45.2%	37.3%	49.1%	51.4%	47.3%	38.3%	44.7%	44.6%	12.5%	29.4%	23.1%
	Non-Certified <sup>§</sup>	10.2%	7.6%	4.2%	9.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	3.8%	0.0%	1.4%	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 <sup>†</sup>	49.8%	52.2%	N/A	48.0%	N/A	46.7%	48.1%	53.2%	48.2%	53.0%	86.8%	69.2%	68.4%	
Specialists	Certified <sup>‡</sup>	37.6%	34.3%	N/A	49.7%	N/A	50.6%	49.2%	37.9%	47.3%	44.6%	11.8%	30.8%	31.6%
	Non-Certified <sup>§</sup>	12.5%	13.5%	N/A	2.3%	N/A	2.6%	2.8%	8.9%	4.5%	2.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%

**Notes**

\* Scott's Medical Database, CIHI. Results are based on physician counts in December 2010.

† Includes family medicine physicians/general practitioners and non-certified specialists.

‡ Includes certificants of the Royal College and/or the CMQ.

§ Non-certified physicians include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the Royal College 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.

†† Based on data provided by jurisdictional ministry of health representatives of CIHI's Advisory Group on Physician Databases. Results are based on physician counts in December 2010.

††† 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 2010.

\*\*\* B.C. certified counts based on physicians with fee-for-service billing in 2010. 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 are based on data from 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, 2010, 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 CANSIM Table 109-5325, 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 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 (that is, health regions as of 2011).

## 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 99.9% of physicians to a particular health region; the remaining 0.1% were categorized as unknown.

One should exert caution when performing comparisons between health regions, as the population of one health region may receive health care in another health region. This is a common occurrence in health regions bordering larger urban areas. For this reason, using health region peer groups is advisable.

## 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.

**Table A-4: Principal Characteristics of Each Peer Group as Defined by Statistics Canada**

Peer Group	Number of Health Regions	Percentage of Canadian Population	Principal Characteristics
A	35	33.50%	Urban–rural mix from coast to coast Average percentage of Aboriginal population Average percentage of immigrant population
B	8	16.70%	Mainly urban centres in Ontario and Alberta with moderately high population density Low percentage of Aboriginal population Very high employment rate Higher-than-average percentage of immigrant population
C	22	10.30%	Sparsely populated urban–rural mix in eastern and central provinces Average percentage of Aboriginal population Average employment rate Low percentage of immigrant population
D	18	5.10%	Mainly rural regions from Quebec to British Columbia Average percentage of Aboriginal population High employment rate
E	9	3.10%	Mainly rural and remote regions in the western provinces and the territories High proportion of Aboriginal population Average percentage of immigrant population
F	5	0.40%	Northern and remote regions Very high proportion of Aboriginal population Very low employment rate Low proportion of immigrants
G	3	15.60%	Largest metro centres with an average population density of 4,065 people per square kilometre Very low proportion of Aboriginal population Average employment rate Very high proportion of immigrant population
H	10	2.00%	Rural northern regions from coast to coast High proportion of Aboriginal population Low proportion of immigrants
I	7	1.70%	Mainly rural eastern regions Average percentage of Aboriginal population Low employment rate Very low percentage of immigrant population
J	6	11.60%	Mainly urban centres in Ontario and British Columbia with high population density Low proportion of Aboriginal population High proportion of immigrants

**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.

**Source**

Statistics Canada, *Summary Table of Peer Groups and Principal Characteristics* (2010), accessed from <<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-221-x/2011002/regions/hrt4-eng.htm>>.

## 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 CIHI's 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 registration status are required in determining whether or not he or she may be published and counted within a jurisdiction. The physician's registration status (medical registration indicator) may vary with each jurisdiction he or she is registered in. Physicians registered in more than one jurisdiction (19.1% of active physicians in 2010) are counted only 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 document *Privacy Policy on the Collection, Use, Disclosure and Retention of Health Workforce Personal Information and De-Identified Data*. A copy of this document is available free for download from CIHI's website at [www.cihi.ca](http://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: registration status with a jurisdictional licensing authority and publication status with Scott's Directories.

## Registration 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](http://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 medical registration indicator that denotes whether an individual physician is registered or not registered with a jurisdictional licensing authority. The medical registration 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 registered 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](http://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 registered 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, medical registration 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 not registered with a jurisdictional licensing authority (medical registration indicator = 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 2010, the records removed from analysis represented 1.5% 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 Medical Registration Indicator and Scott’s Directories Publication Status Indicator, Canada, 2010**

		Medical Registration Indicator	
		Yes	No
<b>Scott’s Directories Publication Status Indicator</b>	Publish	62,269 (88.0%)	3,904 (5.5%)
	Do Not Publish	3,526 (5.0%)	1,054 (1.5%)

← Removed from analysis (CIHI’s “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 mailing address.  
 Includes general/family practitioners and specialist physicians as of December 31 of the reference year.  
 Percentage distribution represents the percentage of the 70,753 active physicians in the SMDB in 2010.  
 Excludes residents.

**Source**

Scott’s Medical Database, 2010, 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’s “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 CIHI's "No Publication" Methodology, by Physician Type and Jurisdiction, Canada, 2006 to 2010**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
2010 Family Medicine	2.3%	3.8%	4.5%	4.0%	1.6%	3.5%	3.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	29.4%	9.1%	2.5%
Specialist	0.5%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

#### Notes

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

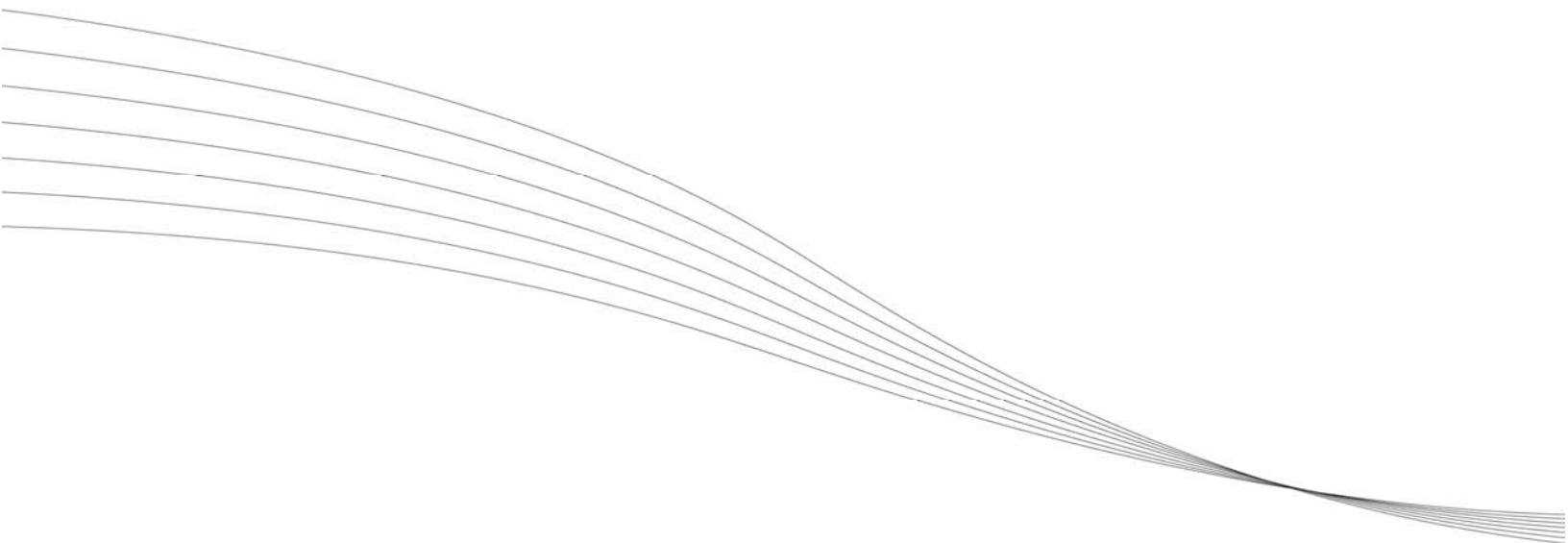
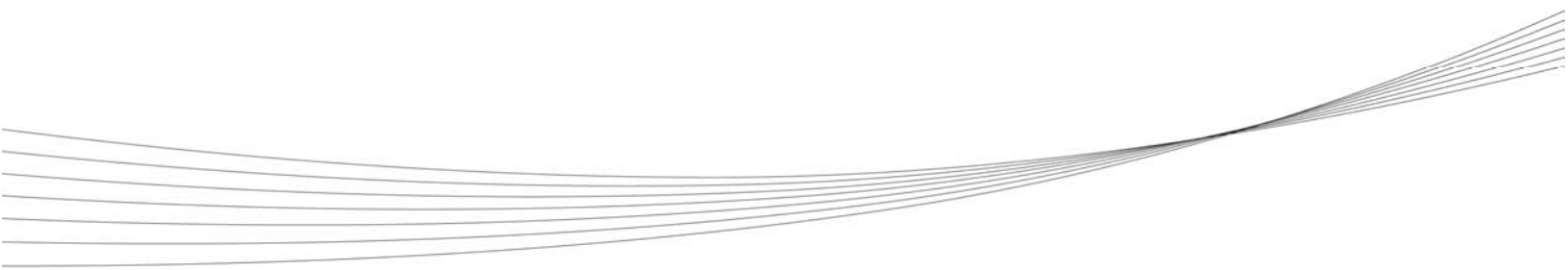
Only physicians who are not provincially or territorially registered (not registered based on SMDB's medical registration indicator) are impacted by CIHI's "no publication" methodology.

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, 2.3% of family medicine physicians, 0.5% of specialists and 1.5% of the total physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2010 were removed as a result of the implementation of CIHI's "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, 2010, 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 2010 (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 (ID)	18,238.30	457.90	104.60	737.00	597.90	5,259.20	6,236.10	921.70	925.20	1,332.00	1,629.10	14.60	23.00	
1962 (ID)	18,787.00													
1963 (ID)	19,142.00													
1964 (ID)	19,510.00													
1965 (ID)	19,857.00													
1966 (ID)	20,228.00													
1967 (ID)	20,581.00													
1968 (ID)	20,888.00	511.00	111.00	771.00	627.00	5,961.00	7,338.00	975.00	959.00	1,546.00	2,042.00	16.00	31.00	
1969 (ID)	21,182.00	516.00	110.00	779.00	625.00	6,002.00	7,488.00	979.00	948.00	1,579.00	2,107.00	17.00	32.00	
1970 (ID)	21,465.00	519.00	111.00	785.00	630.00	6,017.00	7,656.00	984.00	927.00	1,616.00	2,168.00	18.00	34.00	
1971 (ID)	22,093.15	535.89	112.97	800.52	646.34	6,153.39	7,906.38	998.92	923.13	1,679.98	2,278.08	19.72	37.84	
1972 (ID)	22,349.16	543.40	114.28	808.63	652.51	6,190.86	8,013.47	1,002.60	913.60	1,710.86	2,338.14	20.81	40.01	
1973 (ID)	22,652.21	547.77	115.19	816.36	661.02	6,240.40	8,139.87	1,012.38	907.55	1,739.94	2,409.91	20.97	40.84	
1974 (ID)	22,977.82	552.46	117.03	823.09	671.14	6,298.72	8,260.20	1,019.53	910.28	1,782.57	2,479.08	21.58	42.14	
1975 (ID)	23,303.80	559.92	118.26	832.77	685.16	6,361.81	8,366.51	1,028.14	925.57	1,839.19	2,520.42	22.26	43.79	
1976 (ID)	23,591.83	563.90	119.37	838.55	693.29	6,413.92	8,457.88	1,034.48	938.55	1,912.72	2,552.28	22.54	44.36	
1977 (ID)	23,850.54	566.48	121.11	842.62	698.33	6,426.64	8,554.46	1,039.79	949.10	1,988.00	2,595.87	23.35	44.79	
1978 (ID)	24,072.58	568.45	122.27	847.46	701.35	6,445.00	8,625.49	1,037.31	954.68	2,060.17	2,641.20	23.96	45.25	
1979 (ID)	24,346.16	570.68	123.27	851.10	704.59	6,478.99	8,699.91	1,032.43	962.73	2,145.75	2,706.45	24.34	45.94	
1980 (ID)	24,665.94	574.10	123.33	854.35	705.84	6,522.99	8,772.30	1,032.76	970.82	2,248.67	2,789.55	24.76	46.50	
1981 (ID)	24,979.80	573.45	123.54	857.68	705.89	6,565.28	8,866.37	1,040.47	981.91	2,338.51	2,854.24	24.20	48.25	
1982 (ID)	25,243.41	577.70	124.47	865.02	711.81	6,587.10	8,984.16	1,054.09	994.54	2,382.30	2,888.21	23.65	50.37	
1983 (ID)	25,482.93	579.73	126.09	874.21	718.00	6,613.59	9,105.13	1,066.75	1,008.31	2,389.87	2,925.73	23.56	51.96	
1984 (ID)	25,721.64	579.25	127.40	882.67	722.47	6,645.54	9,233.85	1,078.38	1,020.95	2,392.47	2,960.89	24.16	53.61	
1985 (ID)	25,963.05	577.22	128.26	887.22	724.38	6,684.91	9,363.49	1,087.73	1,027.29	2,414.90	2,988.68	24.37	54.61	
1986 (ID)	26,260.14	575.62	128.39	891.54	725.59	6,745.81	9,536.17	1,094.62	1,029.99	2,429.44	3,023.31	25.15	54.52	
1987 (ID)	26,609.66	574.61	129.13	894.65	728.55	6,807.08	9,741.92	1,099.77	1,029.55	2,440.38	3,082.93	25.88	55.21	
1988 (ID)	27,041.90	575.66	129.99	900.42	732.53	6,886.37	9,976.47	1,101.51	1,021.42	2,475.48	3,158.83	26.85	56.37	
1989 (ID)	27,475.15	576.54	130.31	906.97	737.36	6,961.66	10,194.46	1,102.84	1,010.79	2,520.05	3,248.90	27.50	57.77	
1990 (ID)	27,863.58	578.21	130.48	912.34	743.22	7,033.36	10,359.23	1,106.28	1,002.35	2,571.80	3,338.46	28.15	59.72	
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 (ID)	32,737.70	508.84	138.03	936.60	744.89	7,658.10	12,717.14	1,186.83	994.15	3,471.72	4,275.04	32.32	43.17	30.88
2007 (PR)	33,103.22	507.05	138.65	936.46	746.38	7,716.85	12,851.91	1,199.35	1,007.54	3,545.18	4,346.08	32.77	43.60	31.41
2008 (PR)	33,508.36	507.31	140.12	938.44	748.11	7,786.16	12,990.82	1,211.24	1,021.45	3,632.09	4,423.99	33.38	43.53	31.73
2009 (PR)	33,902.79	510.11	141.42	941.88	750.41	7,867.04	13,129.17	1,226.74	1,036.97	3,690.25	4,498.79	33.98	43.49	32.55
2010 (PP)	34,278.41	509.15	143.48	943.41	753.23	7,942.98	13,282.44	1,243.65	1,052.05	3,742.75	4,554.09	34.31	43.55	33.30

**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.

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.

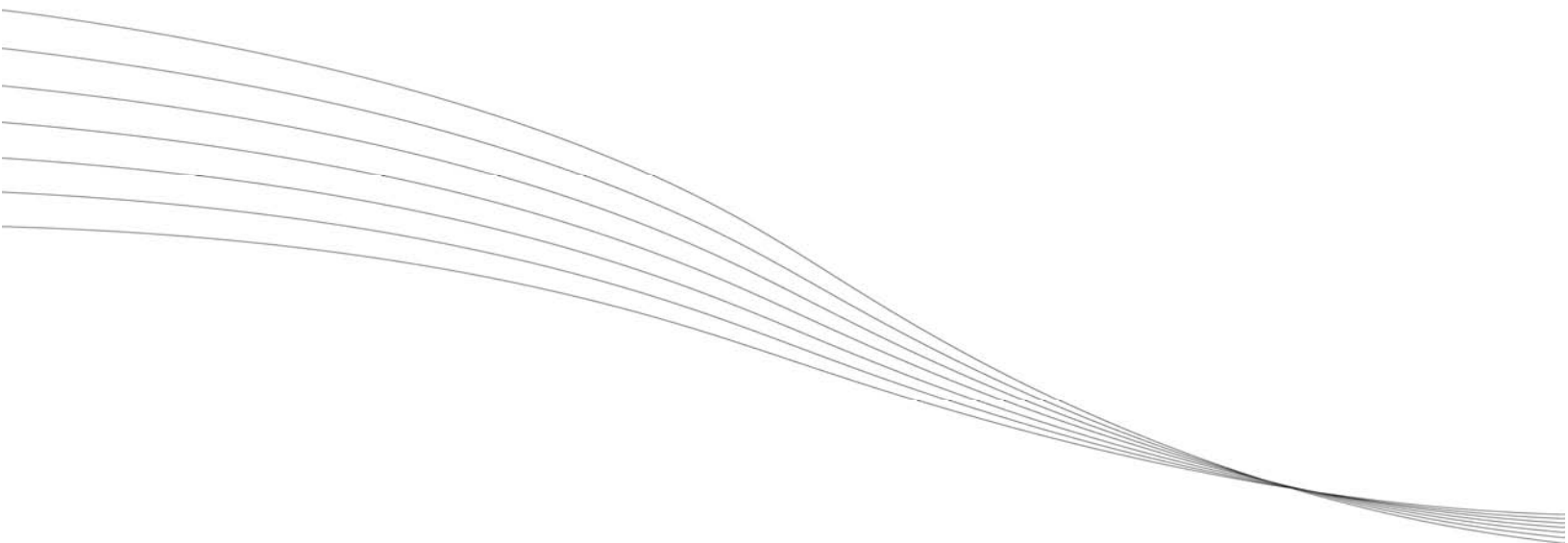
1971 to 1990: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, April 2000.

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

1996 to 2000: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* 18, 4 (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 2010: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 24, 4 (March 2011), 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 Royal College or the CMQ, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, starting in 2004; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Yukon, starting in 2007; Quebec and P.E.I., starting in 2009; and Alberta, starting in 2010, 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 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 Royal College, 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 Royal College 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.

## **Medical Registration Indicator**

Registered or Non-Registered

This indicates whether a physician is registered or not registered in the current jurisdiction. Some physicians who work in non-clinical situations (such as administration or research) may not be registered with their jurisdictional registrar. Also, some physicians may maintain their registration status but not engage in clinical activity.

## **Country of MD Graduation**

Country in which the MD was completed

If graduating country indicator is foreign (see below), country of MD 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.

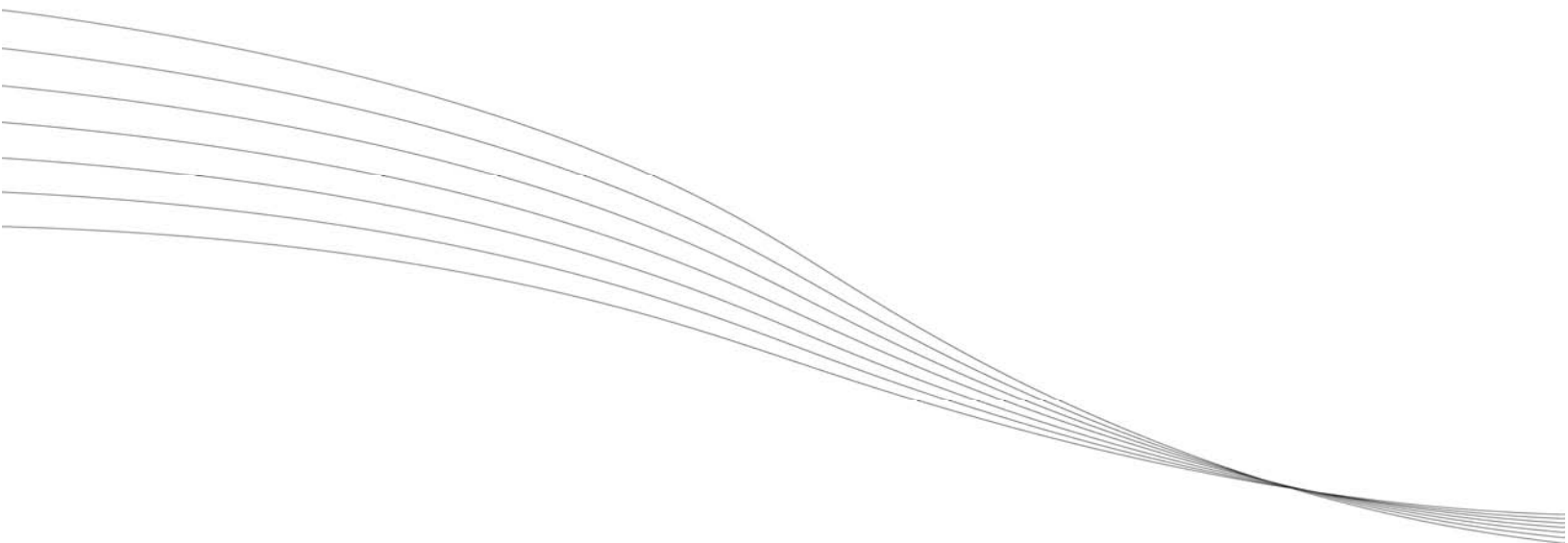
For the purposes of this report, physicians younger than the age of 20 and older than the age of 90 are assigned to age category “unknown.”

**CIHI Publication Indicator (CIHI-Derived)**

Yes

No

Based on CIHI’s “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 Royal College 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 Yukon, starting in 2007; Quebec and P.E.I., starting in 2009; and Alberta, starting in 2010, non-certified specialists are designated as specialists. For all other jurisdictions, specialists include certificants of the Royal College 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—Pediatrics

- Endocrinology and Metabolism—Pediatrics
- Gastroenterology—Pediatrics
- Hematology—Pediatrics
- Infectious Diseases—Pediatrics
- Nephrology—Pediatrics
- Respirology—Pediatrics
- Rheumatology—Pediatrics
- Neonatal—Perinatal Medicine
- Clinical Pharmacology—Pediatrics
- Critical Care Medicine—Pediatrics
- Emergency Medicine—Pediatrics
- 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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