



# Supply, Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians, 2008

Health Human Resources



Canadian Institute  
for Health Information

Institut canadien  
d'information sur la santé

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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 SMDB data date back to the 1960s. Recent publications in this series are available for download from the CIHI 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.

Any questions regarding this publication or the SMDB should be directed to:

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# Highlights

## Canada

### How many physicians were there in Canada?

- Prior to excluding semi-retired physicians, residents and military physicians, there were 71,249 physicians in Canada in 2008. Once exclusion criteria were applied, there were 65,440 active physicians in Canada.
- Focusing on active physicians in Canada, between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased from 60,612 in 2004 to 65,440 in 2008, representing an 8.0% increase. Over the same five-year period, the Canadian population increased at a pace of 4.3%.
- The physician-to-population ratio also increased over this five-year period. The total ratio of physicians to 100,000 population increased from 189 in 2004 to 195 in 2008.

### Were there any changes in the supply of physicians between 2004 and 2008 that might help to explain the increase in physicians?

- Overall, Canadian-trained and foreign-trained physicians both contributed to an increase in the physician workforce.
  - The number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 6.6% between 2004 and 2008, while the number of foreign-trained physicians increased by 10.4%.

### Were there any changes in physician migration patterns between 2004 and 2008 that might help to explain the increase in physicians?

- For the fifth year in a row, the number of physicians returning from abroad was greater than the number moving abroad (240 versus 196).
- Overall, movement in and out of Canada decreased over this five-year period. Migration out of Canada decreased by 15.5%, while the number of physicians returning from abroad decreased by 24.3%.

### Did the demographic profile of the physician workforce change between 2004 and 2008?

#### ***Age Demographics***

- In 2008, the average age of the physician workforce was 49.8—the average family medicine physician was 49.0 and the average specialist was 50.6.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce increased by 1.2 years.
- In 2008, approximately equal proportions of the workforce were younger than 40 and 60 or older (21.9% and 21.2%, respectively).

#### ***Sex Demographics***

- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 3.8%, while the number of female physicians increased by 16.3%.

- Due to the increased number of female physicians, females made up 34.7% of the physician workforce in 2008 (compared to 32.1% of the physician workforce in 2004).
- In 2008, 31.7% of female physicians were younger than 40, compared to 16.6% of male physicians. Conversely, 9.0% of female physicians were 60 or older, compared to 27.8% of male physicians.
- By speciality, 45.1% of new specialists and 52.1% of new family medicine physicians<sup>i</sup> were female in 2008.

## Provinces/Territories

### Newfoundland and Labrador

#### How many physicians were there in Newfoundland and Labrador?

- In 2008, there were 1,110 physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased at a faster rate than the national average, with a large proportion of this growth occurring between 2007 and 2008.
  - From 2004 to 2008, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 13.6%, which was 5.2 percentage points greater than the national average. Prior to 2007–2008, the change in the number of family medicine physicians ranged from –1.0% to 3.5%; however, between 2007 and 2008, the number increased by 7.4%.
  - The same trend was found among specialists. Over this five-year period, the number of specialists increased by 10.0% (2.5 percentage points higher than the national average), with the largest increase occurring between 2007 and 2008 (4.4%, compared to 1.2% to 2.6% in earlier years).
- Given the increase in the number of physicians and the decline in the general population (–1.4%) between 2004 and 2008, it is no surprise that the physician-to-population ratio increased from 192 to 218 physicians per 100,000 population. In 2008, there were 115 family medicine physicians and 104 specialists per 100,000 population—this was higher than the Canadian average of 101 family medicine physicians and 95 specialists per 100,000 population.

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

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). However, in Newfoundland and Labrador the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 18.7%, over six times the growth rate of internationally trained physicians (which increased by 3.0%).
  - By specialty, the number of Canadian-trained family medicine physicians and specialists increased by 17.5% and 20.0%, respectively, between 2004 and 2008.
  - Over the same time period, the number of internationally trained family medicine physicians increased by 7.3% and the number of specialists decreased by 1.4%.

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

**Increases in the supply of physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador did not appear to be caused by in-migration.**

- Between 2004 and 2008, Newfoundland and Labrador lost more physicians to other provinces than it gained each year. Net losses to interjurisdictional migration were mainly due to a loss of family medicine physicians to other jurisdictions.

**On average, physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador were younger. 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 Newfoundland and Labrador was 46.5 and 48.3, respectively, in 2008. Compared to the national average, family medicine physicians and specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador were 2.5 years and 2.3 years younger.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in Newfoundland and Labrador remained stable, changing by only 0.1 years, from 47.2 to 47.3.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 6.6%, while the number of female physicians increased by 21.3%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 31.6% of the physician workforce in Newfoundland and Labrador—this was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

**Were there any 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 2008. For example
  - 38.9% of family medicine physicians were women (compared to 21.2% to 33.3% in other regions),
  - 32.1% of specialists were women (compared to 18.5% to 25.0% in other regions),
  - 70.8% of family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared to 29.8% to 46.4% in other regions) and
  - 66.8% of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared to 28.6% to 43.6% in other regions).
- Across health regions, physicians in the Central Regional Integrated Health Authority were the youngest. For example, their average age was
  - 44.0 for family medicine physicians (compared to 45.4 to 47.8 in other regions) and
  - 47.8 for specialists (compared to 48.0 to 52.6 in other regions).

## **Prince Edward Island**

**How many physicians were there in P.E.I.?**

- In 2008, there were 232 physicians in Prince Edward Island. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased at a slightly faster rate than the national average, with a large proportion of this growth occurring between 2007 and 2008.

- From 2004 to 2008, the number of specialists increased by 13.9%, which was 6.4 percentage points greater than the national average. Prior to 2007–2008, the change in the number of specialists ranged from –3.8% to 5.3%; however, between 2007 and 2008, the number increased by 11.1%.
- For family medicine physicians, the overall rate of growth between 2004 and 2008 mirrored the national trend at 8.4%.
- Because the number of physicians increased at a faster rate than the general population (1.8%) between 2004 and 2008, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 152 to 165 physicians per 100,000 population. In 2008, there were 101 family medicine physicians and 64 specialists per 100,000 population. While the number of family medicine physicians was in line with the national number, the overall number of physicians and the number of specialists per 100,000 population was lower than the national number and ratio.

**Contrary to the national trend, P.E.I. experienced a greater increase in the number of Canadian-trained physicians than internationally trained physicians.**

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). However, in P.E.I. the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 8.5%, while the number of internationally trained physicians decreased by 8.3%.
  - Between 2004 and 2007, the number of internationally trained family medicine physicians and specialists decreased. However, between 2007 and 2008, the number of internationally trained physicians started to increase.
  - Among family medicine physicians, this increase still put the total number of internationally trained physicians below the number in 2004, resulting in an overall decrease over this five-year period.
  - In 2008, the number of internationally trained specialists was at its highest over this five-year period, resulting in an overall increase in the number of internationally trained specialists in P.E.I.

**Overall, P.E.I. gained physicians due to interjurisdictional migration and international migration in 2008.**

- In 2008, P.E.I. gained three physicians from interjurisdictional migration and three physicians returned from abroad. Furthermore, for the second year in a row, no physicians left P.E.I. to move abroad.

**On average, physicians in P.E.I. were slightly older. 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 P.E.I. was 49.1 and 51.7, respectively, in 2008. Compared to the national picture, family medicine physicians were similar in age in P.E.I. (49.1 versus 49.0 for Canada), while specialists tended to be older by 1.1 years.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in P.E.I. increased by 1.3 years, from 48.9 to 50.2.

- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 8.1%, while the number of female physicians increased by 18.4%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 25.0% of the physician workforce in P.E.I., which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

#### **Were there any regional differences in P.E.I.?**

- Queens County had slightly more female and Canadian-trained physicians than Prince County in 2008 (the number of physicians in Kings County was too small to compare to the other counties):
  - 34.4% of family medicine physicians were women (compared to 20.5% in Prince),
  - 18.4% of specialists were women (compared to 14.3% in Prince),
  - 87.8% of family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared to 80.0% in Prince) and
  - 85.3% of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared to 71.4% in Prince).

### **Nova Scotia**

#### **How many physicians were there in Nova Scotia?**

- In 2008, there were 2,189 physicians in Nova Scotia. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased at a similar rate to the national average (9.5% versus 8.0% for Canada).
- Because the number of physicians increased at a faster rate than the general population (0.2%) between 2004 and 2008, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 213 to 233 physicians per 100,000 population.
  - 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 in 2008. Nova Scotia had 119 family medicine physicians and 114 specialists per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 101 family medicine physicians and 95 specialists per 100,000 population.

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

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). In Nova Scotia, the same pattern existed—the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 15.5% and the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 5.7%.

#### **Overall, Nova Scotia lost physicians to interjurisdictional migration and international migration in 2008.**

- In 2008, Nova Scotia lost 11 physicians to interjurisdictional migration and 6 physicians moved abroad.
  - While Nova Scotia gained three physicians from interjurisdictional migration in 2004, since then Nova Scotia either broken even (2007) or lost physicians to interjurisdictional migration.

- Between 2004 and 2007, Nova Scotia always had more physicians returning from abroad than moving abroad; however, in 2008, this trend stopped. In 2008, six physicians moved abroad and none returned from abroad.

**On average, specialists in Nova Scotia were younger. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was similar to the national picture.**

- The average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in Nova Scotia was 49.1 and 49.7, respectively, in 2008. Compared to the national picture, family medicine physicians were similar in age (49.1 versus 49.0 for Canada), while specialists tended to be younger by 0.9 years.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in Nova Scotia increased by 1.2 years, from 48.2 to 49.4.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 4.7%, while the number of female physicians increased by 19.7%.
  - In 2008, the proportion of female physicians in Nova Scotia was similar to the national picture (34.8% versus 34.7% nationally).

**Were there any regional differences in Nova Scotia?**

- Physicians in zones 4 and 5 tended to be older in 2008 (particularly among family medicine physicians), and physicians in zones 1, 3 and 5 were less likely to be Canadian-trained.
  - On average, family medicine physicians in zones 4 and 5 were age 51.0 and 50.3 (compared to average ages of 47.8, 48.6 and 48.8 in zones 3, 1 and 6).
  - In zones 1, 3 and 5, 67.7%, 62.5% and 63.6% of family medicine physicians were Canadian-trained (compared to 71.7% to 82.9% in other zones).
  - In zones 1, 3 and 5, 48.4%, 56.0% and 53.9% of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared to 60.0% to 73.9% in other zones).

## **New Brunswick**

**How many physicians were there in New Brunswick?**

- In 2008, there were 1,447 physicians in New Brunswick. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased at a faster rate than the national average (14.7% versus 8.0% for Canada).
- Given that the number of physicians increased, while the size of the general population decreased (by 0.5%) between 2004 and 2008, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 168 to 193 physicians per 100,000 population.
  - The number of physicians overall per 100,000 population in New Brunswick was slightly lower than the national number (of 195) in 2008—primarily due to the difference in the number of specialists per 100,000 population between New Brunswick and the national ratio. New Brunswick had 86 specialists per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 95.
  - Conversely, New Brunswick had 107 family medicine physicians per 100,000 population, compared to the national average of 101 family medicine physicians.

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

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). In New Brunswick, the same pattern existed—the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 24.5% and the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 11.5%.

**Overall, New Brunswick lost physicians to interjurisdictional migration, but it gained physicians from international migration in 2008.**

- In 2008, New Brunswick lost nine physicians to interjurisdictional migration. Over the same time period, nine physicians returned from abroad, while six moved abroad.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, New Brunswick tended to lose physicians to interjurisdictional migration, with the exception of 2007, when it gained 10 physicians.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, New Brunswick always had more physicians returning from abroad than moving abroad.

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

- The average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in New Brunswick was 47.0 and 48.7, respectively, in 2008. Family medicine physicians and specialists in New Brunswick were 2.0 years and 1.9 years younger than physicians nationally (49.0 and 50.6 for family medicine physicians and specialists in Canada).
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in New Brunswick increased by 0.8 years, from 47.0 to 47.8.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 8.5%, while the number of female physicians increased by 24.2%.
  - In 2008, the proportion of female physicians in New Brunswick was similar to the national picture (34.1% versus 34.7% nationally).

**Were there any regional differences in New Brunswick?**

- Physicians in Region 1 were more likely to be younger and female in 2008.
  - On average, family medicine physicians in Region 1 were age 44.6 (compared to the provincial average of 47.0).
  - On average, specialists in Region 1 were age 47.0 (compared to the provincial average of 48.7).
  - In Region 1, 52.1% of family medicine physicians were female (compared to 40.6% provincially).
  - In Region 1, 29.7% of specialists were female (compared to 26.1% provincially).



## Quebec

### How many physicians were there in Quebec?

- In 2008, there were 17,057 physicians in Quebec. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the Canadian average (5.6% versus 8.0%).
- Given that the number of physicians increased at a faster rate than the general population (2.8%) between 2004 and 2008, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 213 to 219 physicians per 100,000 population. In 2008, there were 113 family medicine physicians and 107 specialists per 100,000 population, which was higher than the Canadian average of 101 family medicine physicians and 95 specialists per 100,000 population.

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

- Across Canada, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger rate than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). However, in Quebec the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 5.8% over this five-year period, while the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 4.4%.

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

- Between 2004 and 2008, Quebec lost more physicians to other provinces than it gained each year. Net losses to interjurisdictional migration were mainly due to a loss of family medicine physicians to other jurisdictions.

### On average, physicians in Quebec were similar in age to the Canadian average. The proportion of women in the physician workforce was greater than the Canadian picture.

- The average age of physicians in Quebec was 49.9 in 2008, which was in line with the Canadian average (49.8).
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in Quebec increased by 1.5 years, from 48.4 to 49.9.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 0.1%, while the number of female physicians increased by 14.7%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 39.9% of the physician workforce in Quebec—this was greater than the Canadian workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

### Were there any regional differences in Quebec?

- In 2008, family medicine physicians in Montréal, Laval and the Capitale-Nationale and specialists in Montréal tended to be older, physicians in Nord du Quebec were most likely to be female and physicians in Montréal were least likely to be Canadian-trained.
  - On average, family medicine physicians in Montréal, Laval and the Capitale-Nationale were age 50.7, 50.6 and 49.9 (compared to 48.7 provincially).

- On average, specialists in Montréal were age 53.0 (compared to 51.2 provincially).
- In Nord du Quebec, 53.1% of family medicine physicians and 50.0% of specialists were female (compared to 46.5% and 33.0% provincially).
- In Montréal, 74.7% of family medicine physicians and 85.4% of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared to 87.7% and 90.6% provincially).

## **Ontario**

### **How many physicians were there in Ontario?**

- In 2008, there were 23,043 physicians in Ontario. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the national average (4.4% versus 8.0% nationally).
  - From 2004 to 2008, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 4.2%, which was half the national average. The number of specialists increased by 4.6%, which was 2.9 percentage points lower than the national average.
- Given that the increase in physicians (4.4%) was only slightly greater than the increase in the general population (4.1%) between 2004 and 2008, the physician-to-population ratio in 2008 was the same as it was in 2004 (177 physicians per 100,000 population). In 2008, there were 86 family medicine physicians and 92 specialists per 100,000 population—this was lower than the national average of 101 family medicine physicians and 95 specialists per 100,000 population.

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

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). Ontario also experienced a greater increase in the number of internationally trained physicians (6.7% versus 3.6% for Canadian-trained physicians).
  - The number of Canadian-trained family medicine physicians and specialists increased by 2.5% and 4.8%, respectively, between 2004 and 2008.
  - Over the same time period, the number of internationally trained family medicine physicians increased by 9.9% and the number of specialists increased by 4.2%.

### **Overall, Ontario gained physicians due to interjurisdictional migration and international migration in 2008.**

- In 2008, Ontario gained 18 physicians due to interjurisdictional migration. By physician type, Ontario gained 39 family medicine physicians and lost 21 specialists to other jurisdictions.
- In 2008, the number of physicians returning from abroad (103) was greater than that moving abroad (92).

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

- The average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in Ontario was 50.3 and 51.3, respectively, in 2008. Compared to the national average, family medicine physicians and specialists in Ontario were 1.3 and 0.7 years older.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in Ontario increased by 1.6 years, from 49.2 to 50.8.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 1.3%, while the number of female physicians increased by 11.3%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 33.4% of the physician workforce in Ontario, which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

**Were there any regional differences in Ontario?**

- In 2008, 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 to the rest of the province.
  - On average, family medicine physicians and specialists in Erie St. Clair were age 52.0 (compared to 50.3 provincially) and 53.5 (compared to 51.3 provincially).
  - Among family medicine physicians, 46.6% of physicians in Champlain and 42.4% of physicians in Toronto Central were women (compared to 38.0% provincially).
  - Among specialists, 33.0% of physicians in Champlain and 33.7% of physicians in Toronto Central were women (compared to 29.0% provincially).
  - Among family medicine physicians, 68.6% of physicians in Erie St. Clair and 61.6% of physicians in Central West were Canadian-trained (compared to 77.3% provincially).
  - Among specialists, 56.8% of physicians in Erie St. Clair and 65.2% of physicians in Central West were Canadian-trained (compared to 73.9% provincially).

## **Manitoba**

**How many physicians were there in Manitoba?**

- In 2008, there were 2,219 physicians in Manitoba. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased at a slower rate than the national average (6.8% versus 8.0% nationally). While the overall growth rate was below the national average, Manitoba did experience a higher-than-average increase in the number of physicians between 2007 and 2008 (4.8% versus 2.2% nationally).
  - From 2004 to 2008, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 6.8%, which was 1.6 percentage points lower than the national average. The number of specialists increased by 6.8%, which was 0.7 percentage points lower than the national average.

- Given that the increase in physicians (6.8%) was almost twice that of the general population (3.5%) between 2004 and 2008, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 177 to 183 physicians per 100,000 population. In 2008, there were 95 family medicine physicians and 88 specialists per 100,000 population, which was lower than the national average of 101 family medicine physicians and 95 specialists per 100,000 population.

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

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). However, in Manitoba the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 5.6%, while the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 0.6%.
  - Among internationally trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians decreased by 0.7% and the number of specialists increased by 3.7% between 2004 and 2008.
  - Among Canadian-trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 4.1% and the number of specialists increased by 6.7% between 2004 and 2008.

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

- Between 2004 and 2008, Manitoba lost more physicians to other provinces than it gained each year. Net losses to interjurisdictional migration were mainly due to a loss of family medicine physicians to other jurisdictions.
  - Over this five-year period, Manitoba lost between 14 and 22 physicians a year to other jurisdictions. In 2008, Manitoba lost 19 family medicine physicians and gained 1 specialist due to interjurisdictional migration.

**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 48.9 and 50.1, respectively, in 2008. This was in line with the national profile, which indicated that the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists was 49.0 and 50.6, respectively.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in Manitoba increased by 1.1 years, from 48.4 to 49.5.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 2.7%, while the number of female physicians increased by 14.3%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 31.0% of the physician workforce in Manitoba, which was slightly lower than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

### **Were there any regional differences in Manitoba?**

- In 2008, family medicine physicians in Winnipeg were more likely to be female and Canadian-trained compared to the rest of the province. Because 972 of the 1,067 specialists were located in Winnipeg, it is difficult to make regional comparisons.
  - Among family medicine physicians, 37.0% of physicians in Winnipeg were women (compared to 32.9% provincially).
  - Among family medicine physicians, 68.0% of physicians in Winnipeg were Canadian-trained (compared to 57.5% provincially).

## **Saskatchewan**

### **How many physicians were there in Saskatchewan?**

- In 2008, there were 1,660 physicians in Saskatchewan. Between 2004 and 2008, the number of physicians increased at a similar rate to the national average (8.6% versus 8.0% nationally).
  - From 2004 to 2008, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 9.0%, which was 0.6 percentage points greater than the national average. The number of specialists increased by 8.0%, which was 0.5 percentage points greater than the national average.
- Given that the number of physicians increased at a faster pace than the general population (8.6% versus 3.1%) between 2004 and 2008, the physician-to-population ratio increased from 154 to 162 physicians per 100,000 population.
  - While Saskatchewan experienced an increase in the number of physicians per 100,000 population over this five-year period, between 2007 and 2008 it experienced a small loss (from 163 to 162 physicians per 100,000 population).
  - In 2008, there were 92 family medicine physicians and 70 specialists per 100,000 population, which was lower than the national average of 101 family medicine physicians and 95 specialists per 100,000 population.

**Contrary to the national trend, Saskatchewan experienced a greater increase in the number of Canadian-trained physicians than internationally trained physicians. In fact, Saskatchewan had fewer internationally trained physicians in 2008 than it did in 2004.**

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). However, in Saskatchewan the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 7.7%, while the number of internationally trained physicians decreased by 11.6%.
  - Among internationally trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians decreased by 14.5% and the number of specialists decreased by 6.6% between 2004 and 2008.
  - Among Canadian-trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 5.1% and the number of specialists increased by 10.2% between 2004 and 2008.

**Increases in the supply of physicians in Saskatchewan did not appear to be caused by in-migration.**

- Between 2004 and 2008, Saskatchewan lost more physicians to other provinces than it gained each year. Net losses to interjurisdictional migration were mainly due to a loss of family medicine physicians to other jurisdictions.
- In 2008, Saskatchewan also lost physicians to migration abroad—five physicians moved abroad, while four returned from abroad.

**On average, physicians in Saskatchewan were of a similar 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 Saskatchewan was 49.4 and 49.6, respectively, in 2008. This was in line with the national profile, which indicated that the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists was 49.0 and 50.6, respectively.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in Saskatchewan increased by 0.9 years, from 48.6 to 49.5.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 2.2%, while the number of female physicians increased by 20.5%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 30.2% of the physician workforce in Saskatchewan, which was lower than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

**Were there any regional differences in Saskatchewan?**

- In 2008, physicians in Saskatoon were more likely to be female and Canadian-trained compared to the rest of the province.
  - In Saskatoon, 41.3% of family medicine physicians and 30.2% of specialists were women (compared to 33.0% and 26.4% provincially).
  - In Saskatoon, 66.1% of family medicine physicians and 72.1% of specialists were Canadian-trained (compared to 46.0% and 60.4% provincially).

## **Alberta**

**How many physicians were there in Alberta?**

- The number of physicians in Alberta increased by 22.5%, from 5,953 in 2004 to 7,293 in 2008. Over the same period, the population of Alberta increased by 12.1%. The total physician-to-population ratio increased from 184 to 201 physicians per 100,000.
  - Relative to other jurisdictions, the growth was high in the number of both family physicians, at 25.5%, and of specialists, at 19.0%.
  - In 2008, there were 111 family medicine physicians and 90 specialists per 100,000 population. Alberta's physician-per-100,000-population ratio for family medicine physicians was greater than the national average of 101, while its physician-per-100,000-population ratio for specialists was lower than the national average of 95.

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

- Nationally, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by a larger proportion than Canadian-trained physicians between 2004 and 2008 (10.4% versus 6.6%). Over the same time period in Alberta, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 36.1%, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 16.8%.
  - Among internationally trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 44.7% and the number of specialists increased by 17.8% between 2004 and 2008.
  - Among Canadian-trained physicians, the number of family medicine physicians increased by 14.2% and the number of specialists increased by 19.3% between 2004 and 2008.

**Alberta tended to gain physicians due to interjurisdictional migration.**

- Between 2004 and 2008, Alberta gained more physicians from other provinces or territories than it lost each year. Net gains ranged from a low of 10 physicians in 2005 to a high of 90 physicians in 2006. In 2008, Alberta gained 17 physicians through interjurisdictional migration.

**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 2008, the average age of family medicine physicians in Alberta was 46.7, which was 2.3 years lower than the national profile. Also, the average age of specialists was 47.9, which was 2.7 years lower than the national average.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in Alberta increased by 0.5 years, from 46.7 to 47.2.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 18.0%, while the number of female physicians increased by 32.8%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 32.9% of the physician workforce in Alberta, which was lower than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

**Were there any regional differences in Alberta?**

- In 2008, physicians in Calgary were more likely to be female and family medicine physicians in the East Central and Northern Lights health regions were least likely to be Canadian-trained compared to the rest of the province.
  - In Calgary, 44.6% of family medicine physicians and 31.4% of specialists were women (compared to 37.1% and 27.8% provincially).
  - Family medicine physicians in the East Central and Northern Lights health regions were least likely to be Canadian-trained (25.2% and 23.0% versus 60.5% provincially).

## **British Columbia<sup>ii</sup>**

### **How many physicians were there in B.C.?**

- The number of physicians in B.C. was 9,055 in 2008, and the total physician-to-population ratio was 205 physicians per 100,000 population.
  - In 2008, there were 113 family medicine physicians and 92 specialists per 100,000 population. B.C.'s physician-to-population ratio for family medicine physicians was greater than the national average of 101, while its physician-to-population ratio for specialists was lower than the national average of 95.

### **Compared to the national trend, B.C. had slightly fewer Canadian-trained physicians.**

- Nationally, 76.8% of physicians were Canadian-trained in 2008, while in B.C. 71.4% of physicians were trained in Canada.
  - Among family medicine physicians in B.C., 69.6% were Canadian-trained, compared to 75.1% nationally.
  - Among specialists in B.C., 73.6% were Canadian-trained, compared to 78.5% nationally.

### **B.C. tended to gain physicians due to interjurisdictional migration.**

- Between 2005 and 2008, B.C. gained more physicians from other provinces or territories than it lost each year. Net gains ranged from a low of 26 physicians in 2007 to a high of 117 physicians in 2005. In 2008, B.C. gained 56 physicians through interjurisdictional migration.
- In 2008, B.C. also had more physicians return from abroad (39) than leave for abroad (32).

### **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 picture.**

- In 2008, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists in B.C. was 49.2 and 50.5, respectively. This was in line with the national profile, which indicated that the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists was 49.0 and 50.6, respectively.
- In 2008, female physicians represented 31.7% of the physician workforce in B.C.—this was lower than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

### **Were there any regional differences in B.C.?**

- In 2008, physicians in Vancouver were more likely to be female compared to the rest of the province. Family medicine physicians in Richmond, Vancouver, the North Shore/Coast Garibaldi and South Vancouver Island and specialists in the Okanagan and the Thompson/Cariboo regions were most likely to be Canadian-trained.

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ii. 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). Due to this discrepancy, 2004 data is not presented in the British Columbia profile, nor are comparisons between 2004 and 2008 data for British Columbia presented in this report.



- In Vancouver, 46.3% of family medicine physicians and 32.1% of specialists were women (compared to 35.9% and 26.5% provincially).
- Family medicine physicians in Richmond (76.6%), Vancouver (76.8%), the North Shore/Coast Garibaldi (74.5%) and South Vancouver Island (79.7%) were most likely to be Canadian-trained (compared to 69.6% provincially).
- Specialists in the Okanagan and the Thompson/Cariboo regions were most likely to be Canadian-trained (81.3% and 81.5% versus 73.6% provincially).

## **Yukon**

### **How many physicians were there in the Yukon?**

- The number of physicians in the Yukon increased from 61 in 2004 to 76 in 2008, representing a 24.6% increase. Over the same time period, the population in the Yukon increased by 8.2%. The total physician-to-population ratio increased from 197 to 227 physicians per 100,000 population.

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

- In the Yukon, the number of internationally trained physicians increased by 22.2% between 2004 and 2008, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased by 23.5%.

### **The Yukon gained physicians from interjurisdictional migration in 2008.**

- Between 2004 and 2007, the Yukon experienced a net loss of physicians from interjurisdictional migration; however, in 2008, the Yukon experienced a net gain of four physicians.

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

- On average in 2008, physicians in the Yukon were age 49.0, which was slightly younger than the national profile.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in the Yukon increased by 0.4 years, from 48.6 to 49.0.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians increased by 11.4%, while the number of female physicians increased by 36.0%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 46.6% of the physician workforce in the Yukon, which was higher than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

## **Northwest Territories**

### **How many physicians were there in the Northwest Territories?**

- The number of physicians in the Northwest Territories decreased from 51 in 2004 to 48 in 2008. This was the only jurisdiction in Canada to report a decrease. The total physician-to-population ratio decreased from 119 to 112 physicians per 100,000 population over this five-year period.

### **The Northwest Territories experienced a decline in its numbers of internationally trained and Canadian-trained physicians.**

- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of internationally trained physicians decreased from 13 to 10 physicians, while the number of Canadian-trained physicians decreased from 38 to 37 physicians.

### **The Northwest Territories lost physicians to interjurisdictional migration.**

- While the Northwest Territories gained physicians through interjurisdictional migration in 2004, it either broke even (2007) or lost physicians in the years since. In 2008, the Northwest Territories experienced a net loss of one physician.

### **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 2008, physicians in the Northwest Territories were age 46.9, which was 2.9 years younger than the national average.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in the Northwest Territories increased by 3.4 years, from 43.5 to 46.9.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of male physicians decreased by 16.7%, while the number of female physicians increased by 9.5%.
  - In 2008, female physicians represented 47.9% of the physician workforce in the Northwest Territories, which was higher than the national workforce, where 34.7% of physicians were women.

## **Nunavut**

### **How many physicians were there in Nunavut?**

- The number of physicians in Nunavut increased from 7 in 2004 to 11 in 2008, and the total physician-to-population ratio increased from 24 to 35 physicians per 100,000 population over this five-year period.

### **Nunavut experienced an increase in its number of Canadian-trained physicians, while its number of internationally trained physicians remained the same.**

- Between 2004 and 2008, the number of Canadian-trained physicians increased from five to nine physicians, while the number of internationally trained physicians remained constant at two physicians.

**Nunavut lost physicians to interjurisdictional migration.**

- In 2008, Nunavut experienced a net loss of one physician to interjurisdictional migration.

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

- On average in 2008, physicians in Nunavut were age 45.2, which was 4.6 years younger than the national average.
  - Between 2004 and 2008, the average age of the physician workforce in Nunavut decreased by 1.5 years, from 46.7 to 45.2.
- In 2008, 6 of the 11 physicians were women.

## 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 uses data from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC), the College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC) and the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ) to identify non-certified specialists and to rectify missing or erroneous data.
2. In past years, Scott's Directories has experienced data supply interruptions from several provincial and territorial licensing authorities. These data provision exceptions are noted below.
  - 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 has been 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 an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician is not returned).

5. Exclusions: Counts are based on 65,440 active physicians in Canada in 2008. Out of 71,249 physicians, 5,809 were excluded for the following reasons:
- Residents are excluded from counts because this report is primarily concerned with physicians in the labour force who have completed their training and because of data limitations with residents in the SMDB.
  - Physicians in the military are excluded because their services are not generally available to the public and because it can be difficult to establish their work location (which may be overseas).
  - Non-licensed physicians who have not given consent for the publication of their data are excluded because a physician's information is only considered public if the physician is licensed (see Privacy and Confidentiality for more details).
  - Semi-retired physicians are excluded because the label "semi-retired" is self-reported to Scott's Directories and there is no clear difference between semi-retired and retired.

**Table i Total Physicians Included and Excluded by Province/Territory, 2008**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
<b>Total Included</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>17,057</b>	<b>23,043</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>9,055</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65,440</b>
<b>Excluded</b>														
Military	2	0	19	4	18	84	9	1	28	14	0	0	0	179
Semi-Retired	8	5	17	23	180	394	24	15	78	110	2	0	0	856
Resident	133	0	77	85	663	1,610	124	157	535	396	1	1	0	3,782
"No Publication" Methodology	8	3	24	27	146	563	36	12	42	126	2	3	0	992
<b>Total Excluded</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,809</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>18,064</b>	<b>25,694</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>9,701</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>71,249</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 (active family medicine and specialist) and the number of physicians excluded (military, semi-retired and residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table ii Total Physicians Included and Excluded, Canada, 2004 to 2008**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Total Included</b>	<b>60,612</b>	<b>61,622</b>	<b>62,307</b>	<b>63,682</b>	<b>65,440</b>
<b>Excluded</b>					
Military	181	196	199	191	179
Semi-Retired	1,040	983	886	880	856
Resident	5,794	5,442	5,275	5,144	3,782
"No Publication" Methodology	350	492	604	789	992
<b>Total Excluded</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>5,809</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>67,977</b>	<b>68,735</b>	<b>69,271</b>	<b>70,686</b>	<b>71,249</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 (active family medicine and specialist) and the number of physicians excluded (military, semi-retired and residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2004 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## **Comparability to 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, provincial and territorial 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 SMDB due to the scope and the inclusion and exclusion criteria applied by each source, as well as the timing of their data collection. Detailed 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, who do not bill for any clinical services).
    - iii. The CMA includes semi-retired physicians.
  - b. Differences in inclusion/exclusion criteria by age: Some databases exclude physicians after they reach a certain age (that is different from CIHI, which includes physicians between age 20 and 90). For example:
    - i. The OPHRDC excludes physicians over age 85.
    - ii. The CMA excludes physicians over age 80.
7. Concurrently registered physicians: Physicians are only counted once in the SMDB, in the province/territory of their primary mailing address. Physicians might also be registered in other provinces and might be counted as part of that jurisdiction's supply in jurisdictional databases. This might be another reason for differences between the SMDB and other physician supply data sources.

## **Historical Comparability of Data Over Time**

8. 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.
9. Non-certified specialists: As of 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists). As of 2007, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Yukon also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ. 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.

National comparability: Due to the number of jurisdictions whose data was adjusted to count non-certified specialists as specialists in 2007, caution should also be used when interpreting changes in the number and proportion of physicians by broad specialty across years before and after 2007.

# Supply of Physicians in Canada

## How Many Physicians Were There in Canada?

Prior to excluding semi-retired physicians, residents and military physicians, there were 71,249 physicians in Canada in 2008. Once exclusion criteria were applied, there were 65,440 active physicians in Canada.

Of these 65,440 physicians in Canada, 33,712 were family medicine physicians and 31,728 were specialist physicians. The number of physicians in Canada increased 84.9% between 1978 and 2008. Changes from year to year illustrate a change in the rate of growth—there was an average yearly increase of 3.0% between 1978 and 1993, a plateau between 1994 and 1996, and an average yearly increase of 1.6% from 1999 onwards.

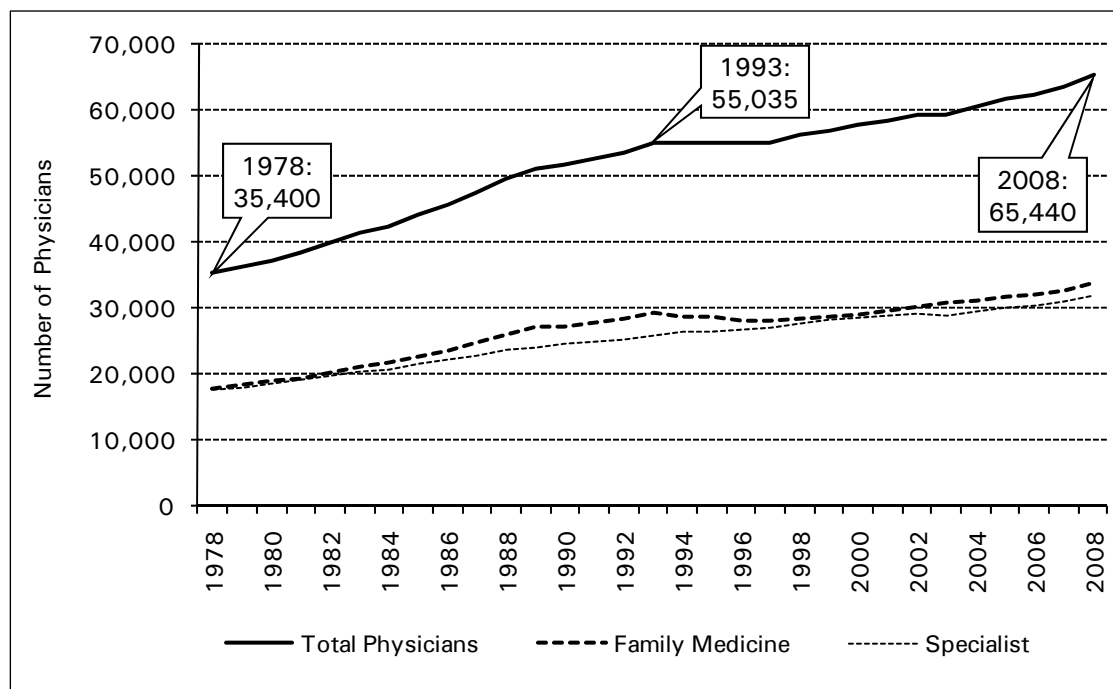
The rate of increase for family medicine and specialist physicians has followed the same pattern as that for all physicians, with each physician type generally representing half of the physician workforce (for example, family medicine physicians represented 51.5% of physicians in 2008). The exception to this pattern was between 1989 and 1993, when there was a slightly higher proportion of family medicine physicians (53% during this five-year period).

What does this increase in physician numbers mean with respect to the number of physicians available to practise medicine? While only a partial measure of workforce supply, the growth rate of physicians, when compared with that for the general population, suggests that physicians are increasing in number at a faster rate. Between 2004 and 2008, there was a 4.3% increase in the general population, while the number of physicians increased by 8.0%. Between 2007 and 2008, the number of physicians increased by 2.8%, which was more than two times the growth rate of the population (1.1%).

When physician numbers increase at a faster rate than the population, the physician-to-population ratio increases. While the physician-to-population ratio increased steadily from 147 physicians per 100,000 population in 1978 to 187 in 1989, it remained relatively constant for the next 15 years. It was only in the past few years that the ratio began to increase again. Over the past five years, the physician-to-population ratio has gone from 189 in 2004, to 190 for 2005 and 2006, to 192 in 2007 to 195 in 2008.

These changes in the physician growth rate and the physician-to-population ratio over the past 30 years should also be considered in conjunction with a variety of health human resource policy developments during that period related to the number of internationally trained physicians and enrolment in Canadian faculties of medicine, among others.<sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</sup>

**Figure 1 Number of Physicians, by Physician Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008**



**Notes**

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).

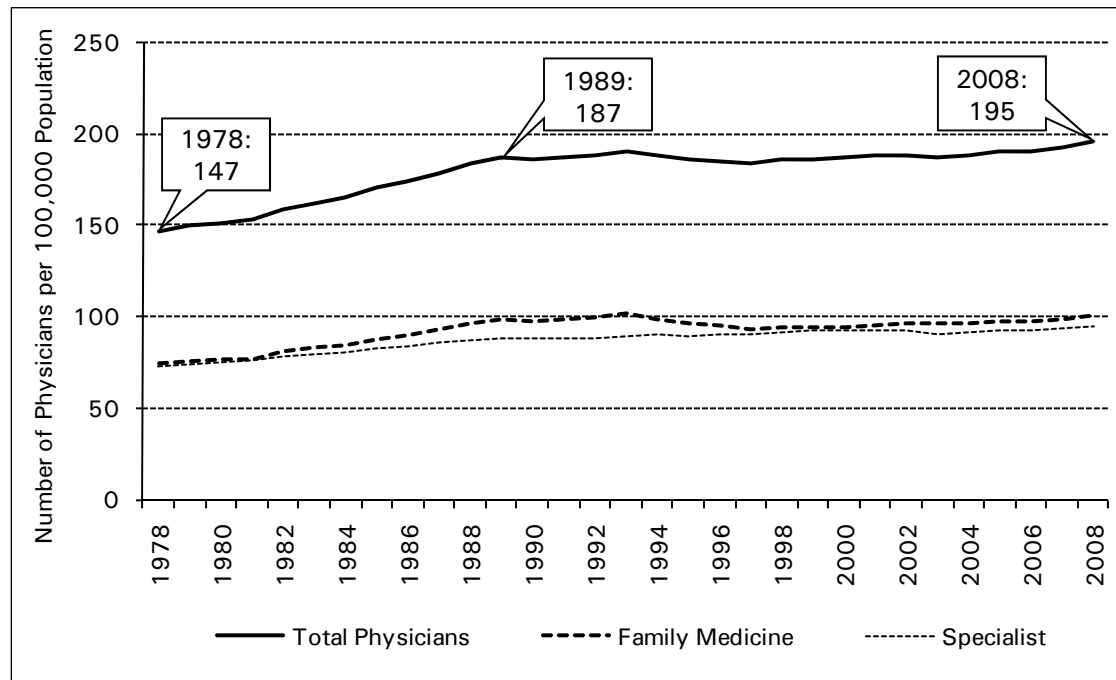
As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



**Figure 2** Number of Physicians per 100,000 Population, by Physician Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008



#### Notes

Includes active physicians, who who defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).

As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

#### Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Population:

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

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

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

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

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

2001 to 2007: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 1 (March 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2008: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 1 (June 2009), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

## **Overall, What Was the Net Workforce Flow of Physicians in Canada?**

While Figure 1 illustrates how 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, how does the number of new physicians compare to the number that is lost each year? 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 physician who appears in the SMDB in year X who was not in the database in the previous year—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 physician who was in the SMDB in year X but was not in the database in the next year—this might include physicians who have moved abroad, physicians who have gone on some form of leave or physicians who have retired.

The basic flow of physicians in and out of the workforce on a yearly basis illustrates that Canada has been able to attract/retain more physicians to the workforce than it has lost for all years except between 1994 and 1996. For the majority of years, the number of entries exceeded the number of exits by more than 1,000 physicians. The few exceptions to this pattern were between 1994 and 1997, and again in 2003, where the number of entries was almost equal to or less than the number of physicians leaving the workforce. These years corresponded to plateaus in the total number of physicians in Canada (as illustrated in Figure 1, the yearly rate of increase from 1993 to 1994, 1994 to 1995 and 1995 to 1996 was 0).

**Figure 3** Number of Physicians Entering Versus Number of Physicians Leaving the Workforce, Active Physicians, Canada, 1978 to 2008



#### Notes

Physicians entering the workforce: any physician who is categorized as active in year X but was not categorized as active in year X – 1. This might include new physicians, physicians who were on some form of leave the previous year or physicians who moved abroad and then returned.

Physicians leaving the workforce: any physician who was not categorized as active in year X but was categorized as active in year X – 1. This might include physicians who have moved abroad, who are on some form of leave or who have retired or become deceased.

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

#### Source

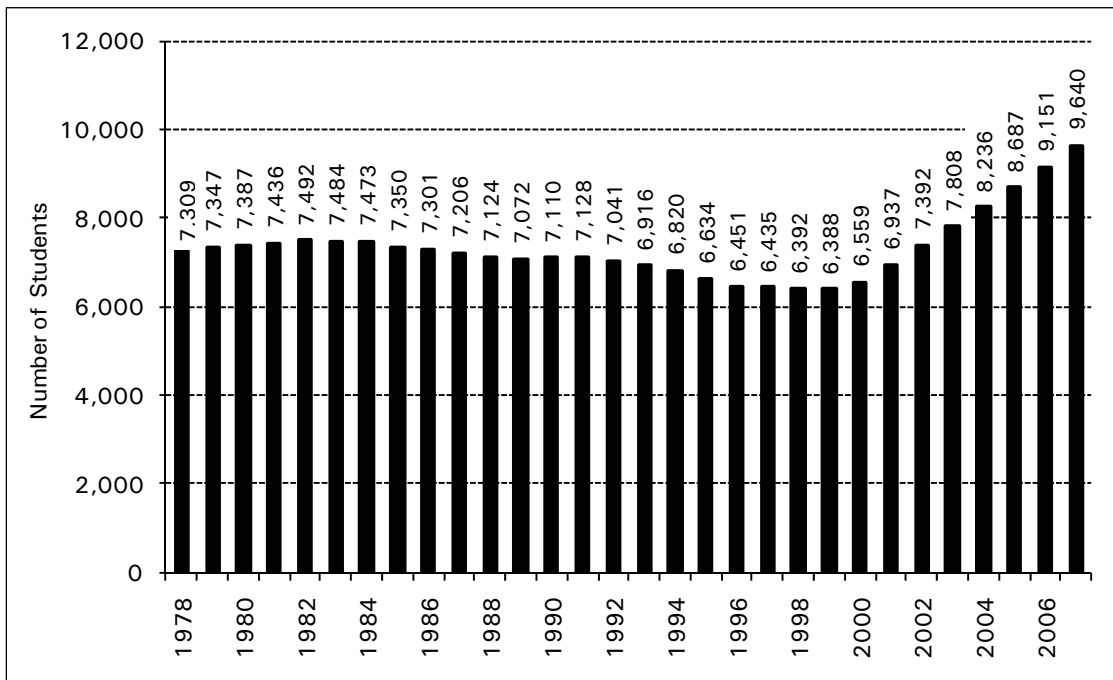
Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

### How Were Canadian Medical Schools Contributing to the Supply of Physicians?

As illustrated in both figures 1 and 2, the number of physicians and the ratio of physicians to 100,000 population has been increasing at a slightly higher rate over the past few years than in the mid-1990s to early 2000s. Additionally, the difference between the number of physicians entering and leaving the workforce since 2004 started to increase.

As illustrated in Figure 4, there was a steady increase in the number of students enrolled in Canadian faculties of medicine since 2000. Between 2000 and 2007, the number of students enrolled in Canadian faculties of medicine increased by 47.0%. Given the length of medical school and residency programs, Canada started to see the impacts of this increased enrolment in medical faculties.

**Figure 4** Number of Students Enrolled in Canadian Faculties of Medicine, Canada, 1978 to 2007



**Source**

Office of Research and Information Services, Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada, April 2008.

## Physician Demographics

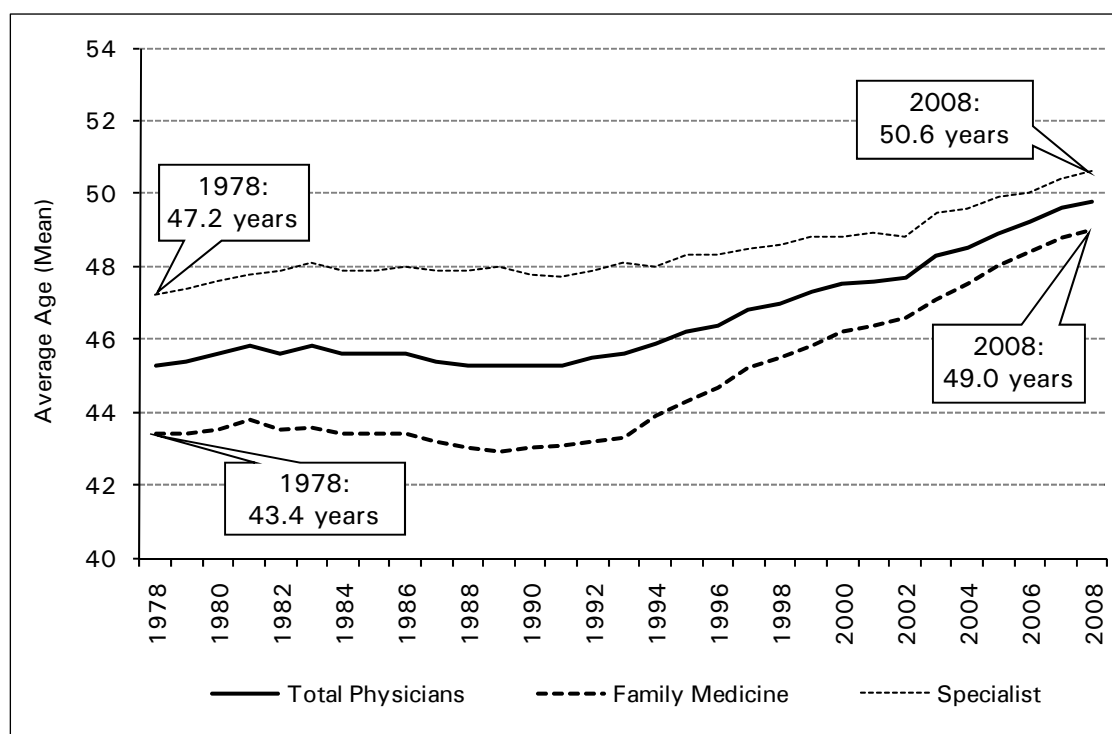
### What Was the Average Age of a Canadian Physician?

On average, physicians were age 49.8 in 2008—by broad specialty, family medicine physicians averaged age 49 and specialists averaged age 50.6. Between 1978 and 2008, the average age of physicians increased by 4.5 years—5.6 years for family medicine physicians and 3.4 years for specialists (Figure 5).

Prior to 1994, there was very little change in the average age of physicians. On average, family medicine physicians were 43.9 and specialists were 48.0 in 1994, representing a change of 0.5 years for family medicine physicians and 0.8 years for specialists between 1978 and 1994. Since 1994, the average age of physicians has been increasing, particularly for family medicine physicians (the average age between 1994 and 2008 increased by 5.1 years, while the average age of specialists increased by 2.6 years).

These findings are similar to findings produced by the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry (CAPER), which found that new physicians were also older when they graduated. Specifically, the average age of students entering medical school increased from 22.1 to 22.6 between 1986 and 2000, the average age at graduation from medical school increased by 0.4 years between 1990 and 2000, and the length of post-graduate training increased by 0.6 years for physicians overall.<sup>7</sup>

The increase in the average age of physicians since 1994 corresponded with changes to post-graduate training programs for family physicians and specialists. In 1992–1993, the rotating internship for family medicine physicians was eliminated and a two-year residency program was introduced.<sup>8, 9</sup> Additionally, in the mid-1990s the minimum length of residency programs for specialists became five years, and in the late 1990s to early 2000s there was an increase in the number and types of third-year training programs for family physicians.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 5 Average Age of Physicians, by Physician Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008****Notes**

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).

As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

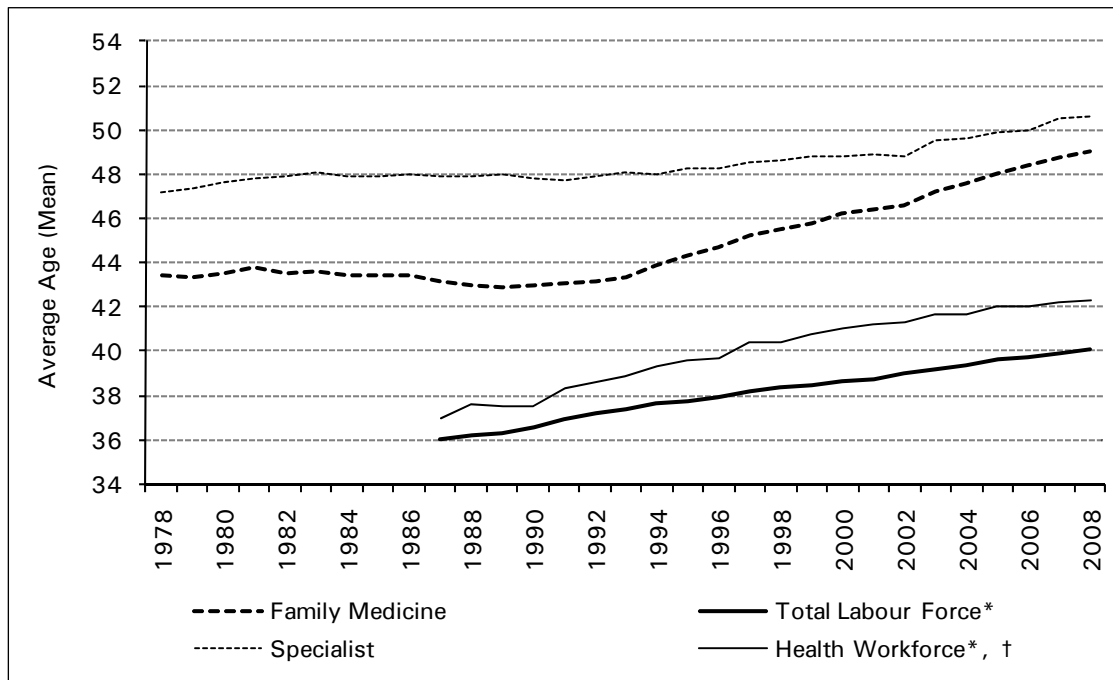
Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Similar to physicians, the labour force in general and, more specifically, the health workforce are also aging. While physicians are older in age than the health workforce<sup>iii</sup> and the labour force in general, they are aging at a similar rate. Between 1987<sup>iv</sup> and 2008, the average age of family medicine physicians and specialists increased by 5.8 and 2.7 years, respectively. Over this same time period, the average age of the health workforce and the labour force increased by 5.3 and 4.1 years, respectively.

iii. Health workforce includes all professions with NOC codes starting with D (Health Occupations) and A321 – Managers in Health Care, (A114 + B513) – Health Records Administrators/Tech., E021 – Psychologists, E022 – Social Workers and C163 – Inspectors in Public and Environmental Health and Occupational Health and Safety.

iv. 1987 is the first year that labour force statistics were available.

**Figure 6 Average Age of Physicians, the Labour Force and All Health Professionals, Canada, 1978 to 2008**



#### Notes

##### Labour Force and Health Workforce:

\* Average age for labour force and all health professionals includes those employed and unemployed. Occupational classification is based on the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S 2001).

† Health workforce includes all professionals with NOC codes starting with D (Health Occupations) and A321—Managers in Health Care, (A114 + B513)—Health Records Administrators/Tech., E021—Psychologists, E022—Social Workers and C163—Inspectors in Public and Environmental Health and Occupational Health and Safety.

##### SMDB:

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

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As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

##### Sources

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Labour Force Survey, 1987 to 2008, Statistics Canada.

### **Physicians Were Aging. Were They Also Entering the Profession Later in Life?**

With the exception of internationally trained specialists, the average age of new physicians<sup>v</sup> increased by approximately one year between 1978 and 2008 (Figure 7). For example, the average age of new

- Canadian-trained family medicine physicians increased by 1.0 years,
- Canadian-trained specialists increased by 1.2 years and
- Internationally trained family medicine physicians increased by 1.4 years.

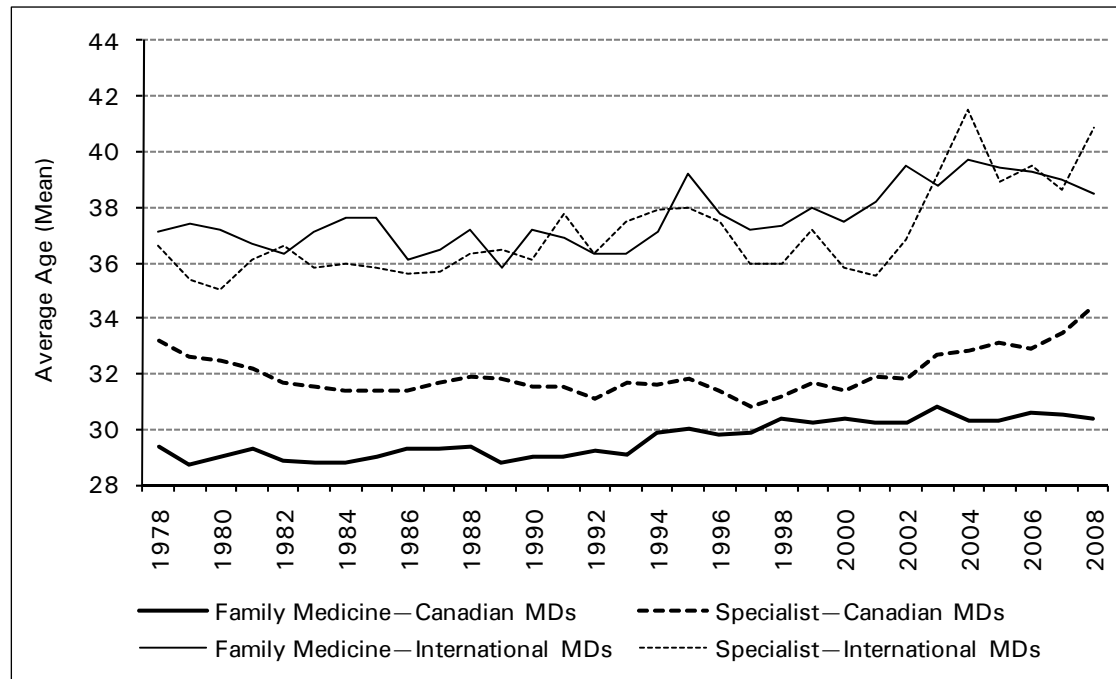
Among internationally trained specialists, the average age of new physicians increased by 4.3 years over the last 30 years.

While the average age of new physicians did not increase considerably (with the exception of internationally trained specialists) over time, there were notable differences in the average age of Canadian-trained and internationally trained physicians. In 2008, new internationally trained family medicine physicians and specialists were 8.1 and 6.5 years older than their Canadian counterparts.

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



**Figure 7 Average Age of New Physicians, by Physician Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008****Notes**

Canadian MDs: physicians receiving their MD from a Canadian medical school.

International MDs: physicians receiving their MD from an international medical school.

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

Active physicians are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

Excludes physicians for whom date of birth was not available.

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).

As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

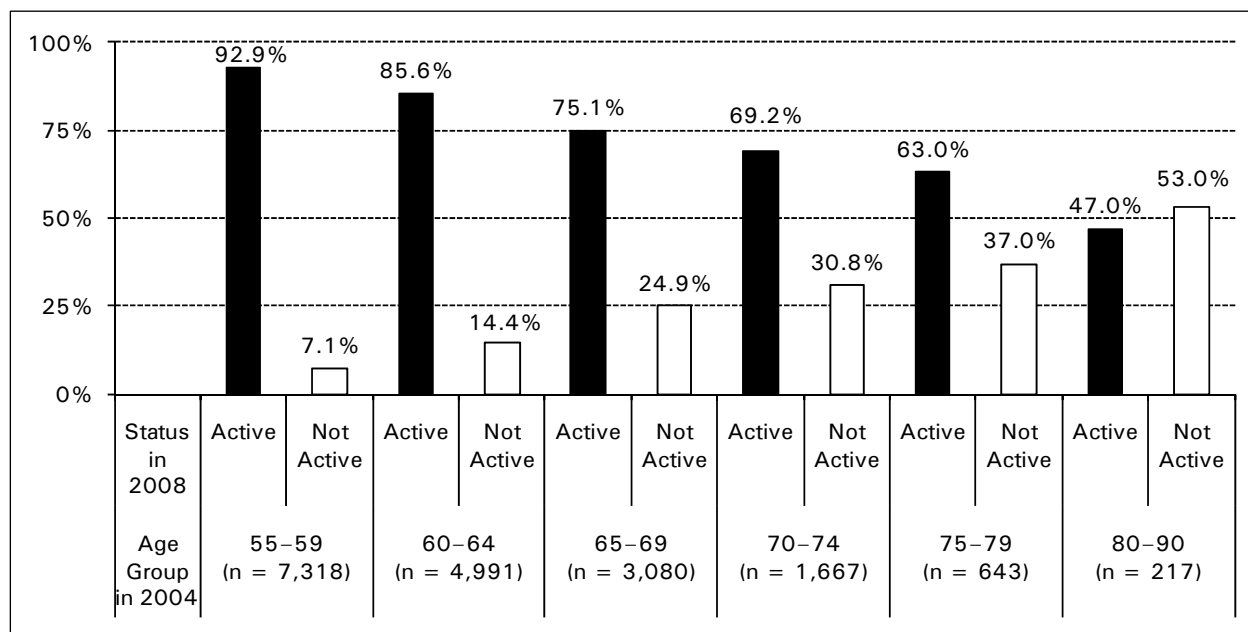
Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Physicians Were Aging. At What Age Did Physicians Exit the Workforce?**

As Canada faces an aging population and an aging health workforce, what impacts 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>10, 11, 12, 13</sup>

This is in line with findings from the SMDB that the majority of physicians work past age 65. For example, 85.6% of physicians who were age 60 to 64 in 2004 were still active in 2008 (when they were between age 64 and 68).

**Figure 8 Physicians Age 55 and Older in 2004 Who Remained in or Exited the Workforce by 2008, Canada**



**Notes**

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott’s Directories is not returned).

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

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

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

**Source**

Scott’s Medical Database, 2004 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## What Was the Gender Breakdown for Physicians?

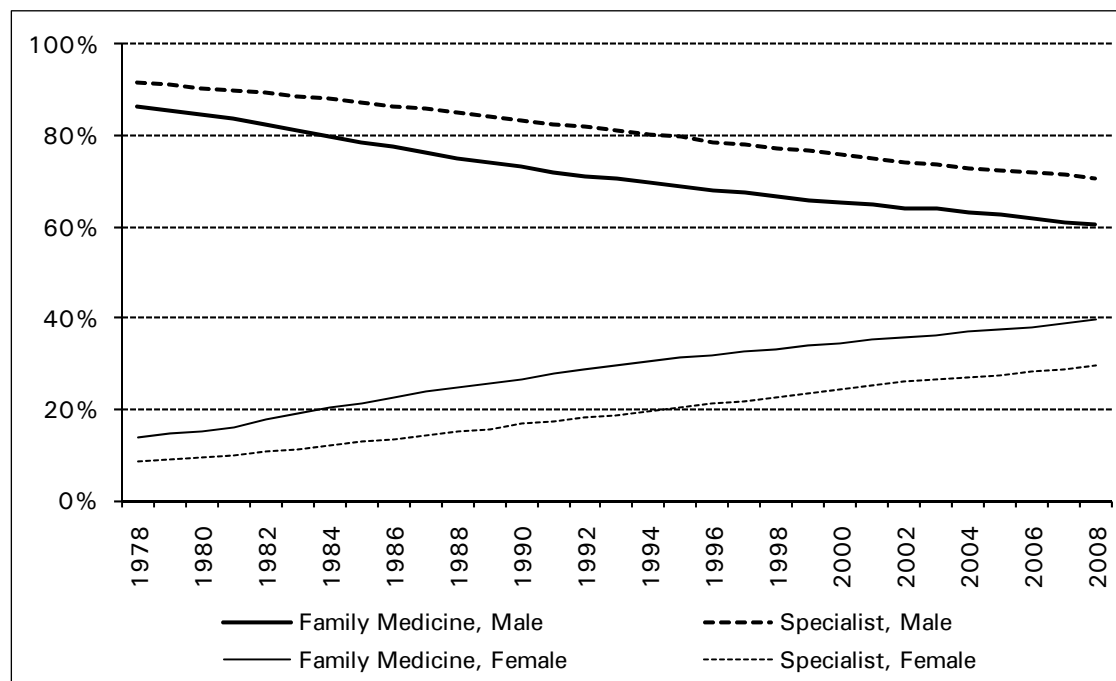
Over the past 30 years, the proportion of female physicians increased considerably (Figure 9). In 2008, 34.7% of all physicians were women, up from 11.1% in 1978. By broad specialty, in 2008 women represented 39.6% of all family medicine physicians and 29.4% of all specialist physicians (up from 13.8% and 8.5%, respectively, in 1978).

As illustrated in Figure 10, between 1978 and 2008, the proportion of new female physicians<sup>vi</sup> was increasing steadily. In 2008, 52.1% of new family medicine physicians and 45.1% of new specialists were women—this was up from 21.0% and 16.0% in 1978.

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

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 from male physicians. For example, several studies have found that female physicians tend to work fewer hours per week on average than their male counterparts.<sup>14, 15, 16, 17, 18</sup> There is also research indicating that “they spend more time with patients . . . have more of a focus on health promotion, counselling and health education activities than their male counterparts.”<sup>19</sup> Thus, the impact on physician supply measures due to these differences in work intensity and practice patterns between male and female physicians is difficult to quantify.

**Figure 9 Gender Distribution of Physicians, by Physician Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008**



#### Notes

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

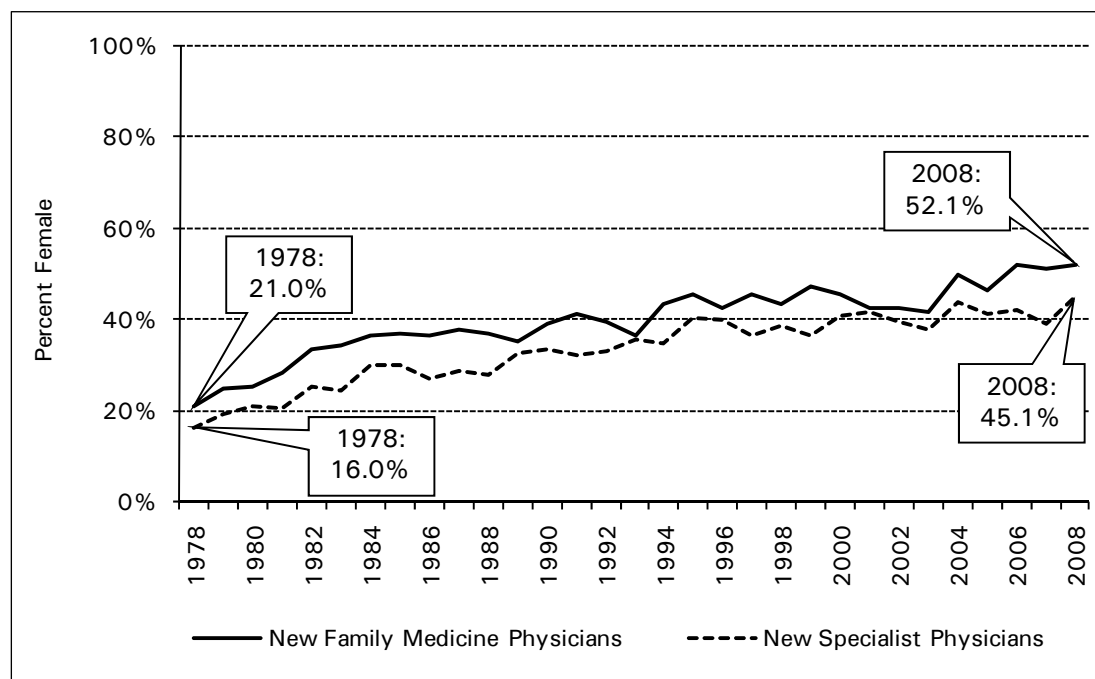
All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).

As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

#### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Figure 10 Percentage of New Physicians Who Are Female, by Physician Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008****Notes**

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

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).

As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

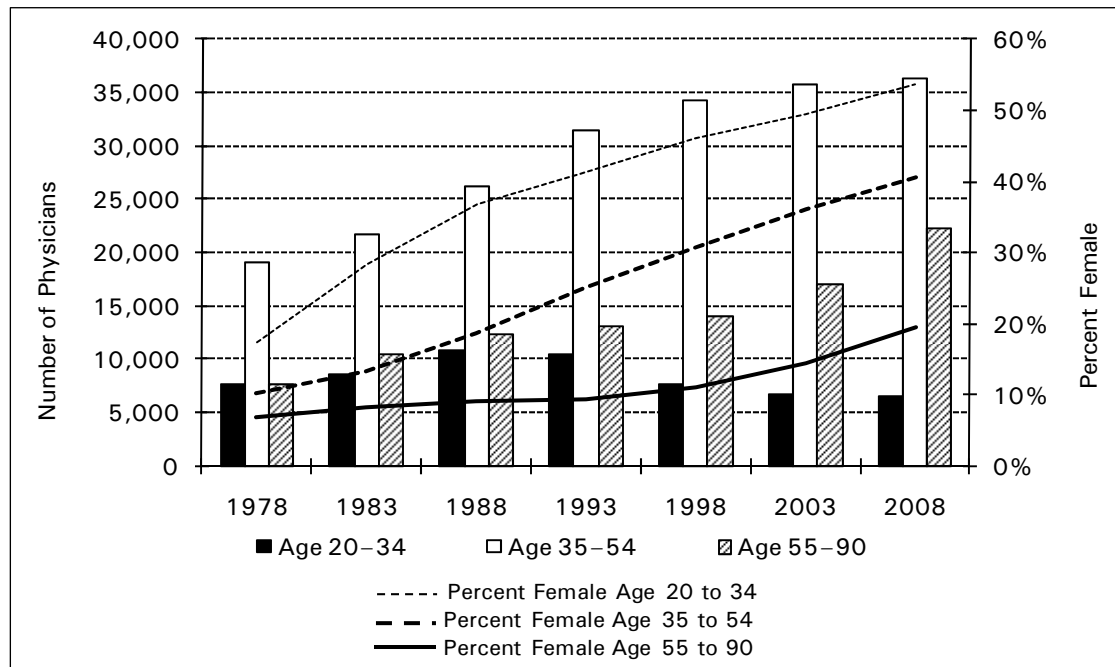
Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**What Was the Gender Distribution by Age Groups?**

The number and percentage of physicians between age 20 and 34 in 2008 was lower than it was in 1978 (6,521, or 10.0%, versus 7,730, or 22.4%, in 1978), while the number and percentage of physicians between age 55 and 90 was at its highest (22,291, or 34.2%, versus 7,601, or 22.1%, in 1978).

Across all age groups, the proportion of female physicians has been increasing, particularly among younger physicians. In 2008, 53.7% of physicians between age 20 and 34 were women, compared to 17.5% in 1978 (Figure 11).

**Figure 11 Distribution of All Physicians and Percentage Female, by Age Groups, Canada, 1978 to 2008**



#### Notes

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

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

#### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Where Did Physicians Receive Their MDs?

Overall, 76.8% of physicians working in Canada in 2008 received their MDs from a Canadian faculty of medicine. Over time, the proportion of Canadian-trained physicians increased. In 1978, Canadian-trained physicians represented 69.2% of the physician workforce—by 1998, they represented 76.3%. Since 1998, the proportion of the physician workforce that was Canadian-trained has remained relatively stable (Table iii).

By broad specialty, some trends in the proportion of the Canadian physician workforce who were trained abroad emerge (Figure 12). Between 1978 and 1980, a larger proportion of family medicine physicians than specialists were trained abroad. This pattern changed between 1981 and 2001—for these years, the proportion of specialists who received their MD abroad was greater than the proportion of family medicine physicians who received their MD outside of Canada. After 2002, the trend flipped and once again, internationally trained physicians represented a larger proportion of family medicine physicians than of specialists.

**Table iii Number and Percentage of Canadian and International Medical Graduates, Canada, 1978 to 2008**

	1978	1983	1988	1993	1998	2003	2008
<b>Number</b>							
Canadian MD Graduates	24,448	29,281	36,203	41,223	42,824	45,835	49,894
International MD Graduates	10,903	12,088	13,419	13,796	13,303	13,497	15,100
Place of Graduation Unknown	49	32	27	16	36	122	446
<b>Percentage*</b>							
Canadian MD Graduates	69.2%	70.8%	73.0%	74.9%	76.3%	77.3%	76.8%
International MD Graduates	30.8%	29.2%	27.0%	25.1%	23.7%	22.7%	23.2%

**Notes**

\* Percentage calculations do not include physicians with unknown place of graduation. For example, the 2008 calculation for percentage of Canadian medical graduates is 49,894 / (49,894 + 15,100).

Canadian MD graduates: physicians receiving their MD from a Canadian medical school.

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

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

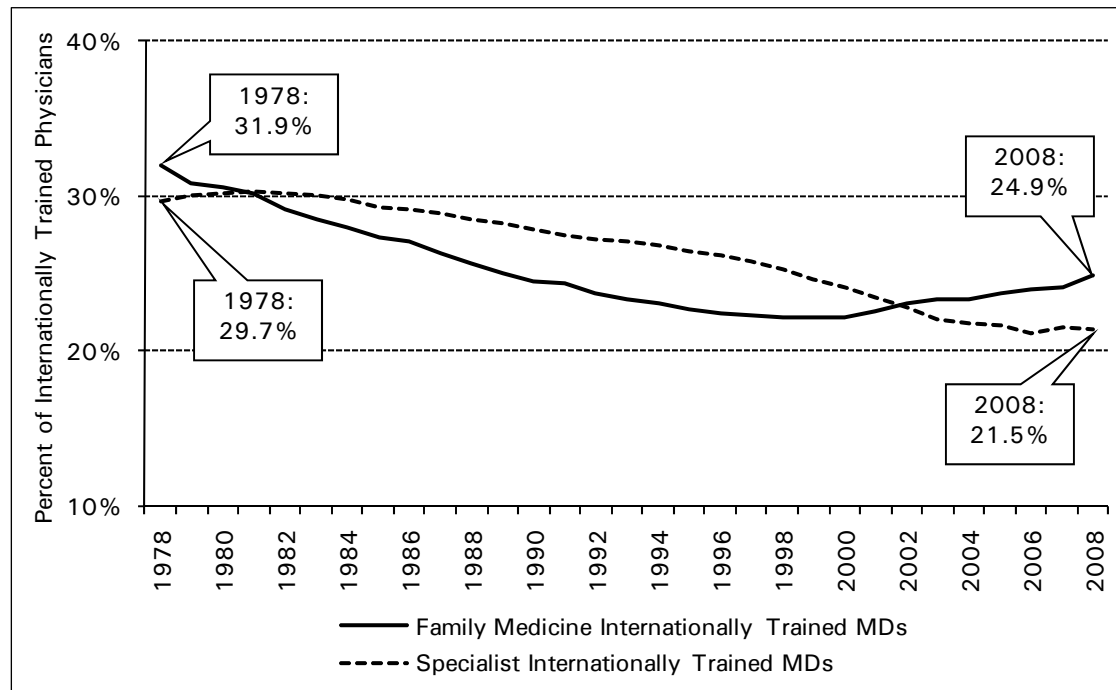
Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice.

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

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Figure 12 Percentage of Internationally Trained Physicians, by Physician Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008****Notes**

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).

As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Which Faculties of Medicine Were Canadian-Trained Physicians Receiving Their MDs From?

The three Canadian faculties of medicine from which most physicians received their MDs were the University of Toronto, the Université de Montréal and Laval University. In 2008, physicians were least likely to have received their MDs from Memorial University, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Calgary; however, compared to 1978, the number of physicians with MDs from Memorial and the University of Calgary had increased considerably—13 times and 27 times, respectively (Table iv).

**Table iv** Number of Canadian-Trained Physicians by University From Which They Received Their MD Degree, Canada, 1978 to 2008

		1978	1988	1998	2008*
N.L.	Memorial	104	557	912	1,337
N.S.	Dalhousie	1,580	2,054	2,241	2,575
Que.	Laval	3,588	4,591	4,972	5,220
	Sherbrooke	229	1,047	1,888	2,666
	Montréal	3,241	4,649	5,378	6,036
	McGill	2,080	2,650	2,837	3,130
Ont.	Ottawa	892	1,604	1,960	2,358
	Queen's	1,537	1,896	1,989	2,193
	Toronto	4,688	6,039	6,478	6,892
	McMaster	125	978	1,683	2,410
	Western	1,708	2,341	2,619	2,954
Man.	Manitoba	1,582	1,916	2,129	2,374
Sask.	Saskatchewan	515	1,015	1,312	1,607
Alta.	Alberta	1,611	2,389	2,820	3,354
	Calgary	64	696	1,160	1,724
B.C.	British Columbia	904	1,781	2,446	3,063

**Notes**

\* Excludes one physician whose Canadian school of graduation was unknown.

Includes all physicians working in the reference year (not just new physicians).

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



## Overall, How Many MD Degrees Were Awarded at Each Canadian Medical School?

Since 1978, the number of MD degrees awarded each year increased by 21%. Across medical schools, the increase in the number of MDs awarded varied dramatically. Canadian medical schools with the largest increase in the number of MDs awarded were British Columbia, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Calgary and McMaster (increases of 149%, 70%, 65%, 57% and 51%, respectively). Medical schools that awarded fewer MDs than they did in 1978 included Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Laval (-22%, -11%, -8% and -6%, respectively).

**Table v MD Degrees Awarded by Canadian Universities, 1978 to 2008,\* by University Awarding MD (Calendar Year Totals)**

		1978	1983	1988	1993	1998	2003	2008*
N.L.	Memorial	50	55	55	51	57	62	59
N.S.	Dalhousie	92	94	94	83	87	91	97
Que.	Laval	168	155	137	112	133	120	158
	Sherbrooke	86	93	103	94	96	104	146
	Montréal	191	194	186	158	154	153	223
	McGill	155	152	152	144	127	125	168
Ont.	Ottawa	80	87	74	84	87	91	132
	Queen's	69	75	73	72	78	81	97
	Toronto	243	243	244	248	167	179	189
	McMaster	101	100	105	102	107	114	153
	Western	102	103	109	105	93	104	132
Man.	Manitoba	99	104	89	81	68	74	88
Sask.	Saskatchewan	64	61	57	64	54	54	59
Alta.	Alberta	109	118	120	117	103	104	126
	Calgary	67	68	65	72	71	93	105
B.C.	British Columbia	79	92	118	115	122	114	197
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>2,129</b>

### Note

\* Preliminary data.

### Source

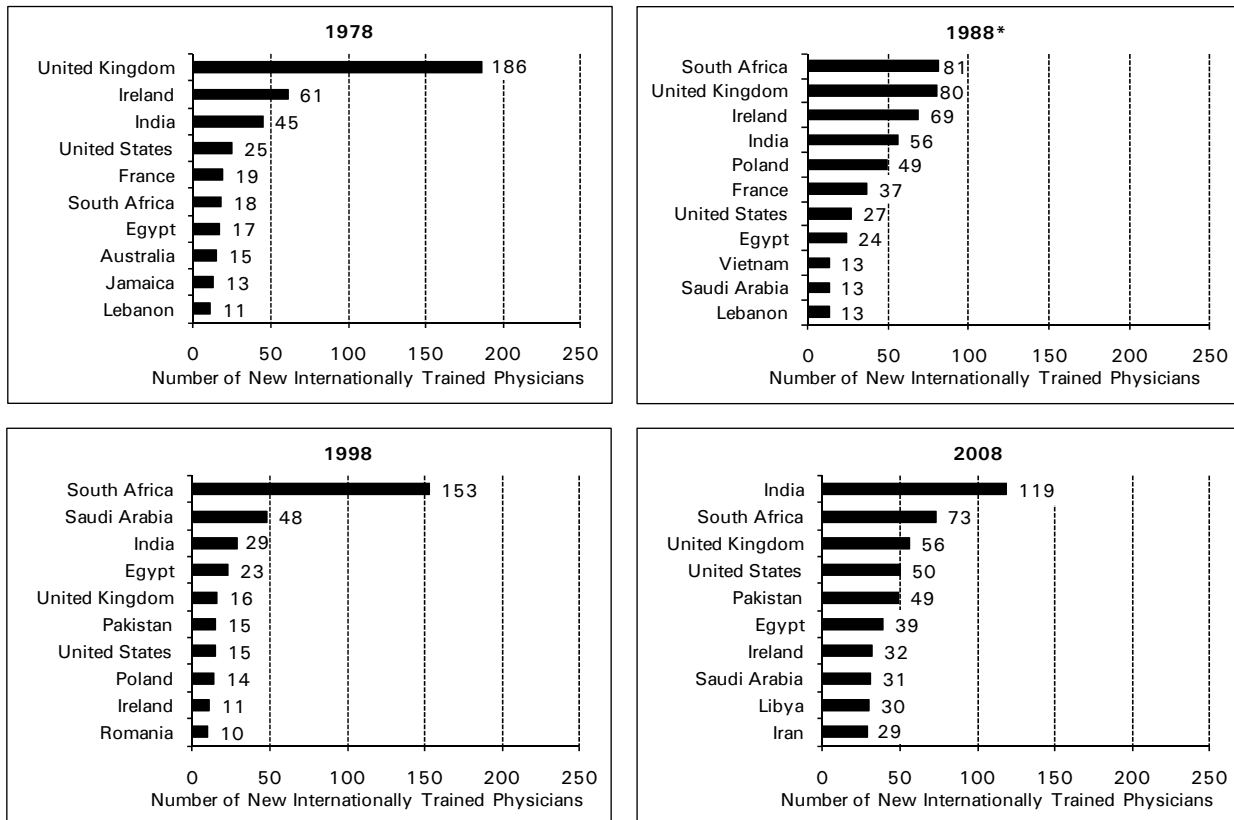
Office of Research and Information Services, Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada, *Canadian Medical Education Statistics, Volume 30*, April 2008.

## What Were the Top 10 Countries of MD Graduation for Internationally Trained Physicians?

Historically, the majority of internationally trained physicians in Canada came from the British Commonwealth (for example, the United Kingdom, India, South Africa, Australia and Jamaica), with the largest contributor being the United Kingdom. Over time, the number (and proportion) of internationally trained physicians coming from the United Kingdom has decreased, as has the number of British Commonwealth countries that appear as one of the top 10 providers of internationally trained physicians (Figure 13).

In 2008, the top two countries where new internationally trained physicians in Canada received their MDs were India and South Africa. These countries have consistently been in the top 10 providers of internationally trained physicians, particularly South Africa. In 1988, 1998 and 2008, physicians receiving their MD from South Africa represented the highest or second-highest number of new internationally trained physicians in Canada.

**Figure 13 Top 10 Countries of Graduation for New Internationally Trained Physicians, Canada, 1978 to 2008**



**Notes**

A new physician is defined as the first year a physician appears in the SMDB as an active physician. Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned). Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice. Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details). Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.  
 \* Top 11 presented in 1988 as there was a tie for 10th place.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## **How Did the Demographic Profile of International Medical Graduates Compare to Canadian Medical Graduates?**

Overall, Canadian-trained physicians tended to be younger than internationally trained physicians, and the average age of physicians increased over time (Figure 14).

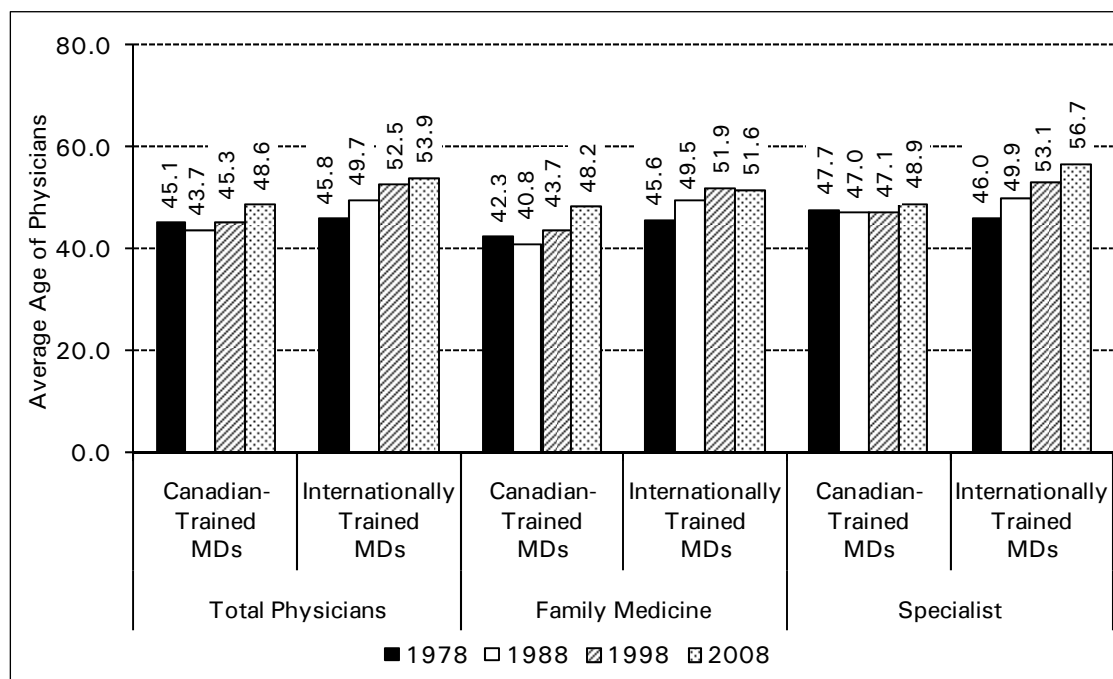
While Canadian-trained physicians tended to be younger than internationally trained physicians, the size of this difference increased over time. In 1978, internationally trained physicians were on average 0.7 years older, but by 1988 this difference had increased to 6.0 years. Since 1988, the difference in the average ages of Canadian-trained and internationally trained physicians remained relatively stable (a difference of 7.2 years in 1998 and 5.3 years in 2008).

Between 1978 and 2008, the average age of physicians by place of graduation and physician type increased for each cohort. However, the size of these differences varied. In particular, the average age of Canadian-trained specialists changed very little over time. Between 1978 and 2008, the average age of Canadian-trained specialists increased by 1.2 years, with most of this change occurring in the last decade. Conversely, the average age of internationally trained specialists changed the most, increasing by 10.7 years between 1978 and 2008.

Analysis by physician type and place of MD graduation illustrates that the percentage of women in the physician workforce increased between 1978 and 2008 for all cohorts, with the largest increase being among Canadian-trained family medicine physicians— an increase of 30.2 percentage points (Figure 15).

For all years presented in Figure 15, except 1978, the percentage of Canadian-trained physicians who were women was higher than that for internationally trained physicians (3.1, 9.0 and 10.1 percentage points for 1988, 1998 and 2008, respectively). In 1978, the proportion of internationally trained female physicians was 4.3 percentage points higher than it was for Canadian-trained physicians.

**Figure 14 Average Age of Physicians, by Place of Graduation, by Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008**



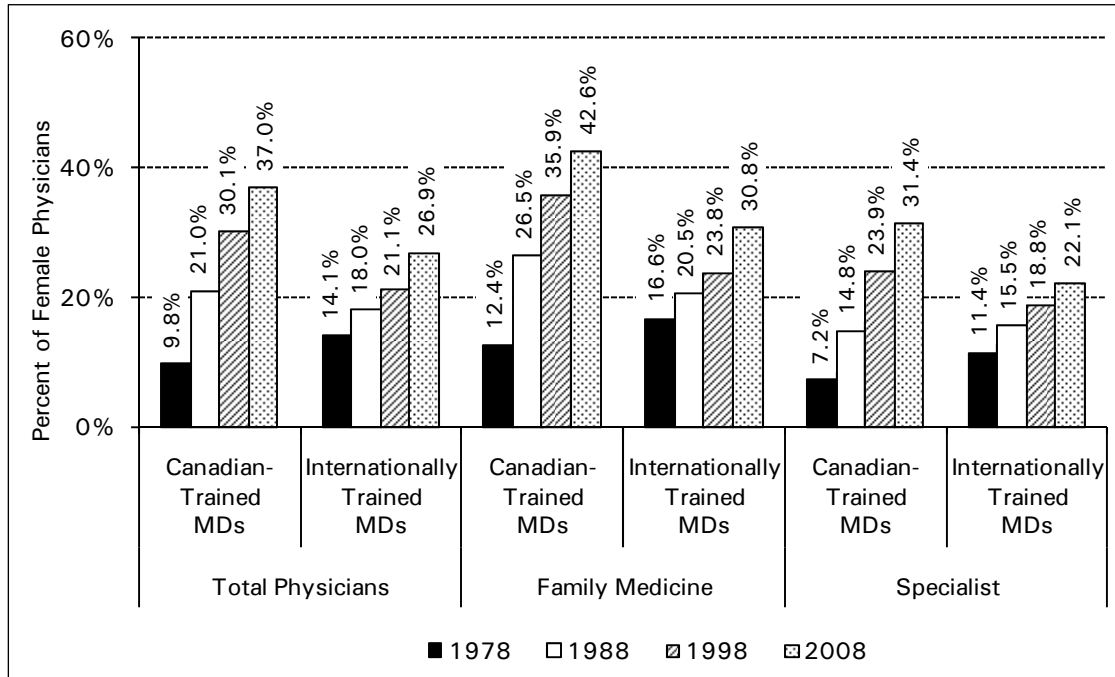
**Notes**

Canadian-trained MDs: physicians receiving their MD from a Canadian medical school.  
 Internationally trained MDs: physicians receiving their MD from an international medical school.  
 Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).  
 Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice.  
 Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).  
 Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.  
 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.  
 Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.  
 All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.  
 Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).  
 As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Figure 15 Percentage of Female Physicians, by Place of Graduation, by Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008**



**Notes**

Canadian-trained MDs: physicians receiving their MD from a Canadian medical school.  
 Internationally trained MDs: physicians receiving their MD from an international medical school.  
 Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott’s Directories is not returned).  
 Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice.  
 Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).  
 Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.  
 Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.  
 Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.  
 All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.  
 Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).  
 As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

Scott’s Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## **Physician Mobility**

### **How Many Physicians Did Canada 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 migrate to Canada. Conversely, Canada can also lose physicians to migration if physicians who were previously in Canada move abroad.

As illustrated in Figure 16, the number of physicians Canada gained through migration over the past few years was on the rise and, by 2008, was at its highest point in the last 30 years.

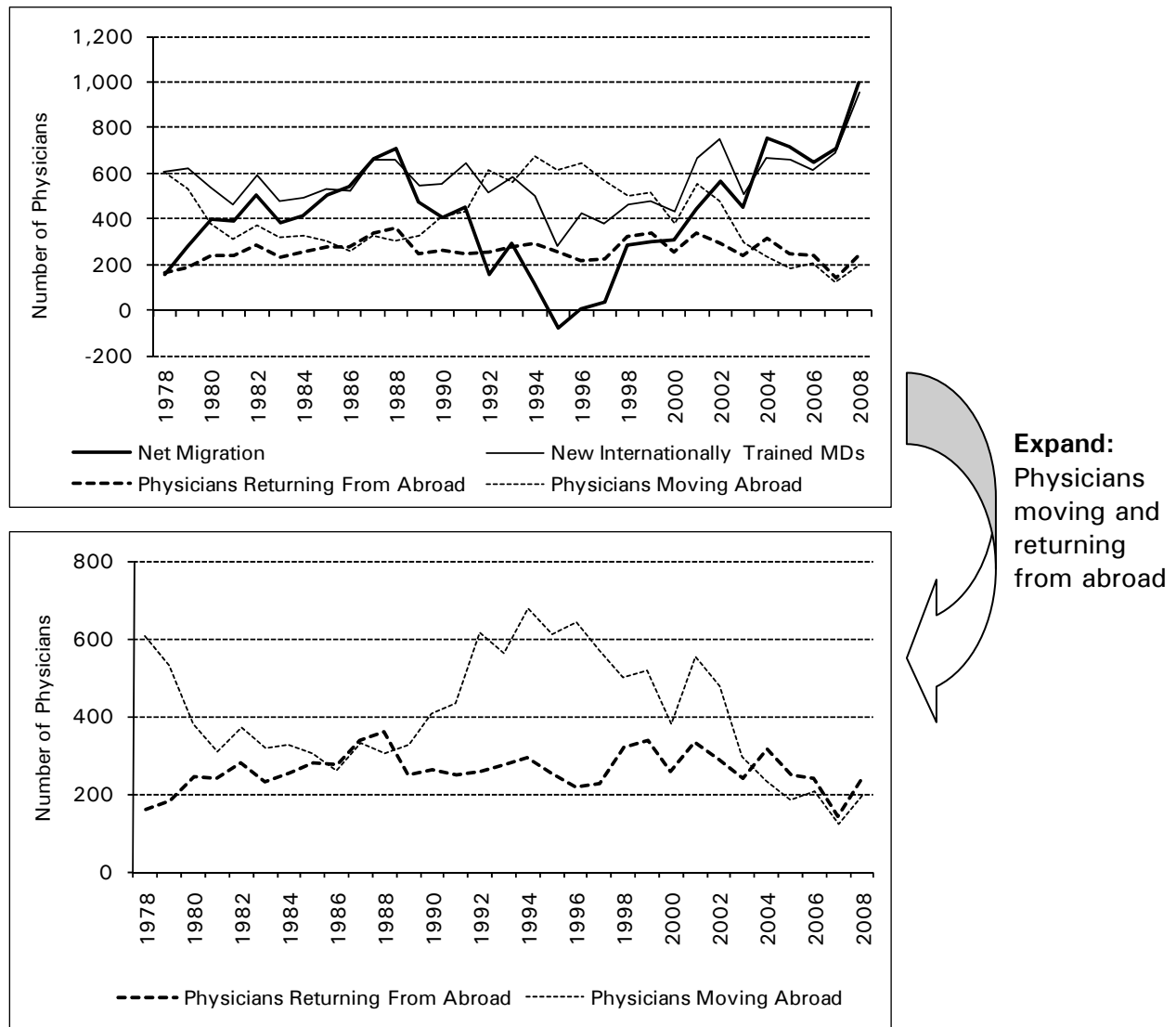
The greatest contributing factor to the overall net migration flow of physicians tended to be the number of new internationally trained physicians. There were a few exceptions to this pattern—in particular, the number of physicians moving abroad was the greatest contributing factor to the overall net migration flow between 1994 and 1999. Between 1978 and 1988, the net migration flow was increasing, reaching a net high of 712 physicians. After 1988, the net migration flow of physicians started to decrease, with the net flow equalling a loss of 80 physicians in 1995. It is also during this period that the number of physicians moving abroad was considerably greater than the number returning from abroad.

After 1995, the number of new internationally trained physicians started to increase, and the gap between the number of physicians moving abroad and returning from abroad started to close, eventually reversing in 2004. Thus, from 1997 onwards, the net migration flow started to increase, reaching a net addition of 998 physicians in 2008.

Focusing on movement in and out of Canada, the number of physicians moving abroad and returning from abroad has experienced some ebbs and flows. In 1978, the difference between the number of physicians moving abroad and returning from abroad was quite considerable, resulting in a net loss of 446 physicians. However, between 1978 and 1982 the number of physicians moving abroad started to decrease and the number of physicians returning from abroad started to increase, resulting in a net loss of 87 physicians in 1982. Since 1982, the number of physicians returning from abroad remained relatively constant, oscillating between 220 and 340 physicians per year.

Over the same time period, the number of physicians moving abroad increased, rising to a high of 678 physicians in 1994. Since the mid- to late 1990s the number of physicians moving abroad has decreased and, since 2004, has been less than the number of physicians returning from abroad, resulting in a net gain of physicians.

**Figure 16** Number of Physicians Canada Gained and Lost due to Mobility, Canada, 1978 to 2008



**Notes**

Net migration: (new internationally trained physicians + physicians returning from abroad) - physicians moving abroad.

New internationally trained MDs: the first year a physician who received an MD from an international school appears in the SMDB.

Returned from abroad: an international MD or Canadian MD who was in the SMDB as an active physician in Canada, left Canada and then returned to Canada as an active physician in the SMDB.

Moved abroad: an international MD or Canadian MD who was in the SMDB as an active physician and left Canada to move abroad.

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.

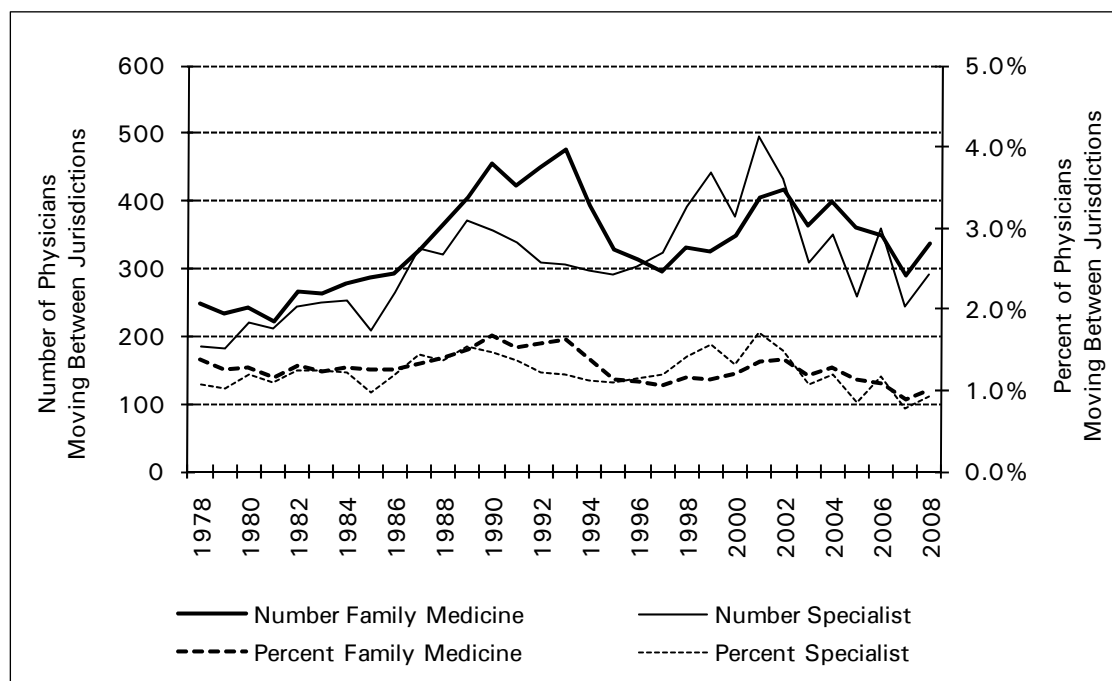
**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## What Proportion of Physicians Moved Between Jurisdictions?

Each year, approximately 1% of physicians move from one jurisdiction in Canada to another. Except for the years between 1997 and 2002, more family medicine physicians moved between jurisdictions than specialists. While the raw numbers of family medicine and specialist physicians moving between jurisdictions varied over time, for the most part the proportion of family medicine physicians and specialists moving abroad remained constant at 1% each year.

**Figure 17** Number and Percentage of Physicians Moving Between Jurisdictions, by Type, Canada, 1978 to 2008



**Notes**

Illustrates the number and percentage of physicians for which the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott’s Directories is not returned). Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice. Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details). Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists). As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

Scott’s Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



## Which Jurisdictions Did Physicians Tend to Move to and From?

Of the 1% of physicians who moved between Canadian jurisdictions each year, where did they tend to move out from and in to? Over the past 10 years, there have been some consistent gainers and losers due to interjurisdictional migration. Each year from 1998 to 2008, Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan experienced a net loss due to interjurisdictional migration. Conversely, Alberta and British Columbia experienced a net gain.

**Table vi Net Migration Between Jurisdictions, 1998 to 2008**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
N.L.	-37	-37	-45	-40	-47	-30	-28	-24	-13	-33	-15
P.E.I.	6	10	-3	6	0	2	7	-1	-3	1	3
N.S.	13	4	-3	-22	-15	-4	3	-8	-29	0	-11
N.B.	1	4	-10	6	1	3	-4	-9	-6	10	-9
Que.	-52	-77	-47	-40	-16	-45	-11	-10	-30	-27	-6
Ont.	30	116	113	87	2	61	25	-14	-49	15	18
Man.	-45	-43	-11	-45	-54	-34	-22	-22	-14	-21	-18
Sask.	-23	-44	-52	-67	-48	-45	-38	-37	-50	-14	-37
Alta.	38	43	15	33	113	13	34	10	90	45	17
B.C.	76	29	53	90	57	84	29	117	112	26	56
Y.T.	-4	-4	0	2	-3	-2	-1	-4	-4	-2	4
N.W.T.	-3	-11	-6	-7	9	-2	8	-4	-3	0	-1
Nun.	N/A	10	-4	-3	1	-1	-2	6	-1	0	-1

### Notes

Net migration: (number of physicians who moved into a province/territory from another province/territory) – (number of physicians who moved out of province/territory to another province/territory).

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

N/A: not applicable.

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

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

### Source

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Did Physicians Tend to Stay in the Jurisdiction They First Started Working in?

### *Canadian-Trained Physicians*

From a recruitment perspective, what is the impact of attracting a new Canadian-trained physician to your jurisdiction to work? Looking at retention of new Canadian graduates over a 10-year time period indicated that two-thirds of new graduates (66.2%) were still in the jurisdiction they first started working in. The first three years appeared to be the time period where physicians were the most likely to leave, with an average decrease of 8.4 percentage points each year, resulting in 74.9% of physicians still being in the jurisdiction they first started working in by the end of 2000. After the first three years, the proportion of physicians leaving the jurisdiction averaged 1.2 percentage points each year.

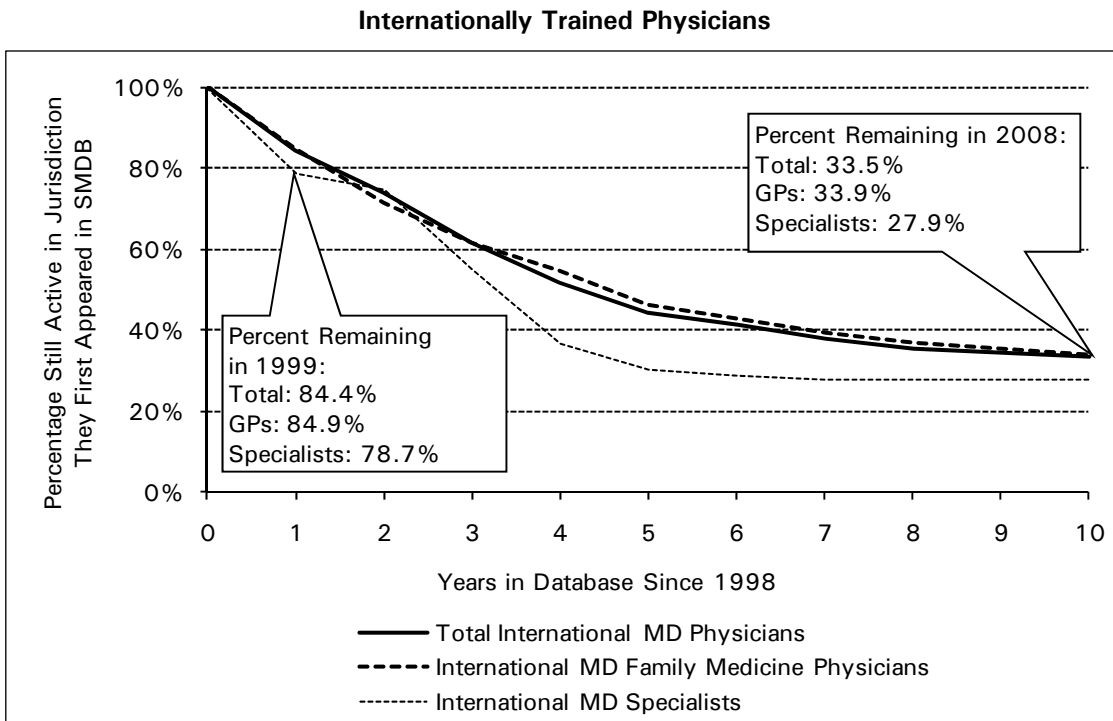
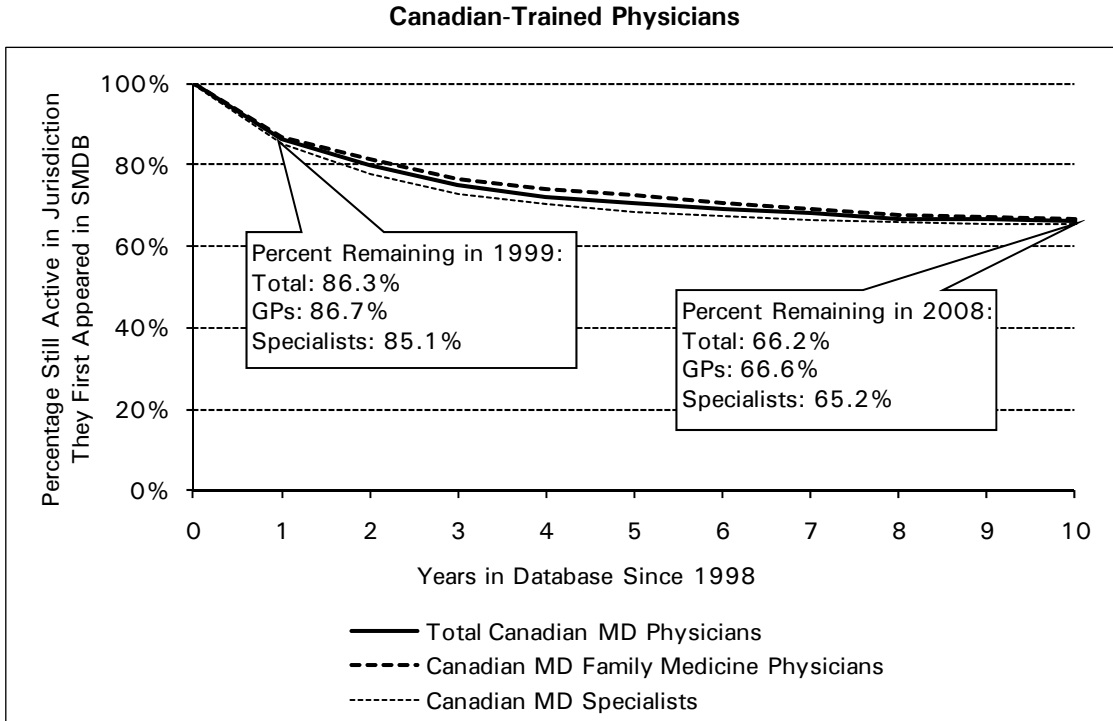
### *Internationally Trained Physicians*

What is the longer-term impact of recruiting internationally trained physicians to your jurisdiction? After 10 years, 33.9% of internationally trained family medicine physicians and 27.9% of internationally trained specialists will still be in the jurisdiction they started working in.

Over the first five years, jurisdictions lost the highest proportion of internationally trained family medicine physicians (average of 10.7 percentage points each year), resulting in 46.4% of physicians still being in the jurisdiction they first started working in at the end of 2003. After the first five years, the proportion of internationally trained family medicine physicians leaving the jurisdiction averaged 2.5 percentage points each year.

For internationally trained specialists, the pattern was similar. Over the first four years, the proportion of internationally trained specialists leaving the jurisdiction averaged 15.8 percentage points each year (resulting in 36.9% of physicians still being in the jurisdiction they first started working in at the end of 2002). Over the next three years, the proportion of physicians leaving went from 6.6% to 1.6% and 0.8%, resulting in 27.9% of internationally trained specialists remaining in the jurisdiction they first started working in at the end of 2005. After this point, no physicians left in years seven, eight and nine.

**Figure 18 Percentage of Physicians Who Were Still Active in the Jurisdiction They First Registered With 10 Years Later, by Type, Canada, 1998 to 2008**



notes on next page

**Notes**

Canadian MDs: physicians receiving their MD from a Canadian medical school.

International MDs: physicians receiving their MD from an international medical school.

Physicians are considered NOT active in the jurisdiction they first practised in if they move to another province/territory or if they leave the SMDB at any time.

Year 1: physicians who first entered the SMDB in 1998, but did not reappear in the SMDB in 1999.

While still remaining active in the SMDB in their first province of registration, 45 Canadian-trained physicians changed their physician type (for example, went from being a family medicine physician to a specialist). These physicians are included in the analysis for "Total Canadian MD Physicians" but excluded from the analysis at the specialty level.

While still remaining active in the SMDB in their first province of registration, 37 internationally trained physicians changed their physician type (for example, went from being a family medicine physician to a specialist). These physicians are included in the analysis for "Total International MD Physicians" but excluded from the analysis at the specialty level.

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Starting in 2004, specialists in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Saskatchewan also include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (that is, non-certified specialists).

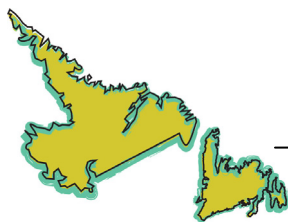
As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 1978 to 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## **Canadian and Provincial/Territorial Profiles**





# Newfoundland and Labrador

	Newfoundland and Labrador					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	992	994	1,018	1,048	1,110	65,440
Family Medicine	513	508	526	543	583	33,712
Specialists	479	486	492	505	527	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	192	194	200	206	218	195
Family Medicine	99	99	103	107	115	101
Specialists	93	95	97	99	104	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	47.0	47.1	46.9	47.2	47.3	49.8
Family Medicine	45.8	46.2	46.1	46.4	46.5	49.0
Specialists	48.3	48.0	47.8	48.1	48.3	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	694	682	697	709	740	42,651
Family Medicine	348	337	353	360	378	20,296
Specialists	346	345	344	349	362	22,355
Female	282	294	300	315	342	22,637
Family Medicine	162	169	169	175	192	13,315
Specialists	120	125	131	140	150	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	513	508	526	543	583	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	311	323	332	334	355	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	35	32	29	30	30	1,545
Surgical Specialists	133	131	131	141	142	8,236
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	62	59	71	69	71	2,645
6–10	138	135	136	148	180	7,089
11–25	462	457	451	446	450	26,886
26–30	138	144	141	140	145	9,205
31–35	87	95	102	120	131	7,656
36 and More	99	98	105	111	127	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	557	577	588	618	661	49,894
Family Medicine	292	305	305	319	343	25,010
Specialists	265	272	283	299	318	24,884
Foreign	430	409	415	416	443	15,100
Family Medicine	219	201	209	214	235	8,304
Specialists	211	208	206	202	208	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-28	-24	-13	-33	-15	643
Family Medicine	-31	-23	-8	-34	-16	348
Specialists	3	-1	-5	1	1	295
Moved Abroad	1	2	2	5	2	196
Family Medicine	1	1	1	4	1	63
Specialists	0	1	1	1	1	133
Returned From Abroad	4	1	4	2	4	240
Family Medicine	1	1	3	0	3	81
Specialists	3	0	1	2	1	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# Prince Edward Island



	Prince Edward Island					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	210	199	207	218	232	65,440
Family Medicine	131	123	127	137	142	33,712
Specialists	79	76	80	81	90	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	152	144	150	157	165	195
Family Medicine	95	89	92	98	101	101
Specialists	57	55	58	58	64	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.9	49.4	50.1	50.3	50.2	49.8
Family Medicine	48.0	48.4	49.4	49.1	49.1	49.0
Specialists	50.3	50.9	51.3	52.3	51.7	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	161	151	157	161	174	42,651
Family Medicine	96	89	92	96	100	20,296
Specialists	65	62	65	65	74	22,355
Female	49	48	50	57	58	22,637
Family Medicine	35	34	35	41	42	13,315
Specialists	14	14	15	16	16	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	131	123	127	137	142	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	48	46	48	51	54	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	5	5	5	5	6	1,545
Surgical Specialists	26	25	27	25	30	8,236
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	10	4	1	8	8	2,645
6-10	19	20	24	21	21	7,089
11-25	97	93	84	87	88	26,886
26-30	23	25	31	29	35	9,205
31-35	26	23	30	27	24	7,656
36 and More	26	26	27	32	36	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	165	159	167	175	179	49,894
Family Medicine	98	94	98	105	105	25,010
Specialists	67	65	69	70	74	24,884
Foreign	36	32	30	29	33	15,100
Family Medicine	24	21	19	19	18	8,304
Specialists	12	11	11	10	15	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	7	-1	-3	1	3	643
Family Medicine	3	1	-4	2	1	348
Specialists	4	-2	1	-1	2	295
Moved Abroad	1	3	1	0	0	196
Family Medicine	1	3	1	0	0	63
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	133
Returned From Abroad	1	1	2	1	3	240
Family Medicine	1	1	1	1	1	81
Specialists	0	0	1	0	2	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 11.6% of all physicians in Prince Edward Island.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

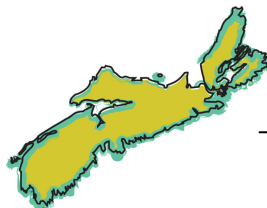
‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





# Nova Scotia

	Nova Scotia					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	2,000	2,039	2,049	2,137	2,189	65,440
Family Medicine	--	--	--	1,084	1,116	33,712
Specialists	--	--	--	1,053	1,073	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	213	218	219	228	233	195
Family Medicine	--	--	--	116	119	101
Specialists	--	--	--	113	114	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.2	48.5	48.9	49.2	49.4	49.8
Family Medicine	--	--	--	48.8	49.1	49.0
Specialists	--	--	--	49.7	49.7	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	1,362	1,377	1,360	1,406	1,426	42,651
Family Medicine	--	--	--	636	651	20,296
Specialists	--	--	--	770	775	22,355
Female	635	659	683	726	760	22,637
Family Medicine	--	--	--	445	463	13,315
Specialists	--	--	--	281	297	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	--	--	--	1,084	1,116	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	--	--	--	707	728	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	--	--	--	49	52	1,545
Surgical Specialists	--	--	--	297	293	8,236
Medical Scientists	--	--	--	0	0	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	71	76	61	65	67	2,645
6-10	248	234	230	240	227	7,089
11-25	952	970	970	990	1,014	26,886
26-30	307	283	276	296	300	9,205
31-35	206	235	235	244	276	7,656
36 and More	215	239	265	291	299	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	1,432	1,461	1,449	1,494	1,514	49,894
Family Medicine	--	--	--	765	776	25,010
Specialists	--	--	--	729	738	24,884
Foreign	566	575	585	624	654	15,100
Family Medicine	--	--	--	302	320	8,304
Specialists	--	--	--	322	334	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	3	-8	-29	0	-11	643
Family Medicine	--	--	--	-14	-9	348
Specialists	--	--	--	14	-2	295
Moved Abroad	8	3	4	4	6	196
Family Medicine	--	--	--	3	2	63
Specialists	--	--	--	1	4	133
Returned From Abroad	15	12	5	7	0	240
Family Medicine	--	--	--	2	0	81
Specialists	--	--	--	5	0	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details). Results prior to 2007 are given by total physicians only, as this methodological change affects comparability and analysis trends.

-- Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# New Brunswick



	New Brunswick					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	1,262	1,295	1,325	1,388	1,447	65,440
Family Medicine	--	--	--	740	801	33,712
Specialists	--	--	--	648	646	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	168	173	177	185	193	195
Family Medicine	--	--	--	99	107	101
Specialists	--	--	--	86	86	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	47.0	47.5	47.7	47.9	47.8	49.8
Family Medicine	--	--	--	46.8	47.0	49.0
Specialists	--	--	--	49.0	48.7	50.6
Sex <sup>†</sup>						
Male	867	890	888	923	941	42,651
Family Medicine	--	--	--	432	470	20,296
Specialists	--	--	--	491	471	22,355
Female	392	397	426	451	487	22,637
Family Medicine	--	--	--	301	321	13,315
Specialists	--	--	--	150	166	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	--	--	--	740	801	33,712
Medical Specialists	--	--	--			
Clinical Specialists	--	--	--	392	392	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	--	--	--	30	35	1,545
Surgical Specialists	--	--	--	226	219	8,236
Medical Scientists	--	--	--	0	0	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	58	56	47	52	72	2,645
6-10	185	185	190	188	186	7,089
11-25	605	613	629	654	674	26,886
26-30	143	138	143	161	177	9,205
31-35	126	134	135	142	142	7,656
36 and More	145	169	178	187	193	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	976	1,007	1,030	1,068	1,088	49,894
Family Medicine	--	--	--	608	640	25,010
Specialists	--	--	--	460	448	24,884
Foreign	286	288	292	316	356	15,100
Family Medicine	--	--	--	128	158	8,304
Specialists	--	--	--	188	198	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-4	-9	-6	10	-9	643
Family Medicine	--	--	--	4	-4	348
Specialists	--	--	--	6	-5	295
Moved Abroad	1	3	4	5	6	196
Family Medicine	--	--	--	3	3	63
Specialists	--	--	--	2	3	133
Returned From Abroad	3	4	6	6	9	240
Family Medicine	--	--	--	2	7	81
Specialists	--	--	--	4	2	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different

than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details). Results prior to 2007 are given by total physicians only, as this methodological change affects comparability and analysis trends.

-- Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



	Quebec					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	16,145	16,354	16,533	16,782	17,057	65,440
Family Medicine	8,165	8,298	8,390	8,582	8,766	33,712
Specialists	7,980	8,056	8,143	8,200	8,291	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population *	213	215	215	217	219	195
Family Medicine	108	109	109	111	113	101
Specialists	105	106	106	106	107	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.4	48.9	49.3	49.8	49.9	49.8
Family Medicine	47.0	47.5	48.0	48.5	48.7	49.0
Specialists	49.9	50.4	50.5	51.1	51.2	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	10,208	10,265	10,221	10,255	10,219	42,651
Family Medicine	4,636	4,662	4,651	4,678	4,669	20,296
Specialists	5,572	5,603	5,570	5,577	5,550	22,355
Female	5,925	6,070	6,293	6,499	6,798	22,637
Family Medicine	3,518	3,619	3,723	3,879	4,062	13,315
Specialists	2,407	2,451	2,570	2,620	2,736	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	8,165	8,298	8,390	8,582	8,766	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	5,469	5,519	5,570	5,614	5,691	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	390	396	403	404	415	1,545
Surgical Specialists	2,112	2,132	2,163	2,175	2,177	8,236
Medical Scientists	9	9	7	7	8	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	679	597	637	624	731	2,645
6-10	1,975	1,967	1,907	1,815	1,797	7,089
11-25	6,864	6,759	6,670	6,663	6,623	26,886
26-30	2,329	2,381	2,407	2,396	2,391	9,205
31-35	1,793	1,941	2,043	2,143	2,116	7,656
36 and More	2,495	2,698	2,859	3,128	3,388	11,514
Place of MD Graduation **						
Canadian	14,364	14,545	14,758	14,944	15,195	49,894
Family Medicine	7,235	7,334	7,421	7,539	7,681	25,010
Specialists	7,129	7,211	7,337	7,405	7,514	24,884
Foreign	1,772	1,800	1,767	1,828	1,850	15,100
Family Medicine	921	955	961	1,033	1,074	8,304
Specialists	851	845	806	795	776	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-11	-10	-30	-27	-6	643
Family Medicine	-17	-6	-15	-15	-10	348
Specialists	6	-4	-15	-12	4	295
Moved Abroad	39	25	47	20	20	196
Family Medicine	8	13	17	5	4	63
Specialists	31	12	30	15	16	133
Returned From Abroad	88	42	33	17	34	240
Family Medicine	18	11	10	6	8	81
Specialists	70	31	23	11	26	159

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).
  - Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).
  - As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
  - \* 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.
  - ‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.
  - § Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 0.8% of all physicians in Quebec.
  - \*\* Excludes physicians where place of MD graduation is unknown.
  - †† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).
  - ‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).
- Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



	Ontario					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	22,067	22,237	22,141	22,592	23,043	65,440
Family Medicine	10,659	10,654	10,637	10,872	11,106	33,712
Specialists	11,408	11,583	11,504	11,720	11,937	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	177	176	174	176	177	195
Family Medicine	85	84	83	85	86	101
Specialists	91	92	90	91	92	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	49.2	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.8	49.8
Family Medicine	48.4	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.3	49.0
Specialists	49.9	50.3	50.6	51.0	51.3	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	15,161	15,222	15,049	15,217	15,354	42,651
Family Medicine	6,844	6,829	6,749	6,806	6,883	20,296
Specialists	8,317	8,393	8,300	8,411	8,471	22,355
Female	6,906	7,014	7,090	7,368	7,686	22,637
Family Medicine	3,815	3,825	3,887	4,061	4,221	13,315
Specialists	3,091	3,189	3,203	3,307	3,465	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	10,659	10,654	10,637	10,872	11,106	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	7,970	8,101	8,047	8,194	8,369	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	485	496	499	511	524	1,545
Surgical Specialists	2,938	2,971	2,946	3,003	3,032	8,236
Medical Scientists	15	15	12	12	12	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	954	843	767	793	711	2,645
6–10	2,667	2,584	2,381	2,260	2,286	7,089
11–25	9,618	9,541	9,422	9,411	9,452	26,886
26–30	2,933	3,064	3,160	3,248	3,385	9,205
31–35	2,315	2,387	2,463	2,598	2,685	7,656
36 and More	3,576	3,817	3,942	4,270	4,507	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	16,781	16,905	16,853	17,141	17,393	49,894
Family Medicine	8,367	8,352	8,338	8,481	8,578	25,010
Specialists	8,414	8,553	8,515	8,660	8,815	24,884
Foreign	5,281	5,329	5,282	5,441	5,633	15,100
Family Medicine	2,287	2,299	2,293	2,381	2,513	8,304
Specialists	2,994	3,030	2,989	3,060	3,120	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	25	-14	-49	15	18	643
Family Medicine	33	23	9	55	39	348
Specialists	-8	-37	-58	-40	-21	295
Moved Abroad	117	71	92	35	92	196
Family Medicine	40	30	25	20	26	63
Specialists	77	41	67	15	66	133
Returned From Abroad	137	71	78	40	103	240
Family Medicine	43	29	24	24	34	81
Specialists	94	42	54	16	69	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 1.9% of all physicians in Ontario.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



# Manitoba

	Manitoba					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	2,078	2,111	2,125	2,117	2,219	65,440
Family Medicine	1,079	1,103	1,096	1,096	1,152	33,712
Specialists	999	1,008	1,029	1,021	1,067	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	177	180	180	177	183	195
Family Medicine	92	94	93	92	95	101
Specialists	85	86	87	86	88	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.1	48.4	48.8	49.3	49.5	49.8
Family Medicine	46.9	47.4	47.9	48.4	48.9	49.0
Specialists	49.3	49.6	49.7	50.3	50.1	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	1,474	1,475	1,469	1,467	1,514	42,651
Family Medicine	737	744	733	731	762	20,296
Specialists	737	731	736	736	752	22,355
Female	596	624	643	637	681	22,637
Family Medicine	334	347	353	356	373	13,315
Specialists	262	277	290	281	308	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	1,079	1,103	1,096	1,096	1,152	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	708	716	724	719	753	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	43	44	45	47	56	1,545
Surgical Specialists	247	247	259	254	257	8,236
Medical Scientists	1	1	1	1	1	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	103	87	73	53	68	2,645
6–10	250	255	253	233	225	7,089
11–25	925	919	902	881	898	26,886
26–30	242	259	285	301	295	9,205
31–35	192	195	205	213	231	7,656
36 and More	276	300	309	324	351	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	1,369	1,381	1,405	1,388	1,446	49,894
Family Medicine	558	568	564	561	581	25,010
Specialists	811	813	841	827	865	24,884
Foreign	620	633	625	623	624	15,100
Family Medicine	432	438	438	433	429	8,304
Specialists	188	195	187	190	195	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-22	-22	-14	-21	-18	643
Family Medicine	-14	-20	-14	-19	-19	348
Specialists	-8	-2	0	-2	1	295
Moved Abroad	17	11	7	5	5	196
Family Medicine	10	6	3	2	2	63
Specialists	7	5	4	3	3	133
Returned From Abroad	15	9	11	4	16	240
Family Medicine	8	3	4	2	2	81
Specialists	7	6	7	2	14	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 3.1% of all physicians in Manitoba.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# Saskatchewan



	Saskatchewan					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	1,529	1,545	1,571	1,644	1,660	65,440
Family Medicine	868	879	894	922	946	33,712
Specialists	661	666	677	722	714	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	154	156	159	163	162	195
Family Medicine	87	89	90	92	92	101
Specialists	67	67	68	72	70	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.6	49.0	49.1	49.3	49.5	49.8
Family Medicine	48.1	48.6	48.7	49.0	49.4	49.0
Specialists	49.1	49.6	49.7	49.7	49.6	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	1,117	1,125	1,125	1,161	1,142	42,651
Family Medicine	608	615	611	622	624	20,296
Specialists	509	510	514	539	518	22,355
Female	410	415	435	467	494	22,637
Family Medicine	258	261	278	293	308	13,315
Specialists	152	154	157	174	186	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	868	879	894	922	946	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	423	425	440	475	467	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	40	41	38	40	39	1,545
Surgical Specialists	197	199	198	206	207	8,236
Medical Scientists	1	1	1	1	1	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	72	60	57	46	54	2,645
6-10	203	174	159	163	154	7,089
11-25	679	687	671	659	632	26,886
26-30	174	186	187	192	199	9,205
31-35	153	158	159	162	150	7,656
36 and More	246	254	257	287	287	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	728	735	736	769	784	49,894
Family Medicine	355	359	361	362	373	25,010
Specialists	373	376	375	407	411	24,884
Foreign	799	788	764	754	706	15,100
Family Medicine	511	500	479	464	437	8,304
Specialists	288	288	285	290	269	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-38	-37	-50	-14	-37	643
Family Medicine	-33	-30	-30	-19	-31	348
Specialists	-5	-7	-20	5	-6	295
Moved Abroad	7	8	5	1	5	196
Family Medicine	5	5	4	1	2	63
Specialists	2	3	1	0	3	133
Returned From Abroad	5	1	5	10	4	240
Family Medicine	2	1	3	3	2	81
Specialists	3	0	2	7	2	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of

December 31 of the reference year (see Methodological Notes for details).

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



# Alberta

	Alberta					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	5,953	6,219	6,574	6,891	7,293	65,440
Family Medicine	3,200	3,364	3,567	3,756	4,016	33,712
Specialists	2,753	2,855	3,007	3,135	3,277	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	184	187	192	197	201	195
Family Medicine	99	101	104	107	111	101
Specialists	85	86	88	90	90	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	46.7	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.2	49.8
Family Medicine	46.1	46.3	46.4	46.6	46.7	49.0
Specialists	47.4	47.6	47.4	47.7	47.9	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	4,145	4,281	4,468	4,648	4,891	42,651
Family Medicine	2,091	2,176	2,272	2,364	2,524	20,296
Specialists	2,054	2,105	2,196	2,284	2,367	22,355
Female	1,806	1,931	2,098	2,235	2,399	22,637
Family Medicine	1,107	1,183	1,289	1,387	1,489	13,315
Specialists	699	748	809	848	910	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	3,200	3,364	3,567	3,756	4,016	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	1,946	2,026	2,125	2,216	2,342	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	139	137	152	155	163	1,545
Surgical Specialists	666	690	727	761	768	8,236
Medical Scientists	2	2	3	3	4	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	448	443	470	488	557	2,645
6-10	898	938	1,001	1,002	1,023	7,089
11-25	2,639	2,707	2,820	2,938	3,048	26,886
26-30	791	848	893	920	984	9,205
31-35	557	591	645	707	750	7,656
36 and More	614	679	722	807	895	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	4,354	4,498	4,697	4,882	5,087	49,894
Family Medicine	2,108	2,177	2,244	2,329	2,407	25,010
Specialists	2,246	2,321	2,453	2,553	2,680	24,884
Foreign	1,593	1,707	1,854	1,980	2,168	15,100
Family Medicine	1,086	1,173	1,300	1,399	1,571	8,304
Specialists	507	534	554	581	597	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	34	10	90	45	17	643
Family Medicine	5	6	39	15	23	348
Specialists	29	4	51	30	-6	295
Moved Abroad	17	21	26	21	28	196
Family Medicine	7	13	10	15	10	63
Specialists	10	8	16	6	18	133
Returned From Abroad	33	30	34	25	27	240
Family Medicine	14	7	11	6	7	81
Specialists	19	23	23	19	20	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different

than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



# British Columbia



	British Columbia					Canada
	2004 <sup>§§</sup>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	--	8,507	8,635	8,735	9,055	65,440
Family Medicine	--	4,736	4,731	4,758	4,973	33,712
Specialists	--	3,771	3,904	3,977	4,082	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	--	198	199	198	205	195
Family Medicine	--	110	109	108	113	101
Specialists	--	88	90	90	92	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	--	49.0	49.1	49.7	49.8	49.8
Family Medicine	--	48.0	48.3	49.0	49.2	49.0
Specialists	--	50.3	50.0	50.5	50.5	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	--	5,933	5,970	6,035	6,181	42,651
Family Medicine	--	3,109	3,073	3,093	3,184	20,296
Specialists	--	2,824	2,897	2,942	2,997	22,355
Female	--	2,563	2,659	2,697	2,869	22,637
Family Medicine	--	1,617	1,652	1,663	1,787	13,315
Specialists	--	946	1,007	1,034	1,082	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	--	4,736	4,731	4,758	4,973	33,712
Medical Specialists	--					
Clinical Specialists	--	2,558	2,655	2,694	2,756	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	--	218	218	221	225	1,545
Surgical Specialists	--	990	1,027	1,058	1,097	8,236
Medical Scientists	--	5	4	4	4	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	--	324	305	235	300	2,645
6-10	--	964	993	956	974	7,089
11-25	--	3,807	3,865	3,879	3,945	26,886
26-30	--	1,239	1,245	1,255	1,273	9,205
31-35	--	1,021	1,039	1,090	1,137	7,656
36 and More	--	1,144	1,177	1,309	1,417	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	--	6,154	6,254	6,291	6,459	49,894
Family Medicine	--	3,405	3,386	3,372	3,457	25,010
Specialists	--	2,749	2,868	2,919	3,002	24,884
Foreign	--	2,345	2,371	2,434	2,588	15,100
Family Medicine	--	1,323	1,335	1,376	1,509	8,304
Specialists	--	1,022	1,036	1,058	1,079	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	--	117	112	26	56	643
Family Medicine	--	59	48	15	22	348
Specialists	--	58	64	11	34	295
Moved Abroad	--	39	19	26	32	196
Family Medicine	--	14	11	16	13	63
Specialists	--	25	8	10	19	133
Returned From Abroad	--	74	57	30	39	240
Family Medicine	--	30	18	9	17	81
Specialists	--	44	39	21	22	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise. Non-certified specialists represent 1.4% of all physicians in British Columbia.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different

than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (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). Due to this discrepancy, 2004 data is not presented in the British Columbia profile, nor are comparisons between 2004 and 2008 data for British Columbia presented in this report.

-- Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note §§).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





# Yukon

	Yukon					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	61	64	70	72	76	65,440
Family Medicine	--	--	--	64	68	33,712
Specialists	--	--	--	8	8	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	197	205	226	230	227	195
Family Medicine	--	--	--	205	203	101
Specialists	--	--	--	26	24	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.2	48.6	49.4	50.1	49.0	49.8
Family Medicine	--	--	--	49.7	48.6	49.0
Specialists	--	--	--	53.0	52.1	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	35	33	37	38	39	42,651
Family Medicine	--	--	--	32	33	20,296
Specialists	--	--	--	6	6	22,355
Female	25	29	30	31	34	22,637
Family Medicine	--	--	--	29	32	13,315
Specialists	--	--	--	2	2	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	--	--	--	64	68	33,712
Medical Specialists	--	--	--			
Clinical Specialists	--	--	--	4	3	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	--	--	--	0	0	1,545
Surgical Specialists	--	--	--	4	5	8,236
Medical Scientists	--	--	--	0	0	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	2	3	1	2	3	2,645
6-10	4	4	6	6	7	7,089
11-25	31	28	31	30	32	26,886
26-30	10	12	14	11	12	9,205
31-35	9	9	8	11	11	7,656
36 and More	5	6	6	9	10	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	34	36	38	38	42	49,894
Family Medicine	--	--	--	33	37	25,010
Specialists	--	--	--	5	5	24,884
Foreign	27	27	29	32	33	15,100
Family Medicine	--	--	--	29	30	8,304
Specialists	--	--	--	3	3	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-1	-4	-4	-2	4	643
Family Medicine	--	--	--	-1	3	348
Specialists	--	--	--	-1	1	295
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	196
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	63
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	133
Returned From Abroad	1	1	0	0	0	240
Family Medicine	--	--	--	0	0	81
Specialists	--	--	--	0	0	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details). Results prior to 2007 are given by total physicians only, as this methodological change affects comparability and analysis trends.

-- Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# Northwest Territories



	Northwest Territories					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	51	44	48	49	48	65,440
Family Medicine	37	30	35	36	33	33,712
Specialists	14	14	13	13	15	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	119	103	113	115	112	195
Family Medicine	86	70	83	85	77	101
Specialists	33	33	31	31	35	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	43.5	45.8	46.0	46.9	46.9	49.8
Family Medicine	42.2	45.1	44.7	45.6	45.2	49.0
Specialists	46.6	47.4	49.6	50.6	50.4	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	30	28	25	27	25	42,651
Family Medicine	19	17	15	17	13	20,296
Specialists	11	11	10	10	12	22,355
Female	21	16	23	22	23	22,637
Family Medicine	18	13	20	19	20	13,315
Specialists	3	3	3	3	3	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	37	30	35	36	33	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	7	7	7	7	7	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	1,545
Surgical Specialists	7	7	6	6	8	8,236
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	6	3	3	3	3	2,645
6-10	10	7	5	6	5	7,089
11-25	24	22	27	24	24	26,886
26-30	6	6	5	8	9	9,205
31-35	2	2	4	4	2	7,656
36 and More	3	4	3	3	4	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	38	32	34	34	37	49,894
Family Medicine	26	20	23	23	24	25,010
Specialists	12	12	11	11	13	24,884
Foreign	13	12	13	14	10	15,100
Family Medicine	11	10	11	12	8	8,304
Specialists	2	2	2	2	2	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	8	-4	-3	0	-1	643
Family Medicine	7	-3	1	0	-3	348
Specialists	1	-1	-4	0	2	295
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	196
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	63
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	133
Returned From Abroad	0	1	3	0	1	240
Family Medicine	0	1	2	0	0	81
Specialists	0	0	1	0	1	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different

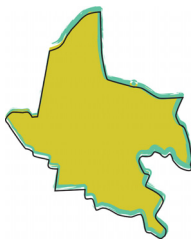
than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



# Nunavut

	Nunavut					Canada
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Total Number of Physicians	7	14	11	9	11	65,440
Family Medicine	7	13	10	8	10	33,712
Specialists	0	1	1	1	1	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	24	46	36	29	35	195
Family Medicine	24	43	33	26	32	101
Specialists	0	3	3	3	3	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	46.7	43.5	44.8	42.2	45.2	49.8
Family Medicine	46.7	43.1	44.3	41.1	44.5	49.0
Specialists	0	49.0	50.0	51.0	52.0	50.6
Sex <sup>‡</sup>						
Male	3	7	6	3	5	42,651
Family Medicine	3	7	6	3	5	20,296
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	22,355
Female	4	7	5	6	6	22,637
Family Medicine	4	6	4	5	5	13,315
Specialists	0	1	1	1	1	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>						
Family Medicine	7	13	10	8	10	33,712
Medical Specialists						
Clinical Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	1,545
Surgical Specialists	0	1	1	1	1	8,236
Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	30
Years Since MD Graduation						
Less Than 6	2	3	1	1	0	2,645
6-10	1	4	4	4	4	7,089
11-25	2	4	5	4	6	26,886
26-30	0	0	0	0	0	9,205
31-35	1	2	1	0	1	7,656
36 and More	1	1	0	0	0	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**						
Canadian	5	10	11	8	9	49,894
Family Medicine	5	9	10	7	8	25,010
Specialists	0	1	1	1	1	24,884
Foreign	2	4	0	1	2	15,100
Family Medicine	2	4	0	1	2	8,304
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>						
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	-2	6	-1	0	-1	643
Family Medicine	-2	5	-1	0	-1	348
Specialists	0	1	0	0	0	295
Moved Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	196
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	63
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	133
Returned From Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	240
Family Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	81
Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different

than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# Canada



	Canada				
	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>††</sup>	2008 <sup>††</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>					
Total Number of Physicians	60,612	61,622	62,307	63,682	65,440
Family Medicine	--	--	--	32,598	33,712
Specialists	--	--	--	31,084	31,728
Total Physicians per 100,000 Population*	189	190	190	192	195
Family Medicine	--	--	--	98	101
Specialists	--	--	--	94	95
Average Age <sup>†</sup>	48.5	48.9	49.2	49.6	49.8
Family Medicine	--	--	--	48.8	49.0
Specialists	--	--	--	50.4	50.6
Sex <sup>†</sup>					
Male	41,096	41,469	41,472	42,050	42,651
Family Medicine	--	--	--	19,870	20,296
Specialists	--	--	--	22,180	22,355
Female	19,466	20,067	20,735	21,511	22,637
Family Medicine	--	--	--	12,654	13,315
Specialists	--	--	--	8,857	9,322
Specialty <sup>§</sup>					
Family Medicine	--	--	--	32,598	33,712
Medical Specialists					
Clinical Specialists	--	--	--	21,407	21,917
Laboratory Specialists	--	--	--	1,492	1,545
Surgical Specialists	--	--	--	8,157	8,236
Medical Scientists	--	--	--	28	30
Years Since MD Graduation					
Less Than 6	2,729	2,558	2,494	2,439	2,645
6-10	7,511	7,471	7,289	7,042	7,089
11-25	26,683	26,607	26,547	26,666	26,886
26-30	8,298	8,585	8,787	8,957	9,205
31-35	6,458	6,793	7,069	7,461	7,656
36 and More	8,803	9,435	9,850	10,758	11,514
Place of MD Graduation**					
Canadian	46,811	47,500	48,020	48,850	49,894
Family Medicine	--	--	--	24,504	25,010
Specialists	--	--	--	24,346	24,884
Foreign	13,672	13,949	14,027	14,492	15,100
Family Medicine	--	--	--	7,791	8,304
Specialists	--	--	--	6,701	6,796
<b>MIGRATION</b>					
Net Migration Between Jurisdictions <sup>††</sup>	768	634	717	550	643
Family Medicine	--	--	--	304	348
Specialists	--	--	--	246	295
Moved Abroad	232	186	207	122	196
Family Medicine	--	--	--	69	63
Specialists	--	--	--	53	133
Returned From Abroad	317	247	238	142	240
Family Medicine	--	--	--	55	81
Specialists	--	--	--	87	159

## 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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* 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.

‡ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

§ Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

†† Number of physicians for whom the province or territory of residence in the previous year is different than the province or territory of residence in the given year. Physicians are included in migration counts regardless of practice changes (that is, family medicine to specialist).

‡‡ As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

-- Data not shown due to methodological change which affects comparability and analysis trends (see note ‡‡).

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

## Source

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# **Regional Profiles**

## Physicians by Health Region

This chapter presents information on physicians by health region and by physician type: family medicine physicians and specialists. Analysis by health region was integrated into this publication as a result of increasing demand for health information at a regional level. The health region boundaries presented in this publication are those defined in the Statistics Canada report *Health Regions: Boundaries and Correspondence With Census Geography (2007)*, 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.

To ensure consistency with the 2008 physician data, health region boundaries presented correspond to the health regions as of 2008. At this time, the three territories were not subdivided into health regions; thus this section only presents health region analysis for the 10 provinces within Canada.

## 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 99.5% of physicians to a particular health region; the remaining 0.5% were categorized as unknown.

## Health Region Peer Groups

In order to facilitate comparison between health regions, Statistics Canada developed a methodology that groups health regions with similar socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics into peer groups. The health region peer groups defined by Statistics Canada are listed in Table vii.

## Physicians per 100,000 Population by Health Region

Health region population data for 2008 was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:

$$P_{2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c} = \frac{P_{2008 \text{ prov}_c}}{P_{2007 \text{ prov}_c}} * P_{2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c}$$

P = population estimate

Table vii Principal Characteristics of Each Peer Group as Defined by Statistics Canada\*

Peer Group	Number of Health Regions	Percentage of Population	Principal Characteristics
A	23	24.6%	Urban-rural mix from coast to coast Average percentage of Aboriginal population Low male population Slow population growth from 1996 to 2001
B	14	27.0%	Mainly urban centres with moderately high population density Low percentage of government transfer income Rapid population growth from 1996 to 2001
C	24	12.3%	Sparsely populated urban-rural mix from coast to coast Average percentage of Aboriginal population Negative population growth
D	10	1.7%	Rural regions mainly in the central Prairies Moderate Aboriginal population Moderately high percentage of government transfer income Almost equal numbers of men and women Negative population growth
E	24	13.3%	Mainly rural regions in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies High proportion of people recently moved to or within these regions since 1996 Average percentage of Aboriginal population Moderate population growth
F	5	0.4%	Northern and remote regions Very high Aboriginal population Moderately high percentage of government transfer income Slightly higher male population Moderate population growth
G	3	16.2%	Largest metro centres with an average population density of 3,934 people per square kilometre Low Aboriginal population Moderate percentage of government transfer income High female population
H	13	2.7%	Rural northern regions High Aboriginal population High male population Negative population growth
I	8	1.9%	Mainly rural Eastern regions Very high percentage of government transfer income Negative population growth Low percentage of people having moved to or within these regions since 1996

**Notes**

Percentage of population refers to the percentage of the Canadian population living in a specific type of peer group. The full publication and cluster analysis methodology are available from the Statistics Canada<sup>†, ‡</sup> website.

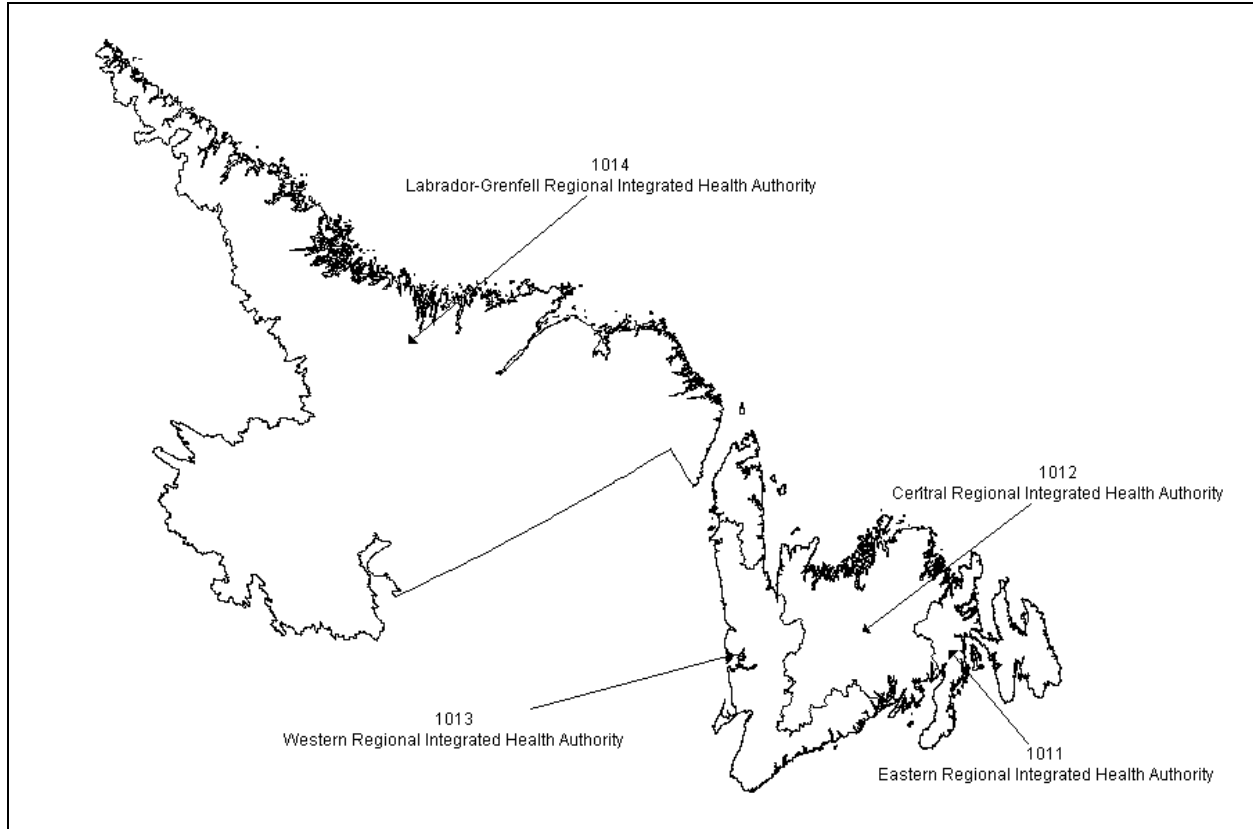
**Sources**

\* Statistics Canada, *Summary Table of Peer Groups and Principal Characteristics* (2008), accessed from <<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2008001/hregions/hrtable4-en.htm>>.

† Statistics Canada, *Health Region Peer Groups* (2002), accessed from <<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2005001/pdf/hrpeergrupp.pdf>>.

‡ Statistics Canada, *Health Region Peer Groups 2003* (2004), accessed from <<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2005001/pdf/workingpaper.pdf>>.

## Newfoundland and Labrador





Newfoundland and Labrador*			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
C	1011	Eastern Regional Integrated Health Authority	351	118	47.0	38.9%	70.8%
I	1012	Central Regional Integrated Health Authority	97	102	44.0	25.0%	43.3%
I	1013	Western Regional Integrated Health Authority	86	109	47.8	21.2%	46.4%
H	1014	Labrador-Grenfell Regional Integrated Health Authority	48	127	45.4	33.3%	29.8%
		Unknown	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

Newfoundland and Labrador*			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
C	1011	Eastern Regional Integrated Health Authority	402	135	48.2	32.1%	66.8%
I	1012	Central Regional Integrated Health Authority	56	59	47.8	18.5%	39.3%
I	1013	Western Regional Integrated Health Authority	55	70	48.0	20.8%	43.6%
H	1014	Labrador-Grenfell Regional Integrated Health Authority	14	37	52.6	25.0%	28.6%
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>60.5%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

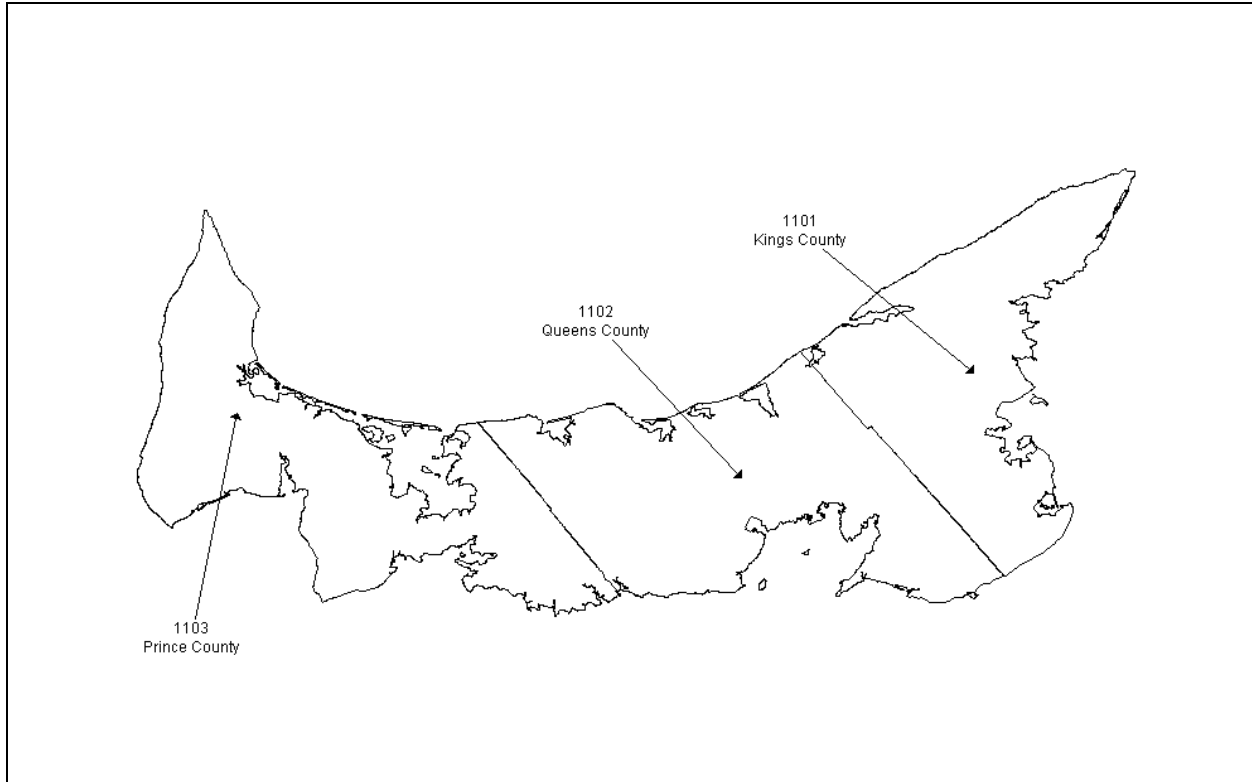
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Prince Edward Island



Prince Edward Island			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
D	1101	Kings County	7	37	44.0	14.3%	83.3%
A	1102	Queens County	96	127	48.0	34.4%	87.8%
C	1103	Prince County	39	85	52.8	20.5%	80.0%
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>85.4%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

Prince Edward Island			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
D	1101	Kings County	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
A	1102	Queens County	76	100	51.7	18.4%	85.3%
C	1103	Prince County	14	31	51.5	14.3%	71.4%
		Unknown	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>83.1%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

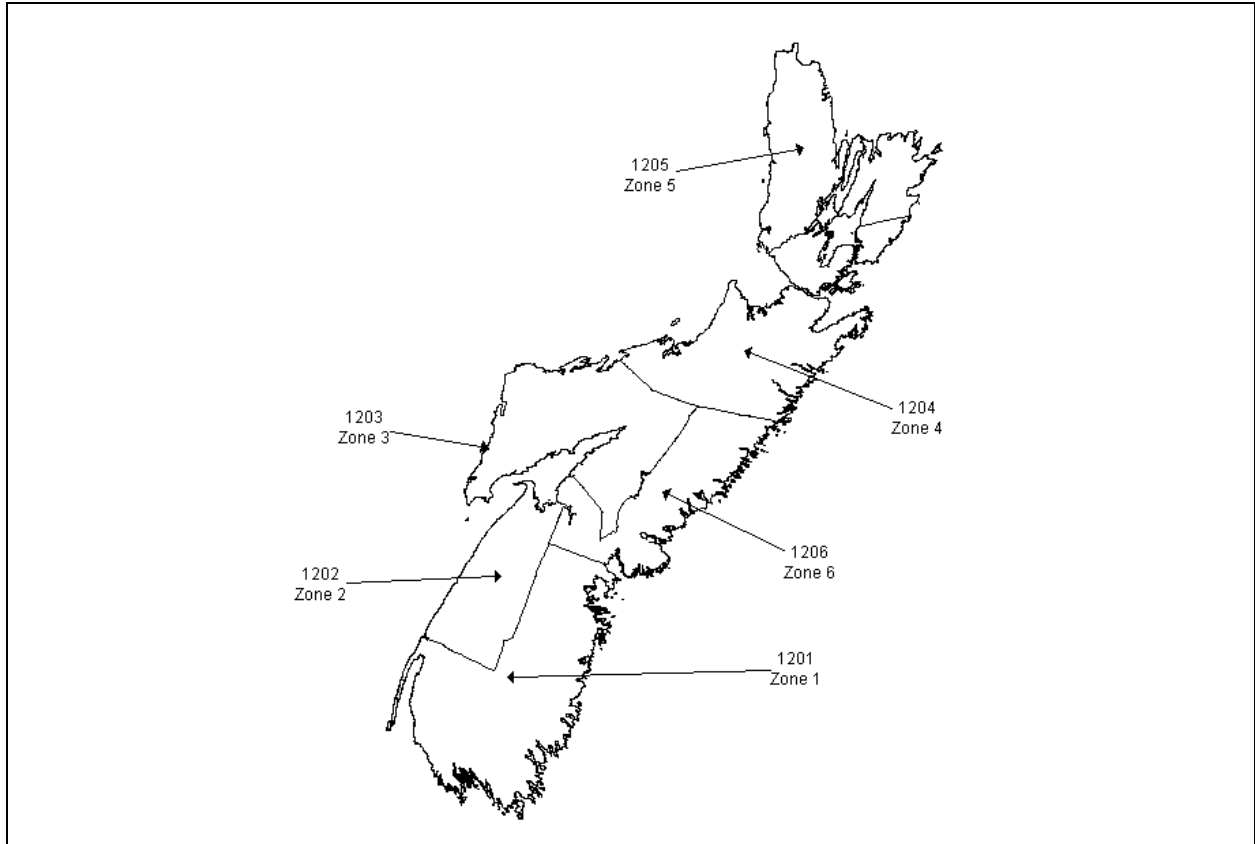
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# Nova Scotia



Nova Scotia*			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
C	1201	Zone 1	124	101	48.6	39.5%	67.7%
C	1202	Zone 2	82	99	49.7	41.5%	82.9%
C	1203	Zone 3	99	93	47.8	35.7%	62.5%
C	1204	Zone 4	92	99	51.0	38.0%	76.1%
I	1205	Zone 5	133	105	50.3	38.3%	63.6%
A	1206	Zone 6	581	143	48.8	44.0%	71.7%
		Unknown	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>70.8%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

Nova Scotia*			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
C	1201	Zone 1	63	52	51.5	20.6%	48.4%
C	1202	Zone 2	64	77	49.0	18.8%	71.9%
C	1203	Zone 3	50	47	49.1	26.0%	56.0%
C	1204	Zone 4	60	64	50.1	30.0%	60.0%
I	1205	Zone 5	102	80	50.1	20.6%	53.9%
A	1206	Zone 6	733	180	49.5	30.1%	73.9%
		Unknown	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>68.8%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

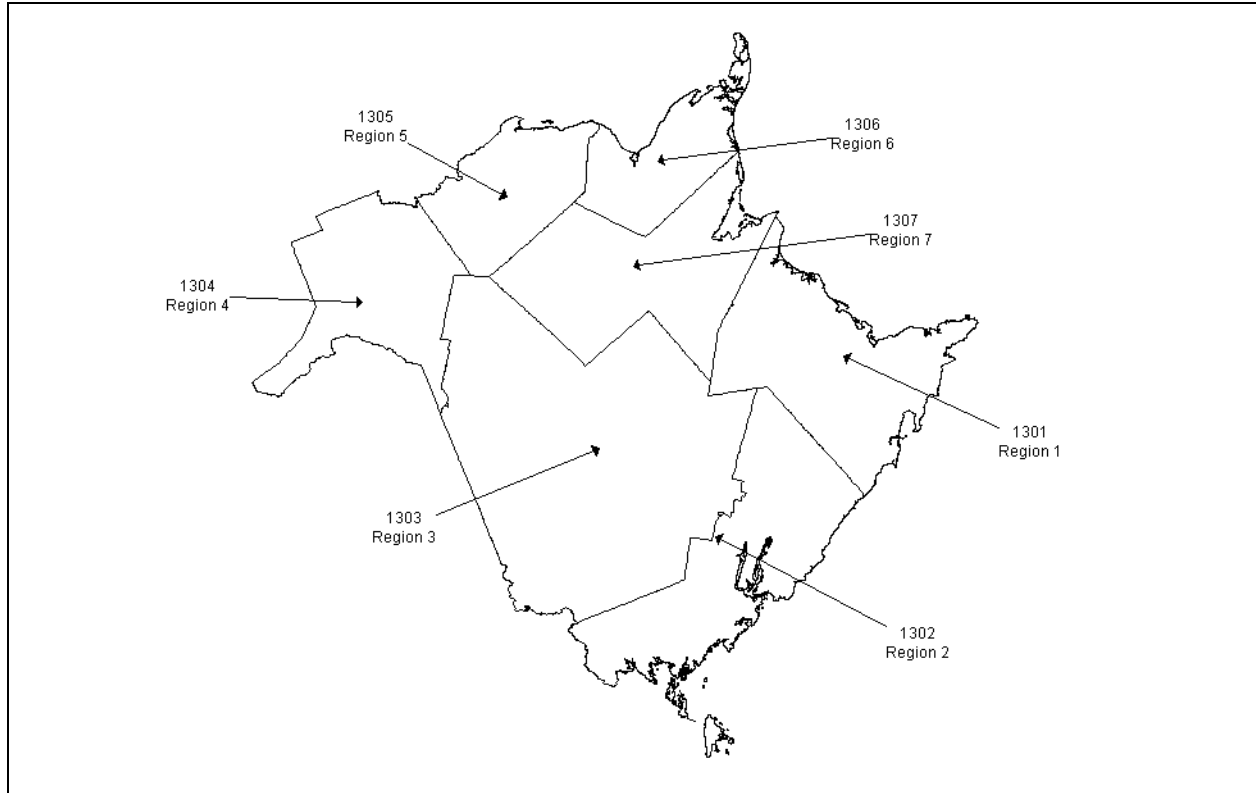
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# New Brunswick



New Brunswick*			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
C	1301	Region 1	219	111	44.6	52.1%	90.7%
C	1302	Region 2	177	101	49.5	32.2%	79.7%
C	1303	Region 3	168	98	49.2	39.5%	79.8%
C	1304	Region 4	68	134	44.5	33.8%	79.4%
I	1305	Region 5	37	131	46.2	31.4%	54.1%
I	1306	Region 6	85	107	45.0	49.4%	78.8%
I	1307	Region 7	46	100	49.1	22.7%	58.7%
		Unknown	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>80.2%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

New Brunswick*			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
C	1301	Region 1	223	113	47.0	29.7%	76.2%
C	1302	Region 2	176	101	50.3	26.7%	75.6%
C	1303	Region 3	107	62	49.1	29.1%	79.4%
C	1304	Region 4	31	61	49.2	16.7%	45.2%
I	1305	Region 5	29	103	50.0	10.7%	31.0%
I	1306	Region 6	58	73	47.0	24.6%	53.4%
I	1307	Region 7	20	43	52.1	5.3%	25.0%
		Unknown	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>69.3%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008, \text{prov}_c) / P(2007, \text{prov}_c) * P(2007, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

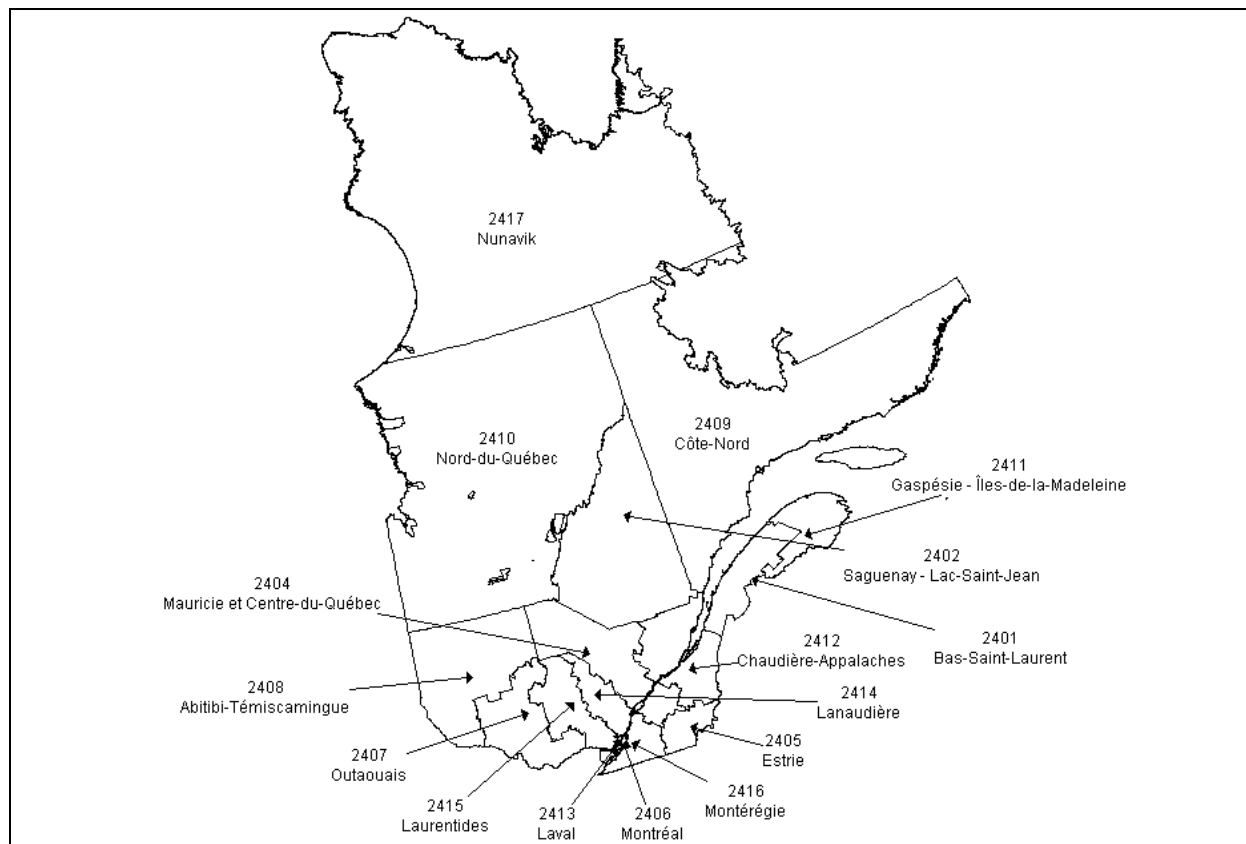
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Quebec



Quebec			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
C	2401	Bas-Saint-Laurent	279	137	45.3	48.9%	93.9%
C	2402	Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	311	113	46.1	45.3%	95.8%
A	2403	Capitale nationale	1,037	152	49.9	48.5%	95.7%
C	2404	Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	482	97	46.1	43.7%	95.0%
C	2405	Estrie	428	139	48.5	47.4%	86.7%
G	2406	Montréal	2,396	127	50.7	44.9%	74.7%
A	2407	Outaouais	339	96	47.1	46.6%	82.0%
C	2408	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	198	135	44.0	50.3%	82.2%
H	2409	Côte-Nord	129	133	45.8	46.5%	95.3%
H	2410	Nord du Québec	32	183	42.3	53.1%	96.9%
I	2411	Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine	170	176	44.4	44.1%	93.5%
E	2412	Chaudière-Appalaches	409	101	49.3	42.3%	98.5%
A	2413	Laval	335	87	50.6	45.5%	92.5%
E	2414	Lanaudière	370	82	47.3	46.9%	92.7%
E	2415	Laurentides	472	88	48.6	43.6%	94.3%
A	2416	Montérégie	1,328	94	48.3	50.3%	91.7%
F	2417	Nunavik	14	136	37.8	57.1%	92.9%
F	2418	Terre-cries-de-la-baie-James	17	126	43.1	47.1%	88.2%
		Unknown	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Quebec</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>87.7%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>



Quebec			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
C	2401	Bas-Saint-Laurent	179	88	48.5	30.7%	98.9%
C	2402	Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	203	73	49.4	28.1%	97.0%
A	2403	Capitale nationale	1,180	173	51.8	29.2%	97.5%
C	2404	Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	352	71	48.0	32.7%	97.2%
C	2405	Estrie	375	122	49.1	33.3%	91.2%
G	2406	Montréal	3,714	196	53.0	32.9%	85.4%
A	2407	Outaouais	172	49	49.7	34.1%	88.4%
C	2408	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	99	67	46.0	39.4%	96.0%
H	2409	Côte-Nord	55	57	44.6	43.6%	98.2%
H	2410	Nord du Québec	2	11	41.0	50.0%	100.0%
I	2411	Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	70	73	49.2	29.0%	95.7%
E	2412	Chaudière-Appalaches	264	65	47.1	36.0%	99.2%
A	2413	Laval	265	69	51.6	33.6%	94.7%
E	2414	Lanaudière	233	52	47.1	40.8%	93.1%
E	2415	Laurentides	246	46	48.6	36.6%	91.5%
A	2416	Montréal	835	59	50.5	35.1%	91.9%
F	2417	Nunavik	2	19	57.5	0.0%	100.0%
F	2418	Terre-cries-de-la-baie-james	2	15	55.5	0.0%	100.0%
		Unknown	43	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Quebec</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

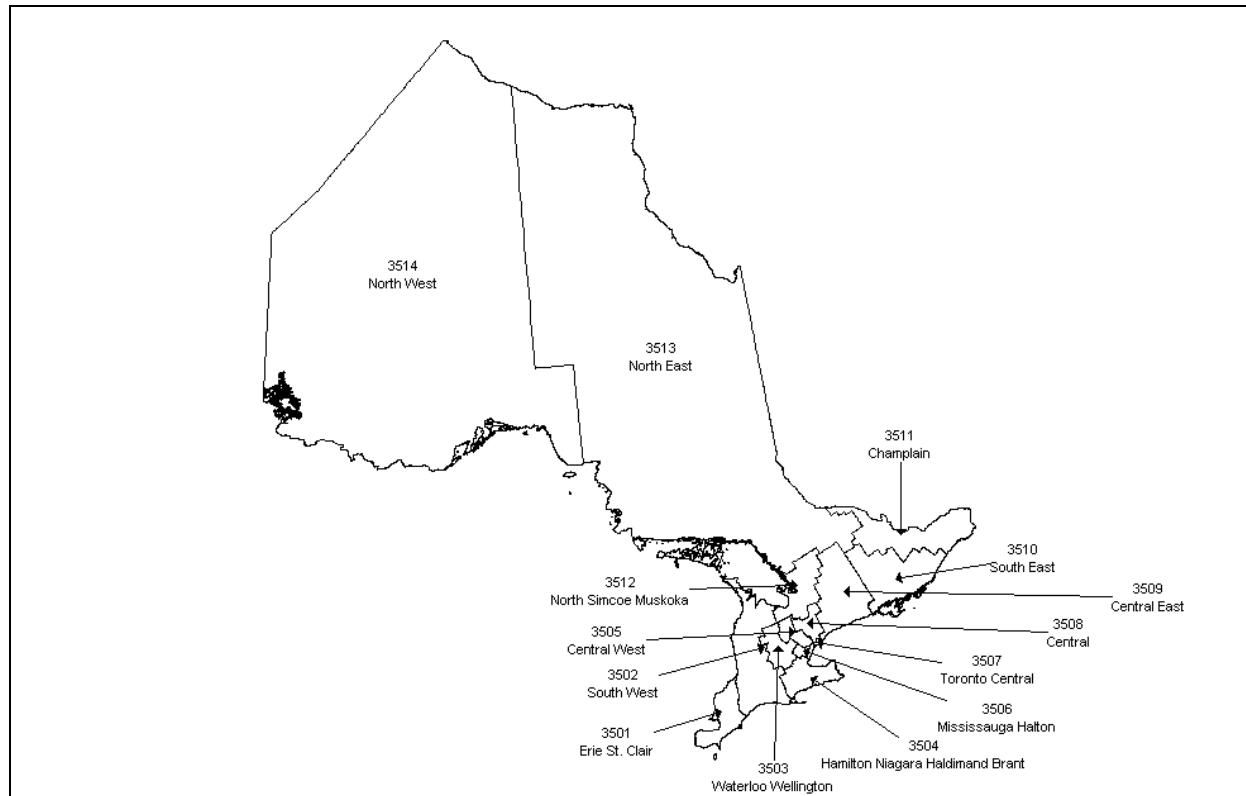
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# Ontario



Ontario			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
	3501	Erie St. Clair	383	58	52.0	27.9%	68.6%
	3502	South West	775	82	50.1	36.8%	84.4%
	3503	Waterloo Wellington	557	77	49.3	39.3%	82.6%
	3504	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	1,053	75	50.8	38.6%	74.0%
	3505	Central West	463	59	50.1	31.3%	61.6%
	3506	Mississauga Halton	807	70	49.3	40.1%	68.4%
	3507	Toronto Central	1,732	146	50.9	42.4%	75.3%
	3508	Central	1,355	81	51.1	36.3%	73.4%
	3509	Central East	1,013	67	50.9	32.5%	74.1%
	3510	South East	486	99	50.9	42.2%	85.4%
	3511	Champlain	1,339	111	49.6	46.6%	85.2%
	3512	North Simcoe Muskoka	368	84	49.2	29.3%	85.9%
	3513	North East	499	87	49.5	28.3%	88.4%
	3514	North West	233	98	48.6	38.6%	88.4%
		Unknown	43	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Ontario</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>77.3%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

Ontario			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population†	Average Age‡	Percent Female§	Percent Canadian Trained††
	3501	Erie St. Clair	322	49	53.5	17.4%	56.8%
	3502	South West	913	96	50.8	24.1%	77.5%
	3503	Waterloo Wellington	417	58	51.2	28.3%	72.7%
	3504	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	1,276	91	51.1	29.0%	68.7%
	3505	Central West	333	42	51.9	27.9%	65.2%
	3506	Mississauga Halton	657	57	50.3	28.2%	73.8%
	3507	Toronto Central	3,245	274	50.9	33.7%	78.1%
	3508	Central	1,112	67	53.0	27.2%	70.3%
	3509	Central East	837	55	51.6	24.1%	66.2%
	3510	South East	502	102	51.0	27.7%	78.4%
	3511	Champlain	1,534	127	51.2	33.0%	79.5%
	3512	North Simcoe Muskoka	227	52	50.0	20.3%	78.0%
	3513	North East	346	60	52.7	22.3%	67.3%
	3514	North West	141	59	51.5	18.6%	68.1%
		Unknown	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Ontario</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

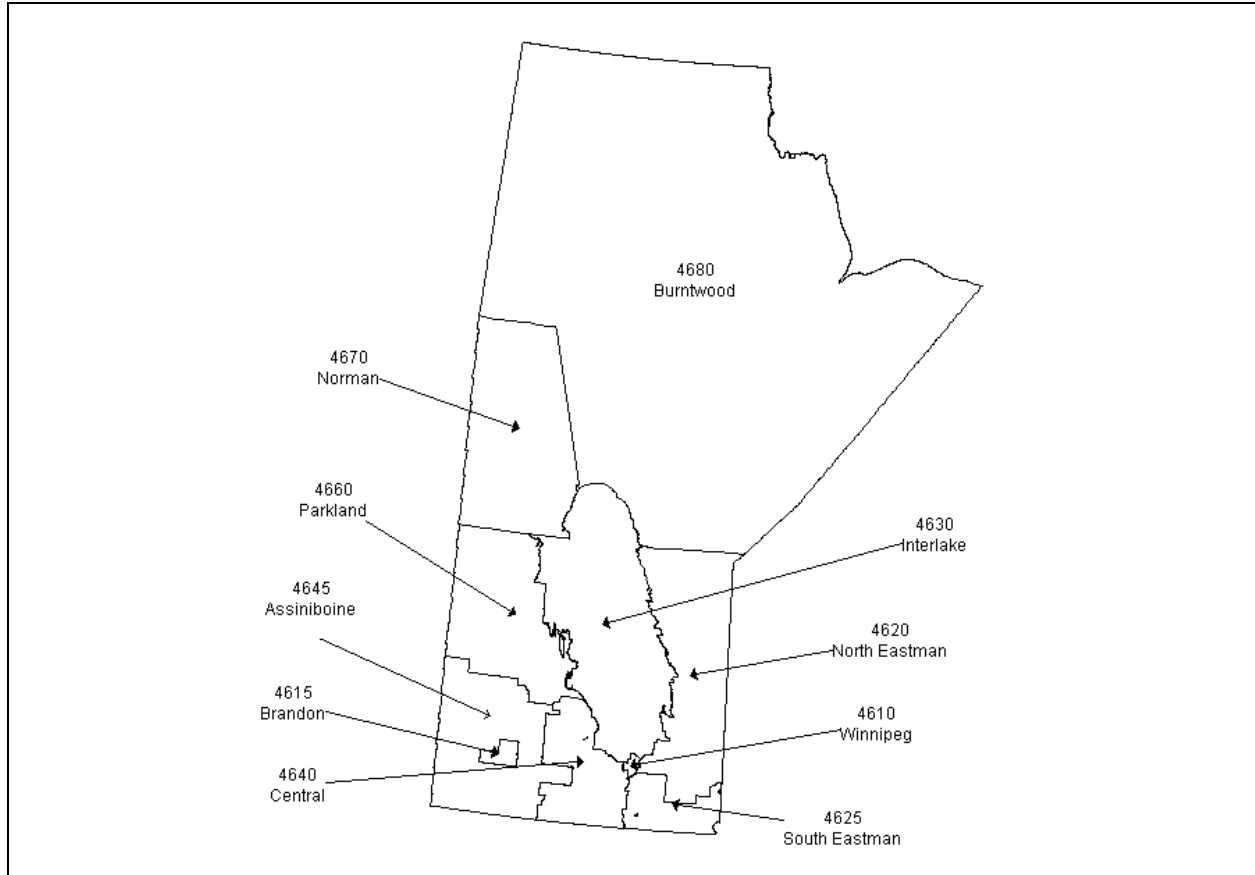
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# Manitoba



Manitoba			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
A	4610	Winnipeg	685	100	49.5	37.0%	68.0%
A	4615	Brandon	78	156	48.0	31.2%	37.5%
E	4620	North Eastman	19	45	43.8	21.1%	60.0%
E	4625	South Eastman	40	61	45.4	27.5%	54.1%
E	4630	Interlake	59	72	48.5	22.8%	33.3%
D	4640	Central	97	91	47.8	29.8%	47.5%
D	4645	Assiniboine	56	79	48.2	23.6%	23.8%
D	4660	Parkland	45	108	47.1	31.1%	56.4%
H	4670	Norman	24	106	56.5	22.7%	5.6%
F	4680 4690	Burntwood/Churchill	42	86	46.9	19.5%	21.4%
		Unknown	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>57.5%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

Manitoba			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
A	4610	Winnipeg	972	142	50.1	29.8%	83.0%
A	4615	Brandon	44	88	52.7	16.3%	54.5%
E	4620	North Eastman	2	5	52.5	50.0%	50.0%
E	4625	South Eastman	2	3	50.5	0.0%	50.0%
E	4630	Interlake	12	15	51.8	8.3%	83.3%
D	4640	Central	16	15	49.9	31.3%	87.5%
D	4645	Assiniboine	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	4660	Parkland	5	12	53.6	0.0%	80.0%
H	4670	Norman	4	18	44.3	25.0%	75.0%
F	4680 4690	Burntwood/Churchill	8	16	34.3	50.0%	71.4%
		Unknown	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>81.6%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

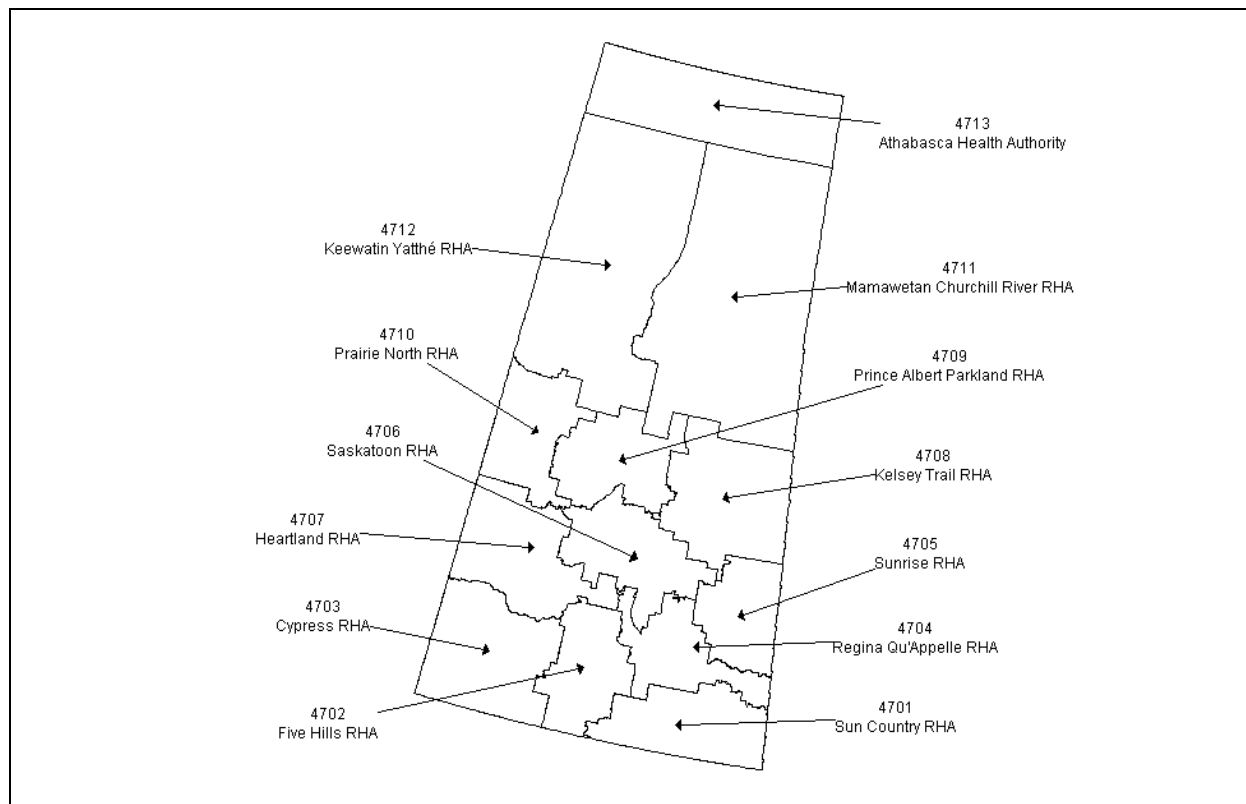
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Saskatchewan



Saskatchewan*			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
D	4701	Sun Country RHA	33	62	54.0	24.2%	9.7%
D	4702	Five Hills RHA	41	76	50.9	22.0%	30.3%
D	4703	Cypress RHA	34	78	50.2	30.3%	24.0%
A	4704	Regina Qu'Appelle RHA	259	103	50.3	33.9%	37.7%
D	4705	Sunrise RHA	26	46	49.0	19.2%	0.0%
A	4706	Saskatoon RHA	345	116	49.0	41.3%	66.1%
D	4707	Heartland RHA	24	53	50.3	16.7%	33.3%
D	4708	Kelsey Trail RHA	21	51	48.6	28.6%	44.4%
C	4709	Prince Albert Parkland RHA	87	114	46.5	25.0%	38.7%
H	4710	Prairie North RHA	55	79	49.3	25.9%	28.2%
F	4711	Mamawetan Churchill River RHA	12	56	39.7	33.3%	60.0%
F	4712	Keewatin Yatthé RHA	5	45	48.0	0.0%	75.0%
F	4713	Athabasca Health Authority	2	83	45.0	0.0%	0.0%
		Unknown	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

Saskatchewan*			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population†	Average Age‡	Percent Female§	Percent Canadian Trained††
D	4701	Sun Country RHA	4	8	59.5	25.0%	100.0%
D	4702	Five Hills RHA	14	26	58.2	0.0%	33.3%
D	4703	Cypress RHA	14	32	51.8	21.4%	12.5%
A	4704	Regina Qu'Appelle RHA	208	83	50.7	24.1%	49.7%
D	4705	Sunrise RHA	16	28	52.2	12.5%	7.7%
A	4706	Saskatoon RHA	414	139	48.4	30.2%	72.1%
D	4707	Heartland RHA	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	4708	Kelsey Trail RHA	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	4709	Prince Albert Parkland RHA	29	38	49.1	18.5%	25.9%
H	4710	Prairie North RHA	13	19	56.2	15.4%	18.2%
F	4711	Mamawetan Churchill River RHA	1	5	56.0	0.0%	100.0%
F	4712	Keewatin Yatthe RHA	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
F	4713	Athabasca Health Authority	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Unknown	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

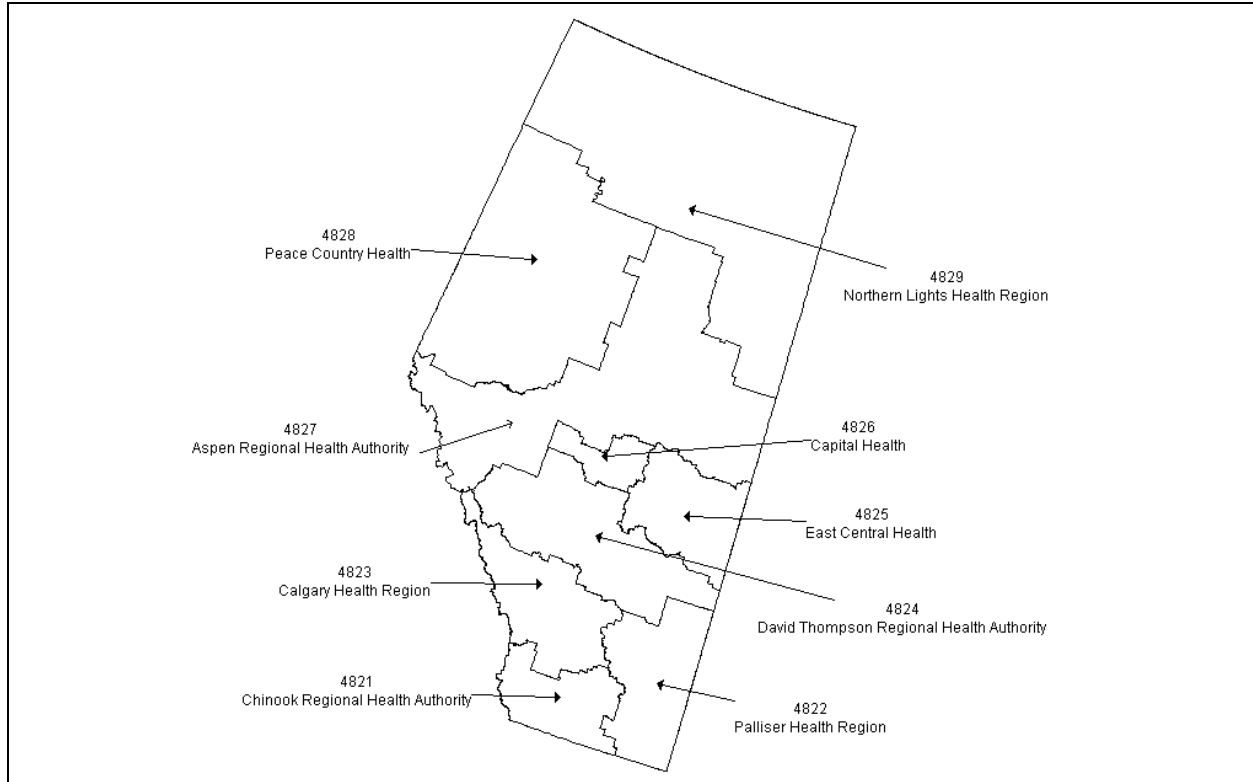
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

# Alberta





Alberta			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
E	4821	Chinook Regional Health Authority	173	102	47.0	30.1%	67.4%
E	4822	Palliser Health Region	102	91	47.1	21.6%	45.5%
B	4823	Calgary Health Region	1,571	118	46.4	44.6%	67.4%
E	4824	David Thompson Regional Health Authority	290	88	48.8	22.1%	47.2%
E	4825	East Central Health	105	85	47.0	21.9%	25.2%
B	4826	Capital Health	1,374	121	47.0	37.1%	65.8%
E	4827	Aspen Regional Health Authority	174	90	44.6	28.7%	33.5%
E	4828	Peace Country Health	132	86	46.5	28.0%	36.2%
H	4829	Northern Lights Health Region	62	76	46.8	29.5%	23.0%
		Unknown	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Alberta</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>60.5%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

Alberta			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
E	4821	Chinook Regional Health Authority	91	53	52.7	15.4%	83.5%
E	4822	Palliser Health Region	47	42	52.9	6.4%	59.6%
B	4823	Calgary Health Region	1,515	114	47.4	31.4%	84.9%
E	4824	David Thompson Regional Health Authority	104	31	50.1	22.1%	82.7%
E	4825	East Central Health	16	13	50.6	25.0%	43.8%
B	4826	Capital Health	1,435	126	47.5	26.7%	80.1%
E	4827	Aspen Regional Health Authority	10	5	53.9	20.0%	60.0%
E	4828	Peace Country Health	39	25	48.5	10.3%	82.1%
H	4829	Northern Lights Health Region	13	16	54.7	7.7%	23.1%
		Unknown	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Alberta</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>81.8%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

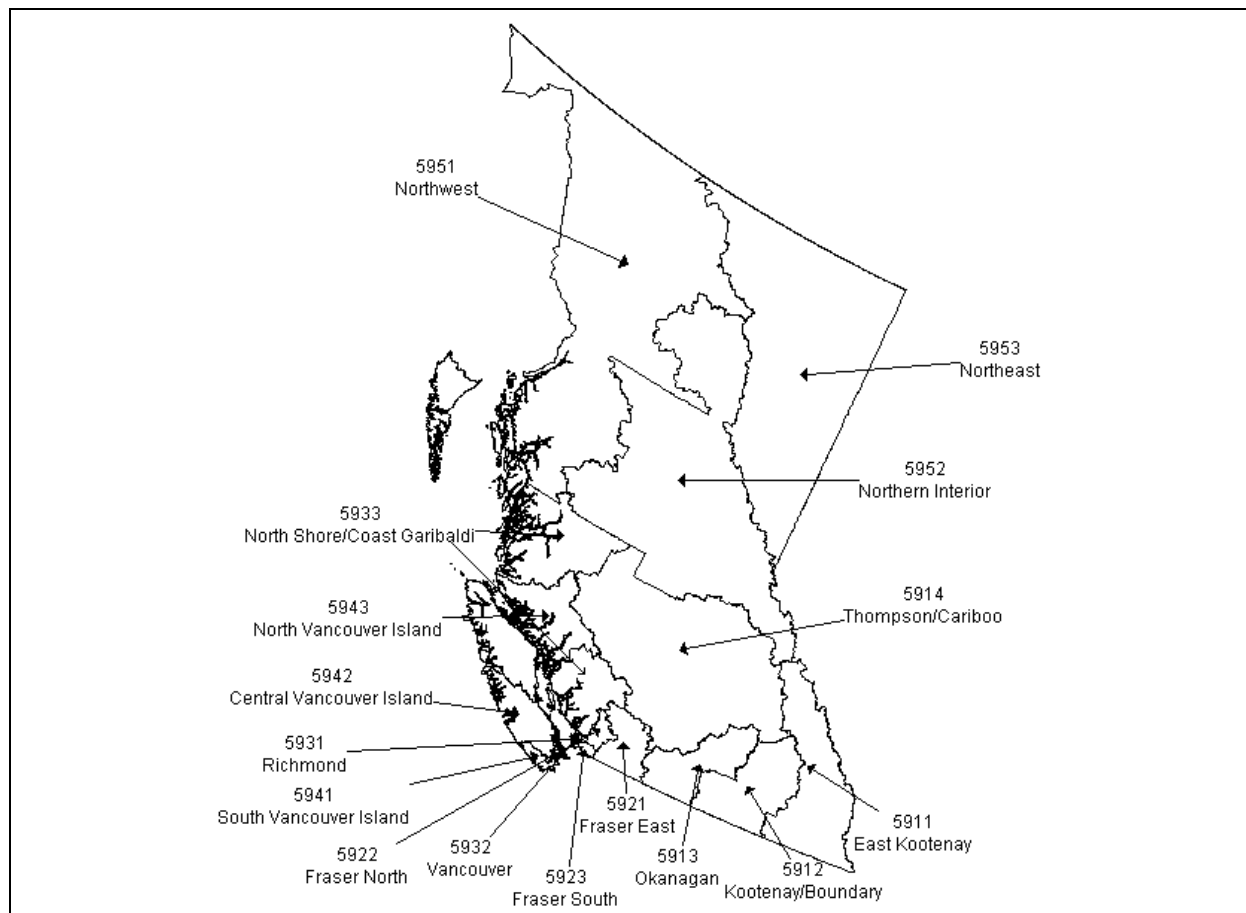
N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## British Columbia



British Columbia			Family Medicine Physicians				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
E	5911	East Kootenay	117	147	46.2	36.8%	63.2%
C	5912	Kootenay/Boundary	115	142	47.8	41.7%	70.4%
A	5913	Okanagan	374	107	48.6	32.6%	72.7%
C	5914	Thompson/Cariboo	227	101	47.5	29.5%	65.0%
A	5921	Fraser East	233	84	47.7	22.1%	53.0%
B	5922	Fraser North	484	83	50.2	36.2%	71.5%
B	5923	Fraser South	517	76	49.8	33.1%	66.0%
B	5931	Richmond	158	84	50.4	29.1%	76.6%
G	5932	Vancouver	1,007	160	48.8	46.3%	76.8%
B	5933	North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	347	125	49.5	45.8%	74.5%
A	5941	South Vancouver Island	562	152	51.6	34.3%	79.7%
A	5942	Central Vancouver Island	299	113	50.7	28.4%	65.1%
C	5943	North Vancouver Island	163	134	48.0	36.8%	66.3%
H	5951	Northwest	96	123	47.0	25.0%	57.3%
H	5952	Northern Interior	181	124	47.0	31.5%	47.5%
H	5953	Northeast	70	101	46.8	15.7%	18.6%
		Unknown	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>69.6%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

British Columbia			Specialists**				
Peer Group	Map Code	Health Region Name	Total Number	Physicians per 100,000 Population <sup>†</sup>	Average Age <sup>‡</sup>	Percent Female <sup>§</sup>	Percent Canadian Trained <sup>††</sup>
E	5911	East Kootenay	23	29	49.6	17.4%	65.2%
C	5912	Kootenay/Boundary	41	51	48.3	24.4%	70.7%
A	5913	Okanagan	289	83	48.9	20.8%	81.3%
C	5914	Thompson/Cariboo	119	53	47.0	25.2%	81.5%
A	5921	Fraser East	121	44	50.6	15.7%	61.2%
B	5922	Fraser North	419	72	50.4	26.0%	72.6%
B	5923	Fraser South	333	49	50.8	25.2%	68.5%
B	5931	Richmond	119	63	51.4	24.4%	69.7%
G	5932	Vancouver	1,589	252	50.2	32.1%	74.1%
B	5933	North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	175	63	50.8	25.7%	74.9%
A	5941	South Vancouver Island	451	122	53.5	22.8%	75.2%
A	5942	Central Vancouver Island	165	62	51.4	19.4%	73.9%
C	5943	North Vancouver Island	77	63	51.2	18.2%	75.3%
H	5951	Northwest	19	24	57.2	21.1%	57.9%
H	5952	Northern Interior	76	52	49.2	22.4%	64.5%
H	5953	Northeast	7	10	51.7	42.9%	28.6%
		Unknown	59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>
		<b>Canada*</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

\* As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

† 2008 health region population data was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of release. Thus, 2008 health region population data was estimated using the following formula:  $P(2008, \text{region}_a, \text{prov}_c) = P(2008 \text{ prov}_c) / P(2007(\text{prov}_c)) * P(2007 \text{ region}_a, \text{prov}_c)$ ; where P = population estimate.

‡ 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.

§ Excludes physicians where sex is unknown.

\*\* Specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ. All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC. Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine unless noted otherwise.

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

N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31 of the reference year.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



## **Data Tables**



Table 1.0 Physicians by Sex, Province/Territory and Age Group, 2008

Sex	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-90	Unknown	Total
<b>Male</b>											
N.L.	13	161	220	182	86	40	27	4	3	4	740
P.E.I.	0	30	38	57	16	13	7	3	0	10	174
N.S.	4	231	423	421	176	93	43	26	7	2	1,426
N.B.	10	181	272	254	105	76	30	8	5	0	941
Que.	88	1,373	2,321	3,087	1,410	954	578	314	91	3	10,219
Ont.	52	2,252	3,917	4,608	1,968	1,254	797	349	155	2	15,354
Man.	6	265	404	430	162	98	51	36	8	54	1,514
Sask.	14	189	308	292	130	77	45	33	12	42	1,142
Alta.	135	1,095	1,287	1,411	452	266	145	54	29	17	4,891
B.C.	44	925	1,656	1,973	839	441	188	83	27	5	6,181
Y.T.	0	5	10	15	4	3	1	0	0	1	39
N.W.T.	0	4	10	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	25
Nun.	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>10,867</b>	<b>12,739</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>42,651</b>
<b>Female</b>											
N.L.	8	124	98	94	12	5	0	0	0	1	342
P.E.I.	0	18	18	13	4	2	1	0	0	2	58
N.S.	9	206	267	211	44	15	4	3	1	0	760
N.B.	21	183	164	90	13	11	3	0	0	2	487
Que.	344	2,022	2,358	1,575	294	107	48	31	18	1	6,798
Ont.	98	1,982	2,563	2,149	484	250	106	30	22	2	7,686
Man.	10	164	241	181	43	12	7	1	2	20	681
Sask.	13	154	149	112	24	15	5	2	0	20	494
Alta.	99	842	724	581	83	42	12	8	2	6	2,399
B.C.	43	793	996	785	175	50	15	9	2	1	2,869
Y.T.	0	10	11	9	3	0	1	0	0	0	34
N.W.T.	1	5	10	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	23
Nun.	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Canada</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>22,637</b>
<b>Total</b>											
N.L.	21	297	328	281	99	45	27	4	3	5	1,110
P.E.I.	0	48	56	70	20	15	8	3	0	12	232
N.S.	13	438	691	632	220	108	47	29	8	3	2,189
N.B.	31	371	442	348	118	89	33	8	5	2	1,447
Que.	436	3,412	4,695	4,664	1,704	1,061	626	345	109	5	17,057
Ont.	150	4,235	6,481	6,758	2,452	1,504	903	379	177	4	23,043
Man.	16	437	655	614	205	110	58	37	10	77	2,219
Sask.	29	347	461	408	155	92	50	35	12	71	1,660
Alta.	234	1,937	2,013	1,992	535	308	157	62	31	24	7,293
B.C.	88	1,721	2,652	2,758	1,014	491	203	92	29	7	9,055
Y.T.	0	17	21	25	7	3	2	0	0	1	76
N.W.T.	1	9	20	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	48
Nun.	0	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>13,274</b>	<b>18,517</b>	<b>18,565</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>65,440</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Total includes physicians where sex was 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, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 1.1 Family Medicine Physicians by Sex, Province/Territory and Age Group, 2008**

Sex	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-90	Unknown	Total
<b>Male</b>											
N.L.	11	92	103	80	53	24	10	2	0	3	378
P.E.I.	0	19	22	31	10	4	3	2	0	9	100
N.S.	2	110	184	190	93	34	20	13	3	2	651
N.B.	10	83	131	137	59	31	12	5	2	0	470
Que.	83	525	1,089	1,715	646	322	167	91	29	2	4,669
Ont.	38	910	1,890	2,013	1,011	514	301	130	75	1	6,883
Man.	6	128	221	209	59	45	26	13	6	49	762
Sask.	14	101	165	148	74	44	25	22	7	24	624
Alta.	119	538	686	690	226	135	72	25	16	17	2,524
B.C.	42	424	924	1,030	441	194	79	37	8	5	3,184
Y.T.	0	5	8	15	1	2	1	0	0	1	33
N.W.T.	0	4	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
Nun.	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>20,296</b>
<b>Female</b>											
N.L.	6	75	47	52	9	2	0	0	0	1	192
P.E.I.	0	15	11	8	3	2	1	0	0	2	42
N.S.	7	115	172	132	27	5	2	2	1	0	463
N.B.	20	114	110	65	6	4	0	0	0	2	321
Que.	339	1,065	1,416	1,011	151	42	18	12	7	1	4,062
Ont.	83	1,100	1,445	1,164	240	115	47	14	12	1	4,221
Man.	8	84	132	98	23	4	5	0	1	18	373
Sask.	10	95	87	75	13	8	5	2	0	13	308
Alta.	93	465	484	345	55	28	5	7	1	6	1,489
B.C.	42	470	660	481	101	23	4	5	0	1	1,787
Y.T.	0	9	10	9	3	0	1	0	0	0	32
N.W.T.	1	4	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
Nun.	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13,315</b>
<b>Total</b>											
N.L.	17	176	154	132	62	26	10	2	0	4	583
P.E.I.	0	34	33	39	13	6	4	2	0	11	142
N.S.	9	226	356	322	120	39	22	15	4	3	1,116
N.B.	30	202	244	203	65	36	12	5	2	2	801
Que.	426	1,603	2,520	2,728	797	364	185	103	36	4	8,766
Ont.	121	2,010	3,336	3,178	1,251	629	348	144	87	2	11,106
Man.	14	216	361	309	82	49	31	13	7	70	1,152
Sask.	26	198	255	225	88	52	30	24	7	41	946
Alta.	212	1,003	1,172	1,035	281	163	77	32	17	24	4,016
B.C.	85	895	1,584	1,511	542	217	83	42	8	6	4,973
Y.T.	0	16	18	25	4	2	2	0	0	1	68
N.W.T.	1	8	14	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	33
Nun.	0	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
<b>Canada</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>10,049</b>	<b>9,715</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>33,712</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Total includes physicians where sex was 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.

Family medicine includes certificants of the CFPC or the CMQ and general practitioners not certified in Canada.

Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine physicians for all jurisdictions except Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Yukon, where they are counted as specialists.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



**Table 1.2 Specialist Physicians by Sex, Province/Territory and Age Group, 2008**

Sex	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-90	Unknown	Total
<b>Male</b>											
N.L.	2	69	117	102	33	16	17	2	3	1	362
P.E.I.	0	11	16	26	6	9	4	1	0	1	74
N.S.	2	121	239	231	83	59	23	13	4	0	775
N.B.	0	98	141	117	46	45	18	3	3	0	471
Que.	5	848	1,232	1,372	764	632	411	223	62	1	5,550
Ont.	14	1,342	2,027	2,595	957	740	496	219	80	1	8,471
Man.	0	137	183	221	103	53	25	23	2	5	752
Sask.	0	88	143	144	56	33	20	11	5	18	518
Alta.	16	557	601	721	226	131	73	29	13	0	2,367
B.C.	2	501	732	943	398	247	109	46	19	0	2,997
Y.T.	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
N.W.T.	0	0	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Nun.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Canada</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>6,477</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22,355</b>
<b>Female</b>											
N.L.	2	49	51	42	3	3	0	0	0	0	150
P.E.I.	0	3	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
N.S.	2	91	95	79	17	10	2	1	0	0	297
N.B.	1	69	54	25	7	7	3	0	0	0	166
Que.	5	957	942	564	143	65	30	19	11	0	2,736
Ont.	15	882	1,118	985	244	135	59	16	10	1	3,465
Man.	2	80	109	83	20	8	2	1	1	2	308
Sask.	3	59	62	37	11	7	0	0	0	7	186
Alta.	6	377	240	236	28	14	7	1	1	0	910
B.C.	1	323	336	304	74	27	11	4	2	0	1,082
Y.T.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
N.W.T.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Nun.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9,322</b>
<b>Total</b>											
N.L.	4	121	174	149	37	19	17	2	3	1	527
P.E.I.	0	14	23	31	7	9	4	1	0	1	90
N.S.	4	212	335	310	100	69	25	14	4	0	1,073
N.B.	1	169	198	145	53	53	21	3	3	0	646
Que.	10	1,809	2,175	1,936	907	697	441	242	73	1	8,291
Ont.	29	2,225	3,145	3,580	1,201	875	555	235	90	2	11,937
Man.	2	221	294	305	123	61	27	24	3	7	1,067
Sask.	3	149	206	183	67	40	20	11	5	30	714
Alta.	22	934	841	957	254	145	80	30	14	0	3,277
B.C.	3	826	1,068	1,247	472	274	120	50	21	1	4,082
Y.T.	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	8
N.W.T.	0	1	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
Nun.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Canada</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>6,682</b>	<b>8,468</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31,728</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Total includes physicians where sex was 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.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.0 Physicians by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008

	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>583</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33,712</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>8,893</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,462</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>5,691</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,917</b>
– Internal Medicine	100	14	213	117	1,949	2,766	224	159	791	778	1	2	0	7,114
– Medical Genetics	1	0	2	0	19	19	5	1	11	10	0	0	0	68
– Dermatology	10	1	15	10	189	178	13	4	44	61	0	0	0	525
– Neurology	15	2	24	11	228	258	17	11	101	103	0	0	0	770
– Pediatrics	51	9	88	39	562	908	111	51	287	273	0	3	0	2,382
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	3	1	12	10	80	150	14	8	37	58	0	0	0	373
– Psychiatry	62	12	140	65	1,039	1,779	151	68	338	616	1	1	0	4,272
– Community Medicine	4	0	4	3	185	108	17	10	30	44	0	1	0	406
– Emergency Medicine	3	1	14	3	124	202	15	1	93	102	0	0	0	558
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	4	21	1	1	11	8	0	0	0	46
– Anesthesiology	47	6	109	65	615	986	105	77	298	376	1	0	0	2,685
– Nuclear Medicine	3	0	6	4	89	70	9	6	22	22	0	0	0	231
– Diagnostic Radiology	49	7	89	56	530	768	62	59	235	250	0	0	0	2,105
– Radiation Oncology	7	1	12	9	78	156	9	11	44	55	0	0	0	382
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,545</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	0	51	18	0	2	1	14	0	0	0	88
– Medical Microbiology	3	1	1	4	155	49	6	4	13	24	0	0	0	260
– General Pathology	7	2	10	10	44	117	8	10	45	78	0	0	0	331
– Neuropathology	1	0	2	0	1	18	2	1	6	5	0	0	0	36
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	4	0	9	23	5	2	6	20	0	0	0	69
– Anatomical Pathology	19	3	33	21	155	299	35	20	92	84	0	0	0	761
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,236</b>
– General Surgery	40	7	73	50	542	676	66	50	169	218	3	1	1	1,896
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	6	0	11	6	72	101	13	11	28	43	0	0	0	291
– Neurosurgery	4	0	10	8	65	85	8	10	34	36	0	0	0	260
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	32	9	60	47	426	704	58	46	164	216	2	3	0	1,767
– Ophthalmology	18	4	50	25	288	384	30	24	100	166	0	1	0	1,090
– Otolaryngology	11	2	26	16	206	214	16	12	48	79	0	2	0	632
– Orthopedic Surgery	18	4	32	34	324	471	40	29	129	193	0	1	0	1,275
– Plastic Surgery	5	2	11	13	104	166	11	11	49	66	0	0	0	438
– Urology	8	2	20	20	150	231	15	14	47	80	0	0	0	587
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31,728</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>17,057</b>	<b>23,043</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>9,055</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65,440</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.1 Male Physicians by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008

	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>378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>6,883</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20,296</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>3,919</b>	<b>6,008</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,779</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,793</b>
– Internal Medicine	69	12	149	84	1,369	2,023	155	118	552	564	1	1	0	5,097
– Medical Genetics	0	0	1	0	14	4	3	1	6	5	0	0	0	34
– Dermatology	8	1	9	6	97	106	7	2	35	48	0	0	0	319
– Neurology	10	2	21	8	163	188	14	9	78	82	0	0	0	575
– Pediatrics	21	6	47	20	264	472	53	30	144	149	0	1	0	1,207
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	3	1	8	7	50	96	11	4	25	46	0	0	0	251
– Psychiatry	34	9	87	39	616	1,091	103	40	225	378	1	1	0	2,624
– Community Medicine	1	0	2	1	105	62	8	7	17	28	0	1	0	232
– Emergency Medicine	2	1	12	1	103	159	13	1	70	87	0	0	0	449
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	3	14	1	1	10	5	0	0	0	34
– Anesthesiology	38	5	85	50	415	716	82	49	228	297	0	0	0	1,965
– Nuclear Medicine	2	0	5	3	72	60	5	5	19	18	0	0	0	189
– Diagnostic Radiology	35	6	67	47	342	584	52	48	185	184	0	0	0	1,550
– Radiation Oncology	6	1	9	5	43	114	8	7	34	40	0	0	0	267
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>986</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	0	41	14	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	68
– Medical Microbiology	3	1	1	2	93	31	6	2	9	14	0	0	0	162
– General Pathology	5	1	6	5	32	79	2	9	38	60	0	0	0	237
– Neuropathology	0	0	2	0	1	15	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	28
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	2	0	9	15	2	2	2	13	0	0	0	45
– Anatomical Pathology	13	2	20	11	87	165	20	11	60	57	0	0	0	446
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,546</b>
– General Surgery	33	7	59	43	413	568	59	43	145	189	2	1	0	1,562
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	5	0	11	6	62	92	12	9	28	40	0	0	0	265
– Neurosurgery	4	0	10	8	54	78	8	10	31	36	0	0	0	239
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	14	5	34	29	238	399	29	23	86	113	2	3	0	975
– Ophthalmology	16	4	43	21	201	327	24	23	85	134	0	1	0	879
– Otolaryngology	11	2	24	12	156	190	11	12	42	74	0	2	0	536
– Orthopedic Surgery	17	4	30	32	290	439	39	27	115	183	0	1	0	1,177
– Plastic Surgery	4	2	10	11	81	135	10	10	45	59	0	0	0	367
– Urology	8	2	19	20	128	223	13	12	45	76	0	0	0	546
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>8,471</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,355</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>15,354</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>4,891</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42,651</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Figures for males and females combined will not equal figures for total physicians because there were cases where sex was not stated.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.2 Female Physicians by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008

	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>	192	42	463	321	4,062	4,221	373	308	1,489	1,787	32	20	5	13,315
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	125	12	245	130	2,183	2,884	256	150	764	889	1	3	0	7,642
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	116	10	226	114	2,032	2,679	233	137	714	823	1	3	0	7,088
– Internal Medicine	27	2	64	31	578	743	64	37	239	214	0	1	0	2,000
– Medical Genetics	1	0	1	0	5	15	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	34
– Dermatology	2	0	6	4	92	72	6	2	9	13	0	0	0	206
– Neurology	3	0	3	3	65	70	3	2	23	20	0	0	0	192
– Pediatrics	28	3	41	18	298	436	58	21	143	123	0	2	0	1,171
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	4	3	30	54	3	4	12	12	0	0	0	122
– Psychiatry	26	3	53	22	423	688	48	26	113	238	0	0	0	1,640
– Community Medicine	3	0	2	2	80	46	9	3	13	16	0	0	0	174
– Emergency Medicine	1	0	2	2	21	43	2	0	23	15	0	0	0	109
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	12
– Anesthesiology	9	1	24	15	199	270	23	27	70	79	1	0	0	718
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	1	1	17	10	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	42
– Diagnostic Radiology	14	1	22	9	188	184	10	11	50	66	0	0	0	555
– Radiation Oncology	1	0	3	4	35	41	1	3	10	15	0	0	0	113
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	9	2	19	16	151	205	23	13	50	66	0	0	0	554
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	20
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	2	62	18	0	2	4	10	0	0	0	98
– General Pathology	2	1	4	4	12	38	6	1	7	18	0	0	0	93
– Neuropathology	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	8
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	2	0	0	8	3	0	4	6	0	0	0	23
– Anatomical Pathology	6	1	13	10	67	134	13	9	32	27	0	0	0	312
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	25	4	52	36	553	581	52	36	146	193	1	0	1	1,680
– General Surgery	5	0	14	6	128	108	7	7	24	29	1	0	1	330
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	1	0	0	0	10	9	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	26
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	11	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	21
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	15	4	25	18	188	305	29	22	78	103	0	0	0	787
– Ophthalmology	2	0	7	4	87	57	6	1	15	32	0	0	0	211
– Otolaryngology	0	0	2	4	50	24	5	0	6	5	0	0	0	96
– Orthopedic Surgery	1	0	2	2	34	32	1	1	14	10	0	0	0	97
– Plastic Surgery	1	0	1	2	23	31	1	1	4	7	0	0	0	71
– Urology	0	0	1	0	22	8	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	41
<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>	150	16	297	166	2,736	3,465	308	186	910	1,082	2	3	1	9,322
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	342	58	760	487	6,798	7,686	681	494	2,399	2,869	34	23	6	22,637

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Figures for males and females combined will not equal figures for total physicians because there were cases where sex was not stated.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2.3 Physicians per 100,000 Population by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008

	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>	115	101	119	107	113	86	95	92	111	113	203	77	32	101
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	76	43	83	57	78	68	67	49	69	67	9	16	0	70
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	70	38	77	52	73	64	62	46	64	62	9	16	0	65
– Internal Medicine	20	10	23	16	25	21	18	16	22	18	3	5	0	21
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Dermatology	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
– Neurology	3	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	2
– Pediatrics	10	6	9	5	7	7	9	5	8	6	0	7	0	7
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	12	9	15	9	13	14	12	7	9	14	3	2	0	13
– Community Medicine	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
– Emergency Medicine	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	2
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	9	4	12	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	3	0	0	8
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
– Diagnostic Radiology	10	5	9	7	7	6	5	6	6	6	0	0	0	6
– Radiation Oncology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	6	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	0	0	0	5
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
– General Pathology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	2
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	28	21	31	29	28	23	21	20	21	25	15	19	3	25
– General Surgery	8	5	8	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	9	2	3	6
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Neurosurgery	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	7	0	5
– Ophthalmology	4	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	3	4	0	2	0	3
– Otolaryngology	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	2
– Orthopedic Surgery	4	3	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	0	2	0	4
– Plastic Surgery	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	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>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	104	64	114	86	107	92	88	70	90	92	24	35	3	95
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	218	165	233	193	219	177	183	162	201	205	227	112	35	195

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

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

See Appendix B for Statistics Canada population estimates.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Sources**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Population: 2008: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23 1 (June 2009), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

Table 3.0 Physicians by Specialty and Years Since MD Graduation, Canada, 2008

	Less 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>2,180</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>33,712</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>4,785</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23,462</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21,917</b>
- Internal Medicine	157	946	1,087	923	919	916	808	1,352	6	7,114
- Medical Genetics	3	12	9	8	8	6	13	9	0	68
- Dermatology	5	43	53	55	78	86	66	139	0	525
- Neurology	8	88	113	95	85	119	76	185	1	770
- Pediatrics	58	247	305	314	338	321	300	495	4	2,382
- Physical Medicine and Rehab.	6	45	63	45	52	51	40	71	0	373
- Psychiatry	42	413	494	423	644	657	509	1,079	11	4,272
- Community Medicine	2	33	37	46	60	79	70	79	0	406
- Emergency Medicine	11	109	92	62	82	96	66	40	0	558
- Occupational Medicine	0	3	8	2	2	11	13	7	0	46
- Anesthesiology	46	340	394	323	401	445	309	421	6	2,685
- Nuclear Medicine	1	24	27	29	42	38	30	40	0	231
- Diagnostic Radiology	23	268	274	252	288	295	220	483	2	2,105
- Radiation Oncology	8	48	73	54	60	57	37	42	3	382
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,545</b>
- Medical Biochemistry	0	7	7	9	10	20	12	23	0	88
- Medical Microbiology	5	25	25	25	47	42	34	57	0	260
- General Pathology	2	9	35	31	49	58	30	117	0	331
- Neuropathology	0	3	4	3	6	5	8	7	0	36
- Hematological Pathology	3	7	5	6	8	10	11	18	1	69
- Anatomical Pathology	6	62	101	90	127	143	110	121	1	761
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8,236</b>
- General Surgery	17	218	281	248	244	221	189	473	5	1,896
- Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	26	48	46	36	40	33	62	0	291
- Neurosurgery	0	26	52	36	43	26	26	50	1	260
- Obstetrics and Gynecology	22	218	259	222	234	233	215	360	4	1,767
- Ophthalmology	6	108	107	141	154	165	124	284	1	1,090
- Otolaryngology	8	88	85	69	84	75	51	172	0	632
- Orthopedic Surgery	14	153	205	162	172	123	123	284	0	1,275
- Plastic Surgery	5	55	66	49	55	80	50	78	0	438
- Urology	7	75	92	75	73	67	67	130	1	587
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>4,401</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>4,392</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31,728</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>8,498</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>9,419</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>11,514</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>65,440</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 4.0 Physician Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008**

	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>343</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>7,681</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25,010</b>
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,122</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,103</b>
– Internal Medicine	53	12	140	81	1,745	2,127	180	82	660	575	0	2	0	5,657
– Medical Genetics	1	0	1	0	17	14	4	1	10	7	0	0	0	55
– Dermatology	6	0	15	10	178	160	11	3	40	52	0	0	0	475
– Neurology	5	2	18	8	207	209	14	5	80	73	0	0	0	621
– Pediatrics	29	8	66	19	498	566	93	29	210	155	0	3	0	1,676
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	2	1	9	10	75	118	11	6	29	40	0	0	0	301
– Psychiatry	40	8	74	26	930	1,147	126	24	265	406	0	0	0	3,046
– Community Medicine	4	0	4	2	173	97	16	5	27	37	0	1	0	366
– Emergency Medicine	2	1	13	2	123	198	14	1	93	96	0	0	0	543
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	4	21	1	1	6	7	0	0	0	40
– Anesthesiology	27	5	65	45	573	717	88	51	243	282	1	0	0	2,097
– Nuclear Medicine	2	0	6	4	85	56	9	4	21	20	0	0	0	207
– Diagnostic Radiology	37	5	70	50	496	586	58	43	210	205	0	0	0	1,760
– Radiation Oncology	4	1	6	5	68	99	4	2	35	35	0	0	0	259
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,019</b>
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	41	6	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	60
– Medical Microbiology	2	1	0	4	144	38	5	3	10	19	0	0	0	226
– General Pathology	6	2	7	2	33	65	5	5	30	61	0	0	0	216
– Neuropathology	1	0	1	0	1	7	2	1	4	3	0	0	0	20
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	3	0	9	9	3	1	4	11	0	0	0	40
– Anatomical Pathology	4	2	18	9	146	153	19	7	50	49	0	0	0	457
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,417</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,746</b>
– General Surgery	26	6	58	37	486	531	52	33	138	164	3	1	1	1,536
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	5	0	8	6	60	88	13	9	21	35	0	0	0	245
– Neurosurgery	2	0	7	4	58	66	7	4	27	27	0	0	0	202
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	16	8	40	33	378	510	42	27	130	154	1	2	0	1,341
– Ophthalmology	10	3	41	19	263	330	21	16	87	130	0	1	0	921
– Otolaryngology	9	1	15	12	186	176	14	7	45	61	0	2	0	528
– Orthopedic Surgery	14	4	29	32	294	381	32	22	115	156	0	1	0	1,080
– Plastic Surgery	5	2	10	11	101	153	9	8	46	59	0	0	0	404
– Urology	6	2	14	17	135	182	12	10	42	69	0	0	0	489
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>7,514</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24,884</b>
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>15,195</b>	<b>17,393</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>6,459</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>49,894</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Figures for Canadian and foreign graduates combined may not equal figures for total physicians, because there were cases where place of MD graduation was not stated.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 4.1 Physician Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008**

	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>	235	18	320	158	1,074	2,513	429	437	1,571	1,509	30	8	2	8,304
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	159	11	264	150	559	2,498	140	208	478	835	2	1	0	5,305
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	142	10	241	130	518	2,252	120	187	413	765	2	1	0	4,781
– Internal Medicine	47	2	73	36	204	639	44	71	131	203	1	0	0	1,451
– Medical Genetics	0	0	1	0	2	5	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	13
– Dermatology	4	1	0	0	11	18	2	1	4	9	0	0	0	50
– Neurology	10	0	6	3	21	49	3	6	21	29	0	0	0	148
– Pediatrics	22	1	22	20	64	342	17	19	77	118	0	0	0	702
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	1	0	3	0	5	32	3	2	8	18	0	0	0	72
– Psychiatry	21	4	66	39	109	630	23	38	73	210	1	1	0	1,215
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	1	12	11	1	5	3	7	0	0	0	40
– Emergency Medicine	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	15
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6
– Anesthesiology	20	1	44	20	41	269	16	22	55	94	0	0	0	582
– Nuclear Medicine	1	0	0	0	4	14	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	24
– Diagnostic Radiology	12	1	19	6	34	182	4	15	25	45	0	0	0	343
– Radiation Oncology	3	0	6	4	10	57	5	6	9	20	0	0	0	120
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	17	1	23	20	41	246	20	21	65	70	0	0	0	524
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	0	10	12	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	28
– Medical Microbiology	1	0	1	0	11	11	1	1	3	5	0	0	0	34
– General Pathology	1	0	3	8	11	52	3	5	15	17	0	0	0	115
– Neuropathology	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	16
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	1	0	0	14	1	1	2	9	0	0	0	28
– Anatomical Pathology	15	1	15	12	9	146	15	13	42	35	0	0	0	303
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	49	4	70	48	216	615	54	60	117	242	1	1	0	1,477
– General Surgery	14	1	15	13	56	145	14	12	31	54	0	0	0	355
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	1	0	3	0	12	13	0	2	7	8	0	0	0	46
– Neurosurgery	2	0	3	4	7	19	1	5	7	9	0	0	0	57
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	16	1	19	14	48	194	15	16	34	62	1	1	0	421
– Ophthalmology	8	1	9	6	25	54	9	7	13	36	0	0	0	168
– Otolaryngology	2	1	11	4	20	38	2	5	3	18	0	0	0	104
– Orthopedic Surgery	4	0	3	2	30	90	8	7	14	37	0	0	0	195
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	1	2	3	13	2	3	3	7	0	0	0	34
– Urology	2	0	6	3	15	49	3	3	5	11	0	0	0	97
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	14
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	208	15	334	198	776	3,120	195	269	597	1,079	3	2	0	6,796
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	443	33	654	356	1,850	5,633	624	706	2,168	2,588	33	10	2	15,100

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Figures for Canadian and foreign graduates combined may not equal figures for total physicians, because there were cases where place of MD graduation was not stated.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



**Table 5.0 Physicians by Specialty and Subspecialty and Province/Territory, Canada, 2008**

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>224</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13,607</b>
Emergency Family Medicine	14	7	58	37	208	695	30	27	188	245	5	5	0	1,519
Family Medicine	210	51	428	344	1,657	5,336	402	287	1,612	1,712	21	20	8	12,088
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>8,893</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,462</b>
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>5,691</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,917</b>
Internal Medicine														
Cardiology	7	1	22	16	336	330	13	17	96	76	0	0	0	914
Clinical Immunology and Allergy	0	0	2	0	51	53	8	1	10	15	0	0	0	140
Endocrinology and Metabolism	5	0	5	5	133	133	7	4	28	28	0	0	0	348
Gastroenterology	8	1	15	7	184	177	10	7	68	47	0	0	0	524
General Internal Medicine	53	9	95	51	529	1,246	112	80	314	320	0	2	0	2,811
Geriatric Medicine	1	0	10	6	58	78	6	1	17	36	0	0	0	213
Hematology	5	1	8	3	75	109	6	6	21	28	1	0	0	263
Infectious Diseases	0	0	10	3	24	78	14	7	45	24	0	0	0	205
Medical Oncology	6	1	17	3	130	141	8	9	46	56	0	0	0	417
Nephrology	9	0	13	10	155	163	24	11	58	50	0	0	0	493
Respirology	1	1	5	5	193	147	8	12	57	57	0	0	0	486
Rheumatology	5	0	11	8	81	111	8	4	31	41	0	0	0	300
Medical Genetics	1	0	2	0	19	19	5	1	11	10	0	0	0	68
Dermatology	10	1	15	10	189	178	13	4	44	61	0	0	0	525
Neurology														
Electroencephalography	0	0	0	0	72	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
Neurology	15	2	24	11	156	252	17	11	101	103	0	0	0	692
Pediatrics														
Pediatrics	50	9	86	38	560	907	110	51	285	271	0	3	0	2,370
Pediatric Cardiology	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	11
Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Physical Medicine and Rehab.	3	1	12	10	80	150	14	8	37	58	0	0	0	373
Psychiatry	62	12	140	65	1,039	1,779	151	68	338	616	1	1	0	4,272
Community Medicine	4	0	4	3	185	108	17	10	30	44	0	1	0	406
Emergency Medicine	3	1	14	3	124	202	15	1	93	102	0	0	0	558
Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	4	21	1	1	11	8	0	0	0	46
Anesthesiology	47	6	109	65	615	986	105	77	298	376	1	0	0	2,685
Nuclear Medicine	3	0	6	4	89	70	9	6	22	22	0	0	0	231
Diagnostic Radiology														
Diagnostic Radiology	49	7	89	56	530	768	62	59	235	250	0	0	0	2,105
Pediatric Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiation Oncology	7	1	12	9	78	156	9	11	44	55	0	0	0	382
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,545</b>
Medical Biochemistry	0	0	2	0	51	18	0	2	1	14	0	0	0	88
Medical Microbiology	3	1	1	4	155	49	6	4	13	24	0	0	0	260
General Pathology	7	2	10	10	44	117	8	10	45	78	0	0	0	331
Neuropathology	1	0	2	0	1	18	2	1	6	5	0	0	0	36
Hematological Pathology	0	0	4	0	9	23	5	2	6	20	0	0	0	69
Anatomical Pathology	19	3	33	21	155	299	35	20	92	84	0	0	0	761
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,236</b>
General Surgery														
General Surgery	35	6	61	43	492	603	60	43	153	184	3	1	1	1,685
Pediatric General Surgery	2	0	4	0	13	16	3	2	6	5	0	0	0	51
Vascular Surgery	3	1	8	7	37	57	3	5	10	29	0	0	0	160
Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	6	0	11	6	72	101	13	11	28	43	0	0	0	291
Neurosurgery	4	0	10	8	65	85	8	10	34	36	0	0	0	260
Obstetrics and Gynecology	32	9	60	47	426	704	58	46	164	216	2	3	0	1,767
Ophthalmology	18	4	50	25	288	384	30	24	100	166	0	1	0	1,090
Otolaryngology	11	2	26	16	206	214	16	12	48	79	0	2	0	632
Orthopedic Surgery	18	4	32	34	324	471	40	29	129	193	0	1	0	1,275
Plastic Surgery	5	2	11	13	104	166	11	11	49	66	0	0	0	438
Urology	8	2	20	20	150	231	15	14	47	80	0	0	0	587
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total - All Specialists</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>17,968</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45,335</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 6.0 Physicians by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and Province/Territory, 2008**

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>583</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33,712</b>
<i>Less Than 11</i>	171	21	163	166	1,494	1,583	150	119	944	738	10	7	4	5,570
<i>11-15</i>	56	11	151	110	1,045	1,333	120	96	550	606	10	7	2	4,097
<i>16-20</i>	83	23	188	135	1,132	1,765	165	113	605	901	9	6	1	5,126
<i>21-25</i>	72	18	192	124	1,289	1,669	175	119	550	804	9	4	2	5,027
<i>26-30</i>	59	16	152	101	1,354	1,557	150	96	513	653	12	5	0	4,668
<i>31-35</i>	73	17	136	77	1,242	1,259	103	85	367	640	10	1	1	4,011
<i>36 and More</i>	64	17	128	85	1,200	1,925	145	168	451	623	7	2	0	4,815
<i>Unknown</i>	5	19	6	3	10	15	144	150	36	8	1	1	0	398
<b>Specialists</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31,728</b>
<i>Less Than 11</i>	80	8	131	92	1,034	1,414	143	89	636	536	0	1	0	4,164
<i>11-15</i>	84	8	162	126	1,069	1,636	137	99	525	553	2	0	0	4,401
<i>16-20</i>	69	13	153	96	1,002	1,439	127	104	385	449	1	4	1	3,843
<i>21-25</i>	86	15	168	83	1,086	1,610	174	101	433	632	1	3	0	4,392
<i>26-30</i>	86	19	148	76	1,037	1,828	145	103	471	620	0	4	0	4,537
<i>31-35</i>	58	7	140	65	874	1,426	128	65	383	497	1	1	0	3,645
<i>36 and More</i>	63	19	171	108	2,188	2,582	206	119	444	794	3	2	0	6,699
<i>Unknown</i>	1	1	0	0	1	2	7	34	0	1	0	0	0	47
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>17,057</b>	<b>23,043</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>9,055</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65,440</b>
<i>Less Than 11</i>	251	29	294	258	2,528	2,997	293	208	1,580	1,274	10	8	4	9,734
<i>11-15</i>	140	19	313	236	2,114	2,969	257	195	1,075	1,159	12	7	2	8,498
<i>16-20</i>	152	36	341	231	2,134	3,204	292	217	990	1,350	10	10	2	8,969
<i>21-25</i>	158	33	360	207	2,375	3,279	349	220	983	1,436	10	7	2	9,419
<i>26-30</i>	145	35	300	177	2,391	3,385	295	199	984	1,273	12	9	0	9,205
<i>31-35</i>	131	24	276	142	2,116	2,685	231	150	750	1,137	11	2	1	7,656
<i>36 and More</i>	127	36	299	193	3,388	4,507	351	287	895	1,417	10	4	0	11,514
<i>Unknown</i>	6	20	6	3	11	17	151	184	36	9	1	1	0	445

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted as family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 7.0 Physicians by Years Since and Place of MD Graduation and Percent Distribution by Place of MD Graduation, 2008**

Years Since MD Graduation	Place of MD Graduation						Total	
	Canada		Foreign		Unknown		Count	Percent
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Less Than 6	2,462	93	175	7	8	0	2,645	100
6-10	6,280	89	804	11	5	0	7,089	100
11-15	7,109	84	1,384	16	5	0	8,498	100
16-20	7,186	80	1,782	20	1	0	8,969	100
21-25	7,368	78	2,048	22	3	0	9,419	100
26-30	6,863	75	2,341	25	1	0	9,205	100
31-35	5,697	74	1,959	26	0	0	7,656	100
36 and More	6,929	60	4,585	40	0	0	11,514	100
Unknown	0	0	22	5	423	95	445	100
<b>Total Physicians</b>	<b>49,894</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65,440</b>	<b>100</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 7.1 Physicians by Years Since and Place of MD Graduation and Percent Distribution by Years Since MD Graduation, 2008**

Years Since MD Graduation	Place of MD Graduation						Total	
	Canada		Foreign		Unknown		Count	Percent
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Less Than 6	2,462	5	175	1	8	2	2,645	4
6-10	6,280	13	804	5	5	1	7,089	11
11-15	7,109	14	1,384	9	5	1	8,498	13
16-20	7,186	14	1,782	12	1	0	8,969	14
21-25	7,368	15	2,048	14	3	1	9,419	14
26-30	6,863	14	2,341	16	1	0	9,205	14
31-35	5,697	11	1,959	13	0	0	7,656	12
36 and More	6,929	14	4,585	30	0	0	11,514	18
Unknown	0	0	22	0	423	95	445	1
<b>Total Physicians</b>	<b>49,894</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65,440</b>	<b>100</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, 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, 2007, and December 31, 2008**

Province/Territory on December 31, 2007	Total Residing in Prov./Terr. in 2007	Province/Territory on December 31, 2008													
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	
N.L.	1,009	973	1	3	2	0	19	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	
P.E.I.	215	0	209	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
N.S.	2,079	3	2	2,042	3	2	17	1	0	2	6	0	1	0	
N.B.	1,365	1	1	3	1,330	10	14	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	
Que.	16,430	1	0	1	11	16,363	33	0	1	5	13	1	1	0	
Ont.	22,118	11	3	9	6	34	21,955	6	7	42	44	1	0	0	
Man.	2,078	1	0	0	1	1	17	2,038	1	14	4	1	0	0	
Sask.	1,588	0	0	1	0	1	18	1	1,531	24	11	1	0	0	
Alta.	6,777	3	1	3	1	7	30	6	7	6,667	50	1	1	0	
B.C.	8,571	1	1	5	2	5	26	8	2	28	8,489	2	2	0	
Y.T.	69	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	66	0	0	
N.W.T.	47	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	41	0	
Nun.	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Total Migrating Into Prov./Terr. in 2008		21	9	26	26	61	181	22	20	127	138	7	5	0	
Total Migrating Out of Prov./Terr. in 2008		36	6	37	35	67	163	40	57	110	82	3	6	1	
Total Residing in Prov./Terr. in 2008		994	218	2,068	1,356	16,424	22,136	2,060	1,551	6,794	8,627	73	46	8	

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Net interjurisdictional migration is determined by comparing the province or territory of residence of physicians in the previous year with the province or territory of residence of physicians in the given year.

Headcounts across rows include physicians migrating out of the jurisdiction in 2008; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2008.

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 9.0 Family Medicine Physicians Migrating Between Canadian Jurisdictions Who Were in Canada on Both December 31, 2007, and December 31, 2008**

Province/Territory on December 31, 2007	Total Residing in Prov./Terr. in 2007	Province/Territory on December 31, 2008													
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	
N.L.	518	495	1	0	2	0	14	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	
P.E.I.	134	0	130	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
N.S.	1,057	1	0	1,038	3	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	
N.B.	713	0	1	1	694	4	7	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	
Que.	8,428	1	0	1	5	8,400	16	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	
Ont.	10,685	6	1	5	3	11	10,614	2	3	18	21	1	0	0	
Man.	1,080	1	0	0	1	1	9	1,051	1	14	1	1	0	0	
Sask.	896	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	857	18	9	1	0	0	
Alta.	3,648	0	1	2	0	1	14	3	2	3,597	26	1	1	0	
B.C.	4,693	0	1	2	1	2	16	5	2	14	4,648	1	1	0	
Y.T.	62	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	59	0	0	
N.W.T.	35	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	29	0	
Nun.	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Total Migrating Into Prov./Terr. in 2008		9	5	12	15	19	106	10	9	76	68	6	3	0	
Total Migrating Out of Prov./Terr. in 2008		23	4	19	19	28	71	29	39	51	45	3	6	1	
Total Residing in Prov./Terr. in 2008		504	135	1,050	709	8,419	10,720	1,061	866	3,673	4,716	65	32	7	

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Net interjurisdictional migration is determined by comparing the province or territory of residence of physicians in the previous year with the province or territory of residence of physicians in the given year.

Headcounts across rows include physicians migrating out of the jurisdiction in 2008; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2008.

Only physicians practising family medicine in both 2007 and 2008 are included in the table.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine physicians for all jurisdictions except Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Yukon, where they are counted as specialists.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 10.0 Specialists Migrating Between Canadian Jurisdictions Who Were in Canada on Both December 31, 2007, and December 31, 2008**

Province/Territory on December 31, 2007	Total Residing in Prov./Terr. in 2007	Province/Territory on December 31, 2008												
		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
N.L.	484	474	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
P.E.I.	79	0	77	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1,010	1	2	995	0	2	3	1	0	2	4	0	0	0
N.B.	595	1	0	2	581	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Que.	7,987	0	0	0	5	7,949	17	0	1	2	12	0	1	0
Ont.	11,393	5	2	4	3	23	11,301	4	4	24	23	0	0	0
Man.	990	0	0	0	0	0	8	979	0	0	3	0	0	0
Sask.	677	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	661	6	2	0	0	0
Alta.	3,080	1	0	1	1	6	15	3	5	3,024	24	0	0	0
B.C.	3,849	1	0	3	1	3	10	3	0	13	3,813	1	1	0
Y.T.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
N.W.T.	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Nun.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total Migrating Into Prov./Terr. in 2008</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Migrating Out of Prov./Terr. in 2008</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Residing in Prov./Terr. in 2008</b>		<b>483</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>7,991</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Net interjurisdictional migration is determined by comparing the province or territory of residence of specialists in the previous year with the province or territory of residence of specialists in the given year.

Headcounts across rows include physicians migrating out of the jurisdiction in 2008; headcounts down columns include physicians migrating into the jurisdiction in 2008.

Only physicians practising as specialists in both 2007 and 2008 are included in the table.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 11.0 Physicians Who Moved Between Canadian Jurisdictions by Type of Physician, Sex and Province/Territory, 2008**

Physician Type Sex	Province/Territory on December 31, 2007													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>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>348</b>
Female	10	3	9	10	14	34	13	18	30	20	2	3	1	167
Male	15	1	12	9	15	35	16	22	24	26	1	3	0	179
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Specialists</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>295</b>
Female	1	0	5	4	12	36	1	3	14	12	0	0	0	88
Male	10	2	11	12	26	56	10	14	42	24	0	0	0	207
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>643</b>
Female	11	3	14	14	26	70	14	21	44	32	2	3	1	255
Male	25	3	23	21	41	91	26	36	66	50	1	3	0	386
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as type, sex and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2007.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



**Table 12.0 Physicians Who Moved Between Canadian Jurisdictions by Place of MD Graduation, Years Since MD Graduation and Province/Territory, 2008**

Place of MD Graduation Years Since MD Graduation	Province/Territory on December 31, 2007													Canada
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>424</b>
<i>Less Than 11</i>	5	3	13	9	25	72	10	8	58	41	0	1	1	246
11-15	2	1	3	5	6	19	3	1	12	9	0	1	0	62
16-20	1	0	1	0	7	9	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	30
21-25	0	1	3	1	6	11	3	0	6	7	0	1	0	39
26-30	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	18
31-35	0	0	1	1	5	4	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	17
36 and More	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	12
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Foreign</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>208</b>
<i>Less Than 11</i>	9	0	5	4	3	8	7	8	4	2	0	0	0	50
11-15	6	0	1	2	1	5	3	6	6	1	0	0	0	31
16-20	5	0	1	2	1	4	4	9	3	3	0	1	0	33
21-25	3	0	2	1	0	11	2	8	3	2	0	1	0	33
26-30	2	0	2	3	5	5	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	27
31-35	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	14
36 and More	0	1	4	2	1	5	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	19
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
<i>Less Than 11</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>643</b>
<i>Less Than 11</i>	14	3	18	13	28	80	17	16	63	43	0	1	1	297
11-15	8	1	4	7	7	24	6	7	18	10	0	1	0	93
16-20	6	0	2	2	8	13	6	11	7	6	1	1	0	63
21-25	3	1	5	2	6	22	5	8	9	9	0	2	0	72
26-30	2	0	3	5	7	7	5	4	4	7	1	0	0	45
31-35	0	0	1	3	6	5	0	5	7	4	0	0	0	31
36 and More	0	1	4	2	5	10	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	31
Unknown	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	11

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as location of graduation, years since graduation and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2007.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 13.0 Physicians Who Moved Abroad by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1.0 Family Medicine	1	0	2	3	4	26	2	2	10	13	0	0	0	63
2.0 Medical Specialists	1	0	2	2	12	45	3	2	14	17	0	0	0	98
2.1 Clinical Specialists	1	0	2	2	12	39	2	1	14	16	0	0	0	89
– Internal Medicine	1	0	0	2	3	14	0	1	9	4	0	0	0	34
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	10
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Psychiatry	0	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	20
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
2.2 Laboratory Specialists	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9
– 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	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.0 Surgical Specialists	0	0	2	1	4	21	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	35
– General Surgery	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	12
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Neurosurgery	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Urology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4.0 Medical Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—All Specialists	1	0	4	3	16	66	3	3	18	19	0	0	0	133
Total—All Physicians	2	0	6	6	20	92	5	5	28	32	0	0	0	196

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as specialty and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2007.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 14.0 Physicians Who Moved Abroad, Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools, by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008**

	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	1	2	4	15	2	1	5	3	0	0	0	34
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	10	24	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	52
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	10	23	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	51
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	6	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	9
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– 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	1	0	0	0	1
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– General Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	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	1	1	4	11	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	21
– General Surgery	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Urology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<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	1	1	14	35	0	1	11	10	0	0	0	73
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	1	0	2	3	18	50	2	2	16	13	0	0	0	107

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as specialty and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2007.

Figures for Canadian and foreign graduates combined may not equal figures for total physicians, because there were cases where place of MD graduation was not stated.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 14.1 Physicians Who Moved Abroad, Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools, by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008**

	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	1	0	9	0	1	2	10	0	0	0	23
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	1	0	2	2	2	21	3	1	5	8	0	0	0	45
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	1	0	2	2	2	16	2	0	5	7	0	0	0	37
– Internal Medicine	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	10
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
– Psychiatry	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	11
– 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	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	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
– 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	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
– 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	1	0	0	10	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	14
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Neurosurgery	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	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>	1	0	3	2	2	31	3	1	7	9	0	0	0	59
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	1	0	3	3	2	40	3	2	9	19	0	0	0	82

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as specialty and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2007.

Figures for Canadian and foreign graduates combined may not equal figures for total physicians, because there were cases where place of MD graduation was not stated.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 15.0 Physicians Who Moved Abroad by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and Province/Territory, 2008**

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>	1	0	2	3	4	26	2	2	10	13	0	0	0	63
<i>Less Than 11</i>	1	0	1	2	2	10	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	24
11-15	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	11
16-20	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	13
21-25	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
26-30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
31-35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36 and More	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Specialists</b>	1	0	4	3	16	66	3	3	18	19	0	0	0	133
<i>Less Than 11</i>	0	0	0	0	11	24	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	48
11-15	1	0	1	2	2	6	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	22
16-20	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
21-25	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	11
26-30	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	17
31-35	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
36 and More	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	13
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	2	0	6	6	20	92	5	5	28	32	0	0	0	196
<i>Less Than 11</i>	1	0	1	2	13	34	0	0	15	6	0	0	0	72
11-15	1	0	1	2	3	10	2	1	5	8	0	0	0	33
16-20	0	0	0	2	1	10	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	21
21-25	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	16
26-30	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	19
31-35	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
36 and More	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	14
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as physician type, years since MD graduation and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2007.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 16.0 Physicians Who Returned From Abroad by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008**

	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>	3	1	0	7	8	34	2	2	7	17	0	0	0	81
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	1	0	1	18	53	11	0	13	19	0	0	0	116
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	1	0	1	16	48	10	0	11	18	0	0	0	105
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	1	5	16	5	0	2	4	0	0	0	33
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	8
– Pediatrics	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	11
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	7
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	13
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	11
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	11
– 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Neuropathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	1	1	0	1	8	16	3	2	6	3	0	1	0	42
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Urology	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
<b>4.0 Medical Scientists</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	1	2	0	2	26	69	14	2	20	22	0	1	0	159
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	4	3	0	9	34	103	16	4	27	39	0	1	0	240

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as specialty and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2008.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 17.0 Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools, by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008**

	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>	3	0	0	1	7	20	1	2	5	13	0	0	0	52
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	1	0	1	16	41	10	0	8	16	0	0	0	93
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	1	0	1	14	41	9	0	7	15	0	0	0	88
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	1	5	15	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	29
– Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Neurology	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
– Pediatrics	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
– Community Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	7
– Occupational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	10
– Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Diagnostic Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	10
– Radiation Oncology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
<b>2.2 Laboratory Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	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	1	1	0	0	0	2
– Hematological Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Anatomical Pathology	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	1	1	0	1	6	14	2	2	4	2	0	1	0	34
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
– Cardio and Thoracic Surgery	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Neurosurgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
– Urology	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	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>	1	2	0	2	22	55	12	2	12	18	0	1	0	127
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	4	2	0	3	29	75	13	4	17	31	0	1	0	179

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as specialty and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2008.

Figures for Canadian and foreign graduates combined may not equal figures for total physicians, because there were cases where place of MD graduation was not stated.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 17.1 Physicians Who Returned From Abroad, Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools, by Specialty and Province/Territory, 2008**

	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	1	0	6	1	13	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	28
<b>2.0 Medical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	23
<b>2.1 Clinical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	17
– Internal Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
– 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	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
– Pediatrics	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
– Physical Medicine and Rehab.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	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	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	1	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	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	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
– Medical Biochemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Medical Microbiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– General Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	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	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
<b>3.0 Surgical Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	8
– General Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Obstetrics and Gynecology	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
– Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Orthopedic Surgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
– Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
– 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	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total—All Specialists</b>	0	0	0	0	4	14	2	0	8	4	0	0	0	32
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	0	1	0	6	5	27	3	0	10	8	0	0	0	60

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as specialty and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2008.

Figures for Canadian and foreign graduates combined may not equal figures for total physicians, because there were cases where place of MD graduation was not stated.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



**Table 18.0 Physicians Who Returned From Abroad by Physician Type, Years Since MD Graduation and Province/Territory, 2008**

Physician Type Years Since MD Graduation	Province/Territory on December 31, 2008													Canada
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	
<b>Family Medicine</b>	3	1	0	7	8	34	2	2	7	17	0	0	0	81
<i>Less Than 11</i>	1	1	0	0	3	6	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	16
11–15	0	0	0	1	2	10	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	18
16–20	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	12
21–25	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	10
26–30	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
31–35	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
36 and More	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Specialists</b>	1	2	0	2	26	69	14	2	20	22	0	1	0	159
<i>Less Than 11</i>	0	0	0	0	14	28	8	2	6	11	0	0	0	69
11–15	1	0	0	1	5	9	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	23
16–20	0	0	0	1	3	8	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	16
21–25	0	1	0	0	1	12	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	19
26–30	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	11
31–35	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	12
36 and More	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total—All Physicians</b>	4	3	0	9	34	103	16	4	27	39	0	1	0	240
<i>Less Than 11</i>	1	1	0	0	17	34	8	2	7	15	0	0	0	85
11–15	1	0	0	2	7	19	3	0	7	2	0	0	0	41
16–20	0	0	0	3	3	12	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	28
21–25	0	1	0	1	1	15	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	29
26–30	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	19
31–35	1	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	19
36 and More	1	0	0	2	4	7	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	18
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

**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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Physician characteristics such as physician type, years since MD graduation and province/territory are based on the physician record in 2008.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 19.0 Number and Proportion of Physicians Receiving Their MD Degree From Canadian and Foreign Universities by Specialty, 2008**

	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>583</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33,712</b>
Canadian Trained	343	105	776	640	7,681	8,578	581	373	2,407	3,457	37	24	8	25,010
Foreign Trained	235	18	320	158	1,074	2,513	429	437	1,571	1,509	30	8	2	8,304
Unknown	5	19	20	3	11	15	142	136	38	7	1	1	0	398
<b>2.0 Specialists</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31,728</b>
Canadian Trained	318	74	738	448	7,514	8,815	865	411	2,680	3,002	5	13	1	24,884
Foreign Trained	208	15	334	198	776	3,120	195	269	597	1,079	3	2	0	6,796
Unknown	1	1	1	0	1	2	7	34	0	1	0	0	0	48
<b>3.0 All Physicians</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>17,057</b>	<b>23,043</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>9,055</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65,440</b>
Canadian Trained	661	179	1,514	1,088	15,195	17,393	1,446	784	5,087	6,459	42	37	9	49,894
Foreign Trained	443	33	654	356	1,850	5,633	624	706	2,168	2,588	33	10	2	15,100
Unknown	6	20	21	3	12	17	149	170	38	8	1	1	0	446
<b>Percent Distribution*</b>														
<b>1.0 Family Medicine</b>														
Canadian Trained	59%	85%	71%	80%	88%	77%	58%	46%	61%	70%	55%	75%	80%	75%
Foreign Trained	41%	15%	29%	20%	12%	23%	42%	54%	39%	30%	45%	25%	20%	25%
<b>2.0 Specialists</b>														
Canadian Trained	60%	83%	69%	69%	91%	74%	82%	60%	82%	74%	63%	87%	100%	79%
Foreign Trained	40%	17%	31%	31%	9%	26%	18%	40%	18%	26%	38%	13%	0%	21%
<b>3.0 All Physicians</b>														
Canadian Trained	60%	84%	70%	75%	89%	76%	70%	53%	70%	71%	56%	79%	82%	77%
Foreign Trained	40%	16%	30%	25%	11%	24%	30%	47%	30%	29%	44%	21%	18%	23%

**Notes**

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

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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 19.1 Universities of MD Graduation for Canadian-Trained Physicians Within Each Jurisdiction, by Specialty, 2008**

	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	4	5	22	13	30	3,036	3	3	73	211	0	0	1	3,401
Université de Montréal	0	0	4	51	3,071	76	2	0	10	10	0	0	0	3,224
Université Laval	0	1	2	94	2,619	32	1	0	3	5	3	0	0	2,760
University of Alberta	1	3	11	10	16	145	9	11	1,181	352	7	2	0	1,748
McGill University	2	2	15	7	482	347	2	1	31	128	1	2	0	1,020
University of British Columbia	4	2	14	7	14	106	5	10	103	1,492	6	7	0	1,770
University of Western Ontario	8	4	10	3	9	1,269	5	2	52	133	1	1	1	1,498
Université de Sherbrooke	0	2	2	95	1,233	29	5	0	3	5	0	0	0	1,374
Dalhousie University	32	75	567	248	15	266	5	2	46	125	2	4	0	1,387
McMaster University	6	1	27	4	7	1,043	6	3	43	140	5	2	1	1,288
University of Manitoba	3	0	10	3	13	222	498	11	86	165	0	0	0	1,011
University of Ottawa	9	0	20	19	137	905	7	4	45	97	1	2	0	1,246
Queen's University	6	1	14	9	15	751	10	4	45	124	4	3	1	987
University of Calgary	1	1	8	6	6	126	8	4	515	232	3	0	2	912
University of Saskatchewan	0	1	5	4	6	72	11	316	138	183	3	1	0	740
Memorial University	267	7	45	67	8	153	4	2	32	55	1	0	2	643
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>2.0 Specialists</b>														
University of Toronto	9	5	35	13	62	2,932	34	13	150	238	0	0	0	3,491
Université de Montréal	0	0	4	31	2,665	78	2	1	14	17	0	0	0	2,812
Université Laval	0	1	4	51	2,315	63	1	1	14	9	0	1	0	2,460
University of Alberta	8	1	22	2	31	175	20	28	980	334	1	4	0	1,606
McGill University	4	4	28	15	964	742	22	13	109	207	0	2	0	2,110
University of British Columbia	1	3	18	6	13	134	6	11	123	976	1	1	0	1,293
University of Western Ontario	3	1	20	12	23	1,113	16	8	101	159	0	0	0	1,456
Université de Sherbrooke	1	1	2	51	1,137	80	1	1	6	11	0	1	0	1,292
Dalhousie University	33	45	437	165	28	285	14	8	79	92	0	2	0	1,188
McMaster University	2	3	21	6	26	863	19	3	72	105	1	0	1	1,122
University of Manitoba	2	0	19	9	35	272	633	20	169	203	0	1	0	1,363
University of Ottawa	1	4	15	17	126	754	8	6	79	101	1	0	0	1,112
Queen's University	3	1	25	10	45	840	19	5	112	145	0	1	0	1,206
University of Calgary	1	2	13	6	10	170	21	13	391	184	1	0	0	812
University of Saskatchewan	0	1	8	2	22	123	46	269	232	164	0	0	0	867
Memorial University	250	2	67	52	12	191	3	11	49	57	0	0	0	694
<b>3.0 All Physicians</b>														
University of Toronto	13	10	57	26	92	5,968	37	16	223	449	0	0	1	6,892
Université de Montréal	0	0	8	82	5,736	154	4	1	24	27	0	0	0	6,036
Université Laval	0	2	6	145	4,934	95	2	1	17	14	3	1	0	5,220
University of Alberta	9	4	33	12	47	320	29	39	2,161	686	8	6	0	3,354
McGill University	6	6	43	22	1,446	1,089	24	14	140	335	1	4	0	3,130
University of British Columbia	5	5	32	13	27	240	11	21	226	2,468	7	8	0	3,063
University of Western Ontario	11	5	30	15	32	2,382	21	10	153	292	1	1	1	2,954
Université de Sherbrooke	1	3	4	146	2,370	109	6	1	9	16	0	1	0	2,666
Dalhousie University	65	120	1,004	413	43	551	19	10	125	217	2	6	0	2,575
McMaster University	8	4	48	10	33	1,906	25	6	115	245	6	2	2	2,410
University of Manitoba	5	0	29	12	48	494	1,131	31	255	368	0	1	0	2,374
University of Ottawa	10	4	35	36	263	1,659	15	10	124	198	2	2	0	2,358
Queen's University	9	2	39	19	60	1,591	29	9	157	269	4	4	1	2,193
University of Calgary	2	3	21	12	16	296	29	17	906	416	4	0	2	1,724
University of Saskatchewan	0	2	13	6	28	195	57	585	370	347	3	1	0	1,607
Memorial University	517	9	112	119	20	344	7	13	81	112	1	0	2	1,337
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

**Notes**

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice who received their MD degree from a Canadian university.

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 19.2 Top 10 Countries of MD Graduation for Foreign-Trained Physicians Within Each Jurisdiction, by Specialty, 2008**

	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>														
United Kingdom	21	5	36	10	16	356	65	46	201	316	2	1	0	1,075
South Africa	19	3	19	11	3	145	105	187	476	559	2	2	0	1,531
India	22	1	58	23	21	299	29	53	136	72	5	1	0	720
Ireland	28	2	18	9	5	267	24	30	107	111	2	0	0	603
Egypt	16	0	19	4	46	185	38	4	41	10	7	0	0	370
United States	2	1	6	7	21	81	7	2	30	66	0	0	0	223
Pakistan	5	1	16	5	1	69	14	22	81	22	1	0	0	237
France	0	1	4	8	229	11	2	1	6	2	0	0	0	264
Poland	5	0	22	4	27	78	20	4	41	24	0	0	0	225
Vietnam	0	0	1	0	122	30	5	1	8	5	0	0	0	172
<i>Percentage of foreign-trained grads represented by top 10 countries*</i>	<b>50%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>2.0 Specialists</b>														
United Kingdom	15	1	72	18	24	474	16	25	145	231	0	1	0	1,022
South Africa	19	0	12	5	6	217	19	39	59	182	1	0	0	559
India	39	4	38	30	6	437	35	54	47	86	0	0	0	776
Ireland	23	1	36	8	13	257	15	12	43	92	0	0	0	500
Egypt	5	1	12	6	59	169	6	9	18	20	0	0	0	305
United States	2	0	27	2	63	126	4	5	22	69	0	0	0	320
Pakistan	31	2	26	16	7	72	11	19	24	17	0	0	0	225
France	0	1	1	6	143	29	0	1	2	8	0	0	0	191
Poland	4	0	18	10	13	89	5	7	20	29	0	0	0	195
Jamaica	0	1	4	4	2	85	1	3	11	17	0	0	0	128
<i>Percentage of foreign-trained grads represented by top 10 countries*</i>	<b>66%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>3.0 All Physicians</b>														
United Kingdom	36	6	108	28	40	830	81	71	346	547	2	2	0	2,097
South Africa	38	3	31	16	9	362	124	226	535	741	3	2	0	2,090
India	61	5	96	53	27	736	64	107	183	158	5	1	0	1,496
Ireland	51	3	54	17	18	524	39	42	150	203	2	0	0	1,103
Egypt	21	1	31	10	105	354	44	13	59	30	7	0	0	675
United States	4	1	33	9	84	207	11	7	52	135	0	0	0	543
Pakistan	36	3	42	21	8	141	25	41	105	39	1	0	0	462
France	0	2	5	14	372	40	2	2	8	10	0	0	0	455
Poland	9	0	40	14	40	167	25	11	61	53	0	0	0	420
Philippines	6	0	7	11	13	107	17	20	25	24	0	1	0	231
<i>Percentage of foreign-trained grads represented by top 10 countries*</i>	<b>59%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>63%</b>

**Notes**

\* Percentage of foreign-trained grads 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.

† The foreign-trained family medicine physicians working in Nunavut in 2008 were not from one of the top 10 countries.

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice who received their MD degree from a foreign university.

Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

Excludes residents and non-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008 (see Methodological Notes for details).

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

Specialists in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

N/A: not applicable.

Data as of December 31, 2008.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 20.1 Number and Percent Change for Total Physicians, Province/Territory, Canada, 1978 to 2008**

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	2,119	1,644	6,891	8,735	72	49	9	63,682
2008	1,110	232	2,189	1,447	17,057	23,043	2,217	1,660	7,293	9,055	76	48	11	65,440
Annual Percent Change														
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%	N/A	2.8%

notes on next page

**Notes**

N/A: not applicable.

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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

Province was not stated for one physician in each of 1972, 1975 and 1976, and for three physicians in 1973.

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 has been 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, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 20.2 Number and Percent Change for Family Medicine Physicians, Province/Territory, Canada, 1978 to 2008

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
Annual Percent Change														
1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1979	0.0%	4.4%	-0.4%	-2.3%	5.8%	2.2%	0.6%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	8.7%	-13.3%	N/A	3.1%
1980	5.0%	-4.2%	0.3%	1.0%	3.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	2.4%	4.5%	4.0%	15.4%	N/A	2.1%
1981	2.5%	7.7%	-1.0%	1.5%	2.4%	1.3%	3.0%	0.9%	5.0%	2.2%	-3.8%	0.0%	N/A	2.0%
1982	7.1%	-6.1%	2.9%	9.5%	7.1%	4.8%	6.0%	5.3%	7.9%	6.1%	0.0%	-23.3%	N/A	5.8%
1983	4.4%	-7.6%	6.0%	8.0%	5.2%	3.1%	4.8%	2.3%	3.4%	3.0%	0.0%	30.4%	N/A	3.9%
1984	1.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	3.7%	1.9%	-0.3%	0.6%	2.7%	0.7%	4.0%	-6.7%	N/A	2.1%
1985	2.6%	15.9%	8.4%	7.4%	7.3%	5.4%	3.1%	2.2%	5.5%	3.3%	-7.7%	14.3%	N/A	5.5%
1986	10.6%	2.9%	0.5%	-5.5%	4.8%	3.6%	2.6%	1.6%	4.2%	0.7%	8.3%	12.5%	N/A	3.3%
1987	2.3%	5.7%	5.0%	3.8%	6.8%	5.2%	1.8%	4.0%	7.2%	3.4%	3.8%	2.8%	N/A	5.3%
1988	6.5%	5.4%	5.4%	4.7%	3.1%	6.9%	-4.0%	3.6%	7.3%	6.9%	11.1%	-5.4%	N/A	5.2%
1989	5.3%	-6.0%	4.9%	5.6%	1.6%	6.4%	8.0%	-0.9%	1.9%	4.4%	10.0%	11.4%	N/A	4.2%
1990	-5.8%	-8.2%	-2.4%	3.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.7%	-1.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	-2.6%	N/A	0.6%
1991	-5.0%	3.0%	1.4%	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%	4.2%	-0.1%	4.6%	4.1%	3.0%	5.3%	N/A	2.1%
1992	-4.8%	1.0%	-1.2%	0.8%	2.8%	1.7%	-2.1%	-1.7%	1.9%	4.8%	0.0%	25.0%	N/A	1.9%
1993	14.1%	1.9%	7.6%	4.5%	2.8%	1.8%	0.4%	1.6%	4.0%	5.3%	5.9%	-2.0%	N/A	3.2%
1994	-0.8%	-1.9%	-8.1%	1.1%	0.0%	-3.8%	-3.6%	0.3%	-2.2%	-1.4%	2.8%	2.0%	N/A	-2.2%
1995	-4.6%	-4.8%	-2.9%	3.3%	1.5%	-1.2%	0.3%	-1.8%	-2.0%	0.9%	5.4%	-4.0%	N/A	-0.3%
1996	-6.8%	-1.0%	-0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	-3.0%	-2.0%	-5.7%	-2.2%	1.5%	2.6%	2.1%	N/A	-1.4%
1997	0.5%	-4.0%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	-1.3%	1.2%	-1.1%	-0.9%	1.0%	7.5%	6.1%	N/A	-0.4%
1998	-1.4%	5.3%	2.6%	2.7%	1.7%	0.3%	0.9%	3.2%	5.7%	1.7%	-9.3%	-9.6%	N/A	1.5%
1999	-0.7%	3.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	3.3%	5.4%	4.3%	0.0%	-10.3%	-25.5%	N/A	0.9%
2000	2.7%	1.9%	-0.3%	-1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	1.7%	-1.3%	-0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	-17.1%	-40.0%	1.1%
2001	4.9%	9.5%	0.7%	2.9%	0.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	3.2%	2.4%	42.9%	-17.2%	16.7%	1.8%
2002	-2.3%	3.5%	5.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	-0.7%	2.3%	12.2%	2.2%	-4.0%	25.0%	42.9%	2.1%
2003	5.1%	1.7%	3.1%	5.4%	-0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	-1.6%	4.3%	1.9%	6.3%	-3.3%	0.0%	1.3%
2004	-16.6%	8.3%	4.1%	2.3%	4.1%	2.4%	0.4%	-8.7%	1.6%	-1.8%	7.8%	27.6%	-30.0%	1.4%
2005	-1.0%	-6.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	2.2%	1.3%	5.1%	4.2%	3.6%	-18.9%	85.7%	1.7%
2006	3.5%	3.3%	1.6%	3.5%	1.1%	-0.2%	-0.6%	1.7%	6.0%	-0.1%	10.5%	16.7%	-23.1%	1.1%
2007	3.2%	7.9%	-3.2%	-6.7%	2.3%	2.2%	0.0%	3.1%	5.3%	0.6%	1.6%	2.9%	-20.0%	1.9%
2008	7.4%	3.6%	3.0%	8.2%	2.1%	2.2%	5.1%	2.6%	6.9%	4.5%	6.3%	-8.3%	25.0%	3.4%

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**Notes**

N/A: not applicable.

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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

Family medicine includes certificants of the CFPC or the CMQ and general practitioners not certified in Canada.

Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine physicians for all jurisdictions except, as of 2004, Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan and, as of 2007, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon, where they are counted as specialists.

Province was not stated for one physician in each of 1972, 1975 and 1976, and for three physicians in 1973.

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 has been 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, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Table 20.3 Number and Percent Change for Specialists, Province/Territory, Canada, 1978 to 2008

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
Annual Percent Change														
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%	0.8%
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%

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**Notes**

N/A: not applicable.

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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Province was not stated for one physician in each of 1972, 1975 and 1976, and for three physicians in 1973.

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 has been 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, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 21.1 Number of Family Medicine Physicians per 100,000 Population, Province/Territory, Canada, 1978 to 2008**

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	110	158	72	35	96
2003	119	88	111	98	104	84	92	96	99	111	165	68	34	96
2004	99	95	115	100	108	85	92	87	99	107	178	86	24	97
2005	99	89	118	102	109	84	94	89	101	110	183	70	43	97
2006	103	92	120	106	109	83	93	90	104	109	203	83	33	98
2007	107	98	116	99	111	85	92	92	107	108	205	85	26	98
2008	115	101	119	107	113	86	95	92	111	113	203	77	32	101

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## **Notes**

N/A: not applicable.

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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

Family medicine includes certificants of the CFPC or the CMQ and general practitioners not certified in Canada.

Non-certified specialists are counted as family medicine physicians for all jurisdictions except, as of 2004, Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan and, as of 2007, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon, where they are counted as specialists.

Province was not stated for one physician in each of 1972, 1975 and 1976, and for three physicians in 1973.

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 has been 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, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Population:

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

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

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

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

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

2001 to 2007: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 1 (March 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2008: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 1 (June 2009), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

**Table 21.2 Number of Specialists per 100,000 Population, Province/Territory, Canada, 1978 to 2008**

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	94	88	61	80	89	13	32	0	93
2002	66	53	100	65	106	94	87	60	83	90	13	38	0	93
2003	69	54	98	65	102	92	85	58	83	89	13	33	0	90
2004	93	57	98	67	105	91	85	67	85	88	19	33	0	92
2005	95	55	100	70	106	92	86	67	86	88	22	33	3	92
2006	97	58	99	71	106	90	87	68	88	90	23	31	3	92
2007	99	58	113	86	106	91	86	72	90	90	26	31	3	94
2008	104	64	114	86	107	92	88	70	90	92	24	35	3	95

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## **Notes**

N/A: not applicable.

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 degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott's Directories is not returned).

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

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.

All other physicians are counted under family medicine, including certificants of the CFPC.

As of 2004, specialists in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

As of 2007, specialists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon (in addition to Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) also include non-certified specialist physicians who are not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

Province was not stated for one physician in each of 1972, 1975 and 1976, and for three physicians in 1973.

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 has been 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, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Population:

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

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

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

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

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

2001 to 2007: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 1 (March 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X.

2008: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 1 (June 2009), 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, province or territory, postal code, activity status, place and year of graduation from medical school, specialty, primary interest, medical appointment, hospital affiliation/hospital appointment and prescribing information.

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 2008 are maintained on a network database (Oracle) at CIHI, which is used for producing reports, ad hoc queries and special projects.

## 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 provincial and territorial registrars, medical schools, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC), the College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC), the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ) and Canadian hospitals.

An annual questionnaire is sent to all active physicians (individuals with an MD degree and 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 provincial and territorial licensing authorities. Deletions from the database are done only at the request of the database manager (Scott's Directories). The two reasons for deletions are 1) if a physician died or 2) if duplicate records for a physician were identified. After a notification of death is received, a physician's record will remain in the Scott's Directories database for three years with the activity status flagged as deceased.

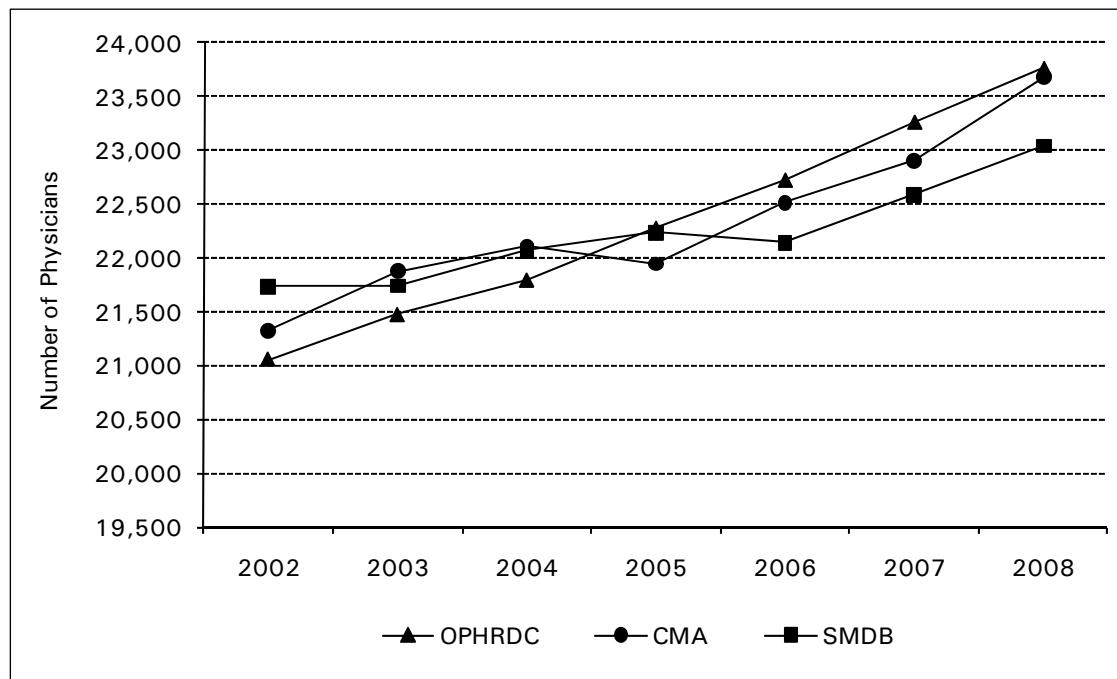
### Other Data Sources

Physician counts and demographic information about physicians are also available from a variety of Canadian sources, including CIHI's National Physician Database, provincial and territorial ministries of health, professional licensing or certifying organizations, the Canadian Medical Association (CMA) and other organizations that include government and non-government collaborative groups and commercial enterprises. The counts of

physicians from these various sources may not agree due to the scope, the inclusion and exclusion criteria applied by each source and the timing of their data collection.

For example, in Ontario, the Ontario Physician Human Resources Data Centre (OPHRDC) is governed collaboratively by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, the Ontario Medical Association and the Council of Ontario Faculties of Medicine. Counts of physicians in Ontario reported by the OPHRDC include practising licensed physicians, physicians who are semi-retired and military physicians. The CMA also provides counts of its members in Ontario that exclude interns and residents and include non-clinicians and semi-retired physicians. By comparison, CIHI's SMDB includes non-licensed physicians and excludes physicians who are semi-retired, in the military, those who request to be excluded from the publication (non-licensed physicians only) and those who are practising abroad. The impact of these different criteria on the relative numbers of physicians reported by each of these three data sources is illustrated in the figure below.

**Figure A-1 Number of Physicians in Ontario, Comparison of Three Data Sources, 2002 to 2008**



**Sources**

Canadian Institute for Health Information.  
 Ontario Physician Human Resource Data Centre (preliminary numbers, data as of August 2009).  
 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 upon publication of the most recent year's SMDB data. 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.statscan.ca](http://www.statscan.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 provincial 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 the database manager to update any identified coding errors.

CIHI identifies questionable data values based on whether the particular value recorded in a field is defined in the code tables and, therefore, whether it is an appropriate response. In 2008, active records with problem values represented 0.1% for specialists and family physicians.

## **Licensing Authority Data Supply Interruptions**

Provincial and territorial licensing authorities are key data sources for Scott's Directories and, in turn, the CIHI SMDB. Information provided by licensing authorities identifies new physicians and also reflects updates to historical physician information (change of address, medical specialty, etc.). Interruptions in the data supply chain between licensing authorities and Scott's Directories contribute to potential over-coverage, under-coverage and/or errors within the SMDB.

For data year 2008, there were no data supply interruptions. However, in recent years, Scott's Directories experienced data supply interruptions from provincial and territorial 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, and physicians who were not included in the 2004 submission may have been captured in the 2005 data year. However, 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.
- Alberta and the Yukon—2000: data for the year 2000 does not reflect annual physician information provided by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta or the Yukon government. Data provision, for both jurisdictions, has resumed in all subsequent years.

While provincial and territorial licensing authorities are key data suppliers in all jurisdictions, 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 an annual 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 Nunavut and the Northwest Territories from 1999 forward. A total of 11 family medicine and specialist physicians, previously identified as having a province of residence in the Northwest Territories, were re-assigned 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 provincial or territorial 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, 2008* are described below. For a complete list of data elements present in the SMDB, please see Appendix C.

### Province or Territory

Information systems maintained by Scott's Directories can record multiple addresses for individual physicians. The address information submitted to CIHI by Scott's Directories corresponds to the physicians' preferred mailing address. For the purposes of SMDB reporting, individual physicians are assigned to the single province or territory that corresponds to their preferred mailing address.

### Physician Type

Family Medicine  
Specialist

Unless otherwise noted, CIHI publications use the term "family medicine physician" to include general practitioners (physicians, excluding interns and residents, without a current medical specialty certified in Canada) and family medicine and emergency family medicine specialists. "Specialists" includes certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, starting in 2004, and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, starting in 2007, 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 degree and a valid 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 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 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 province.

Specialty certifications are assigned according to designations defined by the RCPSC, the CFPC and the CMQ. Specialty codes are grouped into various categories for use in this publication (for example, internal medicine sub-specialties have been aggregated into the category of internal medicine). Specialties have been aggregated according to the groupings of the RCPSC and cross-checked with groupings used by the CMA. For example, in Data Table 5.0, the sub-specialties of internal medicine are listed. 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 age 20 and older than age 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 65,440 active physicians in Canada in 2008. Active physicians are defined as individuals with an MD degree and a valid mailing address. Out of 71,249 physicians, 5,809 were excluded for the reasons listed below.

- Except where noted, 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 with residents in the SMDB (see Data Limitations).
- Physicians (non-residents) in the military are excluded because their services are not generally available to the public and because it can be difficult to establish their work location (which may be overseas).
- Non-licensed physicians who have not given consent for the publication of their data are excluded because a physician's information is only considered public if the physician is licensed (see Privacy and Confidentiality for more details).
- Semi-retired physicians are excluded because the label "semi-retired" is self-reported to Scott's Directories and because there is no clear difference between semi-retired and retired.

Table A-1 presents an overall breakdown of physicians included in and excluded from this report.

**Table A-1 Total Physicians Included and Excluded by Physician Type, Province/Territory and Canada, 2008**

	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	583	142	1,116	801	8,766	11,106	1,152	946	4,016	4,973	68	33	10	33,712
Specialist	527	90	1,073	646	8,291	11,937	1,067	714	3,277	4,082	8	15	1	31,728
<b>Total Included</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>17,057</b>	<b>23,043</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>9,055</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65,440</b>
<b>Excluded</b>														
Family Medicine														
Military	2	0	12	3	14	68	8	1	19	10	0	0	0	137
Semi-Retired	5	4	10	8	57	157	13	6	34	55	1	0	0	350
"No Publication" Methodology	8	3	23	25	128	516	35	10	37	108	2	3	0	898
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,385</b>
Specialist														
Military	0	0	7	1	4	16	1	0	9	4	0	0	0	42
Semi-Retired	3	1	7	15	123	237	11	9	44	55	1	0	0	506
"No Publication" Methodology	0	0	1	2	18	47	1	2	5	18	0	0	0	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>642</b>
Resident	133	0	77	85	663	1,610	124	157	535	396	1	1	0	3,782
Resident Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,782</b>
<b>Total Excluded</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,809</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>18,064</b>	<b>25,694</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>9,701</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>71,249</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-licensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of December 31, 2008).

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

It is possible, using the medical registration indicator field, to compare the number of physicians licensed to practise medicine in Canada to those who are only registered (see Table A-2). For example, in the SMDB in 2008, of the 65,440 active physicians in Canada (family medicine physicians and specialists), 63,539 (97.1%) were provincially or territorially licensed, while 1,901 (2.9%) were registered but not licensed to practise. Some physicians who work in non-clinical situations (such as administration or research) may not be licensed with their provincial or territorial registrar. Also, some physicians may maintain their licensure status but not engage in clinical activity.

**Table A-2 Percentage of Family Medicine, Specialist and Total Physicians Not Licensed to Practise Medicine by Physician Type, Province/Territory and Canada, 2004 to 2008**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
2004 Family Medicine	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	2.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	3.6%	10.8%	0.0%	0.4%
Specialist	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
2005 Family Medicine	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Specialist	0.6%	2.6%	1.5%	2.6%	0.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
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>

**Notes**

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

Data represents the percentage of active physicians (family medicine physicians, specialists and total physicians) not licensed to practise medicine in Canada of all active physicians.

**Source**

Scott's Medical Database, 2004 to 2008, 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 date of birth was not available, age is calculated using year of MD graduation, with age at MD graduation equal to 25 years. In 2008, there were 5,554 physicians (2,082 family medicine physicians and 3,472 specialists) for whom date of birth was unknown.

## Physician Counts

Physician counts are based on active physicians in Canada. Active physicians are defined as individuals with an MD degree and a valid mailing address. Four categories of physician were excluded from these counts: resident, semi-retired, military and non-licensed physicians who have not given consent for the publication of their data. In all data tables in this report, unless otherwise indicated, counts of physicians will refer to this restricted group of physicians. Physician specialty classification for the SMDB is based on postgraduate certification credentials achieved in Canada. Physicians designated as practising family medicine include physicians who were granted certification in family medicine by the CFPC or the CMQ. Certificants of the CFPC are designated either CCFP—Family Medicine or CCFP—Emergency Family Medicine.

Specialist physicians include certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. All other physicians, including general practitioners not certified in Canada, foreign-certified specialists and other non-certified specialists, are included in the family medicine counts. The exceptions to this method of classification are Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan, starting in 2004, and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, starting in 2007, where non-certified specialists are assigned to their associated specialty designations.

## 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. An analytical bulletin published by CIHI in 2004 indicated that in 2003, while non-certified specialists comprised approximately 2% of the total physician workforce in Canada, non-certified specialists represented more than 10% of the total physician workforce in both Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador.<sup>20</sup> In response to these findings, CIHI worked with provincial authorities to include non-certified specialists in the SMDB within the specialist category.

The 2008 publication is the fourth 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 provincial colleges of physicians and surgeons and requests lists that identify non-certified specialist physicians as of December 31 of the reference year. In 2005, CIHI began collecting lists of non-certified specialists from the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan. The lists provided in 2005 were also applied to 2004 data for Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan. In 2007, CIHI collected lists of non-certified specialists from Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon.

Attempts are made to match physicians on these lists with physician records in the SMDB based on the physicians' name, year of MD graduation and postal code (where available) to ensure accuracy. 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 province 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 province or inactive. In 2008, the matching effort was successful for 96.7% of physicians in the list for Saskatchewan, 92.7% of physicians in the list for Newfoundland and Labrador, 96.5% of physicians in the list for New Brunswick, 85.8% of physicians in the list for Nova Scotia and 100% of physicians in the list for the Yukon. Physicians who are successfully identified through the matching effort are counted in their respective specialty categories while general practitioners not certified in Canada, foreign-certified specialists and other non-certified specialists are included in the family medicine counts.

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. Other data sources may contain additional data, such as international certification credentials and licensed specialty information, that allows for alternative physician classification methodologies. 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 provincial and territorial 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, provincial and territorial 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. Information was also gathered from the online data sources of provincial colleges of physicians and surgeons. Provincial 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 Ontario and Nunavut were not available at the time of publication.

**Table A-3 Family Medicine and Specialist Physicians as a Percentage of Total Physicians by Province, Scott's Medical Database and Provincial Data Sources, 2008**

Scott's Medical Database <sup>*</sup>		N.L. <sup>§</sup>	P.E.I. <sup>††</sup>	N.S. <sup>††</sup>	N.B. <sup>††, §§</sup>	Que. <sup>††, ***</sup>	Ont.	Man. <sup>††</sup>	Sask. <sup>††</sup>	Alta. <sup>†††</sup>	B.C. <sup>††, †††</sup>	Y.T. <sup>††</sup>	N.W.T. <sup>§§§</sup>	Nun.
Family Medicine <sup>†</sup>		52.5%	61.2%	51.0%	55.4%	51.4%	48.2%	51.9%	57.0%	55.1%	54.9%	89.5%	68.8%	90.9%
Specialists	Certified <sup>†</sup>	37.1%	38.8%	44.8%	37.9%	48.6%	51.8%	48.1%	38.4%	44.9%	45.1%	9.2%	31.3%	9.1%
	Non-Certified <sup>§</sup>	10.4%	0.0%	4.2%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Provincial Data Sources		N.L. <sup>**</sup>	P.E.I. <sup>††</sup>	N.S. <sup>††, ††</sup>	N.B. <sup>††, §§</sup>	Que. <sup>††, ***</sup>	Ont.	Man. <sup>††</sup>	Sask. <sup>††</sup>	Alta. <sup>†††</sup>	B.C. <sup>††, †††</sup>	Y.T. <sup>††</sup>	N.W.T. <sup>§§§</sup>	Nun.
Family Medicine <sup>†</sup>		50.6%	54.6%	45.5%	48.5%	48.3%	47.2%	48.4%	54.3%	49.4%	54.6%	86.6%	63.0%	93.3%
Specialists	Certified <sup>†</sup>	36.8%	33.8%	51.6%	49.3%	50.9%	51.0%	48.5%	36.5%	N/A	43.9%	11.9%	37.0%	6.7%
	Non-Certified <sup>§</sup>	12.6%	11.6%	2.9%	2.1%	0.8%	1.9%	3.1%	9.2%	N/A	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%

**Notes**

- \* Scott's Medical Database, CIHI. Results are based on physician counts in December 2008.
- † Includes family medicine physicians/general practitioners and non-certified specialists.
- ‡ Includes certificants of the RCPSC and/or the CMQ.
- § Based on data provided by ministry of health representatives of CIHI's Advisory Group on Physician Databases. Non-certified physicians include physicians who are licensed as specialists but who are not certified by the RCPSC and/or the CMQ. See Methodological Notes for details on the collection of non-certified specialists for the SMDB.
- \*\* Newfoundland and Labrador data includes physicians with both full and provisional licensure. Data as of April 2009.
- †† Based on data provided by provincial and territorial ministry of health representatives of CIHI's Advisory Group on Physician Databases. Results are based on physician counts in December 2008.
- ‡‡ Non-certified specialist data for Nova Scotia reflects physicians' functional specialties. A physician's functional specialty is the self-reported specialty of the physician and/or the specialty reported by district health authorities. Functional specialty may also be determined by the department of health, where the physician's specialty corresponds to the area of practice that accounts for the majority of his or her time.
- §§ Includes both non-certified physicians and physicians holding a public-service licence in New Brunswick.
- \*\*\* Quebec counts represent physicians who billed at least \$1 in clinical services.
- ††† Website of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, <http://www.cpsa.ab.ca/physicianregistration/attachments/Quarterly%20Report%20Q4%202008.pdf> (accessed April 2009). Results are based on physician counts in December 2008.
- ‡‡‡ B.C. certified counts based on physicians with fee-for-service billing in 2008. Non-certified may be fee-for-service or alternative payment plan physicians, with or without fee-for-service billings.
- §§§ Northwest Territories based on data from the Government of Northwest Territories, Health and Social Services: Registrar, Health Professional Licensing.
- N/A Data not available from provincial/territorial 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, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Migration Between Jurisdictions**

The migration between jurisdictions tables are derived by comparing the province or territory of each physician in the previous year with his or her province or territory in the current year. Methodological changes were made in 2005 with respect to the qualifying characteristics, physician types and status that needed to be included in migration tables. Starting in the 2005 data year, migration tables only include physicians who moved and did not upgrade their practices (that is, residents who upgraded their practice to family medicine or specialist are excluded). These changes were also applied to 2004 data in subsequent reports. Please refer to the footnotes in data tables 8.0 to 18.0 for specific details.

## **International Migration**

International migration is determined by comparing the activity status of each physician in the previous year with his or her activity status in the current year. Only family medicine and specialist physicians who were active or active—not in private practice in the previous year and had a change in activity status to abroad or U.S.A. in the current year are counted as emigrants (moved abroad). International immigration occurs when the physician has an activity status in the previous year of abroad or U.S.A. and is active or active—not in private practice in the current year (returned from abroad).

Counts by specialty, province or territory, place of MD graduation and year of MD graduation are based on the physician's record in the previous year for those who moved abroad and the current year for those who returned to Canada.

## **Data Limitations**

The database maintained by Scott's Directories is designed for the production of mailing lists and for marketing purposes. Because of this, there are limitations that should be kept in mind when using the data. Data from the CIHI SMDB is used for determining supply, distribution and migration patterns at a national and/or provincial or territorial level. Over the last decade, advances in technology have improved the response time for reporting and the accuracy of the data.

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. SMDB counts at the national level may differ from other existing provincial or territorial and national systems; however, in some specialty groupings, provincial and territorial figures are almost identical.<sup>vii</sup>

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.

Scott's Directories is interested in collecting information on all physicians in Canada, regardless of their type of practice, as long as sufficient information is available. In instances where conflicting information is obtained from different sources (for example, a physician is registered in two different provinces and Scott's Directories receives two different mailing addresses), Scott's Directories will contact the physician in order to assign a preferred location. Scott's Directories stores the preferred location specified by the physician as the primary address; all other locations are stored as alternate addresses.

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vii. Contact program lead, Physician Databases, CIHI, at [physicians@cihi.ca](mailto:physicians@cihi.ca) for more information.

## **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 provincial or territorial licensing authorities, and the physician is captured by the Scott's Directories database with at least a primary 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 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 province of their preferred mailing address, as there is not sufficient information to publish counts for additional provinces. Counting restrictions such as CIHI's "no publication" methodology (see the Privacy and Confidentiality section for details) are dependent on multiple variables: together with the physician's mailing address, the physician's publication status and licensure status are required in determining whether or not he or she may be published and counted within a province. The physician's licensure status (medical registration indicator) may vary with each jurisdiction he or she is practising in. At this time, CIHI receives additional mailing addresses for physicians but not the corresponding licensure status information necessary to produce acceptable counts from a privacy perspective. CIHI is working toward obtaining the necessary information from Scott's Directories so that future publications will be able to identify multiple jurisdictions for physicians. Until then, physicians licensed in more than one jurisdiction (13% of active physicians in 2008) are only counted in the province of their primary 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. This limitation has remained relatively constant over time. 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. This is because any physician record that does not have a valid 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. When the activity status of a physician's record is changed to removed, Scott's Directories attempts to locate the physician. 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 lists 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 under-counting 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 from 1992 to 2008, 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**

In the SMDB, active means the physician has a medical degree and a valid mailing address. The numbers, therefore, will be an under-count of the total number of residents. Depending on how mobile the physician is after graduation (for example, some go abroad or move to a different city or province for post-MD training), it can take Scott's Directories a while to establish a 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. Reporting at the provincial level eliminates this disparity for the 10 provinces but magnifies differences for the territories. 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**

Specialty codes are grouped into various categories for use in this publication. The individual physician record allows for a maximum of four specialties to be coded. The physician specialty for publication purposes is the latest acquired certified specialty on the assumption that it most accurately reflects the current field of practice. The exceptions are for Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan, starting in 2004, and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, starting in 2007, where the physician specialty used for publishing non-certified specialists is based on designations assigned by the provincial/territorial health authority providing the information.

It is important to recognize that most of the specialists in the SMDB are certified and that although certified specialty is useful, functional specialty of the physician is considered to be a more appropriate measure to be used for physician resource planning. Some physicians may practise exclusively in areas of medicine not reflected by their most recent certified specialty. For example, some family medicine physicians may practise exclusively in areas such as geriatrics, physical medicine and rehabilitation.

## Privacy and Confidentiality

The protection of individual privacy, the confidentiality of records and the security of information are essential to CIHI operations. In support of this position, CIHI established a comprehensive privacy, confidentiality and security program. A key element of the program is the statement of principles and policies set out in the documents *Privacy and Confidentiality of Health Information at CIHI: Principles and Policies for the Protection of Health Information* and *Policy on Health Facility Identifiable Information*. Copies of these documents are available free for download from the CIHI website at [www.cihi.ca](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 provincial or territorial licensing authority and publication status with Scott’s Directories.

## Registration Status With a Provincial or Territorial 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 licensed or non-licensed by a provincial or territorial 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.

Provincial and territorial licensing authorities typically provide personal information for *licensed* physicians through public access websites and medical directories. Therefore, cell suppression (that is, suppression of information for cells with counts 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. More recently, Scott’s Directories has implemented a policy of flagging physician information as not publishable if a physician’s address is known to be a home address. This new policy may produce an increased number of physicians for whom information is not published.

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 provincially or territorially licensed and thus their information is already in the public domain, the publication status indicator is not an appropriate stand-alone indicator on whose basis physician records can be excluded from the SMDB.

### CIHI “No Publication” Status

The table below illustrates the method by which the two indicators, medical registration and publication status, are utilized to identify and remove records with “no publication” status from all analyses derived from the SMDB. If physicians are registered with any provincial or territorial licensing authority but not licensed to practise (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 2008, 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-4 Count and Percent Distribution of Active Family Medicine and Specialist Physicians by Medical Registration Indicator and Scott’s Directories Publication Status Indicator, Canada, 2008**

		Medical Registration Indicator	
		Yes	No
Scott’s Directories Publication Status Indicator	Publish	59,413 (89.4%)	1,901 (2.9%)
	Do Not Publish	4,126 (6.2%)	992 (1.5%)

← Removed from analysis  
(CIHI “no publication” status)

**Notes**

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice.  
 Includes active physicians, who are defined as physicians who have an MD degree and a valid address (mail sent to the physician by Scott’s Directories is not returned).  
 Includes general/family practitioners and specialist physicians as of December 31 of the reference year.  
 Percentage distribution represents the percentage of the 66,432 active physicians in the SMDB in 2008.  
 Excludes residents.

**Source**

Scott’s Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



While at the national level the percentage of the file removed never exceeds 1.5% of the total number of active family medicine and specialist physicians, there is variability in the impact of the CIHI “no publication” methodology at more discrete levels of analysis. Users of SMDB data should be aware of these differences, particularly when comparing the SMDB to other sources of physician data. Table A-5 illustrates the percentage of records removed from analysis based on CIHI “no publication” status by physician type and province or territory.

**Table A-5 Percentage of Family Medicine, Specialist and Total Physicians Removed From Analysis Using the CIHI “No Publication” Methodology by Physician Type, Province/Territory and Canada, 2004 to 2008**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
2004 Family Medicine	0.6%	1.5%	0.8%	2.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	9.8%	22.2%	1.0%
Specialist	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	
2005 Family Medicine	1.7%	3.1%	2.4%	3.0%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.7%	16.7%	13.3%	1.4%
Specialist	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	
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>

#### Notes

Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice; however, only physicians who are not provincially or territorially licensed (not registered based on SMDB Medical Registration Indicator) are impacted by the CIHI “no publication” methodology.

Excludes residents, semi-retired and military physicians.

Data represents the percentage of active physicians (family medicine physicians, specialists and total physicians) removed as a result of implementation of CIHI’s “no publication” methodology. For example, 1.4% of family medicine physicians, 0.0% of specialists and 0.7% of the total physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2008 were removed as a result of the implementation of the CIHI “no publication” methodology. The percentage of family medicine physicians added to the percentage of specialists will not sum to the percentage of total physicians.

#### Source

Scott’s Medical Database, 2004 to 2008, 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 2008 (in Thousands)**

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1961 (IR)														18,238.3
1962 (IR)														18,787.0
1963 (IR)														19,142.0
1964 (IR)														19,510.0
1965 (IR)														19,857.0
1966 (IR)														20,228.0
1967 (IR)														20,581.0
1968 (IR)	511.0	111.0	771.0	627.0	5,961.0	7,338.0	975.0	959.0	1,546.0	2,042.0	16.0	31.0		20,888.0
1969 (IR)	516.0	110.0	779.0	625.0	6,002.0	7,488.0	979.0	948.0	1,579.0	2,107.0	17.0	32.0		21,182.0
1970 (IR)	519.0	111.0	785.0	630.0	6,017.0	7,656.0	984.0	927.0	1,616.0	2,168.0	18.0	34.0		21,465.0
1971 (IR)	535.9	113.0	800.5	646.3	6,153.4	7,906.4	998.9	923.1	1,680.0	2,278.1	19.7	37.8		22,093.1
1972 (IR)	543.4	114.3	808.6	652.5	6,190.9	8,013.5	1,002.6	913.6	1,710.9	2,338.1	20.8	40.0		22,349.2
1973 (IR)	547.8	115.2	816.4	661.0	6,240.4	8,139.9	1,012.4	907.5	1,739.9	2,409.9	21.0	40.8		22,652.2
1974 (IR)	552.5	117.0	823.1	671.1	6,298.7	8,260.2	1,019.5	910.3	1,782.6	2,479.1	21.6	42.1		22,977.8
1975 (IR)	559.9	118.3	832.8	685.2	6,361.8	8,366.5	1,028.1	925.6	1,839.2	2,520.4	22.3	43.8		23,303.8
1976 (IR)	563.9	119.4	838.6	693.3	6,413.9	8,457.9	1,034.5	938.5	1,912.7	2,552.3	22.5	44.4		23,591.8
1977 (IR)	566.5	121.1	842.6	698.3	6,426.6	8,554.5	1,039.8	949.1	1,988.0	2,595.9	23.4	44.8		23,850.5
1978 (IR)	568.4	122.3	847.5	701.3	6,445.0	8,625.5	1,037.3	954.7	2,060.2	2,641.2	24.0	45.2		24,072.6
1979 (IR)	570.7	123.3	851.1	704.6	6,479.0	8,699.9	1,032.4	962.7	2,145.7	2,706.4	24.3	45.9		24,346.2
1980 (IR)	574.1	123.3	854.3	705.8	6,523.0	8,772.3	1,032.8	970.8	2,248.7	2,789.6	24.8	46.5		24,665.9
1981 (IR)	573.5	123.5	857.7	705.9	6,565.3	8,866.4	1,040.5	981.9	2,338.5	2,854.2	24.2	48.2		24,979.8
1982 (IR)	577.7	124.5	865.0	711.8	6,587.1	8,984.2	1,054.1	994.5	2,382.3	2,888.2	23.6	50.4		25,243.4
1983 (IR)	579.7	126.1	874.2	718.0	6,613.6	9,105.1	1,066.7	1,008.3	2,389.9	2,925.7	23.6	52.0		25,482.9
1984 (IR)	579.2	127.4	882.7	722.5	6,645.5	9,233.9	1,078.4	1,021.0	2,392.5	2,960.9	24.2	53.6		25,721.6
1985 (IR)	577.2	128.3	887.2	724.4	6,684.9	9,363.5	1,087.7	1,027.3	2,414.9	2,988.7	24.4	54.6		25,963.1
1986 (IR)	575.6	128.4	891.5	725.6	6,745.8	9,536.2	1,094.6	1,030.0	2,429.4	3,023.3	25.1	54.5		26,260.1
1987 (IR)	574.6	129.1	894.6	728.6	6,807.1	9,741.9	1,099.8	1,029.6	2,440.4	3,082.9	25.9	55.2		26,609.7
1988 (IR)	575.7	130.0	900.4	732.5	6,886.4	9,976.5	1,101.5	1,021.4	2,475.5	3,158.8	26.8	56.4		27,041.9
1989 (IR)	576.5	130.3	907.0	737.4	6,961.7	10,194.5	1,102.8	1,010.8	2,520.1	3,248.9	27.5	57.8		27,475.2
1990 (IR)	578.2	130.5	912.3	743.2	7,033.4	10,359.2	1,106.3	1,002.3	2,571.8	3,338.5	28.2	59.7		27,863.6
1991 (ID)	579.4	130.6	917.3	746.8	7,083.3	10,486.2	1,110.3	1,001.2	2,613.1	3,424.1	29.3	39.1	22.6	28,183.3
1992 (ID)	581.0	131.7	922.0	748.5	7,143.7	10,630.6	1,114.9	1,003.5	2,653.9	3,525.5	30.2	39.6	23.3	28,548.3
1993 (ID)	577.4	133.0	925.5	750.3	7,190.3	10,750.8	1,120.1	1,007.7	2,687.4	3,628.9	30.0	40.4	24.1	28,865.8
1994 (ID)	571.0	134.4	927.1	751.6	7,224.9	10,889.5	1,125.8	1,011.9	2,721.0	3,737.6	30.3	41.2	24.8	29,191.1
1995 (ID)	564.3	135.5	929.6	752.3	7,259.0	11,029.0	1,130.8	1,016.3	2,759.5	3,834.7	31.5	41.6	25.4	29,509.4
1996 (ID)	555.5	136.0	932.4	752.4	7,263.0	11,146.7	1,135.0	1,018.5	2,799.7	3,914.4	31.6	41.5	25.7	29,752.5
1997 (ID)	545.9	136.0	932.6	752.0	7,286.0	11,292.9	1,135.8	1,017.7	2,859.6	3,972.8	31.5	41.2	26.1	30,030.1
1998 (ID)	536.6	136.0	932.2	750.1	7,310.3	11,421.0	1,139.0	1,017.1	2,926.6	3,995.6	30.7	40.7	26.6	30,262.4
1999 (ID)	531.9	136.5	934.7	750.8	7,340.3	11,578.8	1,144.5	1,011.3	2,975.2	4,026.6	30.5	40.6	27.1	30,528.9
2000 (ID)	525.4	136.4	933.5	749.7	7,374.1	11,774.3	1,148.5	1,003.7	3,028.8	4,055.2	30.1	40.6	27.8	30,828.1
2001 (PD)	521.2	136.8	933.6	749.3	7,421.3	11,986.9	1,152.1	998.2	3,087.0	4,096.5	30.2	41.1	28.2	31,182.4
2002 (PD)	519.0	137.1	935.4	750.9	7,467.7	12,170.5	1,158.0	994.9	3,137.8	4,132.7	30.3	41.8	28.9	31,505.1
2003 (PD)	518.7	137.7	937.5	751.4	7,521.2	12,328.5	1,165.6	994.6	3,183.6	4,179.7	30.8	42.7	29.3	31,821.3
2004 (PR)	516.4	137.9	937.8	752.0	7,574.1	12,473.6	1,173.2	993.2	3,239.2	4,230.0	30.9	42.9	29.8	32,136.9
2005 (PR)	512.4	138.0	935.7	750.6	7,621.9	12,626.3	1,175.1	988.3	3,325.1	4,289.2	31.2	42.6	30.2	32,466.6
2006 (PR)	508.7	138.2	934.6	748.6	7,674.6	12,740.7	1,180.5	990.2	3,430.2	4,348.6	31.0	42.3	30.5	32,798.7
2007 (PP)	508.1	139.1	935.6	751.3	7,730.6	12,861.9	1,193.6	1,006.6	3,497.9	4,414.0	31.2	42.6	31.1	33,143.6
2008 (PP)	509.0	140.4	939.5	748.3	7,782.6	12,986.9	1,213.8	1,023.8	3,632.5	4,420.0	33.4	42.9	31.6	33,504.7

**Notes**

1962 to 1967 provincial data is not available.

All population figures are as of December 31 of the given year. In Statistics Canada publications it would equate to the figure for January 1 of the next year.

IR: revised intercensal estimates.

ID: final intercensal estimates.

PD: final postcensal estimates.

PR: updated postcensal estimates.

PP: preliminary postcensal estimates.

**Sources**

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

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

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

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

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

2001 to 2007: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 22, 1 (March 2008), catalogue no. 91-002-X

2008: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates* 23, 1 (June 2009), 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

### **Province or Territory**

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  
Both (Has Office in Home)  
Unknown

### **Physician Type**

Intern  
Resident  
Family Medicine  
Specialist

The reporting of physician type intern is valid for the historical records—that is, records up to and including the year 1992. Even though two-year pre-licensure replaced one-year pre-licensure, Scott's Directories still lists physicians who are in their first year of residency (either family medicine or one of the other certified specialties) as interns. Within this report, interns and residents are reported in the same category (residents) from the year 1993 onward.

Unless otherwise noted, CIHI publications use the term "family medicine physician" to include general practitioners (physicians, excluding interns and residents, without a current medical specialty certified in Canada) and family medicine and emergency family medicine

specialists. “Specialists” includes certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, starting in 2004, and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, starting in 2007, 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

Military

Abroad

U.S.A.

Deceased

Removed

Scott’s Directories defines physicians as active if they have an MD degree and a valid 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 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 are combined by CIHI and are used to calculate the number of physicians.

Semi-retired or retired are self-reported by the physician on the questionnaire.

The military activity code refers to any physician working in the Canadian Forces. This information is received annually from the Department of National Defence.

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.

A physician is coded as deceased when Scott’s Directories receives notification from the provincial or territorial registrar, the CMA or the next of kin. The physician’s record may be kept in the database under this category for up to three years.

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 province. Please refer to the Methodological Notes for a definition of non-certified specialists.

Specialty certifications are assigned according to designations defined by the RCPSC, the CFPC and the CMQ. Specialty codes are grouped into various categories for use in this publication (for example, internal medicine sub-specialties have been aggregated into the category of internal medicine). Specialties have been aggregated according to the groupings of the RCPSC and cross-checked with groupings used by the CMA. For example, in Data Table 5.0, the sub-specialties of internal medicine are listed. For a listing of the grouping categories and the specialties included in each grouping, please see Appendix D.

### **Primary Medical Interest**

This variable is self-reported on the annual questionnaire and reflects the area of practice in which the physician has an interest. The physician may or may not be certified in the field. Some areas of practice are not certified by any of the certifying organizations. The list of primary medical interest designations is similar to the list of current medical specialties. For a listing of the medical specialties and primary interest categories, please see Appendix E.

### **Medical Appointment, Fields 1 and 2**

Teacher (Medical Faculty)  
Staff Physician at Hospital  
No Appointment or Unknown  
Research (Medical)  
Administrator (Government)  
Administrator (Business Industry)  
Medical Director—Pharmaceutical Industry

There are two entries per record, and it is possible to differentiate between full time and part time. This is a self-reported variable.

### **Medical Registration Indicator**

Registered or Licensed

This indicates whether a physician is licensed to practise or only registered to practise in the current province or territory. Some physicians who work in non-clinical situations (such as administration or research) may not be licensed with their provincial or territorial registrar. Also, some physicians may maintain their licensure status but not engage in clinical activity.

### **Hospital Affiliation/Hospital Appointment 1 to 3**

There are a maximum of three entries per record. The hospital appointment corresponds to hospital affiliation.

### **Prescription Classification**

25 + Prescriptions  
15 to 25 Prescriptions  
1 to 14 Prescriptions  
No Prescriptions

Number of prescriptions written on an average day. This is a self-reported variable.

### **Country of Graduation**

Country in which the MD degree was completed. Coded according to a country code list. Used in conjunction with graduating country indicator field. If graduating country indicator is U.S.A., country of graduation indicates the state. If graduating country indicator is foreign, country of graduation is coded according to a country code list.

### **Graduating Country Indicator**

Canada  
U.S.A.  
Foreign

### **University of Graduation**

Separate codes for each of the Canadian medical schools. Other codes include foreign, U.S.A. and British Commonwealth University.

### **Year of Graduation**

Year of 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 category "unknown."

### **Language**

English  
French

### **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 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 age 20 and older than age 90 are assigned to age category "unknown."

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

Yes  
No

Based on the CIHI "no publication" methodology, this indicates whether a physician record is to be excluded (indicator = N) or included (indicator = Y) for the purposes of all analysis and publication.

**New Patient Indicator**

This element was added to the SMDB in 2003. It identifies physicians who are accepting new patients (indicator = Y) and those who are not (indicator = N). This element is based on self-reported responses to the annual questionnaire sent to physicians by Scott's Directories.



**Appendix D**  
**Specialty Groupings: SMDB Reports/Tables**





## Specialty Groupings: SMDB Reports/Tables

This list indicates the specialty codes as listed in the SMDB. They are also comparable to the NPDB groupings. 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 sub-specialties present in the SMDB are listed, whether or not they are still recognized by the RCPSC or the CMQ.

Family medicine includes certificants of the CFPC or the CMQ (family medicine), general practitioners not certified in Canada, foreign-certified specialists and other non-certified specialists, except in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, starting in 2004, and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, starting in 2007, where non-certified specialists are designated as specialists. For all other jurisdictions, specialists include certificants of the RCPSC or the CMQ (see Methodological Notes for details).

### 1. Family Medicine

- Family Medicine
- Emergency Family Medicine

### 2. Medical Specialties

#### 2.1 Clinical Specialties

- Internal Medicine
  - Cardiology
  - Clinical Immunology and Allergy
  - Endocrinology and Metabolism
  - Gastroenterology
  - General Internal Medicine
  - Geriatric Medicine
  - Hematology
  - Infectious Diseases
  - Medical Oncology
  - Nephrology
  - Respirology
  - Rheumatology
- Medical Genetics
- Dermatology
- Neurology
  - Neurology
  - Electroencephalography
- Pediatrics
  - Pediatrics
  - Pediatric Cardiology
  - Neonatal–Perinatal Medicine
- Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- Psychiatry
- Community Medicine
- Emergency Medicine

- Occupational Medicine
- Anesthesiology
- Nuclear Medicine
- Diagnostic Radiology
  - Diagnostic Radiology
  - Pediatric Radiology
- Radiation Oncology

**2.2 Laboratory Specialties**

- Medical Biochemistry
- Medical Microbiology
- General Pathology
- Anatomical Pathology
- Hematological Pathology
- Neuropathology

**3. Surgical Specialties**

- General Surgery
  - General Surgery
  - Pediatric General Surgery
  - Vascular Surgery
- Cardio and Thoracic Surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Ophthalmology
- Otolaryngology
- Orthopedic Surgery
- Plastic Surgery
- Urology

**4. Medical Scientists**

- Medical Scientist—Medicine
- Medical Scientist—Surgery

**Appendix E**  
**Medical Specialties and Primary**  
**Interest Categories**



## Medical Specialties and Primary Interest Categories

The following list indicates the medical specialties and primary interest categories in the SMDB. The entire list of codes can be used in the primary interest field, but only certified specialties can be used in the medical specialties fields.

Acupuncture*	Medical Genetics
Addiction Medicine*	Medical Microbiology
Administrative Medicine*	Medical Oncology
AIDS/HIV*	Medical Scientist—Medicine
Anatomical Pathology	Medical Scientist—Surgery
Anesthesiology	Neonatal–Perinatal Medicine*
Bacteriology/Microbiology*	Nephrology
Cardiac Surgery	Neurology
Cardiology	Neurology and Psychiatry
Cardiothoracic Surgery	Neuropathology
Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery	Neurosurgery
Cardiovascular Anesthesiology*	Nuclear Medicine
Clinical Immunology and Allergy	Obstetrics
Clinical Pathology*	Obstetrics and Gynecology
Clinical Pharmacology*	Occupational Medicine
Community Medicine (used to be Public Health)	Ophthalmology
Critical Care Medicine*	Orthopedic Surgery
Dermatology	Otolaryngology
Diabetology*	Pain Management*
Diagnostic and Therapeutic Radiology	Palliative Medicine*
Diagnostic Radiology	Pediatric Cardiology
Electroencephalography	Pediatric General Surgery
Emergency Family Medicine <sup>†</sup>	Pediatric Radiology*
Emergency Medicine	Pediatrics
Endocrinology and Metabolism	Perinatal Medicine*
Family Medicine	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
Forensic Medicine*	Plastic Surgery
Gastroenterology	Proctology*
General Pathology	Psychiatry
General Surgery	Radiation Oncology (used to be
Geriatric Medicine	Therapeutic Radiology)
Gynecology	Respirology
Hematological Pathology	Rheumatology
Hematology	Sports Medicine*
Immunology*	Telehealth*
Industrial Medicine*	Thoracic Surgery
Infectious Diseases	Urology
Internal Medicine	Vascular Surgery
Medical Biochemistry	

### Notes

\* Primary interest only, not certified by the RCPSC or the CMQ.

† Certified by the CFPC only.



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