



Canada's Health Care Providers, 2000 to 2009— A Reference Guide

Spending and Health Workforce



Canadian Institute
for Health Information

Institut canadien
d'information sur la santé



Who We Are

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

Our Vision

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

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About 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 is 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.

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Acknowledgements

The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) would like to acknowledge and thank the many individuals and organizations that contributed to the development of this report. The Health Human Resources department at CIHI appreciates the contributions and support of our data providers and organizations that make this publication possible. A complete list of the data sources is available in Appendix B. Without their efforts and collaboration, a national health personnel database for Canada could not exist.

We would like to sincerely thank the provincial and territorial regulatory bodies, provincial and territorial associations, national professional associations and participating universities and colleges.

We also wish to extend our thanks and gratitude to all health care providers who work with Canadians to improve their quality of life.

This report represents the work of CIHI staff within the Health Human Resources department. The Health Personnel Database (HPDB) core project team responsible for the development of this report includes

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This report could not have been completed without the ongoing and generous support of many other CIHI program areas and staff members.

About This Report

The Health Human Resources team at the Canadian Institute for Health Information is pleased to present *Canada's Health Care Providers, 2000 to 2009: A Reference Guide*. This publication presents the most recent information from the Health Personnel Database (HPDB) at CIHI. The HPDB is the only national database of its kind that maintains information on such a broad scope of different health personnel in Canada.

Canada's Health Care Providers, 2000 to 2009: A Reference Guide provides aggregate, supply-based trend information, by province and territory and by year, and presents for the first time, information on the entry-to-practice requirements for 24 health occupations. This latest publication maintains the continuity of previous editions—such as *Canada's Health Care Providers, 1997 to 2006*, which was previously called the *Health Personnel Trends in Canada* series—within a consolidated format and is intended to be used as a reference guide for the professions highlighted. Each chapter is profession-specific and delivers information on regulatory environment, entry to practice, supply and demographic trends and graduate trends, all of which are suitable for baseline information and analysis for a given health occupation. In order to facilitate provincial and national comparative analysis of HPDB data, CIHI also produces the HPDB Provincial Profiles as a companion product to the reference guide, presenting health personnel data grouped by province.

We hope that this report will prove to be a useful source of information for those involved in health human resource planning throughout Canada.

This publication contains information on 24 health occupations in Canada:

- Audiologists
- Chiropractors
- Dental Hygienists
- Dentists
- Dietitians
- Environmental Public Health Professionals
- Health Information Management Professionals
- Licensed Practical Nurses
- Medical Laboratory Technologists
- Medical Physicists
- Medical Radiation Technologists
- Midwives
- Nurse Practitioners
- Occupational Therapists
- Optometrists
- Pharmacists
- Physicians
- Physiotherapists
- Psychologists
- Registered Nurses
- Registered Psychiatric Nurses
- Respiratory Therapists
- Social Workers
- Speech—Language Pathologists

Health Care Providers in Canada— An Overview

Becoming a Health Care Provider in Canada

How do people become health care providers in Canada? For many health occupations, formal education is often the entry point into practice. The entry-to-practice requirements for different health occupations vary from a diploma to a doctorate depending on the profession. The length and requirements for the education programs may also vary. Program requirements may differ among provinces and territories and/or regulatory bodies within a health occupation. When a profession is regulated in a province/territory, it is mandatory to register with a provincial/territorial licensing body as a condition of practice. Table 1 summarizes licensure/certification requirements for selected health occupations.

**Table 1: Licensure/Certification Requirements, by Selected Health Occupations,*
Canada, 2010**

Occupation	Minimum Education Required [†]	Internship/Clinical Practicum Required	National Exam [‡]
Audiologists	Master's	✓	✓
Chiropractors	Professional Doctorate	✓	✓
Dental Hygienists	Diploma	✓	✓
Dentists	Professional Doctorate	✓	✓
Dietitians	Bachelor's	✓	✓
Environmental Public Health Professionals	Bachelor's	✓	✓
Health Information Management Professionals	Diploma or Bachelor's	✓	✓
Licensed Practical Nurses	Diploma	✓	✓
Medical Laboratory Technologists	Diploma	✓	✓
Medical Physicists	Master's or Doctorate	✓	✓
Medical Radiation Technologists	Diploma	✓	✓
Midwives	Bachelor's	✓	✓
Nurse Practitioners	Post-Baccalaureate Certificate or Master's	✓	✓
Occupational Therapists	Master's	✓	✓
Optometrists	Professional Doctorate	✓	✓
Pharmacists	Bachelor's	✓	✓
Physicians	MD Plus Residency	✓	✓
Physiotherapists	Master's	✓	✓
Psychologists	Doctorate	✓	✓
Registered Nurses	Diploma or Bachelor's	✓	✓
Registered Psychiatric Nurses	Diploma or Bachelor's	✓	✓
Respiratory Therapists	Diploma	✓	✓
Social Workers	Diploma, Bachelor's or Master's	✓	✓
Speech–Language Pathologists	Master's	✓	✓

Notes

* This list includes only health occupations presented in this report.

† Further details on minimum education requirement are provided in respective chapters.

‡ For non-regulated occupations, the national exam is not necessarily a requirement to work/practise in Canada; however, it could be an employer requirement. For regulated occupations, each licensing body has its own requirements such as passing national exams.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education in Canada

In Canada, every province and territory offers health education programs. Most programs are accredited; the accreditation ensures that an education program meets certain standards and that it is effective in preparing students for entry into the profession. Some health education programs are available in every province, including registered nurses and medical radiation technologists. Conversely, for other health occupations, education programs are offered only in a few locations. For example, in 2010, chiropractic education programs were offered only in Quebec and Ontario. The number and location of training programs are important to understand since they provide information on the potential supply and mobility patterns of new graduates into various health professions within the country. The following table summarizes the number of programs for selected health occupations by province/territory for 2010 and the map shows the locations of schools.

Table 2: Number of Health Education Programs,* by Selected Health Occupations, Province/Territory, Canada, 2010

Occupation	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Audiologists	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Chiropractors	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dental Hygienists	0	0	1	1	8	20	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	40
Dentists	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
Dietitians	0	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	16
Environmental Public Health Professionals	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Health Information Management Professionals	1	0	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	17
Licensed Practical Nurses[†]	2	2	3	4	42	22	4	2	8	16	1	0	1	107
Medical Laboratory Technologists	1	0	1	2	10	5	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	26
Medical Physicists	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	8
Medical Radiation Technologists	1	1	1	4	4	10	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	29
Midwives	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
Nurse Practitioners	1	1	1	2	6	10	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	32
Occupational Therapists	0	0	1	0	5	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	14
Optometrists	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pharmacists	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
Physicians	1	0	1	0	4	6	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	17
Physiotherapists	0	0	1	0	4	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	14
Psychologists	0	0	1	1	4	9	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	23
Registered Nurses[‡]	1	1	3	2	9	15	4	2	6	13	0	1	1	58
Registered Psychiatric Nurses[§]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	3	0	n/a	n/a	6
Respiratory Therapists	1	0	1	2	7	6	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	21
Social Workers	1	0	1	2	8	12	1	2	1	7	0	0	0	35
Speech–Language Pathologists	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9

Notes

* This list pertains to only health occupations presented in this report and also new programs where in some cases accreditation is pending. For the following occupations, different disciplines/programs might be offered, but the institution is reported once: medical laboratory technologists, medical physicists, medical radiation technologists, psychologists and social workers.

† Licensed practical nurses school counts by province were provided by the Canadian Nurses Association.

‡ Most universities offer collaborative programs. The institution where the degree is conferred is reported, except when located in another province/territory.

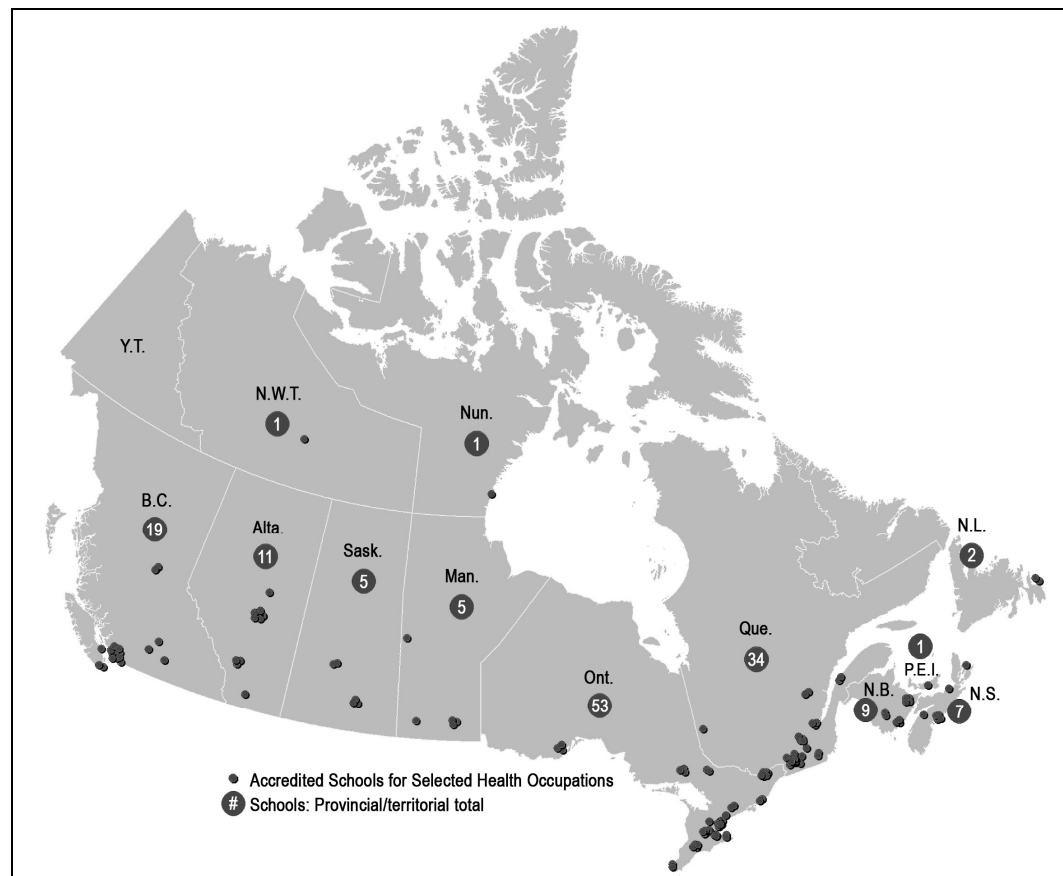
§ Registered psychiatric nurses are educated and regulated separately from other regulated nursing professionals in four western provinces and one territory (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon).

n/a Not applicable.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 1: Location of Schools Offering Selected Health Occupations Programs, Canada, 2010



Notes

This figure pertains to only health occupations presented in this report and also new programs where in some cases accreditation is pending.

Please note that one school may offer more than one health education program.

Licensed practical nurses schools are not included, as the Canadian Nurses Association provided a count by province only (see Table 2).

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Regulatory Environment for Health Care Providers in Canada

Occupations such as dentists, pharmacists, physicians, optometrists and registered nurses are regulated in each province and territory of Canada. This means that it is mandatory for initiates to register with a provincial or territorial regulatory body to become licensed to practise within their respective jurisdictions. Other professions, such as medical laboratory technologists and medical radiation technologists are regulated in some provinces but not in others. The following table summarizes the regulatory environment for health occupations for 2010, by province and territory. As regulation differs by jurisdiction, the mobility for interjurisdictional practice may be affected.

Table 3: Regulatory Environment for Selected Health Occupations,* Canada, 2010

Occupation	Province										Territory		
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
Audiologists				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Chiropractors	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Dental Hygienists	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dentists	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dietitians	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Licensed Practical Nurses	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Medical Laboratory Technologists			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Medical Radiation Technologists†			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y				
Midwives			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
Nurse Practitioners	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Occupational Therapists	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Optometrists	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pharmacists	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Physicians	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Physiotherapists	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Psychologists	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Registered Nurses	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Registered Psychiatric Nurses	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a	n/a
Respiratory Therapists			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Social Workers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Speech Language Pathologists				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			

Notes

* This list pertains to only health occupations presented in this report. Environmental public health professionals, health information management professionals and medical physicists are not included, as they are not regulated in any province or territory.

† Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba were not regulated; nevertheless, mandatory regulation with both the provincial association and the Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists was a condition of practice.

A blank cell indicates that the profession is not regulated as of 2010.

Y Indicates that the profession is regulated as of 2010.

n/a Indicates that the category is not applicable; that is, registered psychiatric nurses are educated and regulated separately in four western provinces and one territory (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon).

Source

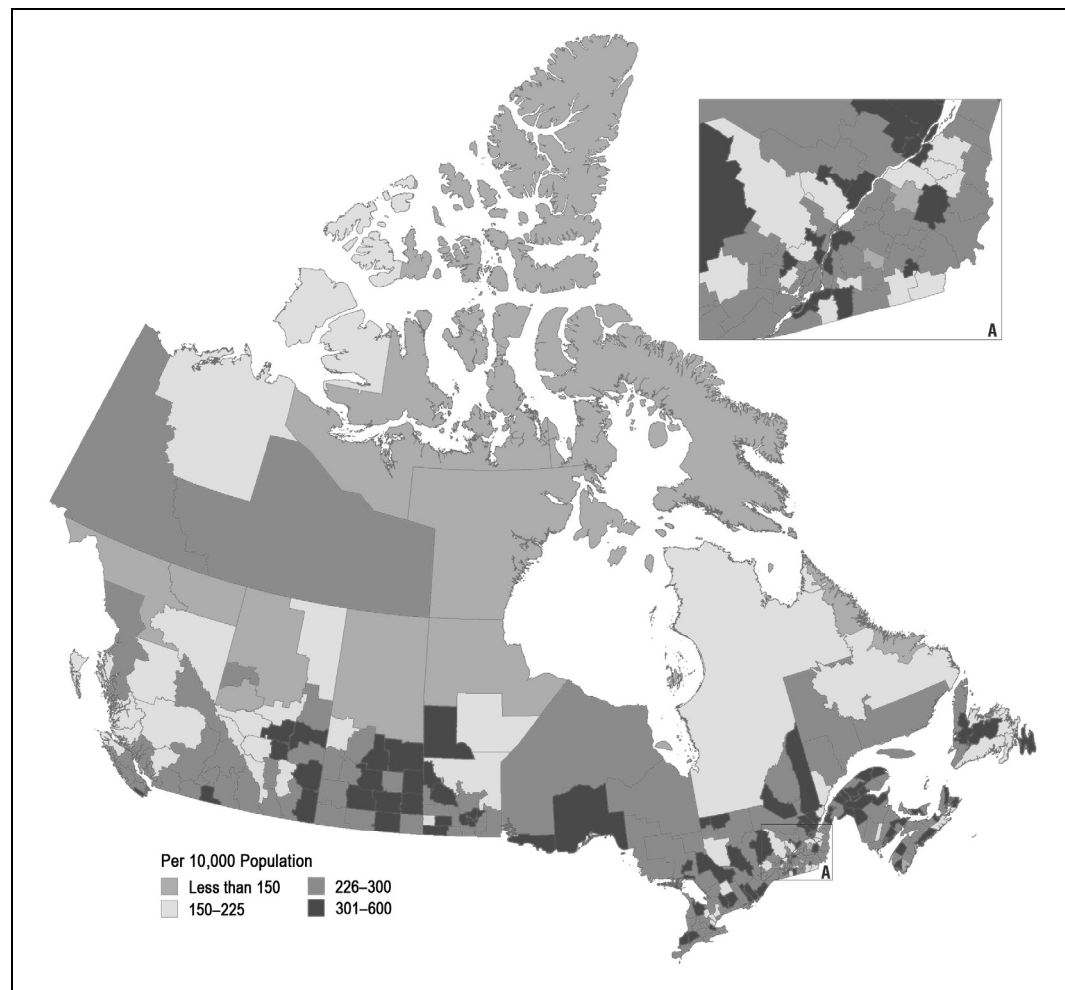
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Supply of Health Care Providers

Health Care Provider-to-Population Ratios in Canada

Health care provider-to-population ratios give a sense of the relative number of a particular type of health professional within a certain geographic area. This is done by standardizing head counts with the population. While nationwide health care provider-to-population ratios mask provincial and territorial variations in these ratios, provincial and territorial numbers often do not capture the wide variations that occur from region to region. Figure 2 illustrates sub-provincial/-territorial ratios using census divisions (CDs) as the geographical unit of analysis per 10,000 population. In 2006, there were 288 CDs in Canada.

Figure 2: Number of Health Care Providers per 10,000 Population, Mapped by Census Division, Canada, 2006



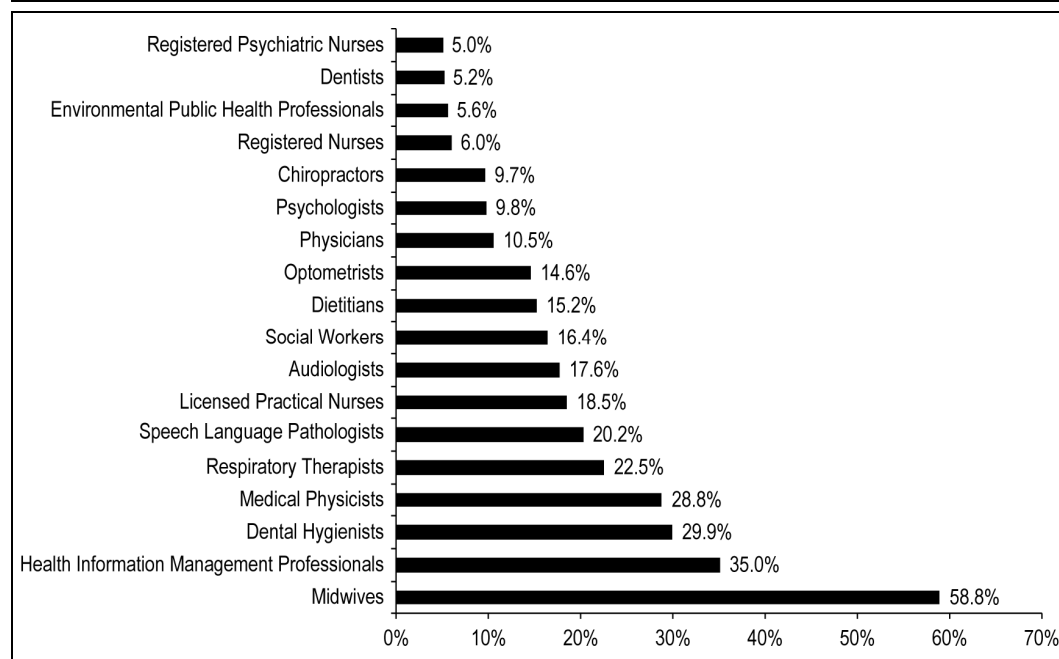
Source

Census of Canada 2006, Statistics Canada.

Growth of Health Care Providers in Canada

Over the period 2005 to 2009, the number of health care providers in Canada increased. However, the range of growth between health occupations varied. For example, the number of registered psychiatric nurses grew by 5.0% whereas the number of midwives experienced the highest increase of 58.8%.

Figure 3: Five-Year Percentage Growth in Selected Health Occupations, 2005 to 2009



Notes

Medical laboratory technologists, medical radiation technologists, nurse practitioners, occupational therapists, pharmacists and physiotherapists were not included due to data variations.

See Methodological Notes for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of HPDB data.

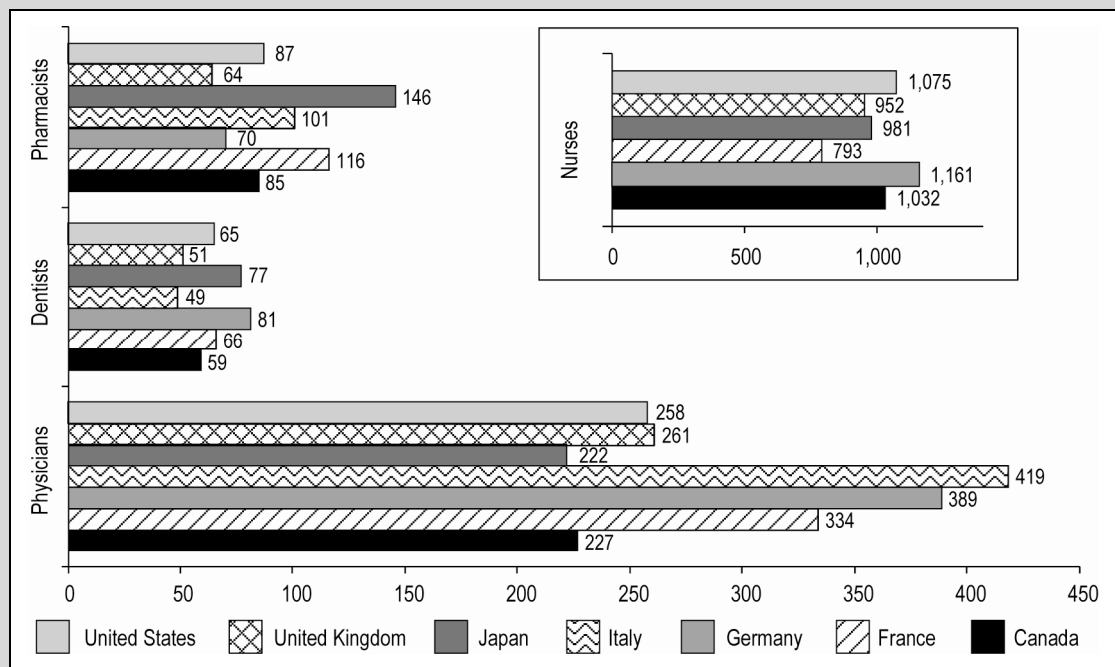
Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Did you know?

- When compared with six other G8 countries in 2008, Canada placed second-last for its supply of physicians and fifth for its supply of dentists and pharmacists. Canada also ranked third for its supply of nurses compared with five G8 countries.
- Since 2007, the number of graduates in Canada from medical programs increased because more seats were made available in medical schools in the early to mid-2000s. In 2009, the number of physicians in Canada increased by 4.1% over the previous year—an increase not observed since the late 1980s.ⁱ

Figure 4: Distribution of Health Care Providers Within G8 Countries (Excluding Russia), per 100,000 Population, 2008



Notes

Figures represent professionally active health care providers, with the exception of the United Kingdom's data and Japan's pharmacists data, which represents practising health care providers. The U.S.'s dentists data relates to 2007.

Italy's nurses data was not available.

Russia's data was not available.

Source

OECD Health Data, 2010. Version: October 2010.

i. Supply, Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographics of Health Care Providers

Sex Distribution in Selected Health Occupations

According to the 2006 Census of Canada, health occupations with the highest proportion of females included nursing occupations, audiologists and speech–language pathologists, dental hygienists and dental therapists, dietitians and nutritionists (Table 4). The predominately male occupations included general practitioners and family physicians, specialist physicians, chiropractors and dentists. From 1996 to 2006, nursing occupations, dental hygienists and dental therapists and physiotherapists experienced a decrease in the proportion of females. During the same period, the highest increase in the proportion of females was mostly observed in male-dominated occupations (Table 4).

Average Age of Health Care Providers for Selected Occupations

The average age of those working in health occupations in Canada was 42 in 2006 (Table 4)—3 years younger than the average age of the general Canadian workforce. According to the 2006 Census of Canada, the “younger age” occupations include dental hygienists, occupational therapists and respiratory therapists. Some of the “older age” occupations include the physician group (general practitioners and specialists), dentists, psychologists and nursing professions.

**Table 4: Average Age and Percentage of Females in Selected Occupations,*
1996 and 2006**

Occupations	Average Age			% Female		
	1996	2006	Change (Years)	1996	2006	Change (%)
All Occupations	38	45	7	46	51	5
All Health Related Occupations	40	42	2	77	78	1
Audiologists and Speech–Language Pathologists	37	40	3	91	94	3
Chiropractors	41	41	0	23	30	8
Dental Hygienists and Dental Therapists	34	38	4	98	97	-1
Dentists	43	46	3	22	31	9
Dietitians and Nutritionists	38	41	3	94	94	0
General Practitioners and Family Physicians	44	47	3	30	39	8
Head Nurses and Supervisors and Registered Nurses	43	45	2	95	94	-1
Licensed Practical Nurses	41	44	3	93	92	-1
Medical Laboratory Technologists and Pathologists' Assistants	39	43	4	80	81	2
Medical Radiation Technologists	39	41	2	79	80	1
Occupational Therapists	35	37	2	92	93	2
Optometrists	42	43	2	42	51	8
Pharmacists	40	42	2	56	59	3
Physiotherapists	38	40	2	83	80	-3
Psychologists	43	46	3	63	71	8
Respiratory Therapists and Clinical Perfusionists	35	38	3	66	73	7
Social Workers	40	43	3	76	81	5
Specialist Physicians	45	47	2	28	34	6

Note

* This list pertains to only health occupations presented in this report, with the exception of midwives, as census midwives data included a group of different health professionals. Information on environmental public health professionals, health information management professionals and medical physicists was not available.

Sources

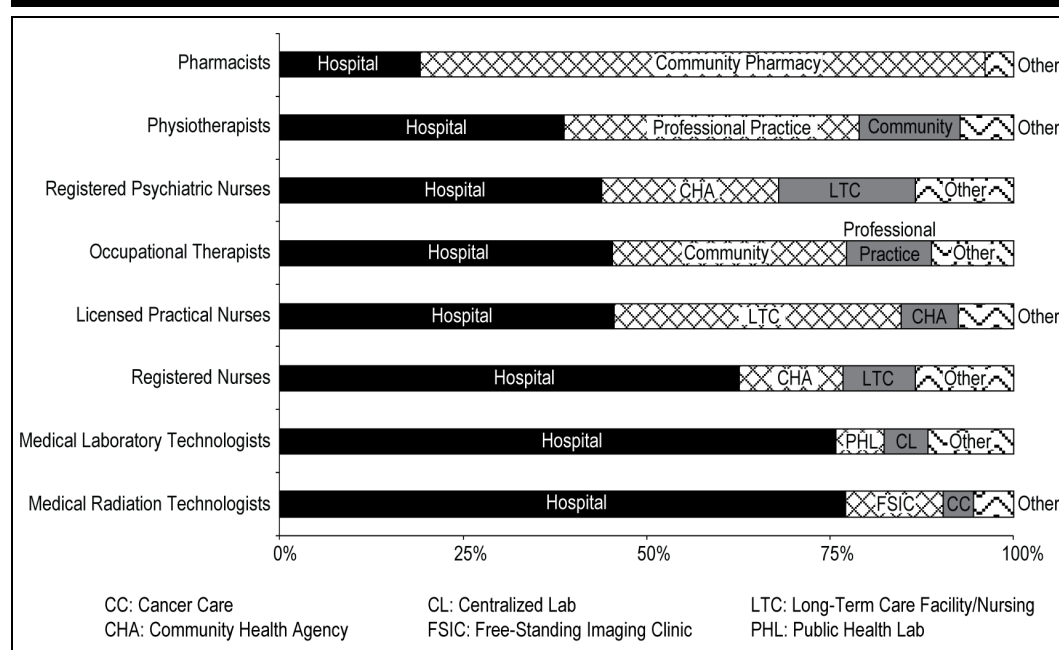
1996 and 2006 Censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Employment of Health Care Providers

Places of Work

Place of work is one of the components that can be used to understand the distribution of the supply of health care providers. The distribution of work settings for different health care providers depends upon the client population and health needs, the area of practice and the source of funding. The places of work vary significantly across professions, but the hospital setting is a key place of work for all of the professions presented in the figure below.

Figure 5: Top Practice Settings (Percentage) for Selected Health Occupations, Canada, 2009



Note

Please see Methodological Notes for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of CIHI data in respective annual reports at www.cihi.ca.

Sources

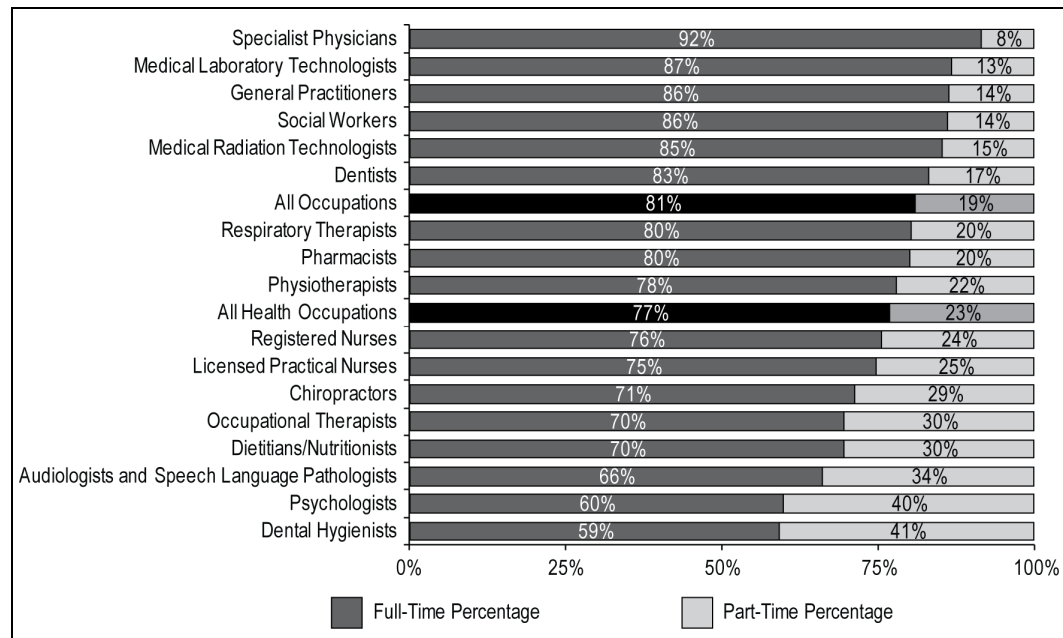
Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, Medical Radiation Technologist Database, Nursing Database, Occupational Therapist Database, Physiotherapist Database and Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Full-Time and Part-Time Work

The proportion of the general Canadian workforce working full time has remained consistent over the past decade. In 2009, 81% of the Canadian labour force worked full time and 19% worked part time. In comparison, 23% of the health care workforce worked part time (Figure 6). Part-time work was more common in some occupations than others. Compared with all health occupations, dental hygienists, psychologists, audiologists and speech-language pathologists,

dietitians and nutritionists, occupational therapists, chiropractors, licensed practical nurses and registered nurses had a higher proportion of their workforce employed on a part-time basis. In contrast, physicians (general practitioners and specialists), medical laboratory technologists, social workers, medical radiation technologists and dentists had the smallest proportions of their workforce working part time.

Figure 6: Percentage of Full-Time Versus Part-Time Work in Selected Occupations, 2009



Note

Information on optometrists was not available due to small cell suppression.

Source

Labour Force Survey 2009, Statistics Canada, V1007_08.

Conclusion

Health human resources planning and management is important to ensure that health services are available for all Canadians. Health care planners anticipate needs by comparing the existing health workforce supply with expected future health care needs of the population. Monitoring trends will provide valuable knowledge to inform effective health human resources planning now and in the future. The following chapters provide supply, demographic and graduate trends on 24 health occupations.





Audiologists



Audiologists identify, diagnose (restricted in some provinces), treat and manage individuals with peripheral and central hearing loss, tinnitus and balance problems. They are also engaged in the prevention of, counselling for and research into hearing and vestibular disorders. Audiologists may work alone or as part of an interprofessional team to help individuals of all ages maximize their hearing potential and improve their balance function.

Practice Setting

Audiologists work in a variety of health and education settings including, but not limited to, hospitals, public health units, community health centres, nursing homes, schools, private practices, industrial settings, hearing-aid manufacturers, universities and professional associations.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **audiologists** to register with a provincial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	NR	NR	NR	1987	1964	1994	1961	1992	2002	2010	NR	NR	NR

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as an **audiologist** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a master's degree in audiology from an accredited program or equivalent.
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.
- Many employers in provinces/territories without regulatory bodies may require membership and/or certification with the Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists as a condition of employment.

Did you know?

- In the middle of the last century, two universities in Canada offered educational programs in communication sciences and disorders: the Université de Montréal (1956) and the University of Toronto (1958).
- In 1969, there were approximately 250 members in the Canadian Speech and Hearing Association.

Source

Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists (CASLPA).

Education Requirements

A master's degree or equivalent is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for an **audiologist** in Canada. Graduate programs offering both audiology and speech–language pathology degrees require students to select which stream will be pursued prior to entering the program. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Council for Accreditation of Canadian University Programs in Audiology and Speech Language Pathology.

Table 1: List of Accredited Audiology Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree†	Language
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	3	MSc	English
Quebec			
Université de Montréal	1	M.P.A.	French
Ontario			
University of Ottawa	2	M. Sc. S.	French
University of Western Ontario	2	MCISc	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	2	MSc	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include master of science (MSc), *maîtrise professionnelle en audiologie* (M.P.A.), *maîtrise ès sciences de la santé* (M. Sc. S.) and master of clinical science (MCISc).

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Audiologists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **audiologist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.
- Contact the Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists for assessment and recognition of credentials where there is not a province/territory regulatory body.
- Pass the Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists clinical certification exam in some provinces.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Registered Audiologists,* by Province/Territory, Canada, 2001 to 2009

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador^{†, ‡}	19	17	19	17	16	15	15	17	18
Prince Edward Island^{†, ‡}	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
Nova Scotia^{†, ‡}	50	..	51	54	53	58	62	62	61
New Brunswick[†]	41	39	43	49	47	46	49	52	52
Quebec[†]	197	203	208	223	239	271	292	313	328
Ontario	406	426	462	464	497	511	542	565	573
Manitoba[†]	43	43	43	51	58	59	51	55	55
Saskatchewan	..	..	33	35	30	34	30	33	35
Alberta[†]	46 [‡]	115	115	124	125	121	113	130	138
British Columbia^{†, ‡}	..	..	148	154	167	170	183	185	194
Yukon^{†, ‡}	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Northwest Territories^{†, ‡}	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1
Nunavut[‡]	1	0	0	0
Canada[†]	807	848	1,128	1,178	1,241	1,294	1,344	1,418	1,460

Notes

* Data prior to 2001 was not available.

† See Appendix A for more details.

‡ Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

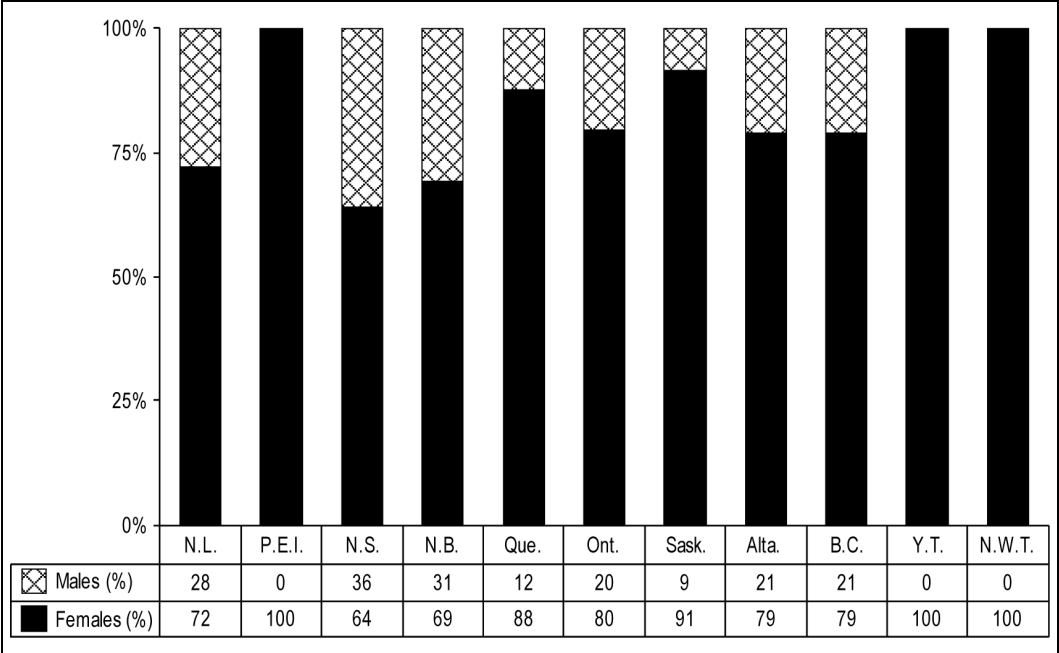
.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Audiologists, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territory, Canada, 2009



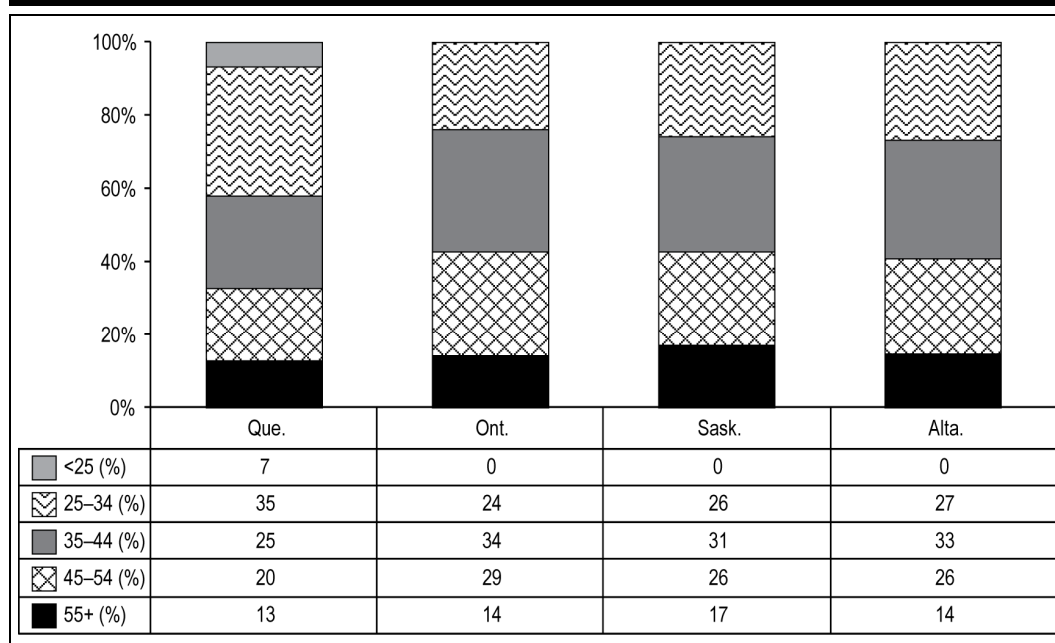
Notes

Manitoba was not included, as gender information was not available.
There were no audiologists in Nunavut in 2009.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Audiologists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

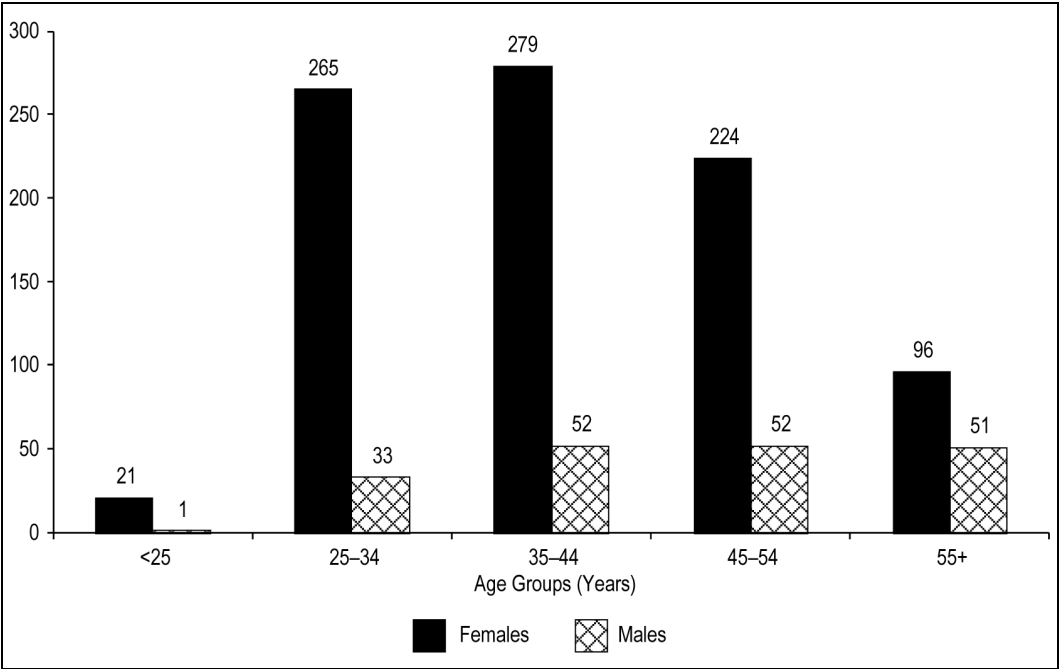
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Audiologists, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Note
Includes Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Gender and/or age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Audiology Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2003 to 2009

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nova Scotia							
Dalhousie University	28 [†]	32 [†]	27 [†]	30 [†]	0	5	8
Quebec							
Université de Montréal	16 [‡]	15 [‡]	19	18	14	18	18
Ontario							
University of Ottawa	4	7	6	7	6	7	8
University of Western Ontario [§]	13	15	11	15	8	19	12
British Columbia							
University of British Columbia [§]	2	4	6	7	9	4	9
Canada	63	73	69	77	37	53	55

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering master's degree audiology programs in Canada. Information prior to 2003 was not available.

† Data includes graduates from combined audiology and speech–language pathology programs.

‡ Data includes five graduates from the combined audiology and speech–language pathology program in 2003 and three graduates in 2004.

§ See Appendix A for more details.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Chiropractors



Chiropractors diagnose and treat health problems associated with muscular, nervous and skeletal systems, particularly the spine.

Practice Setting

Chiropractors mostly work in private practice.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **chiropractors** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1992	1962	1972	1958	1974	1925	1945	1943	1923	1934	1986	NR	NR

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **chiropractor** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a doctor of chiropractic (DC) degree from an accredited program.
- Pass the Canadian Chiropractors Examining Board National Competency Examination.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

According to the Canadian Chiropractic Association, Statistics Canada data found that more than 11% of Canadians (3 million) consulted a chiropractor in 1996. The figures today are closer to 15%, or over 4 million Canadians annually.

Source

Canadian Chiropractic Association, accessed in June 2011, from <<http://www.chiropracticcanada.ca/en-us/FactsFAQs.aspx>>.

Education Requirements

A DC degree is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **chiropractor** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Canadian Federation of Chiropractic Regulatory and Educational Accrediting Boards.

Table 1: List of Accredited Chiropractic Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree	Language
Quebec			
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	5	D.C.	French
Ontario			
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	4	DC	English

Note

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Chiropractors

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **chiropractor** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the Canadian Chiropractors Examining Board National Competency Examination.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Registered Chiropractors, by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador*	39	43	46	48	49	49	48	50	53	56
Prince Edward Island*	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8
Nova Scotia*	62	73 [†]	82	92	93	98	103	106	114	114
New Brunswick*	48	57	58	60	66	63	56	60	59	59
Quebec*	979	1,017	1,053	1,071	1,088	1,112	1,174	1,159	1,186	1,198
Ontario	2,708	2,884	3,108	3,302	3,456	3,528	3,626	3,729	3,841	3,960
Manitoba*	202	251	247	236	241	267	245	245	252	250
Saskatchewan*	162	183	183	182	182	184	184	176	178	180
Alberta*	682	728	773	794	826	845	874	896	912	911
British Columbia*	734	826	853	812	874	946	994	997	1,003	1,053
Yukon	9	8	8	9	9	8	6	7	9	7
Canada	5,632	6,077[†]	6,419	6,614	6,892	7,108	7,318	7,434	7,615	7,796

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

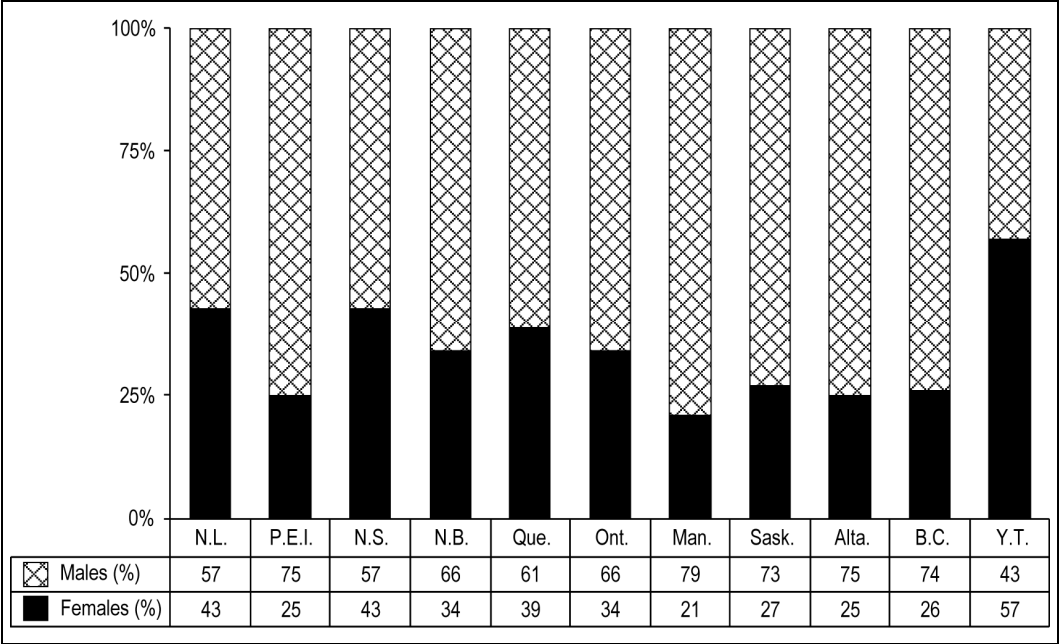
Northwest Territories and Nunavut information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Chiropractors, by Sex and Province/Territory, 2009



Note
Northwest Territories and Nunavut information was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Chiropractic Programs,^{*,†} by School of Graduation and Sex, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Quebec										
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	45	42	45	41	40	43	33	48	40	39
Males	19	8	12	15	14	13	11	13	11	18
Females	26	34	33	26	26	30	22	35	29	21
Ontario										
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	152	151	151	152	155	150	155	150	178	173
Males	88	81	82	83	75	75	69	69	81	89
Females	64	70	69	69	80	75	86	81	97	84
Canada	197	193	196	193	195	193	188	198	218	212
Males	107	89	94	98	89	88	80	82	92	107
Females	90	104	102	95	106	105	108	116	126	105

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering chiropractic programs.

† See Appendix A for more details.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Dental Hygienists



Dental hygienists are involved in oral health promotion, education, clinical therapy, research, administration and client advocacy.

Practice Setting

Dental hygienists work as part of an oral health care team; however, other employment arrangements are increasingly common, including self-employment. Dental hygiene practice environments include clinical practices, institutions, public health and community health, home care and other outreach programs, primary health care centres, educational institutions, military, research, industry, consulting firms, regulatory bodies and professional associations, government and forensic laboratories.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **dental hygienists** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice. In the territories, the respective territorial governments register and license dental hygienists.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1969	1974	1973	1950's	1975	1951	1952	1950	1990	1952	1958	1990	1999

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **dental hygienist** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a diploma in dental hygiene from an accredited program or equivalent.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.
- Pass the National Dental Hygiene Certification Board examination (applicable in most provinces).
- Hold a membership with the Canadian Dental Hygienists Association (CDHA) to practise in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the other provinces and territories, membership in CDHA is voluntary and not required for registration.

Did you know?

In 1951, Canada's first dental hygienist, Mary (Brett) Geddes, was registered by the College of Dental Surgeons in Saskatchewan. The next year, the College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia registered its first dental hygienist, Norma Bell.

Source

College of Dental Hygienists, accessed in April 2011, from <<http://www.cdhibc.com>>.

Education Requirements

A diploma in dental hygiene is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **dental hygienist** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada.

Table 1: List of Accredited Dental Hygiene Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University [‡]	2	Diploma	English
New Brunswick			
Oulton College [§]	9 to 20 months	Diploma	English
Quebec			
Cégep de Chicoutimi	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de l'Outaouais	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Saint-Hyacinthe	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Trois-Rivières	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep François Xavier-Garneau	3	D.E.C.	French
Collège de Maisonneuve	3	D.E.C.	French
Collège Édouard-Montpetit	3	D.E.C.	French
John Abbott College	3	Diploma	English
Ontario			
Accredited Dental Hygienist School Toronto Ontario Canada (APlus Institute)	1.5	Diploma	English
Algonquin College**	3	Diploma	English
Cambrian College	2	Diploma	English
Canadian Academy of Dental Hygiene	1.5	Diploma	English
Canadian Institute of Dental Hygiene	1.5	Diploma	English
Canadian National Institute of Health [§]	1.5	Diploma	English
Canadore College**	3	Diploma	English
Collège Boréal**	3	Diploma	French
Confederation College**	3	Diploma	English
Durham College**	3	Diploma	English
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology**	3	Diploma	English
George Brown College**	3	Diploma	English
Georgian College**	3	Diploma	English
Cité collégiale**	3	Diploma	French
Niagara College Canada**	3	Diploma	English
Ontario Dental Education Institute ^{††}	1.5	Diploma	English
Oxford College	1.5	Diploma	English
Regency Dental Hygiene Academy ^{††}	1.5	Diploma	English
St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology**	3	Diploma	English
Toronto College of Dental Hygiene and Auxiliaries	1.5	Diploma	English

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Accredited Dental Hygiene Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba [‡]	3	Diploma	English
Saskatchewan			
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	2	Diploma	English
Alberta			
University of Alberta [‡]	3	Diploma	English
	4	BSc	
British Columbia			
Camosun College	2	Diploma	English
College of New Caledonia	2	Diploma	English
University of British Columbia ^{‡, §§}	4	BDSc	English
University of the Fraser Valley [§]	2	Diploma	English
Vancouver College of Dental Hygiene ^{††}	1.5	Diploma	English
Vancouver Community College	2	Diploma	English
Vancouver Island University [§]	2	Diploma	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degree includes *diplôme d'études collégiales* (DEC), bachelor of science (BSc) and bachelor of dental science in dental hygiene (BDSc).

‡ A degree-completion program is also offered.

§ The program was accredited in 2008.

** Starting in September 2011, the length of the program is three years.

†† The program was accredited in 2007.

‡‡ This program was accredited in 2006.

§§ This program will be accredited in 2011.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Dental Hygienists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **dental hygienist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.
- Pass the National Dental Hygiene Certification Board examination (applicable in most provinces).
- Hold a membership with the CDHA to practise in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the other provinces and territories, membership in CDHA is voluntary and not required for registration.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Registered Dental Hygienists, by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador*	69	78	82	80	85	92	92	107	119	129
Prince Edward Island*	43	46	44	68	50	58	59	70	71	80
Nova Scotia*	412	408 [†]	459	472	492	511	521	533	547	616
New Brunswick*	247	245	246	269	276	288	291	330	355	390
Quebec*	3,620	3,667	3,691	3,788	3,975	4,145	4,367 [†]	4,687	4,762	4,968
Ontario	6,540	6,756	7,101	7,500	7,816	8,262	8,870	9,658	10,493	11,114
Manitoba*	562	565	591	584	599	603	570	612	605	649
Saskatchewan*	273	300	307	334	336	347	355	378	411	468
Alberta*	1,305	1,541	1,602	1,745	1,770	1,843	1,965	2,017	2,209	2,360
British Columbia*	1,788	1,910	1,974	2,054	2,127	2,224	2,264	2,496	2,744	3,080
Yukon*	15	16	14	13	16	16	20	19	25	19
Northwest Territories*	21	21	17	13	11	14	15	19	22	24
Nunavut*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
Canada	14,895	15,553	16,128	16,920	17,553	18,403	19,389	20,928	22,365	23,902

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† CIHI estimate. See Methodological Notes for detailed information regarding estimation.

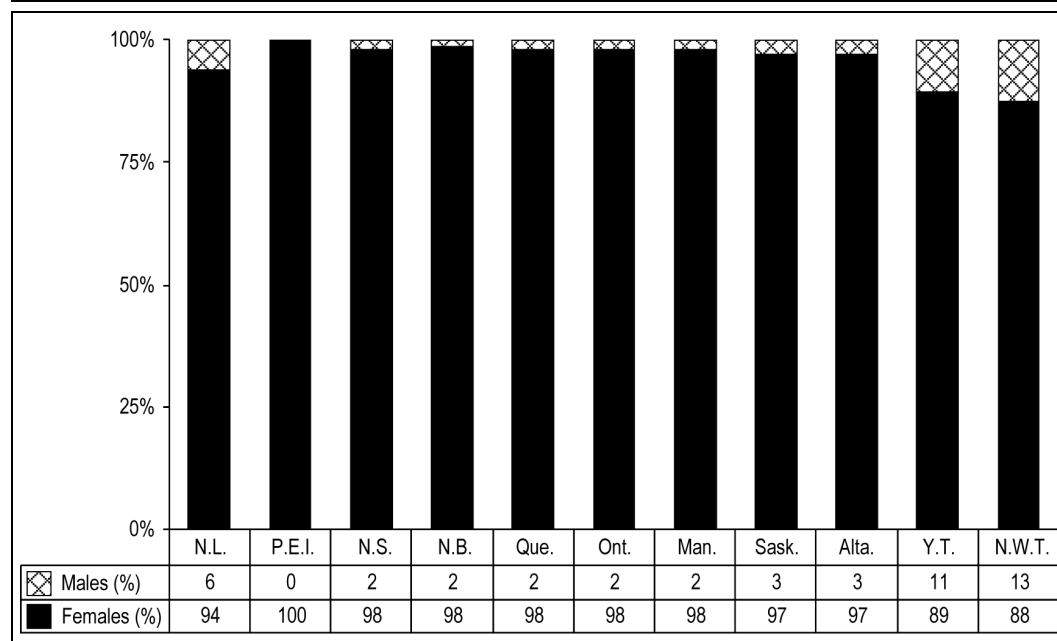
.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Dental Hygienists, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territories, 2009



Notes

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

British Columbia and Nunavut were not included, as gender information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Dental Hygiene Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nova Scotia										
Dalhousie University [†]	38	36	36	41	39	39	41	41	41	41
Quebec										
Cégep de Chicoutimi [†]	30	24	19	21	18	16	14	29	30	20
Cégep de l'Outaouais [†]	19	14	9	13	5	11	13	13	21	22
Cégep de Saint-Hyacinthe [†]	32	24	24	..	..	14	22	21	33	44
Cégep de Trois-Rivières [†]	29	74	22	26	16	16	19	26	29	23
Cégep François Xavier-Garneau [†]	19	29	24	34	30	23	41
Collège de Maisonneuve	45	53	45	36	21	36	66	45	62	57
Collège Édouard-Montpetit [†]	38	39	34	28	19	35	38	58	52	48
John Abbott College	34	24	27	15	26	30	34	26	28	26
Ontario										
Accredited Dental Hygienist School Toronto Ontario Canada (APlus Institute) [†]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	62	59	23
Algonquin College [†]	49	50	48	50	50	56	52	52	52	56
Cambrian College [†]	29	25	24	..	..	39	40	37	37	34
Canadian Academy of Dental Hygiene	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41	48	47	46	60
Canadian Institute of Dental Hygiene	n/a	n/a	71	70	70	74	74	79	71	35
Canadore College [†]	14	16	18	18	0 [‡]	0	0	18	18	10
Collège Boréal [†]	15	14	20	17	22	26	21	26	25	25
Confederation College [†]	16	18	18	..	22	22	22	21	23	23
Durham College [†]	23	22	25	17	23	23	22	34	34	34
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology [†]	22	33	22	24	24	0 [‡]	30	30	30	28
George Brown College [†]	65	65	66	..	..	65	64	60	69	74
Georgian College [†]	14	16	20	27	22	23	33	33	30	48
Cité collégiale [†]	15	18	11	20	12	24	26	31	28	34
Niagara College Canada [†]	36	38	41	45	39	44	42	42	44	45
Ontario Dental Education Institute [†]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	34	25
Regency Dental Hygiene Academy	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	71	91	85
St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology	26	30	0 [‡]	27	29	29	30	30	29	29
Manitoba										
University of Manitoba	26	25	28	26	26	24	24	27	26	26

Continued on next page

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Dental Hygiene Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2000 to 2009 (cont'd)

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Saskatchewan										
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology [†]	..	24	24	26	26	24	27	24	26	24
Alberta										
University of Alberta [†]	40	38	41	38	42	40	40	27	22	30
British Columbia										
Camosun College [†]	22	19	18	19	21	18	18	22	21	23
College of New Caledonia	20	18	19	18	18	17	17	21	18	19
University of the Fraser Valley [†]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	15
Vancouver Community College [†]	21	20	18	20	18	20	22	21	34	54
Vancouver Island University	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	16
Canada	718	777	748	661	637	830	933	1,118	1,219	1,197

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering accredited dental hygiene programs except for these new accredited schools: Oulton College and Canadian National Institute of Health. Information was not available for Toronto College of Dental Hygiene and Auxiliaries, Oxford College and Vancouver College of Dental Hygiene.

† See Appendix A for more details.

‡ There were no graduates due to a change from a one-year to a two-year program.

.. Information was not available.

n/a Not applicable.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Dentists



Dentists diagnose, prevent and treat diseases, conditions and disorders of the teeth, mouth and surrounding tissues and structures to contribute to oral health and general well-being.

Practice Setting

Dentists work in private-practice clinics, hospitals, universities and public health facilities.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **dentists** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1893	1891	1891	1890	1869	1867	1883	1906	1906	1886	1958	1988	1999*

Note

* Nunavut was formed in 1999 and adopted the Northwest Territories' legislation regarding dentists.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **dentist** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a doctor of dental surgery (DDS) or doctor of dental medicine (DDM) degree from an accredited program.
- Pass the National Dental Examining Board of Canada Written Examination and Objective Structured Clinical Examination.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

To work/practise as a **dental specialist** in Canada, one must meet all the requirements listed above and pass the National Dental Specialty Examination through the Royal College of Dentists of Canada.

Did you know?

According to the Canadian Dental Association:

- In 2010, approximately 11% of dentists were dental specialists. The specialty with the highest number of dentists was orthodontics, with approximately 735 orthodontists. The specialty with the fewest number of specialists was oral radiology, with only 12 specialists.
- In 2009, approximately 72% of dentists in Canada were male. Over 58% of dentists under 30 years old were female. In contrast, only 8% of dentists over 60 years old were female. The average age of a Canadian dentist in 2009 was 46 years.

Source

Dental Health Services in Canada, Facts and Figures 2010, Canadian Dental Association.

Education Requirements

A DDS or DDM degree is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **dentist** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada.

Table 1: List of Accredited Dental Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree	Language
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	4	DDS	English
Quebec			
McGill University	4	DMD	English
Université de Montréal	4	D.M.D.	French
Université Laval	4	D.M.D.	French
Ontario			
University of Toronto	4	DDS	English
University of Western Ontario	4	DDS	English
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba	4	DMD	English
Saskatchewan			
University of Saskatchewan	4	DMD	English
Alberta			
University of Alberta	4	DDS	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	4	DMD	English

Note

* Submission of Dental Aptitude Test (DAT) scores is a prerequisite for all programs. All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Dentists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **dentist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Complete an accredited dental program, as a regular or degree completion student, or complete an accredited qualifying program. To enter a qualifying program, it is required to complete the Eligibility Examination administered by the Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry.

- Pass the National Dental Examining Board of Canada written examination and the Objective Structured Clinical Examination.
- Pass the National Dental Specialty Examination through the Royal College of Dentists of Canada if prospective dentist wants to practise as a dental specialist.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Dentists,* by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	164	163	155	163	173	167	162	167	176	177
Prince Edward Island	60	61	62	61	65	62	63	64	70	69
Nova Scotia	449	461	468	498	499	499	511	508	521	541
New Brunswick	264	266	270	272	280	298	289	287	294	308
Quebec	3,981	3,994	4,022	4,055	3,920	4,035	4,120	4,190	4,188	4,166
Ontario	7,095	7,351	7,543	7,679	7,744	7,905	7,943	8,051	8,147	8,260
Manitoba	559	567	565	571	579	581	586	591	614	635
Saskatchewan	348	357	348	378	376	364	368	378	376	383
Alberta	1,640	1,696	1,732	1,760	1,788	1,819	1,890	1,915	1,946	1,976
British Columbia	2,659	2,663	2,721	2,755	2,807	2,857	2,873	2,918	2,956	2,993
Yukon[†]	18	17	37	22	30	38	20	35	47	33
Northwest Territories[†]	50	35	44	44	41	53	51	45	49	50
Nunavut[†]	n/a	n/a	..	..	11	10	49	52	49	64
Canada	17,287	17,631	17,967	18,258	18,313	18,688	18,925	19,201	19,433	19,655

Notes

* This table represents licensed general practitioner and certified dental specialists.

† See Appendix A for more details.

.. Information was not available.

n/a Not applicable.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 3: Number of Certified Dental Specialists,* by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	13	11	12	14	16	17	13	13	15	16
Prince Edward Island	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Nova Scotia	71	72	72	73	71	71	72	72	77	79
New Brunswick	24	25	25	26	26	28	28	30	30	36
Quebec	372	371	368	377	358	366	365	363	361	358
Ontario	886	884	887	903	909	932	935	1,017	1,037	1,059
Manitoba	76	87	86	86	83	82	88	87	91	96
Saskatchewan	34	38	35	37	36	38	37	39	38	41
Alberta	162	168	163	159	157	153	157	203	207	214
British Columbia	243	242	238	238	237	231	229	315	314	326
Yukon	1	4	4	6	4	4	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,887	1,907	1,895	1,925	1,904	1,929	1,930	2,145	2,177	2,233

Notes

* This table represents a summary of dental specialists certified in endodontic, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics, dental public health, oral pathology and oral radiology.

.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Information is not available at this time.

Graduate Trends

Table 4: Number of Graduates of Dental Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nova Scotia										
Dalhousie University	42	51	43	37	37	43	44	45	45	44
Quebec										
McGill University	24	36	36	30	28	29	36	33	31	37
Université de Montréal	85	81	81	0 [†]	73	85	83	82	82	80
Université Laval	43	67	53	37	44	47	54	38	42	46
Ontario										
University of Toronto	79	117	95	78	69	95	98	93	93	95
University of Western Ontario	57	65	73	61	54	76	69	95	68	69
Manitoba										
University of Manitoba	26	30	29	23	28	33	34	34	34	34
Saskatchewan										
University of Saskatchewan	22	32	20	48	28	27	28	28	27	29
Alberta										
University of Alberta	33	48	38	34	31	46	35	38	35	34
British Columbia										
University of British Columbia	46	58	49	49	47	55	52	50	52	43
Canada	457	585	517	397	439	536	533	536	509	511

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering dental programs in Canada.

† There were no graduates in 2003 due to a modification of the program.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Dietitians



Dietitians plan, implement and manage nutrition and food service programs that are directed at encouraging healthy nutrition outcomes and the prevention of nutritional disorders. Dietitians provide treatment of nutrition-related diseases and conditions and work to ensure high-quality food-service operations in a variety of settings.

Practice Setting

Dietitians are employed in a wide range of settings including educational institutions, hospitals, long-term care facilities, public and community health services, private practice, government and industry.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **dietitians** to register with a provincial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1965	1994	1998	1988	1956	1994	1982	1958	2000	2004	NR	NR	NR

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **dietitian** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a bachelor's degree in food and nutrition from an accredited program.
- Complete a program of supervised practical experience accredited by Dietitians of Canada, such as post-degree internships, integrated/stage/coordinated undergraduate programs or combined master's practicum programs.
- Pass the Canadian Dietetic Registration Examination (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial regulatory body.

Did you know?

- The term "dietitian" is protected by law through provincial legislation in all Canadian provinces.
- There are no regulatory standards to protect the title "nutritionist." The term "nutritionist" is protected by law in Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta. In these cases, dietitian and nutritionist are two titles that represent a single reserved occupation and the educational requirements are the same for both occupations.

Source

Dietitians of Canada.

Education Requirements

A bachelor's degree in food and nutrition is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **dietitian** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of undergraduate dietetic programs accredited by Dietitians of Canada.

Table 1: List of Accredited Undergraduates Dietetic Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Prince Edward Island			
University of Prince Edward Island	4.5	BSc	English
Nova Scotia			
Acadia University [‡]	4	BSc	English
Mount St. Vincent University	5	BScAHN	English
St. Francis Xavier University	4	BSc	English
New Brunswick			
Université de Moncton	5	B. Sc.	French
Quebec			
McGill University	3.5	BSc	English
Université de Montréal	3.5	B. Sc.	French
Université Laval	3.5	B. Sc.	French
Ontario			
Brescia University College [§]	4	BSc	English
Ryerson University	4	BASc	English
University of Guelph	4	BASc	English
University of Ottawa ^{**}	4	B. Sc.	French
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba	4	BSc	English
Saskatchewan			
University of Saskatchewan	4	BSc	English
Alberta			
University of Alberta	4	BSc	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	5	BSc	English

Notes

* Some programs may not include a dietetic internship as part of their undergraduate curriculum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include bachelor of science (BSc), bachelor of science in applied human nutrition (BScAHN) and bachelor of applied science (BASc).

‡ Memorial University of Newfoundland has a new agreement with Acadia University allowing students to take the first two years at Memorial University of Newfoundland and the final two years at Acadia University. The degree is conferred by Acadia University.

§ This is a collaborative program with the University of Western Ontario.

** Pending accreditation as of 2011.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Dietitians

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **dietitian** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- If required, complete courses or practicum experience as designated by the provincial regulatory body and/or enrol in a bridging program designed to assist internationally educated dietitians to complete necessary requirements, including clinical practicum and/or internship.
- Pass the Canadian Dietetic Registration Examination (CDRE) (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial regulatory body.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Registered Dietitians,* by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	123	123	125	138	142	144	148	147	151	161
Prince Edward Island	50	54	59	61	61	63	57	56	60	64
Nova Scotia	360	365	390	405	429	436	436	474	457	480
New Brunswick	262	276	278	306	309	318	324	327	320	328
Quebec	1,901	1,916	1,968	1,968	2,090	2,266	2,357	2,379	2,523	2,497
Ontario	2,202	2,256	2,316	2,488	2,560	2,629	2,691	2,834	2,906	3,043
Manitoba	265	289	300	320	322	337	375	407	351	402
Saskatchewan	222	224	229	242	251	251	262	276	284	300
Alberta	619	625	713	725	718	754	816	900	929	973
British Columbia	845 [†]	847 [†]	900 [†]	825 [†]	879	916	956	973	1,022	1,097
Territories[†]	9	..	14	21	22	21	..	24	24	24
Canada[†]	6,858	6,975	7,292	7,499	7,783	8,135	8,422	8,797	9,027	9,369

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

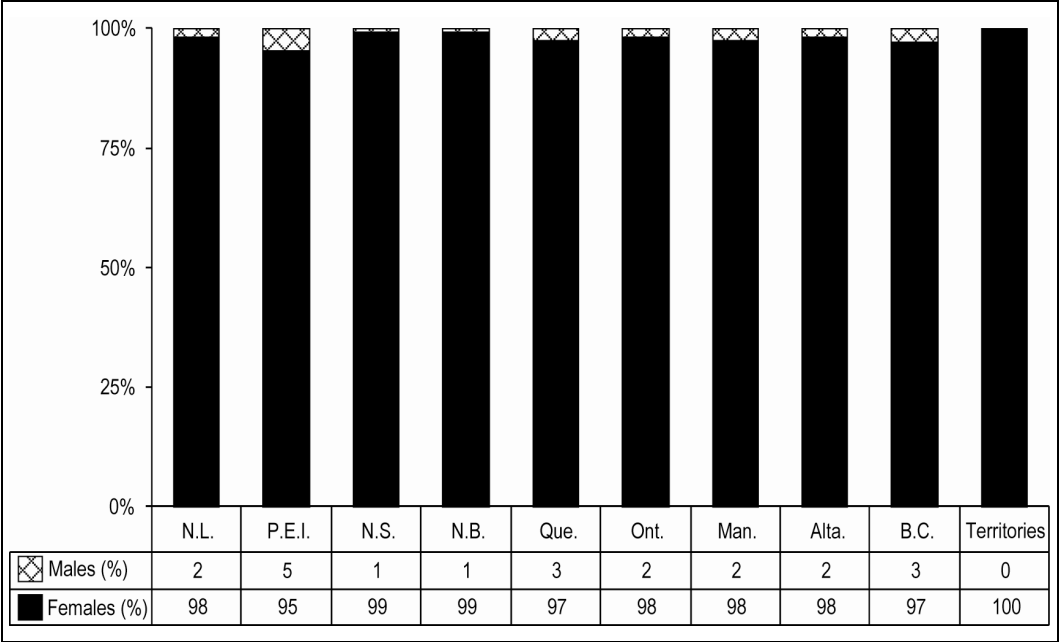
.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

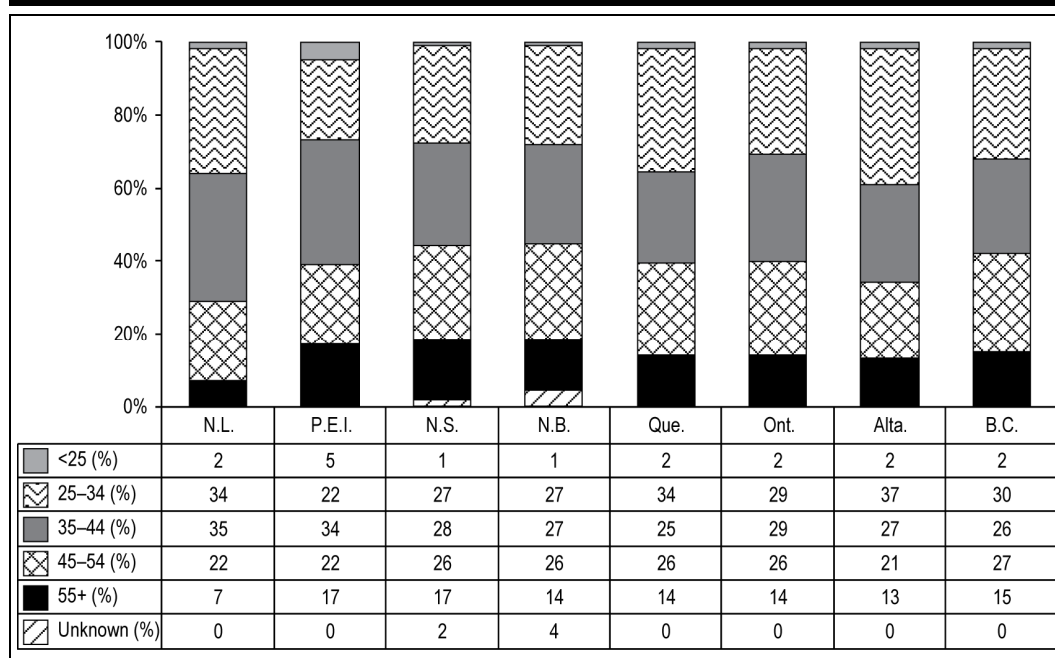
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Dietitians, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territories, 2009



Note
Saskatchewan was not included, as gender information was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Dietitians, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



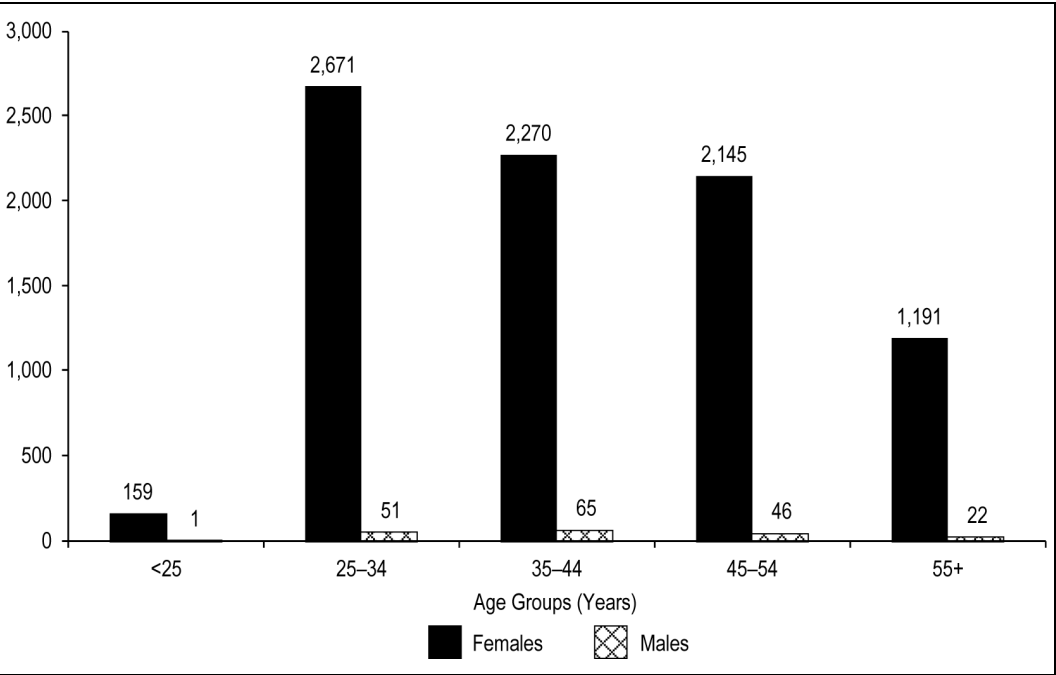
Note

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Dietitians, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Note
Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Gender and/or age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Dietetic Programs,* by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Prince Edward Island	4	5	4	2	7	7	9	5	8	8
Nova Scotia	27	29	28	31	31	30	31	34	35	47
New Brunswick	14	15	16	13	13	12	11	13	10	9
Quebec	135	103	113	107	106	106	130	152	168	159
Ontario	59	65	75	86	89	87	95	96	98	105
Manitoba	16	14	17	16	17	16	21	21	20	21
Saskatchewan	18	18	23	27	21	20	26	23	26	25
Alberta	40	40	38	41	36	38	40	42	44	55
British Columbia	19	24	25	27	26	26	29	30	27	32
Yukon	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Canada	339	319	345	355	352	348	398	422	442	468

Note

* Data from the Dietitians of Canada includes post-degree internships, university integrated programs and master's practicum programs. Graduates of master's-level programs that did not include a practicum component were not included.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 4: Number of Graduates of Dietetic Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2005 to 2009

School	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador					
Memorial University of Newfoundland [†]	10	6	10	9	9
Prince Edward Island					
University of Prince Edward Island	7	8	14	16	7
Nova Scotia					
Acadia University	17	7	15	14	14
Mount St. Vincent University	23	22	16	17	32
St. Francis Xavier University	25	27	28	27	39
New Brunswick					
Université de Moncton	12	13	14	13	12
Quebec					
McGill University	27	26	57	70	75
Université de Montréal	64 [‡]	76 [‡]	61	51	49
Université Laval	45	49	43	41	47
Ontario					
Brescia University College	25	39	0	47	65
Ryerson University	89	88	89	75	85
University of Guelph	43	72	58	51	55
Manitoba					
University of Manitoba	45	57	60	59	71
Saskatchewan					
University of Saskatchewan**	20	24	24	26	26
Alberta					
University of Alberta	48	71	34	33	99
British Columbia					
University of British Columbia	30	3 [§]	29	26	29
Canada	530	588	552	575	714

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering undergraduate programs in dietetic education that are accredited by the Dietitians of Canada. The difference between the number of graduates of undergraduate programs (Table 4) and the number of graduates of dietetic programs (Table 3) is that some schools do not have integrated undergraduate programs that include internships, which is a necessary requirement to practise as a dietitian. Additionally, not all graduates of undergraduate dietetic programs choose to pursue an internship or are successful in obtaining an internship position due to a shortage of available positions. Information prior to 2005 was not available.

† Memorial University of Newfoundland was previously accredited. It currently has a collaborative program with Acadia University, which now issues the degree. The last cohort graduated in 2010.

‡ This data includes bachelor's and master's degrees.

§ There were fewer graduates in 2006 due to a change from a four-year to a five-year program.

** See Appendix A for more details.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Environmental Public Health Professionals



Environmental public health professionals (EPHPs) include the working titles of both public health inspector and environmental health officer. They safeguard the environment and health of Canadians by providing health protection services in a variety of regulated and non-regulated areas.

Practice Setting

EPHPs typically practise in federal, provincial, territorial, municipal and tribal government agencies on interdisciplinary public health teams. A smaller number also work in the private sector as technical consultants or as workplace safety and health professionals and in the fields of academics, public policy, executive management, research, scientific publication and information management.

Regulatory Environment

There are no legislated regulatory requirements for **EPHPs** in Canada as of 2010. Many employers require **EPHPs** to demonstrate competencies for entry to practice by obtaining certification in Public Health Inspection (Canada), CPHI(C) from the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors (CIPHI).

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as an **EPHP** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a bachelor's degree in environmental health or equivalent from an approved program.
- Complete a 12-week minimum practicum in an agency approved by the CIPHI Board of Certification.
- Pass the certification exam through CIPHI Board of Certification and maintain certification as required.

Did you know?

According to the 2006 Census of Canada, 71% of male and 64% of female environmental public health professionals worked full time.

Source

2006 Census of Canada, Statistic Canada.

Education Requirements

A bachelor's degree in environmental health is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for an **EPHP** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs approved by the CIPHI Board of Certification.

Table 1: List of Approved Environmental Health Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Nova Scotia			
Cape Breton University [‡]	4	BHS	English
Ontario			
Ryerson University [‡]	4	BASc	English
Saskatchewan			
First Nations University of Canada	4	BASc	English
Alberta			
Concordia University College of Alberta [§]	15 months	BEH	English
British Columbia			
British Columbia Institute of Technology [‡]	2	BTech	English

Notes

* Some programs include a practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include bachelor of health sciences (BHS), bachelor of applied science (BASc), bachelor of environmental health (BEH) and bachelor of technology (BTech).

‡ A two-year fast-track program is also offered.

§ This program is a fast-track undergraduate baccalaureate degree.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated EPHPs

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **EPHP** must meet the following requirements:

- Enrol in an accredited fast-track or after-degree program where certain course credits may be allowed in some cases. All schools require international candidates to demonstrate language proficiency as a prerequisite for admission.
- Complete a 12-week minimum practicum in an agency approved by the CIPHI Board of Certification after meeting degree requirements.
- Pass the certification exam through CIPHI Board of Certification and maintain certification as required.

Supply Trends

**Table 2: Number of Registered Environmental Public Health Professionals,*
by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	14	10	14	18	18	21	25	34	25	23
Prince Edward Island	7	7	8	8	6	8	6	6	0	6
Nova Scotia	52	57	56	51	56	62	57	59	51	48
New Brunswick	40	37	48	42	39	43	51	51	53	51
Quebec	8	4	7	7	5	9	8	0	5	9
Ontario	433	469	521	494	533	517	581	592	531	504
Manitoba	54	64	53	62	70	57	61	74	52	66
Saskatchewan	38	47	58	63	63	64	80	76	116	100
Alberta	135	136	147	161	157	185	228	256	177	280
British Columbia	231	237	204	219	243	241	264	260	233	194
Yukon	3	4	5	4	4	2	5	3	2	0
Northwest Territories	4	7	7	9	9	9	7	7	0	6
Nunavut	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	0	1
Canada	1,021	1,081	1,131	1,141	1,205	1,220	1,375	1,420	1,245	1,288

Note

* Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Information is not available at this time.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Environmental Health Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nova Scotia										
Cape Breton University	15	23	16	28	23	46	28	37	28	31
Ontario										
Ryerson University	85	60	69	73	88	91	90	110	116	110
Saskatchewan										
First Nations University of Canada	..	..	4	1	3	3	0	6	2	2
Alberta										
Concordia University College of Alberta	13	12	15	12	17	15	18	18	18	14
British Columbia										
British Columbia Institute of Technology	27	24	15	15	18	17	33	30	22	23
Canada	140	119	119	129	149	172	169	201	186	180


Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering environmental health programs in Canada.

.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Health Information Management Professionals



Health information management (HIM) professionals are certified experts in the science and technology of health information management. They possess a unique blend of knowledge and skills encompassing biomedical sciences, information science and technology, the legal aspects of health information management including privacy, and the integration of clinical and financial information.

Practice Setting

HIM professionals are employed in a variety of health care settings including acute care, community health clinics, mental health and outreach programs, nursing homes and long-term care facilities, as well as government agencies, privacy commissioner's offices, educational institutions, pharmaceutical companies and workers' compensation offices. **HIM professionals** work in the areas of health records, health information management, decision support, privacy, quality management, research and statistics, information systems, utilization management and risk management.

Regulatory Environment

There are no legislated regulatory requirements for **HIM professionals** in Canada as of 2010. Many employers require certification with the Canadian Health Information Management Association (CHIMA) as a condition of employment.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **HIM professional** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a diploma or bachelor's degree from an accredited program.
- For external graduates, hold a bachelor's degree other than HIM program plus three years working in health information management, health information or ehealth area and complete other educational requirements.
- Pass the Canadian College of Health Information Management national certification examination through CHIMA and maintain certification as required.

Did you know?

- The number of male HIM professionals increased by 2% between 1996 and 2006.
- In 2006, male HIM professionals were 4.2 years younger than their female counterparts (average age for males: 34.6 years; females, 38.8 years).

Source

1996 and 2006 Censuses of Canada, Statistic Canada.

Education Requirements

A diploma or a bachelor's degree is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **HIM professional** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by CHIMA.

Table 1: List of Accredited HIM Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Eastern College	2	Diploma	English
Nova Scotia			
Nova Scotia Community College [‡]	2	Diploma	English
New Brunswick			
New Brunswick Community College	2	Diploma	English
Quebec			
Cégep régional de Lanaudière à l'Assomption	3	D.E.C.	French
Collège Ahuntsic	3	D.E.C.	French
Collège Laflèche	3	D.E.C.	French
Collège O'Sullivan de Montréal	3	DEC	English
Ontario			
Canadian Healthcare Association	2	Diploma	English
Fleming College	2	Diploma	English
George Brown College	2	Diploma	English
Ryerson University [§]	2	BHA	English
St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology	1	Diploma	English
University of Ontario Institute of Technology	4	BHSc	English
Manitoba			
Red River College	2	Diploma	English
Saskatchewan			
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	2	Diploma	English
Alberta			
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology	2	Diploma	English
British Columbia			
Douglas College	2	Diploma	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include *diplôme d'études collégiales* (D.E.C.), bachelor of health administration (BHA) and bachelor of health science (BHSc).

‡ This program was accredited in 2007.

§ This degree-completion program was accredited in 2007.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated HIM Professionals

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **HIM professional** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact CHIMA for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for certification and other requirements.
- Enrol in a continuing education program in areas where gaps are identified.
- Pass the Canadian College of Health Information Management national certification examination through CHIMA and maintain certification as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Health Information Management Professionals,^{*,†} by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	42	34	29	32	27	40	40	83	86	96
Prince Edward Island	17	13	14	20	17	16	15	19	20	19
Nova Scotia	167	131	128	124	123	129	135	163	164	157
New Brunswick	103	83	91	94	94	101	101	123	124	118
Quebec	..	..	..	804	759	926	959	1,001	993	976
Ontario	1,086	932	965	1,013	1,062	1,210	1,280	1,653	1,644	1,701
Manitoba	116	66	84	71	68	77	157	156	166	157
Saskatchewan	259	193	188	189	200	226	254	312	304	312
Alberta	308	247	226	227	240	453	481	660	641	693
British Columbia	376	288	295	290	297	330	447	502	511	514
Territories	22 [‡]	25	23	17	19	22	21	18	18	23
Canada	2,496	2,012	2,043	2,881	2,906	3,530	3,890	4,690	4,671	4,766

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

‡ 2000 data does not include HIM Professionals in the Northwest Territories.

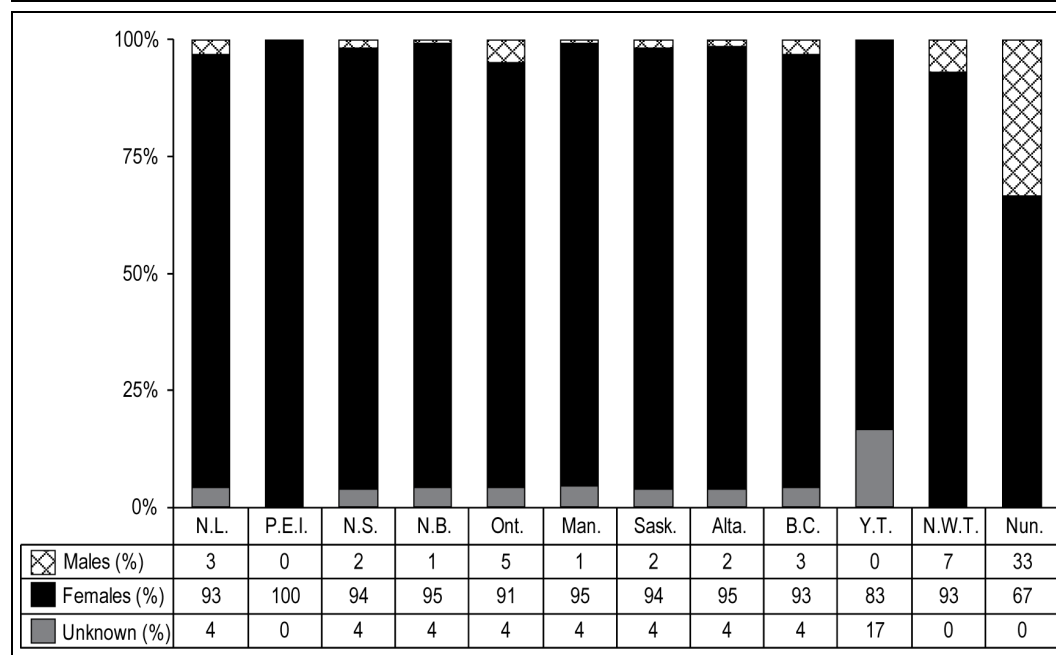
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Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Health Information Management Professionals, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



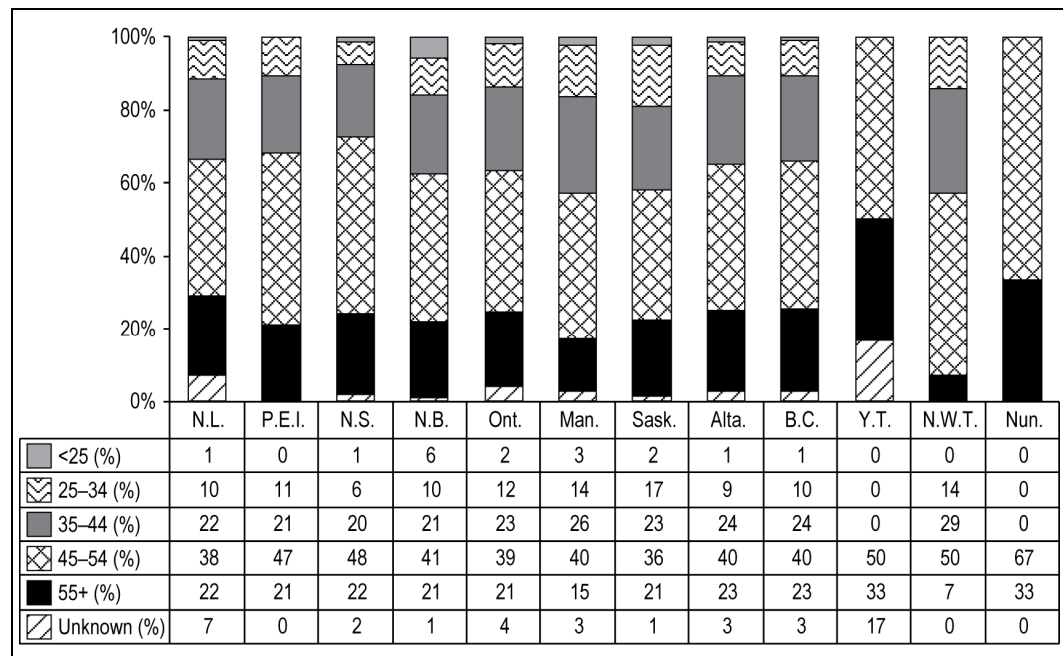
Note

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Quebec was not included, as gender information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Health Information Management Professionals, by Age Group, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



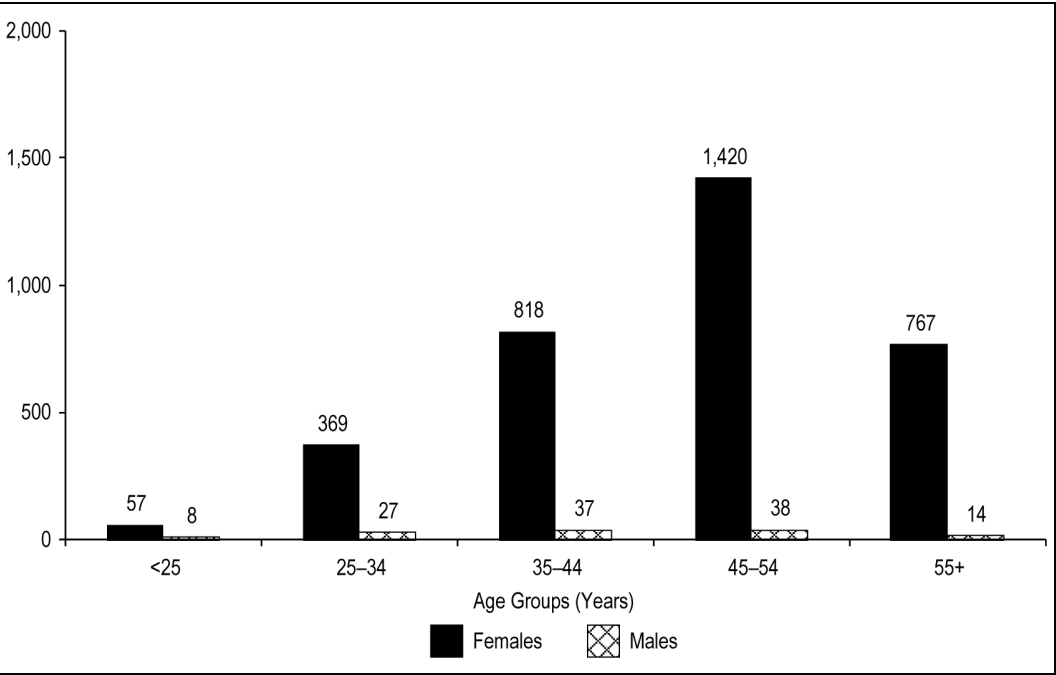
Note

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Quebec was not included, as age information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Health Information Management Professionals, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Notes
235 HIM professionals were not included as gender and/or age was unknown.
Quebec was not included, as gender and/or age information was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

**Table 3: Number of Graduates of Health Information Management Programs,*
by School of Graduation, Canada, 2000 to 2009**

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador										
Eastern College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	17
New Brunswick										
New Brunswick Community College	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	6	10
Quebec										
Cégep régional de Lanaudière à l'Assomption	..	..	..	8	7	9	10	12	7	10
Collège Ahuntsic	24	20	18	40	28	41	38	36	56	36
Collège Laflèche	14	14	13	13	32	38	35	49	29	34
Collège O'Sullivan de Montréal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	13
Ontario										
Canadian Healthcare Association [†]	64	57	124	108	101	99	111	114	93	112
Fleming College	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	24	22	30
George Brown College	8	22	19	15	21	29	35	45	43	38
St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	14	13
University of Ontario Institute of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	8
University of Western Ontario [‡]	1	..	0	0	0
Manitoba										
Red River College	16	0 [§]	13	0 [§]	8	1 [§]	12	0 [§]	15	0 [§]
Saskatchewan										
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	7	6	10	7	6	8	9	12	13	9
Alberta										
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology	13	..	..	..	..	13	12	10	10	11
British Columbia										
Douglas College	1	2 [§]	24	4 [§]	17	2 [§]	12	0 [§]	19	0 [§]
Canada	147	121	221	195	220	241	314	325	334	341

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering HIM programs in Canada. Prior to 2001, graduates were classified as HIM certificants (previously referred to as health record administrators or health record practitioners) or HIM associates (previously referred to as health record technicians). Since 2001, these designations are no longer used and all graduates are now referred to as "health information management (HIM) professional graduates." Data includes only those graduates who applied to CHIMA during the year of graduation and who were accepted as certificants; they are not necessarily equivalent to annual numbers of graduates, with the exception of Quebec, which was provided by the individual schools and represents numbers of graduates.

† This is a recognized home-study program.

‡ This program was previously accredited. The program closed in 2010.

§ There were fewer graduates, as enrolment occurs every two years.

.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Licensed Practical Nurses





Please refer to *Regulated Nurses: Canadian Trends, 2005 to 2009* for more detailed information.

Licensed practical nurses (LPNs) work in partnership with other members of the health care team to provide nursing services to individuals, families and groups of all ages.

Practice Setting

Licensed practical nurses (LPNs) practise in a variety of settings and contexts including, but not limited to, hospitals, homes for the aged, public health units, community-nursing agencies, private practices, clinics, doctors' offices, industry, schools, adult daycare centres, private homes, community health centres, childcare centres and children's camps.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **licensed practical nurses** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1983	1959	1957	1960	1974	1947	1946	1956	1986	1988	1987	1988	2011

Note

The term "licensed practical nurse" is used in all provinces and territories except Ontario, where licensed practical nurses are referred to as "registered practical nurses."

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **licensed practical nurse**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a practical nurse diploma.
- Pass the Canadian Practical Nurse Registration Exam (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Did you know?

The number of licensed practical nurses in Canada increased by more than 18% between 2005 and 2009, outpacing growth of the population (4.7%) during the same period.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

A practical nurse diploma is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **licensed practical nurse** in Canada. In some provinces, a certificate is still accepted, but this will change in the near future. The following table presents the number of LPN programs by province/territory.

**Table 1: Number of Licensed Practical Nursing Programs,*
by Province/Territory, 2010**

Province	Number of Programs
Newfoundland and Labrador	2
Prince Edward Island	2
Nova Scotia	3
New Brunswick	4
Quebec	42
Ontario	22
Manitoba	4
Saskatchewan	2
Alberta	8
British Columbia	16
Nunavut	1
Yukon	1

Note

* Licensed practical nurse programs are offered at colleges and universities. Please note that this program is also offered at vocational schools and through distance education programs. To find out more about licensed practical nurse programs, visit the Canadian Nurses Association website (http://www.cna-aiic.ca/nursingpgms/public_browse.asp) or contact individual schools.

Source

Canadian Nurses Association.

Internationally Educated Licensed Practical Nurses

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **licensed practical nurse** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the Canadian Practical Nurse Registration Exam (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Licensed Practical Nurses,^{*,†} by Province/Territory,[‡] Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,905	2,889	Series break	2,763	2,719	2,710	2,698	2,639	2,598	2,530	2,521
Prince Edward Island	634	634		593	619	628	606	599	623	631	665
Nova Scotia	3,266	3,369		2,950	3,022	3,058	3,127	3,174	3,160	3,250	3,357
New Brunswick	2,662	2,743		2,333	2,429	2,556	2,633	2,646	2,734	2,731	2,729
Quebec	16,246	16,203		14,560	14,831	15,472	16,293	17,104	17,492	19,581	19,184
Ontario	33,071	32,513		23,827	25,730	24,467	24,458	25,084	26,126	27,435	28,804
Manitoba	2,540	2,627		2,250	2,417	2,415	2,590	2,652	2,671	2,615	2,651
Saskatchewan	2,057	2,122		2,011	2,056	2,131	2,194	2,224	2,381	2,514	2,629
Alberta	4,358	4,993		4,435	4,766	5,051	5,313	5,614	5,986	6,232	6,669
British Columbia	4,987	5,045		4,262	4,391	4,811	4,884	5,412	5,791	6,705	7,577
Yukon	67	69		64	60	53	56	60	59	62	64
Northwest Territories	112	99		79	98	91	101	92	88	94	94
Canada	72,905	73,306		60,127	63,138	63,443	64,953	67,300	69,709	74,380	76,944

Notes

* Data from 2000 and 2001 represents registered LPNs, regardless of employment status. Data since 2002 represents employed active registered LPNs. Data for 2002 to 2009 is not directly comparable to that for 2000 and 2001 due to different collection methodologies. See Methodological Notes in *Regulated Nurses: Canadian Trends, 2005 to 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

† See Appendix A for more details.

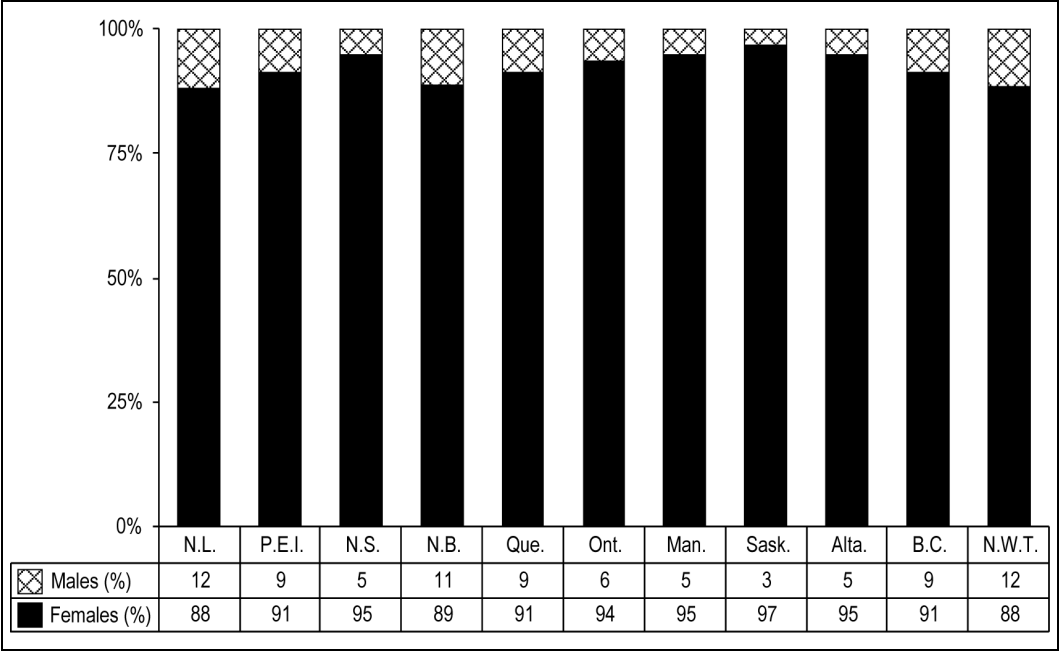
‡ Nunavut data was not collected.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Licensed Practical Nurses, by Sex and Province/Territory, 2009



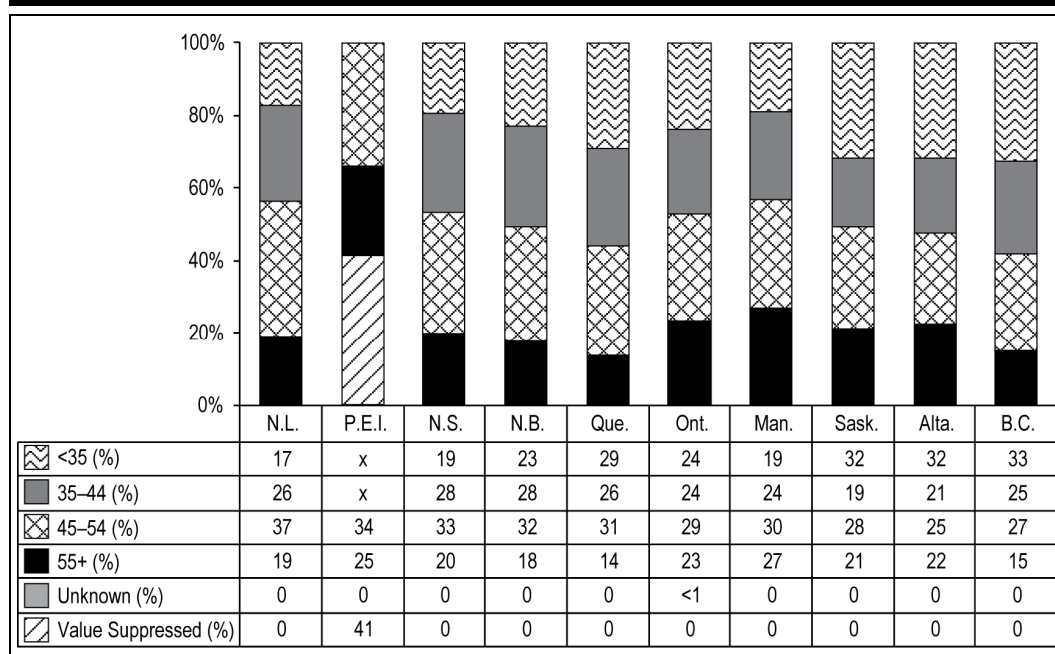
Notes

Information on Nunavut was not collected.
The Yukon was not included due to the application of value suppression in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Licensed Practical Nurses, by Age Group and Province, 2009



Notes

x Value suppression in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

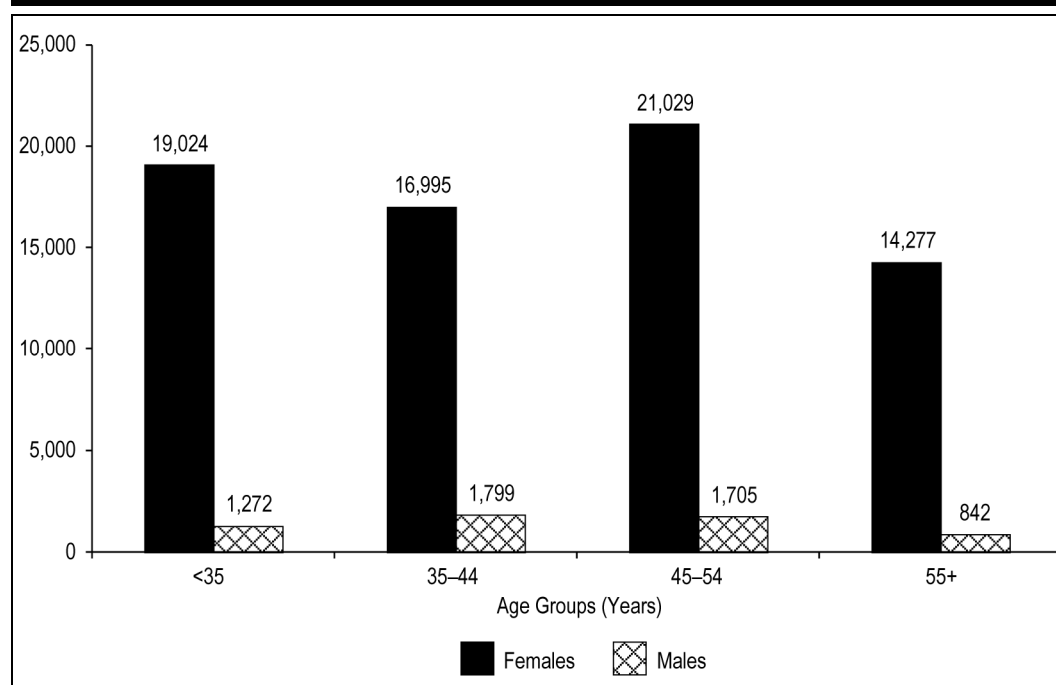
Information on Nunavut was not collected.

The Yukon and the Northwest Territories were not included due to the application of value suppression, in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Licensed Practical Nurses, by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 2009



Notes

Information on Nunavut was not collected.

One LPN in Ontario was not included, as the age information was unknown.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Licensed Practical Nursing Programs,^{*,†} by Province, Canada, 2007 to 2009

	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	79	78	99
Prince Edward Island	21	0	24
Nova Scotia	193	140	136
New Brunswick	99	22	86
Ontario	2,125	1,984	1,859
Manitoba	131	138	133
Saskatchewan	78	79	178
Alberta	475	221	371
British Columbia	902	1,038	515
Canada	4,103	3,700	3,401

Notes

* This table includes LPN graduates from both certificate and diploma programs. Information was gathered through a Canadian Nurses Association survey. Quebec information was not collected. Northwest Territories information was not applicable. Please note that the information provided in this table should be interpreted with caution, as any variation in the number of graduates of LPN programs may be caused by different response rates by year, and thus may not necessarily reflect increases or decreases in the total number of graduates. Data prior to 2007 was not available.

† See Appendix A for more details.

Source

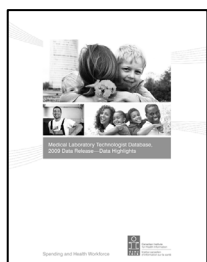
Canadian Nurses Association.





Medical Laboratory Technologists





Please refer to *Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, 2009 Data Release* for more detailed information.

Medical laboratory technologists (MLTs) perform laboratory tests that assist physicians and other health professionals in the diagnosis and treatment of patients.

Practice Setting

Medical laboratory technologists work in hospitals or government laboratories, private medical clinics, public health clinics and blood transfusion–service labs.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **medical laboratory technologists** to register with a provincial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	NR	NR	2004	1992	1973	1994	2007	1996	2002	NR	NR	NR	NR

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **medical laboratory technologist**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a diploma in medical laboratory science from an accredited program.
- Pass the Canadian Society for Medical Laboratory Science (CSMLS) national certification examination in some provinces.
- Many employers in provinces/territories without regulatory bodies may require membership and/or certification with the CSMLS as a condition of employment.
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

In 2009, medical laboratory technologists who were 45 years and older accounted for 56% of the medical laboratory technologist workforce in all regulated provinces. This means that more than half of the current workforce in these provinces could potentially retire in 10 years.

Source

Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

A diploma in medical laboratory science is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **medical laboratory technologist** in Canada. A bachelor's degree is also offered by some universities. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the CSMLS.

Table 1: List of Accredited Medical Laboratory Technology Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador			
College of the North Atlantic	3	Diploma	English
Nova Scotia			
Nova Scotia Community College	2	Diploma	English
New Brunswick			
New Brunswick Community College	2.5	Diploma	English
Université de Moncton [‡]	4	B. Appl. Sc. L. M.	French
Quebec			
Cégep de Chicoutimi	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Rimouski	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Rosemont	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Saint-Hyacinthe	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Saint-Jérôme	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Sainte-Foy	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Shawinigan	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Sherbrooke	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	3	D.E.C.	French
Dawson College	3	DEC	English
Ontario			
Cambrian College	2.5	Diploma	English
St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology	3	Diploma	English
St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology	3	Diploma	English
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences	2.5	Diploma	English
University of Ontario Institute of Technology	4	BHSc	English
Manitoba			
Red River College	2	Diploma	English
Saskatchewan			
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	2	Diploma	English

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Accredited Medical Laboratory Technology Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree†	Language
Alberta			
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology	2	Diploma	English
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology	2	Diploma	English
University of Alberta	4	BSc	English
British Columbia			
British Columbia Institute of Technology	2.5	Diploma	English
College of New Caledonia§	2.5	Diploma	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include *diplôme d'études collégiales* (D.E.C.), *baccalauréat appliqué en sciences de laboratoire médical* (B. Appl. Sc. L. M.), bachelor of health science (BHSc) and bachelor of science (BSc).

‡ This is a collaborative program with the Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick — Dieppe.

§ The first cohort graduated in 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Medical Laboratory Technologists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **medical laboratory technologist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the CSMLS or the Ordre professionnel des technologistes médicaux du Québec in Quebec, for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the Canadian Society for Medical Laboratory Science national certification examination (applicable in some provinces).
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Medical Laboratory Technologists,^{*, †} by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador[‡]	319	349	358	406	393	415	414	394	Series break	393	347
Prince Edward Island[‡]	105	102	96	116	103	109	112	108		103	107
Nova Scotia	747 [‡]	792 [‡]	821 [‡]	904 [‡]	863	947	934	980		939	921
New Brunswick	643	647	650	654	652	654	639	659		641	638
Quebec	2,724	2,810	2,860	2,931	3,520	3,972	4,139	4,211		4,223	4,197
Ontario	7,023	6,846	6,934	7,215	7,246	7,217	7,069	7,128		6,552	6,765
Manitoba	952 [‡]	943 [‡]	952 [‡]	1,010 [‡]	960 [‡]	1,013 [‡]	985 [‡]	864 [‡]		1,006	1,001
Saskatchewan	972	967	962	938	949	984	977	963		913	864
Alberta	1,843 [‡]	1,995 [‡]	2,149	2,207	2,219	2,267	2,224	2,234		2,215	2,223
British Columbia[‡]	2,416	2,443	2,437	2,665	2,441	2,482	2,341	2,225		2,271	2,126
Territories[‡]	45	41	40	46	43	43	39	47		44	49
Canada	17,789	17,935	18,259	19,092	19,389	20,103	19,873	19,813		19,300	19,238

Notes

* Data from 2000 to 2007 represents active registered MLTs. Data since 2008 from the Medical Laboratory Technologist Database represents employed active registered MLTs, data as of August 1 of the given year. Data for 2000 to 2007 is not directly comparable to that for 2008 and 2009 due to different collection methodologies. See Methodological Notes in *Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, 2009 Data Release* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

† See Appendix A for more details.

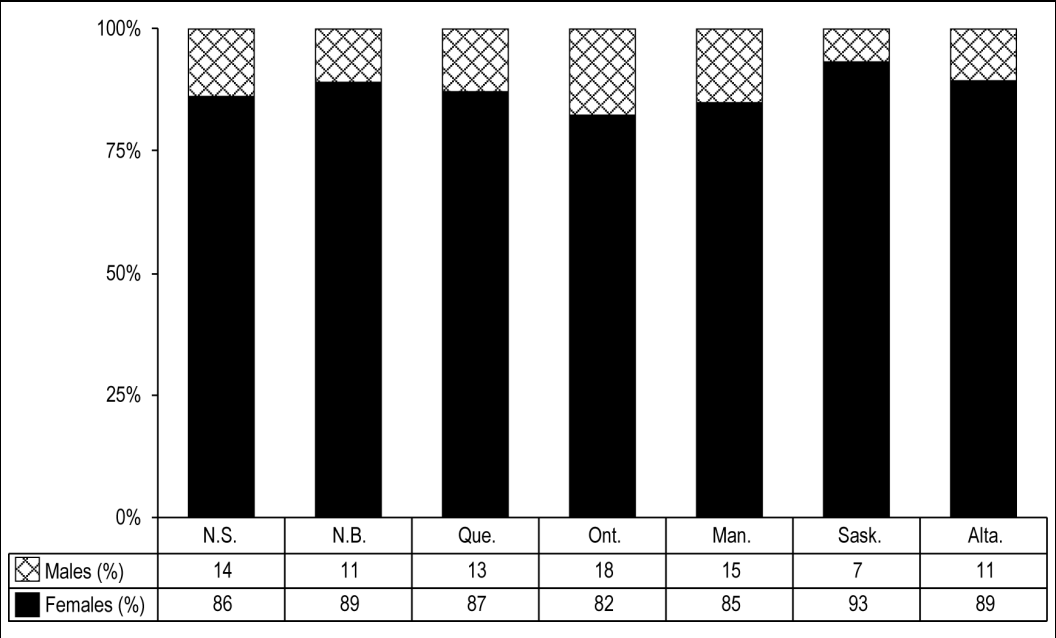
‡ Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, and Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists.

Demographic Trends

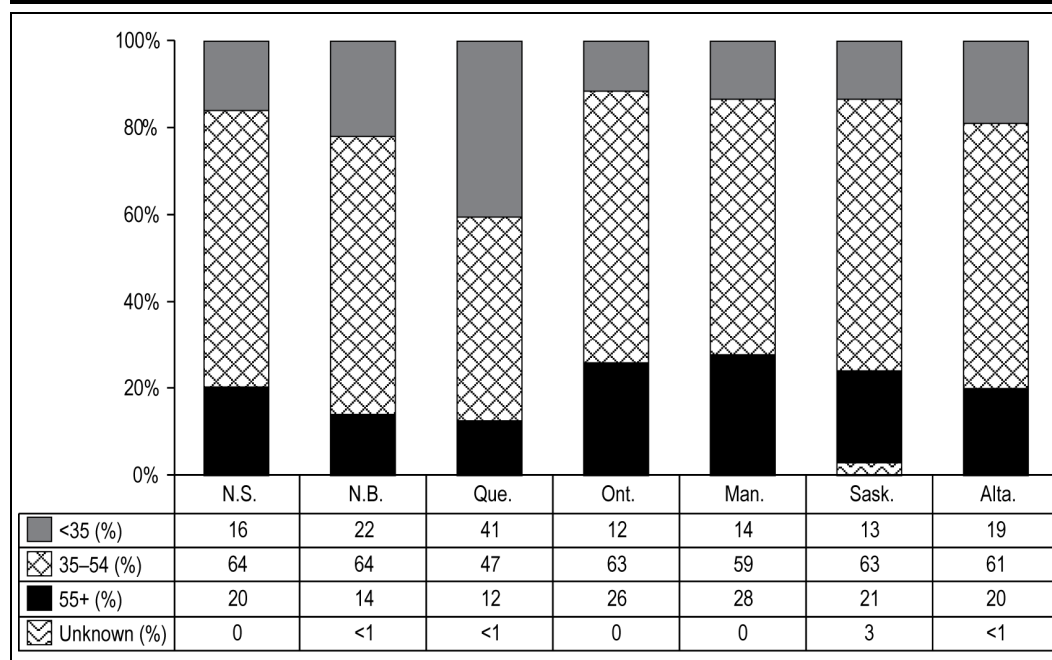
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Medical Laboratory Technologists, by Sex, Selected Provinces, 2009



Note
Includes data from regulated provinces. Gender information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source
Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Medical Laboratory Technologists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

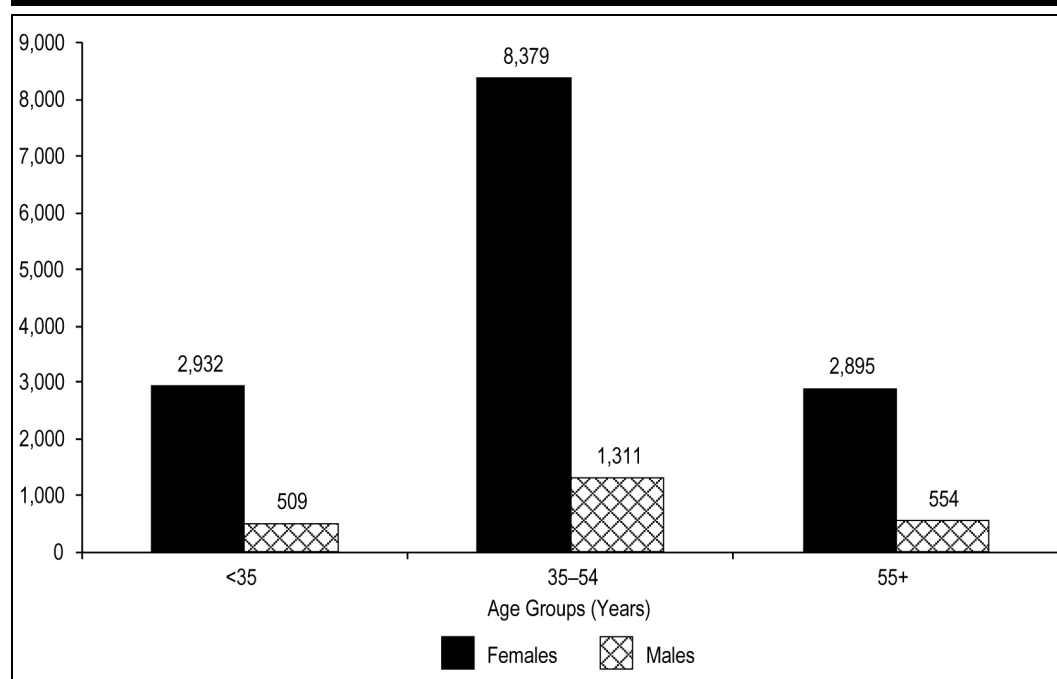
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Includes data from regulated provinces. Age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Medical Laboratory Technologists, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

Includes data from regulated provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta).

29 MLTs (New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta) were not included, as age information was unknown. Gender and/or age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Medical Laboratory Technologists Candidates Who Obtained CSMLS General Certification for the First Time, by Location of Residence, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	17	13	18	19	23	24	18	8	19	24
Prince Edward Island	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	3	4	4
Nova Scotia	1	3	4	46	43	0	21	31	25	26
New Brunswick	13	14	14	21	21	18	22	20	23	21
Quebec	152	142	125	173	168	146	136	111	74	77
Ontario	36	56	83	179	262	103	122	220	196	218
Manitoba	1	7	4	31	30	21	15	34	38	46
Saskatchewan	4	15	13	12	16	12	14	14	13	16
Alberta	24	35	47	100	82	60	53	61	79	79
British Columbia	16	52	36	83	75	29	44	78	84	41
Yukon	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	0	0
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	0	0
Nunavut	..	..	..	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
No Formal Program*	1	1	0	2	1	47	86	3	2	1
Canada	265	339	344	671	725	460	531	586	557	554

Notes

* Included internationally educated students deemed eligible to write the CSMLS certification exam.

.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 4: Number of Graduates of Medical Laboratory Technologists Programs,*
by School of Graduation, Canada, 2005 to 2009**

School	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador					
College of the North Atlantic	24	20	11	22	22
Nova Scotia					
Nova Scotia Community College	24	23	0	20	19
New Brunswick					
New Brunswick Community College [‡]	15	42	19	20	36
Université de Moncton	..	5	4	9	6
Quebec					
Cégep de Chicoutimi [‡]	18	24	35
Cégep de Rimouski	10	16	16	21	9
Cégep de Rosemont [‡]	24	23	34
Cégep de Saint-Hyacinthe [‡]	10	4	23	22	21
Cégep de Saint-Jérôme [‡]	25	8	23	31	24
Cégep de Sainte-Foy	41	47	44	40	39
Cégep de Shawinigan	..	..	18	19	23
Cégep de Sherbrooke	..	18	25	24	26
Cégep Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu [‡]	24	24	19	22	22
Dawson College [‡]	22	18	17	18	17
Ontario					
Cambrian College [‡]	21	14	23	21	20
St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology	24	20	35	32	25
St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology	35	38	39	35	34
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences	28	50	53	49	54
University of Ontario Institute of Technology	n/a	n/a	n/a	19 [†]	28
Manitoba					
Red River College [‡]	29	19	28	29	40
Saskatchewan					
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology [‡]	14	14	9	14	14
Alberta					
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology	30	19	28	30	31
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology [‡]	19	22	17	22	24
University of Alberta	17	17	18	23	16
British Columbia					
British Columbia Institute of Technology	38	28	46	53	55
Canada	450	466	557	642	674

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering programs in medical laboratory technology. Information prior to 2005 was not available.

† This program started in 2004 and was accredited in 2008. The first cohort graduated in 2008.

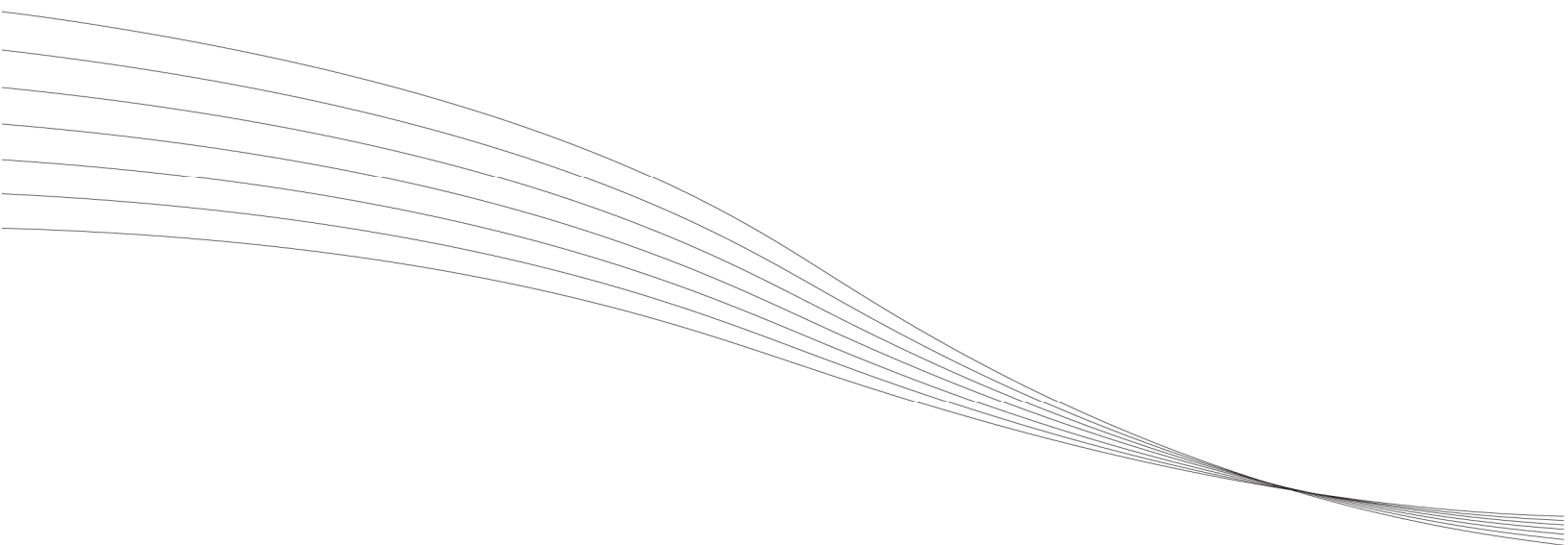
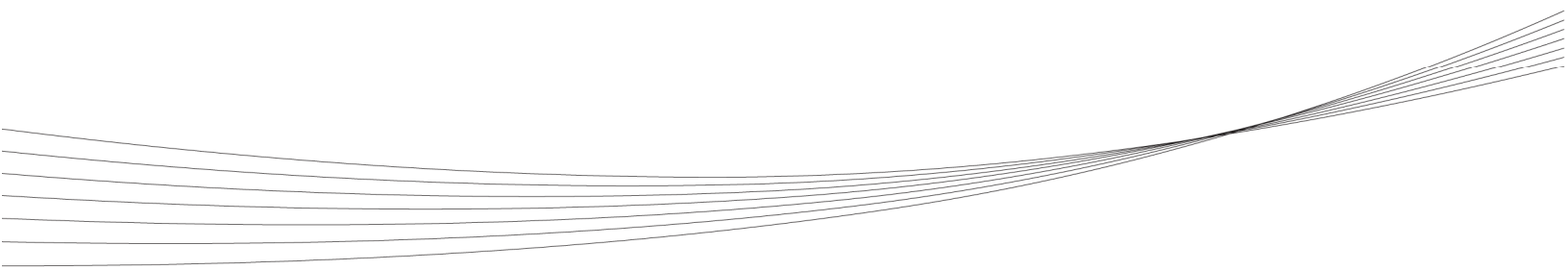
‡ See Appendix A for more details.

.. Information was not available.

n/a Not applicable.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Medical Physicists



Medical physicists have specialized training in the medical applications of physics, which involves the use of physical agents, including X-rays, particle beams, radioactive materials, ultrasound, magnetic and electric fields, heat and light in medical diagnosis and therapy.

Practice Setting

Medical physicists work in cancer-treatment facilities, hospital diagnostic imaging departments or hospital-based research establishments. Others work in universities, government and industry.

Regulatory Environment

There are no regulatory requirements for **medical physicists** in Canada as of 2010.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **medical physicist** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a graduate degree in medical physics or physics from an accredited program or a related discipline.
- Many provinces and/or employers may require certification with the Canadian College of Physicists in Medicine, or equivalent, as a condition of employment.

Did you know?

According to the Canadian Organization of Medical Physicists, 75% of medical physicists work in hospitals and hospital-based research establishments, 7% work for government, 8% for industry and an additional 10% are university faculty who are not hospital-based.

Source

Canadian Organization of Medical Physicists, accessed in April 2011, from <<http://www.medphys.ca/content.php?sec=1>>.

Education Requirements

A graduate degree in medical physics is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **medical physicist** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Medical Physics Educational Programs.

Table 1: List of Accredited Medical Physicists Graduate Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Quebec			
McGill University	2	MSc	English
	4	PhD	
Ontario			
Carleton University	5	PhD	English
University of Western Ontario	2	MSc	
	5	PhD	
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba— CancerCare Manitoba	2	MSc	English
	5	PhD	
Alberta			
University of Alberta— Cross Cancer Institute	2	MSc	English
	4	PhD	
University of Calgary— Tom Baker Cancer Centre	2	MSc	English
	4	PhD	
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	2	MSc	English
	4	PhD	
University of Victoria— B.C. Cancer Agency	2	MSc	English
	3.5	PhD	

Notes

* Some programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include master of science (MSc) and doctor of philosophy (PhD).

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Medical Physicists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **medical physicist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact prospective employers for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for certification and other requirements.
- Many provinces and/or employers may require certification with the Canadian College of Physicists in Medicine, or equivalent, as a condition of employment.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Members of the Canadian Organization of Medical Physicists,^{*,†} by Province, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	5	6	6
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nova Scotia	9	8	8	11	10	10	10	11	11	11
New Brunswick	6	6	5	7	7	10	9	8	9	10
Quebec	41	44	43	43	43	49	47	60	48	57
Ontario	118	127	121	133	138	147	149	153	162	191
Manitoba	12	15	15	15	16	14	14	21	21	22
Saskatchewan	10	12	10	10	10	9	12	11	11	12
Alberta	27	29	26	27	30	31	33	40	36	44
British Columbia	28	33	35	34	36	36	39	39	43	46
Canada	254	277	267	285	297	313	322	352	351	403

Notes

* Territorial information was not available. Data as of August/September of the given year, with the exception of 2006, data as of April 20, 2007.

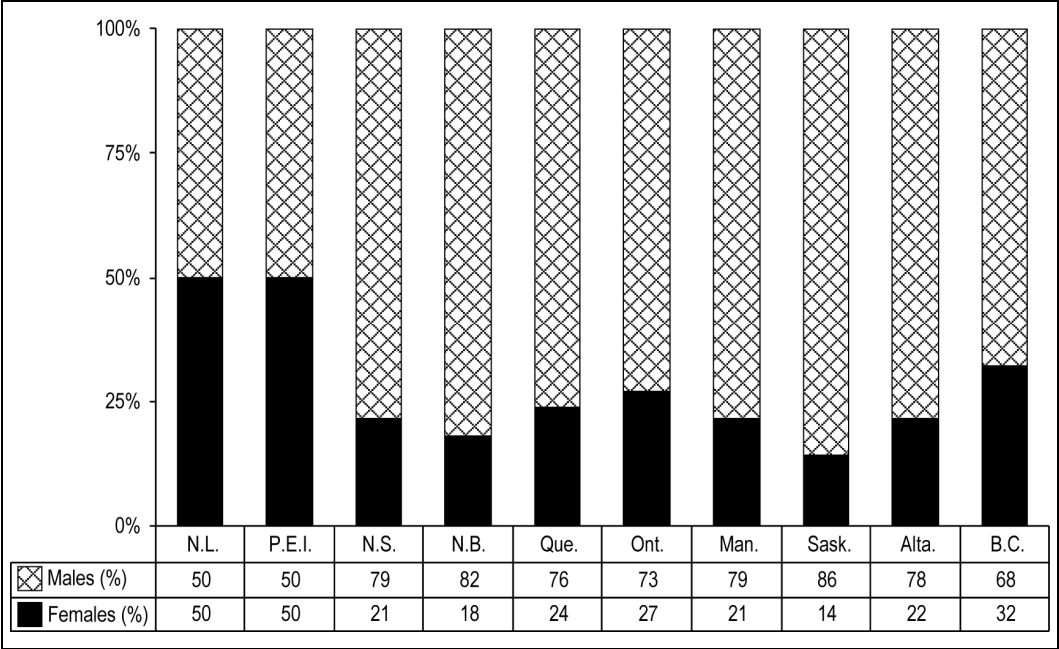
† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Registered Medical Physicists, by Sex and Province, 2009




Note
Territorial information was not available.

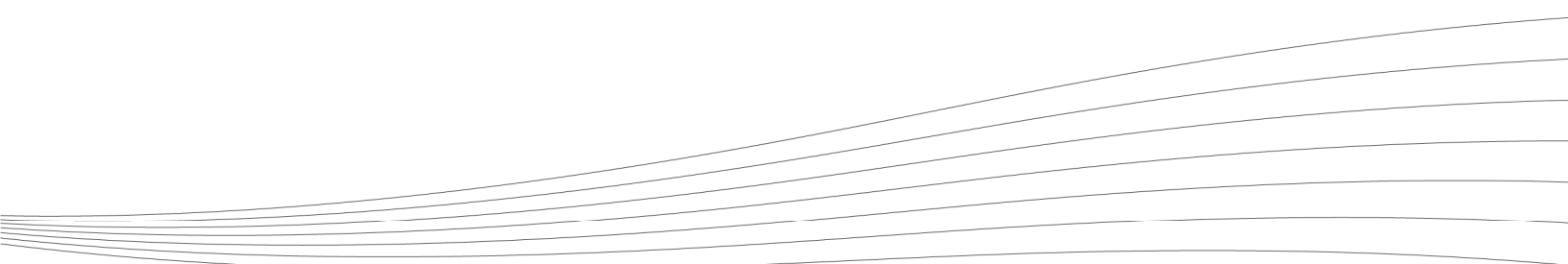
Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

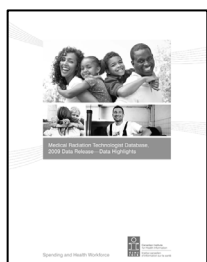
Graduate Trends

Information is not available at this time.



Medical Radiation Technologists





Please refer to *Medical Radiation Technologist Database, 2009 Data Release* for more detailed information.

Medical radiation technologists (MRTs) operate diagnostic-imaging and radiation-therapy equipment to determine function of organs and body systems by producing images of body structure and pathology and to administer radiation treatment. Medical radiation technology encompasses the four disciplines of magnetic resonance, nuclear medicine, radiological technology and radiation therapy.

Practice Setting

Medical radiation technologists may be employed in hospitals, cancer treatment centres, clinics, research and education facilities and in equipment sales and application.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **medical radiation technologists** to register with a provincial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.*	P.E.I.*†	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.‡	Man.*	Sask.§	Alta.**	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	NR	NR	1967	1958	1973	1980/1993/2004	NR	1994	1986/2005	NR	NR	NR	NR

Notes

* The province is not regulated, but mandatory registration with both the provincial association and the Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists (CAMRT) is required.

† P.E.I. was a division of the New Brunswick Association of Medical Radiation Technologists prior to 1982.

‡ 1980—radiation therapy, radiological technology; 1993—nuclear medicine; 2004—magnetic resonance.

§ Regulation towards disciplines came into effect in 2006.

** 1986—radiological technology, nuclear medicine and radiation therapy; 2005—magnetic resonance.

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **medical radiation technologist**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a diploma in one of the four disciplines from an accredited program.
- Pass the Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists (CAMRT) certification exam, except in Quebec, where one must pass the certification exam from the Ordre des technologues en imagerie médicale et en radio-oncologie du Québec.
- Some provinces without regulatory bodies may require membership and/or certification with both provincial associations and the CAMRT as a condition of practice.
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

In 2009, more than half (52.9%) of the medical radiation technologist workforce in all provinces (except Saskatchewan) were in the age group 35 to 54. Those younger than age 35 represented less than one-third (30.7%) of the workforce; those 55 years or older accounted for 16.3% of the workforce.

Source

Medical Radiation Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

A diploma is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **medical radiation technologist** in Canada. A bachelor's program is also offered by some universities. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists.

Table 1: List of Accredited Medical Radiation Technology Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Discipline [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador				
College of the North Atlantic	RadT	3	Diploma	English
Prince Edward Island				
University of Prince Edward Island	RadT	4	BScR	English
Nova Scotia				
Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre/Dalhousie School of Health Sciences	NM/RadT	4	BHSc	English
New Brunswick				
Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick/Université de Moncton	RadT	4	B. Appl. T. R.	French
Saint John Regional Hospital/ (AHSC/NBCC—SJ/UNBSJ)	NM	4	BHSc	English
Saint John Regional Hospital/UNB Saint John	RT/RadT	4	BHSc	English
The Moncton Hospital/UNB Saint John	RadT	4	BHSc	English
Quebec				
Cégep de Rimouski	RadT	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Sainte-Foy	RT/RadT	3	D.E.C.	French
Collège Ahuntsic	NM/RT/RadT	3	D.E.C.	French
Dawson College	RT/RadT	3	DEC	English
Ontario				
Algonquin College [§]	RadT	3	Diploma	English
Cambrian College ^{**}	MR	1	Certificate	English
	RadT	3	Diploma	
Collège Boréal	RadT	3	D.E.C.	French
Confederation College	RadT	2.5	Diploma	English
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology ^{††}	MR	1	Certificate	English
	RadT	3	Diploma	
Mohawk-McMaster IAHS	RT/RadT	4	BMRSc	English
Queen's University/Eastern Ontario School of X-Ray Technology	RadT	4	BSc/Diploma	English

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Accredited Medical Radiation Technology Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School	Discipline [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences	MR	19 months	Certificate	English
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences/Laurentian University	RT	4	BSc/Diploma	English
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences/University of Toronto	NM/RT/RadT	3	BSc/Diploma	English
Manitoba				
CancerCare Manitoba	RT	28 months	Diploma	English
Red River College	MR	1	Diploma	English
	RadT	2	Diploma	English
Saskatchewan				
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	RadT	2	Diploma	English
Saskatchewan School of Radiation Therapy, Allan Blair Cancer Centre	RT	26 months	Diploma	English
Saskatchewan School of Radiation Therapy, Saskatoon Cancer Centre	RT	26 months	Diploma	English
Alberta				
Alberta School of Radiation Therapy, Cross Cancer Institute	RT	28 months	Diploma	English
Alberta School of Radiation Therapy, Tom Baker Cancer Centre	RT	28 months	Diploma	English
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology	MR	20 months	Diploma	English
	RadT	2	Diploma	English
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology	NM	2	Diploma	English
	RadT	22 months	Diploma	English
British Columbia				
British Columbia Institute of Technology	MR	2–3	Diploma ^{††}	English
	RT	33 months	BTech	English
	NM/RadT	2	Diploma	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. Most schools offer collaborative programs. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Recognized disciplines include: MR: magnetic resonance; NM: nuclear medicine; RT: radiation therapy; RadT: radiological technology.

‡ Degrees include *diplôme d'études collégiales* (D.E.C.), bachelor of applied science in radiography (BScR), bachelor of health science (BHS), *baccalauréat appliqué en techniques radiologiques* (B. Appl. T. R.), post-graduate certificate (certificate), bachelor of medical radiation sciences (BMRS), bachelor of sciences and diploma (BSc/Diploma) and bachelor of technology (BTech).

§ Pending accreditation as of 2011.

** The first cohort in magnetic resonance program graduated in September 2010.

†† The first cohort in magnetic resonance program will graduate in January 2012.

‡‡ This program is a part time studies distance program.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Medical Radiation Technologists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **medical radiation technologist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the provincial regulatory body in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Contact the CAMRT for an assessment and recognition of credentials in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the northern territories for assessment and recognition of credentials.
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.
- Pass the CAMRT certification exam, except in Quebec, where one must pass the certification exam from the Ordre des technologues en imagerie médicale et en radio-oncologie du Québec in Quebec.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Medical Radiation Technologists,^{*,†} by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador[‡]	262	279	278	293	293	287	303	294	Series break	218	247
Prince Edward Island[‡]	67	67	70	68	75	72	75	83		82	83
Nova Scotia	502	496	517	528	533	522	551	545		545	514
New Brunswick	460	463	475	473	500	501	502	542		518	508
Quebec	3,679	3,679	3,714	3,928	4,028	4,128	4,251	4,448		4,560	4,762
Ontario	5,306	5,388	5,476	5,616	5,775	5,939	6,082	6,199		6,030	6,154
Manitoba[‡]	586	581	592	603	624	613	628	647		653	684
Saskatchewan	438	450	451	445	429	453	479	486		557	557
Alberta	1,455	1,515	1,528	1,584	1,660	1,665	1,723	1,706		1,790	1,747
British Columbia[‡]	1,662	1,675	1,679	1,725	1,750	1,818	1,870	1,969		1,939	1,983
Territories[‡]	26	26	25	..	21		23	14
Canada	14,417	14,593	14,780	15,289	15,693	16,023	16,464	16,940		16,915	17,253

Notes

* Data from 2000 to 2007 represents active registered MRTs. Data since 2008 from the Medical Radiation Technologist Database represents employed active registered MRTs, data as of August 1 of the given year. Data for 2000 to 2007 is not directly comparable to that for 2008 and 2009 due to different collection methodologies. See Methodological Notes in *Medical Radiation Technologist Database, 2009 Data Release*, for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

† See Appendix A for more details.

‡ Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

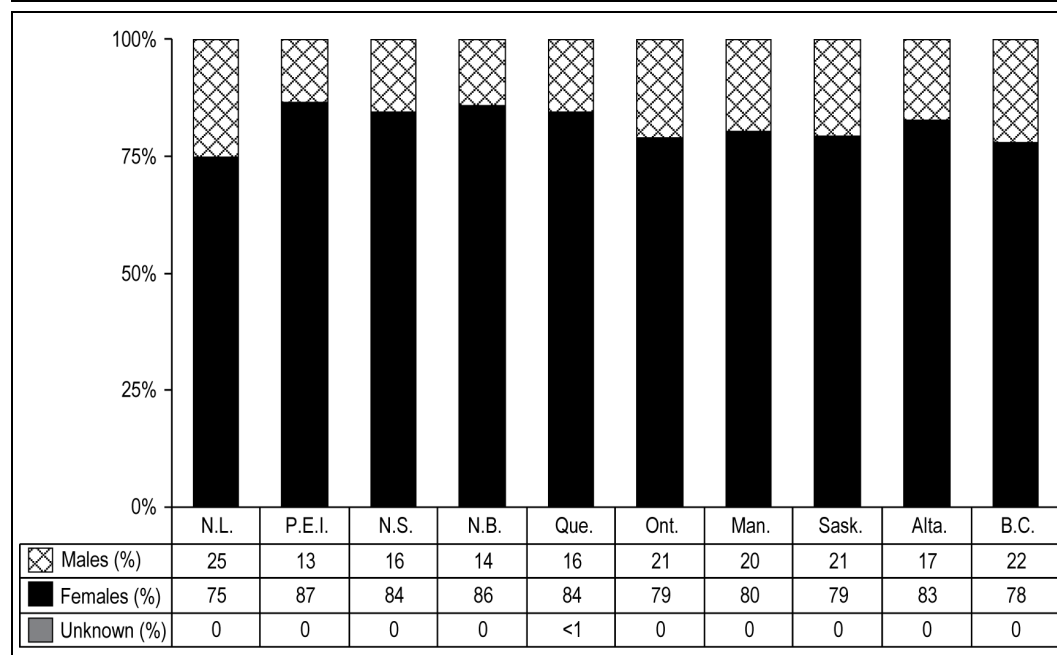
.. Information was not available.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Medical Radiation Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information and the Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Medical Radiation Technologists, by Sex and Province, 2009



Notes

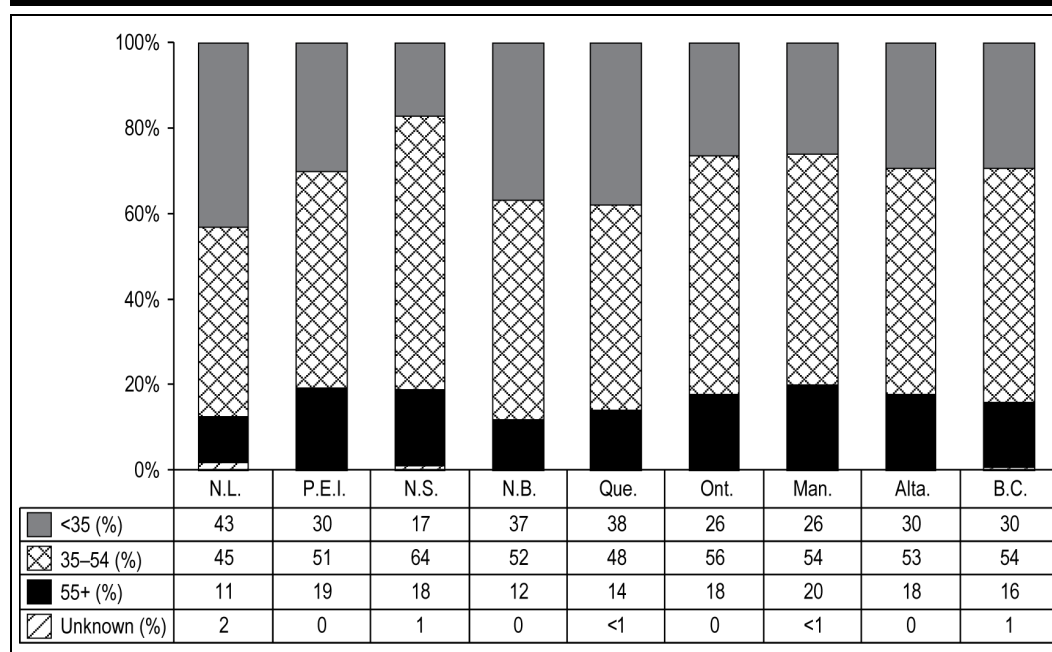
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Territorial information was not included due to the application of value suppression, in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Source

Medical Radiation Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Medical Radiation Technologists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

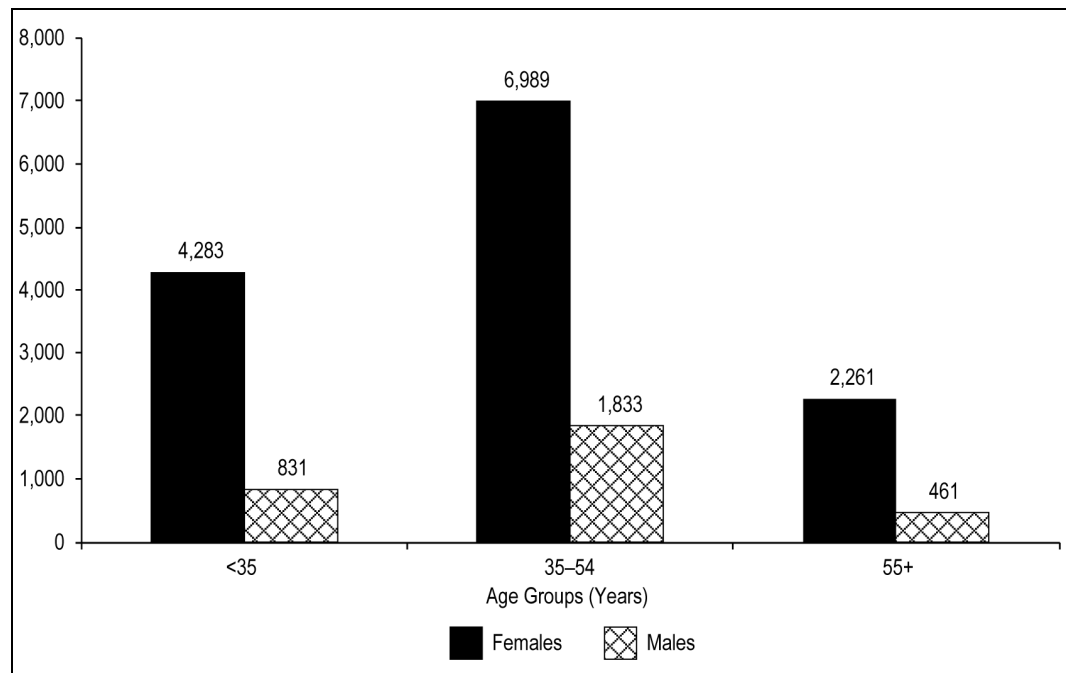
Territorial information was not included due to the application of value suppression in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Saskatchewan data was not included due to the high volume of missing values.

Source

Medical Radiation Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Medical Radiation Technologists, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

Territorial information was not included due to the application of value suppression, in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Saskatchewan data was not included due to the high volume of missing values.

24 MRTs (4 in Newfoundland and Labrador, 6 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Quebec, 1 in Manitoba, and 10 in British Columbia) were not included, as gender and/or age information was unknown.

Source

Medical Radiation Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Medical Radiation Technologist Candidates* Who Passed the CAMRT National Certification Exam, by Province, Canada 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	13	15	19	19	18	19	21	14	15	18
Prince Edward Island	0	6	6	8	9	0	4	6	3	5
Nova Scotia	10	7	21	16	18	8	30	9	19	25
New Brunswick	22	26	34	19	23	20	29	26	35	28
Quebec[†]	109	125	130	172	167	193	206	285	305	324
Ontario	189	246	239	283	350	348	365	290	328	354
Manitoba	22	28	35	25	36	27	36	55	44	39
Saskatchewan	8	21	33	32	29	26	28	26	22	34
Alberta	52	69	87	80	86	82	85	104	96	111
British Columbia	72	71	77	81	83	100	101	92	107	129
Non-Provincial Candidates[‡]	77	39	49	40	26	17	18	9	3	16
Canada	574	653	730	775	845	840	923	916	977	1,083

Notes

* This table includes graduates from programs of all four disciplines of medical radiation technology.

† Quebec data represents the number of candidates who passed the certification exam from the Ordre des technologues en imagerie médicale et en radio-oncologie du Québec.

‡ Candidates that reside in the territories or out of the country.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 4: Number of Graduates of Medical Radiation Technologists Programs,*
by School of Graduation and Discipline, Canada, 2005 to 2009**

School	Discipline	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador						
College of the North Atlantic [†]	RadT	12	13	13	14	14
Nova Scotia						
Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre/ Dalhousie School of Health Sciences	NM	5	1	1	6	4
	RadT	2	15	4	11	15
New Brunswick						
Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick/Université de Moncton [†]	RadT	4	3	11	10	8
Saint John Regional Hospital (AHSC/NBCC-SJ/UNBSJ)	NM	3	6	6	6	6
Saint John Regional Hospital/UNB Saint John [†]	RT	0	1	2	2	2
	RadT	6	6	4	4	4
The Moncton Hospital/UNB Saint John	RadT	0 [†]	6	5	6	5
Quebec						
Cégep de Rimouski	RadT	17	24	33	28	45
Cégep de Sainte-Foy [†]	RT	15	17	14	17	16
	RadT	30	46	71	71	72
Collège Ahuntsic	NM	25	21	25	27	21
	RT	..	..	20	20	20
	RadT	56	73	90	101	117
Dawson College [†]	RT	10	10	9	9	11
	RadT	23	17	29	32	33
Ontario						
Cambrian College	RadT	17	24	23	29	31
Collège Boréal [†]	RadT	25	20	22	24	20
Confederation College [†]	RadT	7	7	6	8	6
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology	RadT	..	..	43	44	43
Mohawk-McMaster IAHS [†]	RT	..	..	..	8	14
	RadT	..	..	..	39	45
Queen's University/Eastern Ontario School of X-Ray Technology	RadT	18	17	15	16	16
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences/Laurentian University	RT	..	..	12	12	14
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences/University of Toronto [†]	NM	28	31	34	33	34
	RT	64	65	60	54	54
	RadT	30	24	25	31	36

Continued on next page

**Table 4: Number of Graduates of Medical Radiation Technologists Programs,*
by School of Graduation and Discipline, Canada, 2005 to 2009 (cont'd)**

Manitoba						
CancerCare Manitoba	RT	5	7	5	5	6
Red River College [†]	MR	21	11	11	14	8
	RadT	21	17	24	38	36
Saskatchewan						
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology [†]	RadT	17	16	15	15	13
Saskatchewan School of Radiation Therapy, Allan Blair Cancer Centre	RT	2	1	3	1	1
Saskatchewan School of Radiation Therapy, Saskatoon Cancer Centre	RT	3	1	1	2	2
Alberta						
Alberta School of Radiation Therapy, Cross Cancer Institute [†]	RT	3	4	3	2	4
Alberta School of Radiation Therapy, Tom Baker Cancer Centre [†]	RT	3	1	0	2	5
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology [†]	MR	..	..	18	..	18
	RadT	71	28	31	28	..
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology [†]	NM	34	44	40	40	24
	RadT	24	21	21	29	29
British Columbia						
British Columbia Institute of Technology [†]	MR	16	26	21	29	23
	NM	13	14	16	14	13
	RT	18	13	15	12	15
	RadT	47	51	49	53	74
Canada		695	702	850	946	977
	MR	37	37	50	43	49
	NM	108	117	122	126	102
	RT	123	120	144	146	164
	RadT	427	428	534	631	662

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering medical radiation technologists programs. Recognized disciplines include magnetic resonance (MR); nuclear medicine (NM); radiation therapy (RT); and radiological technology (RadT). Information prior to 2005 was not available. Information on RadT graduates was not available for the University of Prince Edward Island. Information on MR graduates was not available for The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences.

† See Appendix A for more details.

‡ There was a program transition from diploma to bachelor's degree.

.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Midwives



Midwives are primary health care providers who offer comprehensive care to women and their babies during pregnancy, labour, birth and the postnatal period.

Practice Setting

Midwives may practise in many settings including home, community, hospitals, clinics, birth centres and health units. **Midwives** offer choice of birth place and, in most provinces, have hospital privileges.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **midwives** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	NR	NR	2009	2010	1999	1994	2000	2008	1994	1998	NR	2005	2011

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **midwife** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a bachelor's degree in midwifery from an accredited program.
- Pass the Canadian Midwifery Registration Examination (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

- According to the [pan-Canadian Maternity Experiences Survey \(2009\)](#), more than two-thirds (69.6%) of women were attended at birth by an obstetrician/gynecologist, 14.6% by a family physician, 4.7% by a nurse/nurse practitioner and 4.3% by a midwife.
- The survey reports that women were significantly more likely to evaluate their overall experience of labour and birth as “very positive” when the primary birth attendant was a midwife.

Source

What Mothers Say: The Canadian Maternity Experiences Survey, Public Health Agency of Canada, 2009.

Education Requirements

A bachelor's degree in midwifery is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **midwife** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Canadian Midwifery Regulators Consortium.

Table 1: List of Accredited Midwifery Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Quebec			
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	4.5	B. Sc.	French
Ontario			
Laurentian University [‡]	4	BHSc/ B. H. Sc.	English and French
McMaster University	4	BHSc	English
Ryerson University [‡]	4	BHSc	English
Manitoba			
University College of the North [§]	4	BMW	English
Alberta			
Mount Royal University ^{**}	4	BMW	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	4	BMW	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include *bachelier ès sciences* (B. Sc.), bachelor of health science (BHSc) and bachelor's degree in midwifery (BMW).

‡ A second degree program for regulated health professionals is also offered. The length of this program is two years.

§ Manitoba's University College of the North offers the Kanáci Otinawáwasowin Baccalaureate Program (KOBP), which is designed for Aboriginal midwifery students.

** This program will start in September 2011.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Midwives

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **midwife** must meet the following requirements:

- Complete a Canadian Bridging or Prior Learning and Experience Assessment process within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials.
- Contact the relevant regulatory body and/or professional association within the chosen province/territory for information and other licensing requirements, including language proficiency for registration.

- Pass the Canadian Midwifery Registration Examination (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Midwives, by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador^{*, †}	..	..	..	1	12 [‡]	..	9 [‡]
Prince Edward Island^{*, †}	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Nova Scotia^{*, †}	2	2	2	8	4	10	12	14	10	9
New Brunswick[†]	1	n/a [§]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Quebec[*]	62	56	61	61	77	84	91	92	100	139
Ontario[*]	177	190	219	239	268	266	329	372	403	441
Manitoba[*]	25	24	26	37	37	30	32	33	38	42
Saskatchewan[*]	5 [†]	5 [†]	5 [†]	5 [†]	8 [†]	10 [†]	10 [†]	..	3	7
Alberta[*]	20	22	24	18	16	19	29	..	39	37
British Columbia[*]	61	65	69	73	83	94	102	122	140	146
Yukon^{*, †}	2 [‡]	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	2	2
Northwest Territories and Nunavut^{*, †}	2	4	4	1	8	6	7	4 ^{**}	3 ^{**}	3 ^{**}
Canada[†]	356	370	413	445	513	520	626	639	738	826

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

‡ Data is from the Canadian Association of Midwives.

§ The Midwives Association of New Brunswick was closed in 2004.

** 2007 to 2009 data represents only midwives from the Northwest Territories, as Nunavut information was not available.

.. Information was not available.

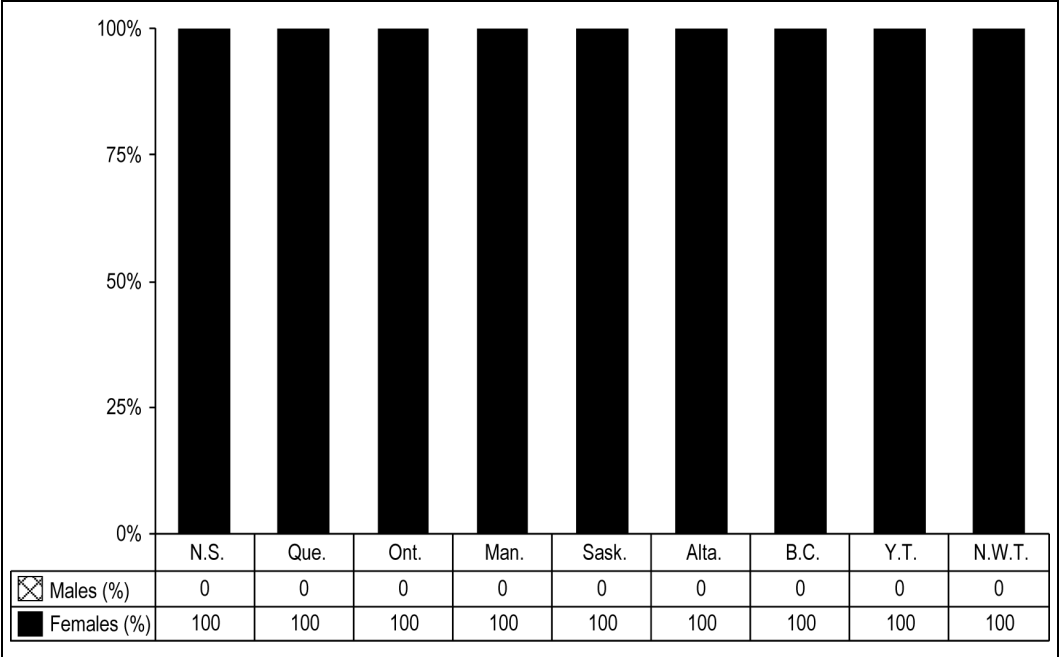
n/a Not applicable.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

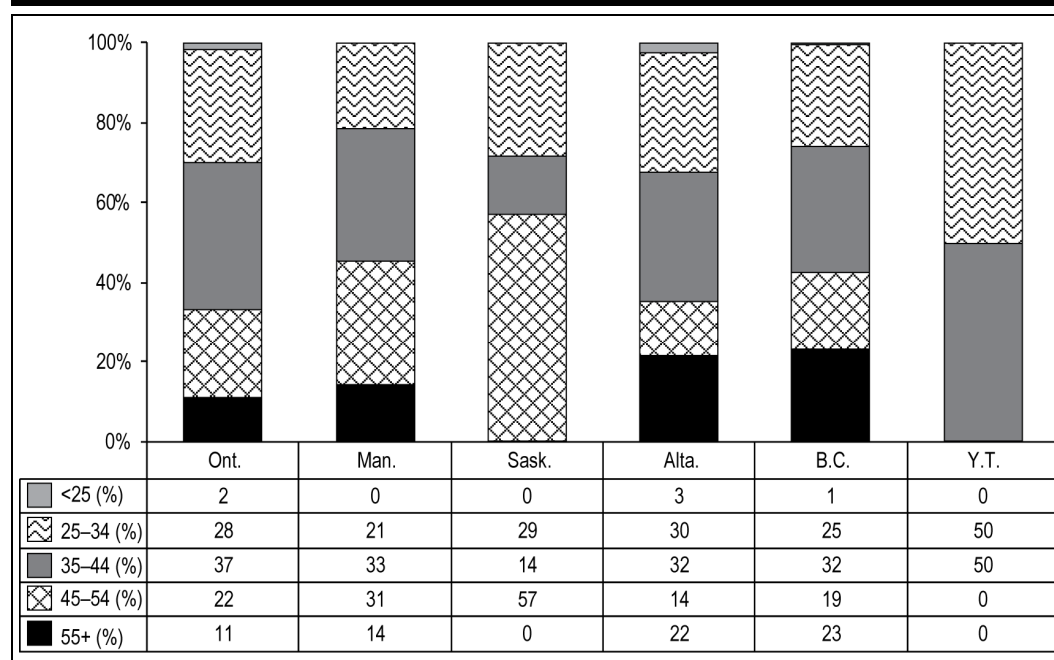
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Midwives, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territories, 2009



Note
Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nunavut were not included, as information was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Midwives, by Age Group, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Note

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Midwifery Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000 [†]	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Quebec										
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	n/a	n/a	n/a	9 [‡]	10	7	10	7	9	17
Ontario										
Laurentian University**	1	1	7	4	8	11	14	18	13	12
McMaster University	1	8	18	13	10	16	13	17	14	15
Ryerson University	5	11	8	15	15	9	15	17	16	23
British Columbia										
University of British Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 [§]	9	12	11	10
Canada	7	20	33	41	43	50	61	71	63	77

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering midwifery programs.

† There was a decrease in the number of graduates in 2000 due to a change in the length of the program in 1998 from a three-year to a four-year program.

‡ This program started in 1999; the first cohort graduated in 2003.

§ This program started in 2002–2003; the first cohort graduated in 2005.

** See Appendix A for more details.

n/a Not applicable.

Sources

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Nurse Practitioners





Please refer to *Regulated Nurses: Canadian Trends, 2005 to 2009* for more detailed information.

Nurse practitioners (NPs) are registered nurses (RNs) with additional educational preparation and experience who possess and demonstrate the competencies to autonomously order and interpret diagnostic tests, prescribe pharmaceuticals and perform specific procedures within the legislated scope of practice.

Practice Setting

Working in collaboration with other health care professionals, **nurse practitioners** provide care in diverse health settings, from community clinics and health centres to hospitals, medical practices, nursing homes and home-care settings.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **nurse practitioners** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1997	2006	2002	2002	2003	1997	2005	2003	2002*	2005	NR	2004	2004

Notes

* From 1996 to 2002, NPs in Alberta were referred to as RNs providing extended services. In June 2002, regulations were changed to refer to these nurses as NPs.

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **nurse practitioner** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Be a registered nurse.
- Hold either a nurse practitioner post-baccalaureate certificate, a nurse practitioner postgraduate certificate and/or a nurse practitioner graduate degree.
- Pass an entry-to-practice exam that might vary depending on the area of specialty. The exam(s) to be taken are determined by the nursing regulatory body.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

The number of nurse practitioners more than doubled between 2005 and 2009 and increased by 22% between 2008 and 2009.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

A master's degree or a post-baccalaureate certificate is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **nurse practitioner** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of NP programs.

Table 1: List of Nurse Practitioner Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Program [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Memorial University of Newfoundland [§]	AS	2	MN	English
Prince Edward Island				
University of Prince Edward Island**	PHCS	2	MN	English
Nova Scotia				
Dalhousie University	PHCS	20 months	MN	English
New Brunswick				
Université de Moncton	PHCS	2	M. Sc. Inf.	French
University of New Brunswick	PHCS	2	MN	English
Quebec				
McGill University	PS	2	MSc(A)	English
Université de Montréal	AS	2	M. Sc.	French
Université de Sherbrooke	PHCS	1	M. Sc.	French
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	PHCS	26 months	M. Sc.	French
Université du Québec en Outaouais	PHCS	2	M. Sc.	French
Université Laval	AS	2	M. Sc.	French
Ontario				
Lakehead University	PHCS	1	Certificate	English
Laurentian University	PHCS	1	Certificate	English
McMaster University	PHCS	1	Certificate	English
Queen's University	PHCS	1	Certificate	English
Ryerson University	PHCS	16–20 months	MN	English
University of Ottawa	PHCS	2	MScN/PHCNP	English/ French
University of Toronto	AS/PS	2	MN/NP	English
University of Western Ontario	PHCS	1	Certificate	English
Windsor University	PHCS	1	Certificate	English
	PHCS	2	MScN/PHCNP	English
York University	PHCS	16 months	MScN/PHCNP	English
Manitoba				
University of Manitoba	PHCS	2	MN	English

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Nurse Practitioner Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School	Program [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
Saskatchewan				
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	PHCS	1,260 hours	Certificate	English
University of Saskatchewan	PHCS	1.5	Certificate	English
Alberta				
Athabasca University	PHCS	2.5–5	MN:ANP	English
University of Alberta ^{††}	AS	2.5	MN/NP	English
University of Calgary ^{††}	AS	2	MN/NP	English
British Columbia				
British Columbia Institute of Technology	AS	1.5	Certificate	English
University of British Columbia	PHCS	2	MN	English
University of Northern British Columbia	PHCS	2	MScN	English
University of Victoria	PHCS	2	MN	English
Northwest Territories				
Aurora College	PHCS	2	MN	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. To find out more about nurse practitioners programs, visit the Canadian Nurses Association website (http://www.cna-aiic.ca/nursingpgms/public_browse.asp) or contact individual schools.

† This program includes three specialty certificates available for nurse practitioners: adult specialty (AS), paediatrics specialty (PS) and primary health care specialty (PHCS).

‡ Degrees include post-RN nurse practitioner (certificate), master of nursing (MN), master of science in nursing (MScN), master of nursing/nurse practitioner (MN/NP), master of science applied MSc(A), *maîtrise en science infirmière* (M. Sc. Inf. or M. Sc.), master of science in nursing/primary health care nurse practitioner certificate (MScN/PHCNP) and master of nursing: advanced nursing practice (MN:ANP).

§ This is a collaborative program with Newfoundland's Centre for Nursing Studies.

** This program will start in September 2011.

†† Students in MN/NP program earn a master's degree and the NP diploma concurrently.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Nurse Practitioners

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **nurse practitioner** must meet the following requirements:

- Be a registered nurse.
- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass an entry-to-practice exam that might vary depending on the area of specialty. The exam(s) to be taken are determined by the nursing regulatory body.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Nurse Practitioners,^{*,†} by Province/Territory,[‡] Canada, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	55	61	66	89	96	99	94
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	25	30	41	62	75	82	88
New Brunswick	6	14	21	25	29	50	56
Quebec	-	-	-	xx	xx	xx	39
Ontario	516	562	613	668	764	896	1,158
Manitoba	-	-	x	x	32	48	xx
Saskatchewan	-	41	74	88	98	98	115
Alberta	73	111	131	158	185	216	256
British Columbia	-	-	xx	35	52	96	127
Northwest Territories and Nunavut[§]	5	12	19	16	42	52	48
Canada	680	831	976	1,162	1,393	1,669	2,048

Notes

* Data prior to 2003 was not available. In 2007, the nurse practitioner data was incorporated into the nursing database as far back as 2003. Consistent methodology was applied to the NP records, including the removal of duplicates and the six-month cut-off for data collection, resulting in a change from NP totals published in previous reports. See Methodological Notes in *Regulated Nurses: Canadian Trends, 2005 to 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

† See Appendix A for more details.

‡ The Yukon is not regulated; therefore, information was not applicable.

§ Northwest Territories and Nunavut data is combined, as the NPs did not specify in which territory they worked the majority of the time.

x Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

xx Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy; cell value is 5 or greater.

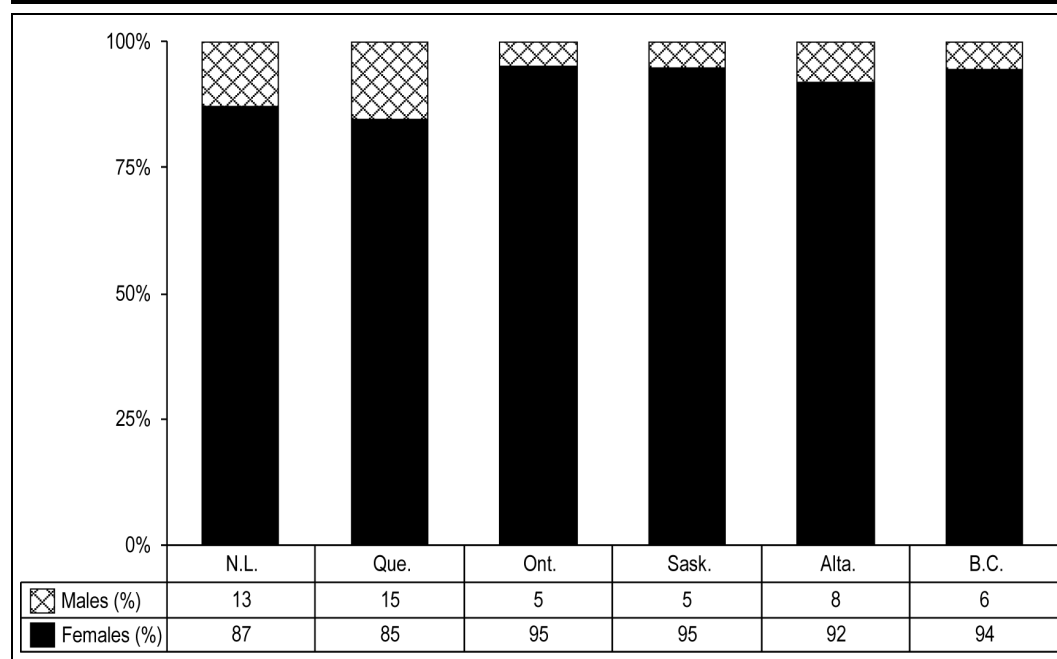
- Data is not applicable or does not exist.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Nurse Practitioners, by Sex, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

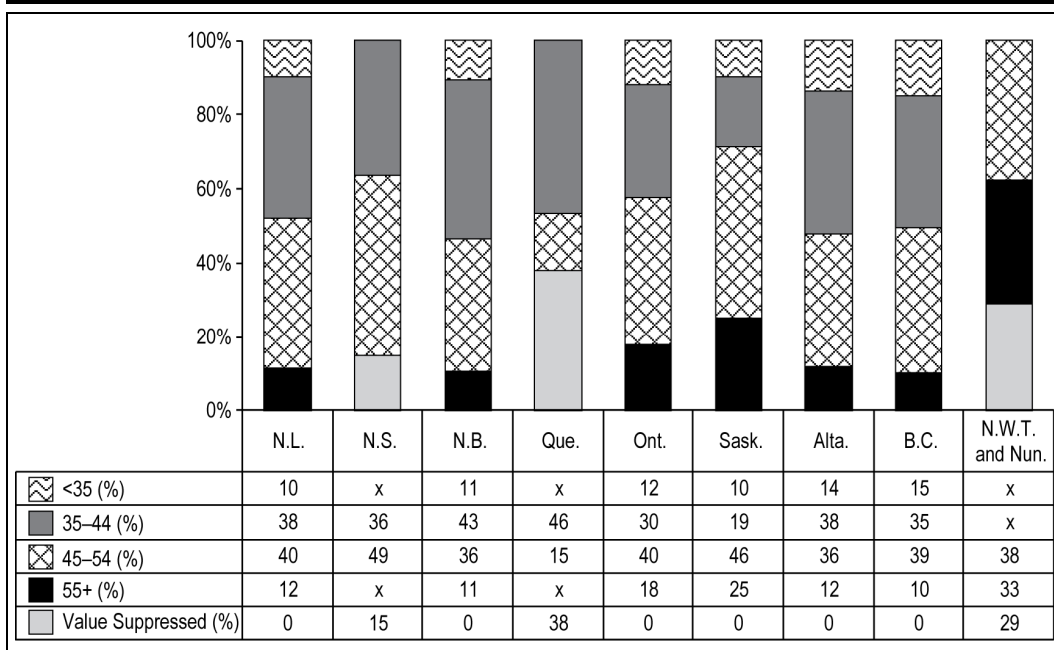
Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut were not included due to value suppression in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

The Yukon was not included, as separate NP licensure did not exist.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Nurse Practitioners, by Age Group, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Notes

x Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Prince Edward Island and Manitoba were not included due to value suppression for confidentiality, in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

The Yukon was not included, as separate NP licensure did not exist.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

**Table 3: Number of Graduates of Nurse Practitioner Programs,^{*,†}
by Province/Territory, Canada, 2001 to 2009**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	9	13	16	x	14	13	10	0
Nova Scotia	x	11	10	20	16	xx	xx	x	10
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	8	..	6	6	14	x	7
Quebec	x	41	xx	..	8	8	15	5	5
Ontario	45	87	155	46	76	88	158	159	216
Manitoba	n/a	n/a	x	x	9	8	12	..	6
Saskatchewan	n/a	n/a	9	xx	9	11	13	6	8
Alberta	11	20	22	55	25	30	66	55	94
British Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	..	25	31	28	29	33
Northwest Territories	n/a	..	6	0	x	x	x	0	0
Nunavut	..	..	6	0	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	70	168	231	149	178	204	330	272	379

Notes

* Information was gathered through a Canadian Nurses Association survey. Prince Edward Island and Yukon information was not reported. Please note that the information provided in this table should be interpreted with caution, as any variation in the number of graduates of nurse practitioner programs may be caused by different response rates by year, and thus many not necessarily reflect increases or decreases in the total number of graduates. Data prior to 2001 was not available.

† See Appendix A for details.

x Value suppressed in accordance with Canadian Nurses Association privacy policy; cell value is between 1 and 4.

xx Value suppressed in accordance with Canadian Nurses Association privacy policy; cell value is 5 or greater.

.. Information was not available.

n/a Not applicable.

Source

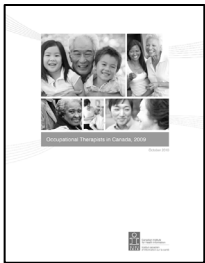
Canadian Nurses Association.





Occupational Therapists





Please refer to *Occupational Therapists in Canada, 2009* for more detailed information.

Occupational therapists (OTs) promote health and well-being by enabling individuals, groups and communities to participate in occupations that give meaning and purpose to their lives. The concept of occupation is wide and refers to “everything that people do during the course of everyday life” such as self-care, play, work, study, volunteerism and leisure.

Practice Setting

Occupational therapists are generally employed in community agencies; health care organizations such as hospitals, chronic care facilities, rehabilitation centres and clinics; schools; social agencies; industry; or are self-employed. Some **occupational therapists** specialize in working with a specific age group, or with clients who have a specific disability, such as arthritis, mental-health problems or spinal-cord injuries.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **occupational therapists** to register with a provincial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1987	1976	1972	1997	1973	1993	1971	1971	1990	2000	NR	NR	NR

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as an **occupational therapist** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a master’s degree in occupational therapy from an accredited program.
- Pass the National Occupational Therapy Certification Examination administered by the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial regulatory body.

Did you know?

- In 2009, the occupational therapist workforce was predominantly female (92%).
- Occupational therapists in 2009 were younger (average age 38.4) than physicians (49.7), regulated nurses (44.9), pharmacists (43.6) and physiotherapists (41.6).

Sources

Nursing Database, Occupational Therapist Database, Physiotherapist Database, Pharmacist Database and Scott’s Medical Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

A master's degree in occupational therapy is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for an **occupational therapist** in Canada. However, prior to 2008, only a bachelor's degree was required. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy.

Table 1: List of Accredited Occupational Therapy Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	22 months	MScOT	English
Quebec			
McGill University	3	MScA (OT)	English
Université de Montréal [‡]	4	M. Sc.	French
Université de Sherbrooke ^{‡, §}	4	M. Erg.	French
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières ^{‡, **}	4	M. Sc.	French
Université Laval ^{‡, **}	4	M. Erg.	French
Ontario			
McMaster University	2	MScOT	English
Queen's University	2	MScOT	English
University of Ottawa	2	M. Sc. S.	French
University of Toronto	2	MScOT	English
University of Western Ontario	2	MScOT	English
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba	2	MOT	English
Alberta			
University of Alberta	2	MScOT	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	2	MOT	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include master of science in occupational therapy (MScOT), master of science, applied in occupational therapy (MScA [OT]), *maîtrise professionnelle en ergothérapie* or *maîtrise en ergothérapie* (M. Sc.), *maîtrise en ergothérapie* (M. Erg.), *maîtrise ès sciences de la santé en ergothérapie* (M. Sc. S.) and master of occupational therapy (MOT).

‡ This program has been offered only as a combined bachelor and master's program.

§ This program was recently accredited; the first cohort graduated in 2011.

** This program was recently accredited; the first cohort will graduate in 2012.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Occupational Therapists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **occupational therapist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the National Occupational Therapy Certification Examination administered by Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial regulatory body.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Occupational Therapists,*† by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Series break	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	137	137	141	145	146	129		140	144	152	154
Prince Edward Island	34	35	38	34	35	33		35	39	41	44
Nova Scotia	214	239	255	276	283	309		317	326	355	381
New Brunswick	208	204	201	228	239	245		242	269	294	301
Quebec	2,487	2,618	2,749	2,877	3,126	3,288		3,653	3,789	3,945	4,109
Ontario	3,196	3,375	3,540	3,803	3,905	4,002		3,880	4,087	4,142	4,204
Manitoba	389	411	428	433	443	456		454	463	489	508
Saskatchewan	203	201	202	211	214	217		231	211	245	255
Alberta	874	945	1,000	1,126	1,204	1,242		1,403	1,447	1,461	1,523
British Columbia	1,234	1,299	1,275	1,309	1,366	1,434		1,407	1,503	1,501	1,614
Territories	16	18	22	20	23	23		20	19	24	29
Canada	8,992	9,482	9,851	10,462	10,984	11,378		11,782	12,297	12,649	13,122

Notes

* Data from 2000 to 2005 represents active registered OTs. Data since 2006 from the Occupational Therapist Database represents employed active registered OTs; data as of October 1 of the given year, with the exception of Quebec data from the Health Personnel Database, which represents registered OTs. Data for 2000 to 2005 is not directly comparable to that for 2006 to 2009 due to different collection methodologies. See Methodological Notes in *Occupational Therapists in Canada, 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

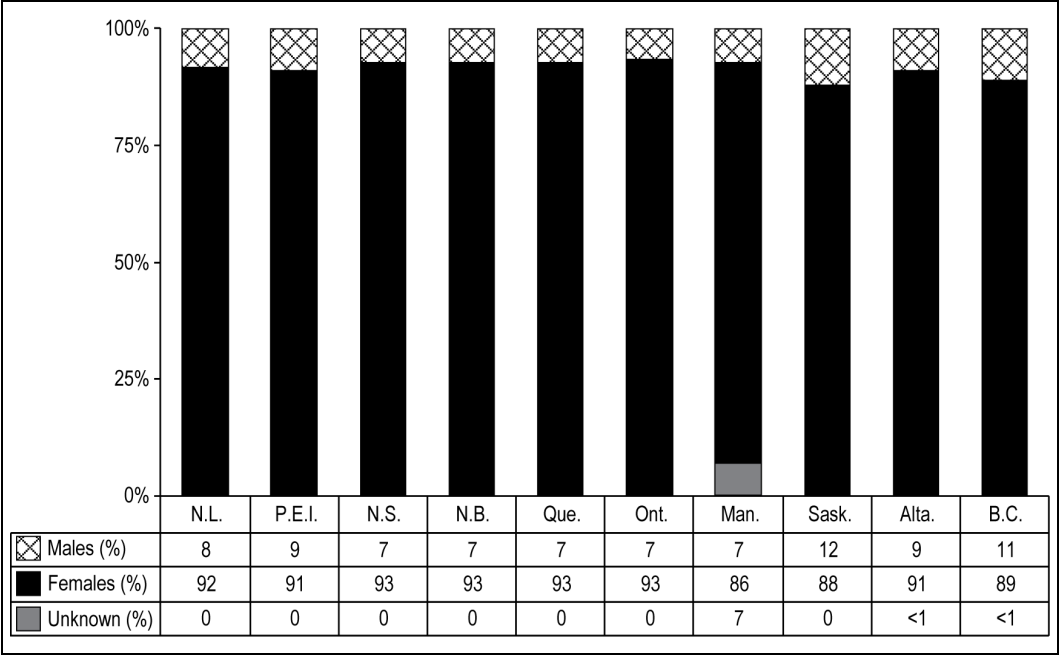
† See Appendix A for more details.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, and Manitoba Health.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Therapists, by Sex and Province, 2009



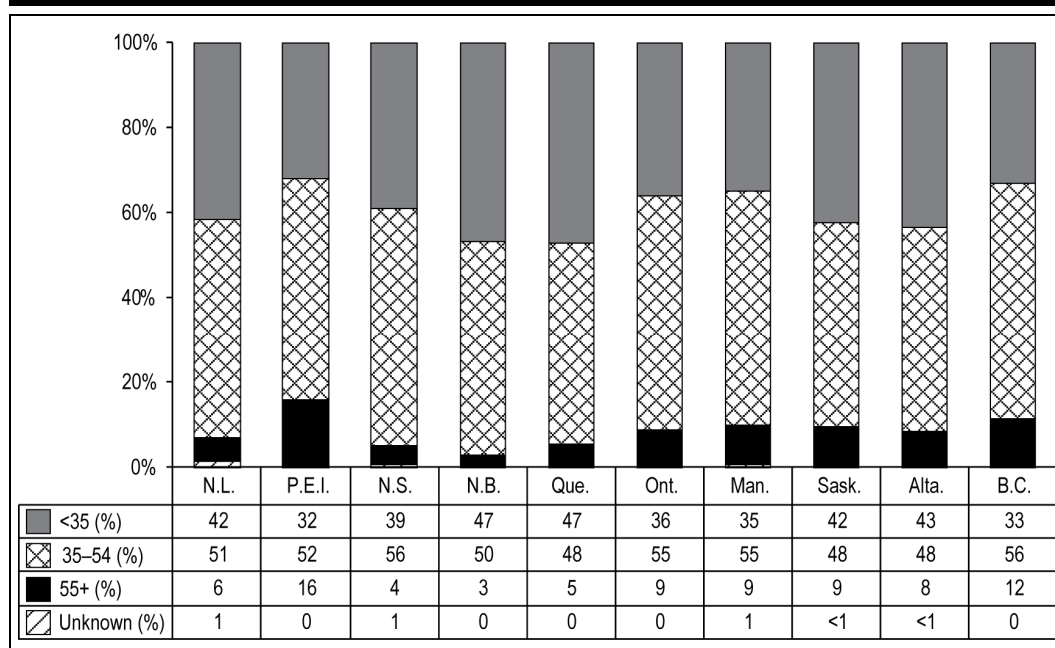
Notes

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Quebec data from the Health Personnel Database represents registered OTs.
Territorial information was not included due to value suppression to ensure confidentiality, in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, and Manitoba Health.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Therapists, by Age Group and Province, 2009



Notes

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

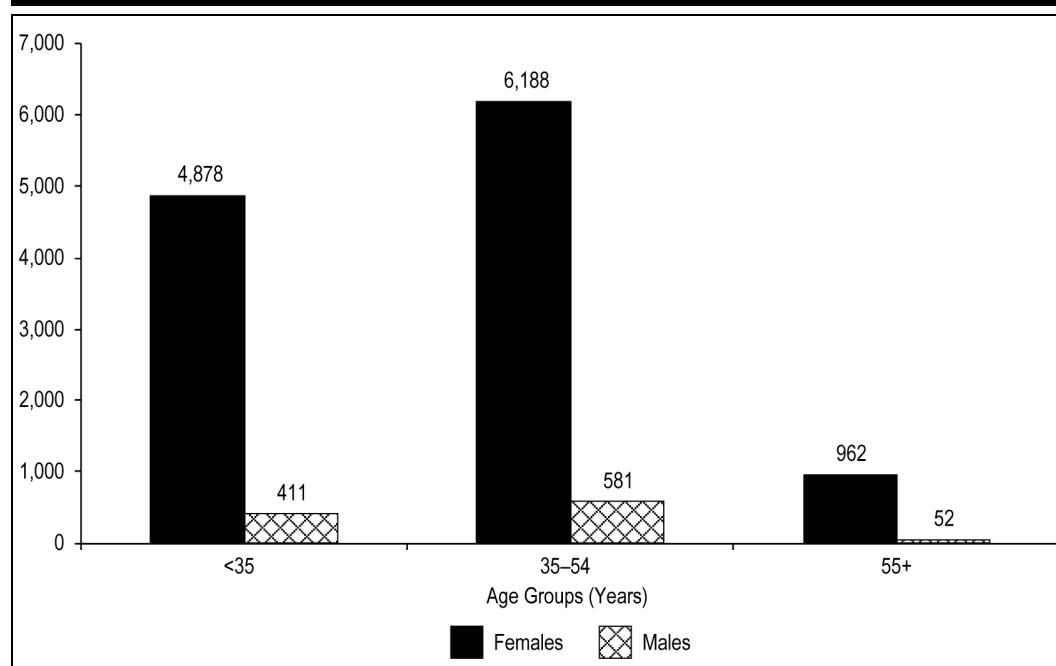
Quebec data from the Health Personnel Database represents registered OTs.

Territorial information was not included due to value suppression to ensure confidentiality in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, and Manitoba Health.

Figure 3: Number of Occupational Therapists, by Sex and Age Group, Province/Territory, 2009



Notes

Quebec data from the Health Personnel Database represents registered OTs.

50 OTs (2 in Newfoundland and Labrador, 2 in Nova Scotia, 38 in Manitoba, 1 in Saskatchewan, 3 in Alberta, 1 in British Columbia, 2 in Nunavut and 1 in the Yukon) were not included, as gender and/or age information was unknown.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, and Manitoba Health.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Occupational Therapy,* by School of Graduation and Program, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nova Scotia										
Dalhousie University[†]	50	50	47	45	42	38	47	46	54	50
Bachelor	50	..	..	..	..	38	47	46	2	0
Master	0	..	..	..	..	n/a	n/a	n/a	52	50
Quebec										
McGill University[†]	47	48	46	44	42	40	59	46	52[‡]	58
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	40	57	46	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	0	52	58
Université de Montréal[†]	65	68	..	87	79	87	92	89	98[§]	93[§]
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	87	92	89	60	56
Master	..	..	..	..	..	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	37
Université Laval	53	69	65	49	57	53	54	65	60	43
Bachelor	53	69	65	49	57	53	54	65	60	43
Ontario										
McMaster University	59	57	50[‡]	52	47	48	49	52	54	60
Bachelor	59	57	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	n/a	n/a	50	52	47	48	49	52	54	60
Queen's University	36	34	42	46	39	35	93[§]	51[‡]	43	71
Bachelor	36	34	42	46	39	30	42	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	5	51	51	43	71
University of Ottawa[†]	33	28	42	47	21	32	32	38	29	54
Bachelor	33	28	42	47	21	32	32	38	29	28
Master	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26
University of Toronto	62	67	59	38	52	64	74	85	77	83
Master	n/a	67	59	38	52	64	74	85	77	83
University of Western Ontario	43	44	45	44	48	51	48	48	50	46
Master	43	44	45	44	48	51	48	48	50	46
Manitoba										
University of Manitoba	30	27	30	28	35	22	38	41	51	97
Bachelor	..	..	..	28	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	44
Master	..	..	..	n/a	n/a	22	38	41	51	53
Alberta										
University of Alberta[†]	69	78	73	144[§]	91	82	92	92	83	84
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	86	76	1
Master	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	7	83

Continued on next page

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Occupational Therapy,* by School of Graduation and Program, Canada, 2000 to 2009 (cont'd)

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
British Columbia										
University of British Columbia	37	36	..	32	37	34	37[†]	39	50	49
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	34	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	0	36	39	50	49
Canada	584	606	499	656	590	586	715	692	701	788

Notes

- * This is a comprehensive list of schools offering occupational therapy programs. Due to change in entry-to-practice requirements in Canada, the data includes bachelor's and master's degrees.
- † See Appendix A for more details.
- ‡ The bachelor's degree program has been replaced by the master's degree.
- § There was a greater number of graduates that year, which included both master's and bachelor's graduates.
- .. Information was not available.
- n/a Not applicable.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Optometrists



Optometrists frequently serve as the entry point into the eye health care system. They examine patients' eyes, diagnose vision and ocular health problems and prescribe treatments to conserve, improve and correct vision and other ocular disorders.

Practice Setting

Optometrists work in private practice, clinics and community health centres.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **optometrists** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1928	1922	1921	1921	1909	1919	1909	1911	1920	1921	1959	1988	1999*

Note

* Nunavut was formed in 1999 and adopted the Northwest Territories' legislation regarding optometrists.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as an **optometrist** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a doctor of optometry (OD) degree from an accredited program.
- Pass the Canadian Standard Assessment in Optometry in most provinces except British Columbia where, until 2013, the National Board of Examiners in Optometry is an acceptable substitute.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Did you know?

According to the 2006 Census of Canada:

- Male optometrists were 8.1 years older than their female counterparts (average age, males: 46.8 years; females: 38.7 years).
- 60% of male versus 66% of female optometrists worked full time.

Sources

2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Education Requirements

An OD degree is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for an **optometrist** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Accreditation Council on Optometric Education.

Table 1: List of Accredited Optometry Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree	Language
Quebec			
Université de Montréal	5	O.D.	French
Ontario			
University of Waterloo	4	OD	English

Note

* All programs include clinical practicum. The Optometry Admissions Test (OAT) is a prerequisite for entrance. For further details, contact individual schools.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Optometrists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **optometrist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the Canadian Standard Assessment in Optometry (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Optometrists,* by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	33	35	36	36	39	41	42	49	51	48
Prince Edward Island	11	12 [†]	14	15	15	18	20	18	18	18
Nova Scotia	70	74	78	82	83	86	92	93	101	101
New Brunswick	92	94	94	99	99	98	102	106	111	113
Quebec	1,198	1,163 [†]	1,198	1,181	1,199	1,249	1,286	1,236	1,322	1,238
Ontario	1,178	1,218	1,258	1,366	1,417	1,386	1,505	1,605	1,688	1,774
Manitoba	89	92	89	91	97	95	105	115	112	118
Saskatchewan	109	109 [†]	107	108	113	117	117	120	122	134
Alberta	310	325	339	360	371	384	423	440	468	493
British Columbia	489	494	485	479	502	521	444	468	501	539
Yukon	4	4	5	4	6	4	5	5	5	5
Northwest Territories	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
Canada	3,584	3,620	3,703	3,821	3,941	3,999	4,141	4,255	4,507	4,581

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† CIHI estimate. See Methodological Notes for detailed information regarding estimation.

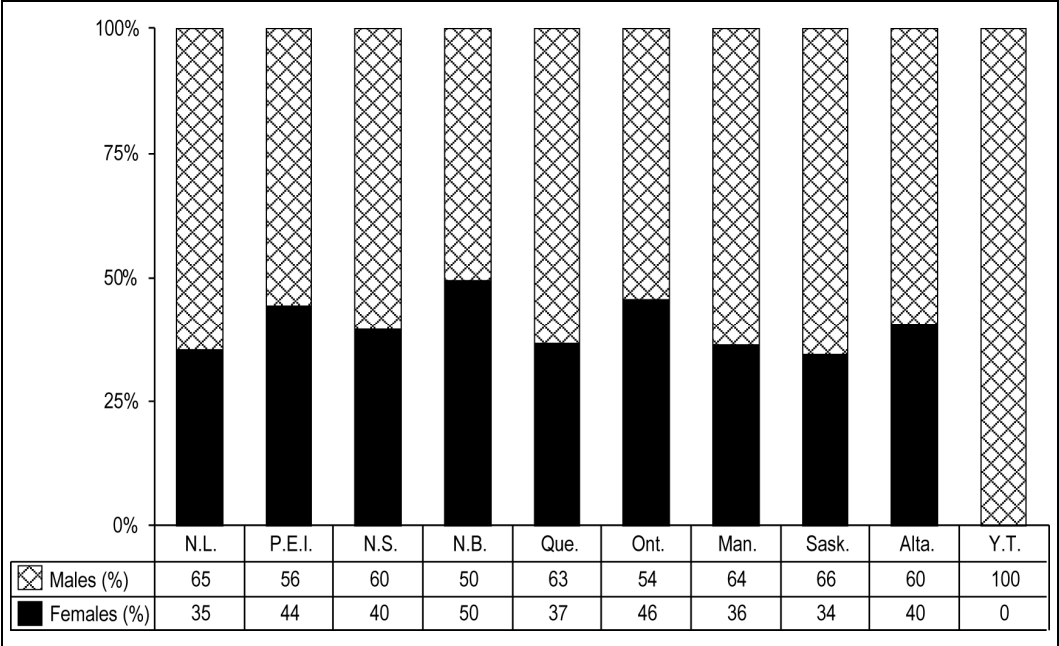
.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

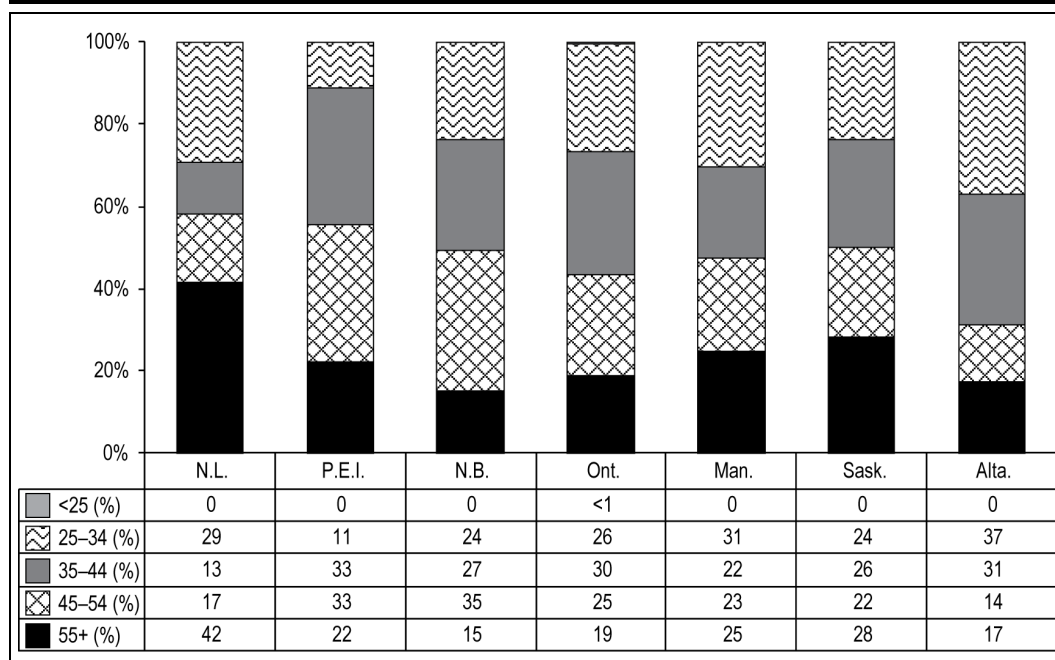
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Optometrists, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Notes
British Columbia was not included, as gender information was not available.
Quebec data represents registered optometrists.
There were no optometrists in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut in 2009.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Optometrists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

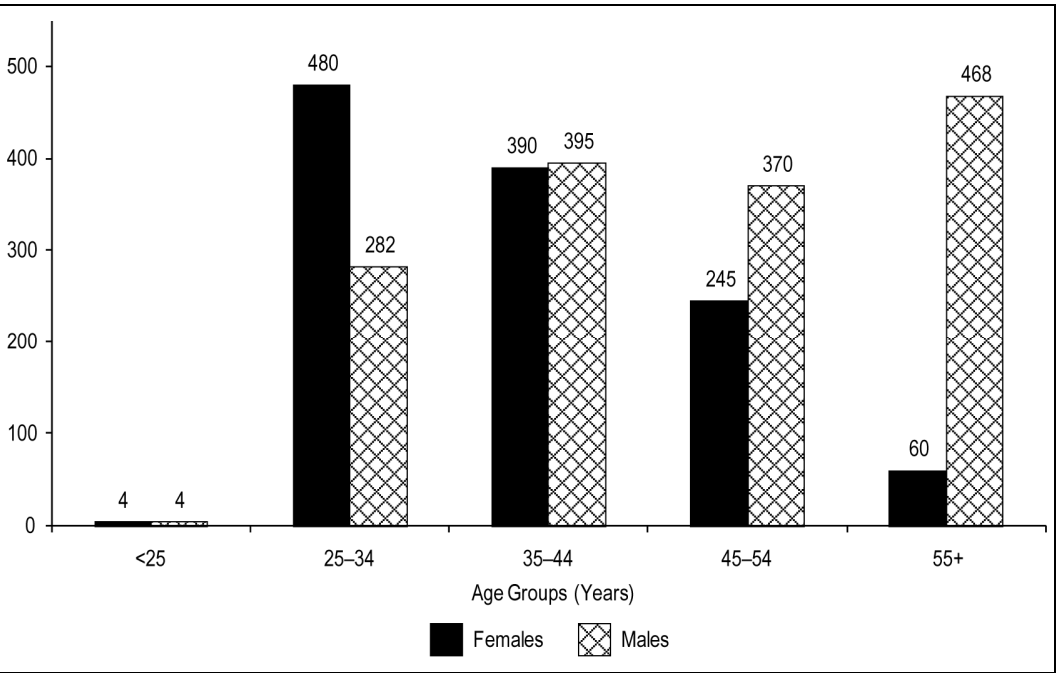
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

There were no optometrists in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut in 2009. Age information for other provinces/territory was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Optometrists, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes
Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Other provinces/territories were not included, as gender and/or age information was not available.
There were no optometrists in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut in 2009.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Doctor of Optometry Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Quebec										
Université de Montréal	39	42	39	0 [†]	44	43	37	39	42	43
Ontario										
University of Waterloo	56	64	55	59	56	60	63	72	74	77
Canada	95	106	94	59	100	103	100	111	116	120

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering optometry programs.

† There were no graduates due to an extension of the program length.

Source

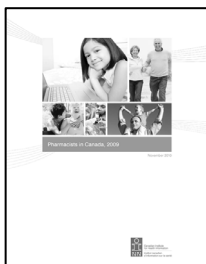
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Pharmacists





Please refer to *Pharmacists in Canada, 2009* for more detailed information.

Pharmacists assist their clients with medications in order to safely achieve desired health outcomes at home, in the community and in hospitals. They research and work collaboratively with other health care providers to deliver optimal health care solutions through effective use of health care products and services. By incorporating best care principles that are patient-centred, outcome-oriented and evidence-based, their professional practice emphasizes drug therapy management of diseases and symptoms and the promotion of wellness and disease prevention.

Practice Setting

Pharmacists generally work as community, institutional or industrial pharmacists. Community pharmacists own and/or practise in community pharmacies, while institutional pharmacists practise in hospitals, long-term care facilities and other such health care institutions. Both work closely with other health care professionals. Industrial pharmacists participate in the research, development, manufacturing and sales of pharmaceutical products. There are also pharmacists found in a variety of other practice settings such as academics, government and regulatory organizations.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **pharmacists** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1910	1905	1876	1884	1875	1871	1878	1911	1911	1891	1986	1953	1999*

Notes

* Nunavut was formed in 1999 and adopted the Northwest Territories' legislation regarding pharmacists.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **pharmacist**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a bachelor's degree in pharmacy from an accredited program or equivalent.
- Pass the qualifying examination administered by the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada in most provinces.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Did you know?

In 2009, almost 70% of pharmacists older than 60 were male. In contrast, more than 70% of pharmacists younger than 30 were female.

Sources

Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

A bachelor's degree in pharmacy is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **pharmacist** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs.

Table 1: List of Accredited Pharmacy Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Memorial University of Newfoundland	5	BSc	English
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	4	BSc	English
Quebec			
Université de Montréal [‡]	4	Pharm. D.	French
Université Laval [§]	4	B. Sc.	French
Ontario			
University of Toronto	4	BSc	English
University of Waterloo**	4	BSc	English
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba	4	BSc	English
Saskatchewan			
University of Saskatchewan	4	BSP	English
Alberta			
University of Alberta	4	BSc	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	4	BSc	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include bachelor of science / *bachelier ès sciences* (B. Sc.), *doctorat en pharmacie* (Pharm. D.) and bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSP).

‡ Since 2007, the Pharm. D. program has replaced the B. Sc. program.

§ As of September 2011, the Pharm. D. program will replace the B. Sc. program.

** The first cohort graduated in 2011.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Pharmacists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **pharmacist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the pharmacist evaluating examination administered by the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (applicable in most provinces).
- Pass the qualifying examination administered by the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Pharmacists,^{*,†} by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	514	526	540	572	585	585	Series break	556	592	571	591
Prince Edward Island	119	131	138	149	152	160		141	155	161	161
Nova Scotia	940	931	988	1,011	1,014	1,065		788	1,002	1,093	1,098
New Brunswick	570	554	551	602	613	625		648	668	692	688
Quebec	5,670	6,141	6,238	6,323	6,615	6,790		7,057	6,937	7,228	7,441
Ontario	8,490	8,790	9,023	9,817	10,068	10,395		9,309	9,779	9,813	10,423
Manitoba	899	990	1,086	1,092	1,154	1,155		1,152	1,205	1,246	1,233
Saskatchewan	1,108	1,129	1,080	1,142	1,170	1,177		1,027	1,142	1,138	1,189
Alberta	2,904	2,990	3,086	3,185	3,333	3,504		3,197	3,444	3,566	3,712
British Columbia	3,248	3,406	3,544	3,672	3,766	3,941		3,151	3,435	3,753	3,938
Yukon	26	27	31	27	34	33		29	30	40	29
Northwest Territories	25	23	36	20	23	25		22	22	20	20
Nunavut	5	5	5	..	10	16		17	22	23	30
Canada	24,518	25,643	26,346	27,612	28,537	29,471		27,094	28,433	29,344	30,553

Notes

* Data from 2000 to 2005 represents active registered pharmacists, data as of January of the following year. Data since 2006 from the Pharmacist Database represents employed active registered pharmacists; data as of October 1 of the given year, with the exception of the following from the Health Personnel Database: Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick (2006), Quebec and Nunavut (2006 to 2009), Manitoba (2006 to 2008), Yukon (2008). Data for 2000 to 2005 is not directly comparable to that for 2006 to 2009 due to different collection methodologies. See Methodological Notes in *Pharmacists in Canada, 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

† See Appendix A for more details.

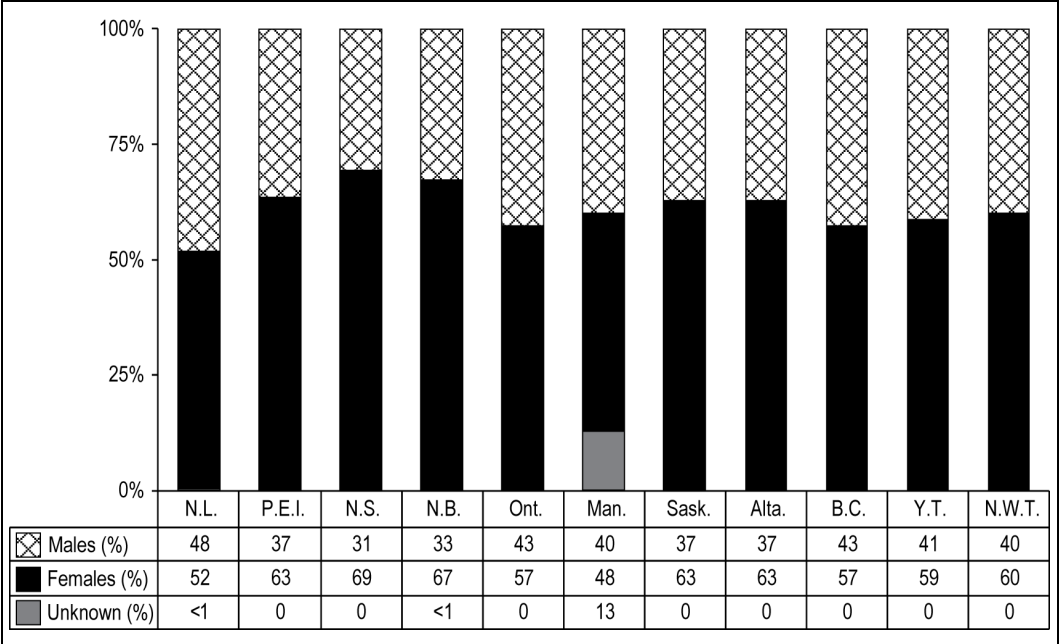
.. Information was not available.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

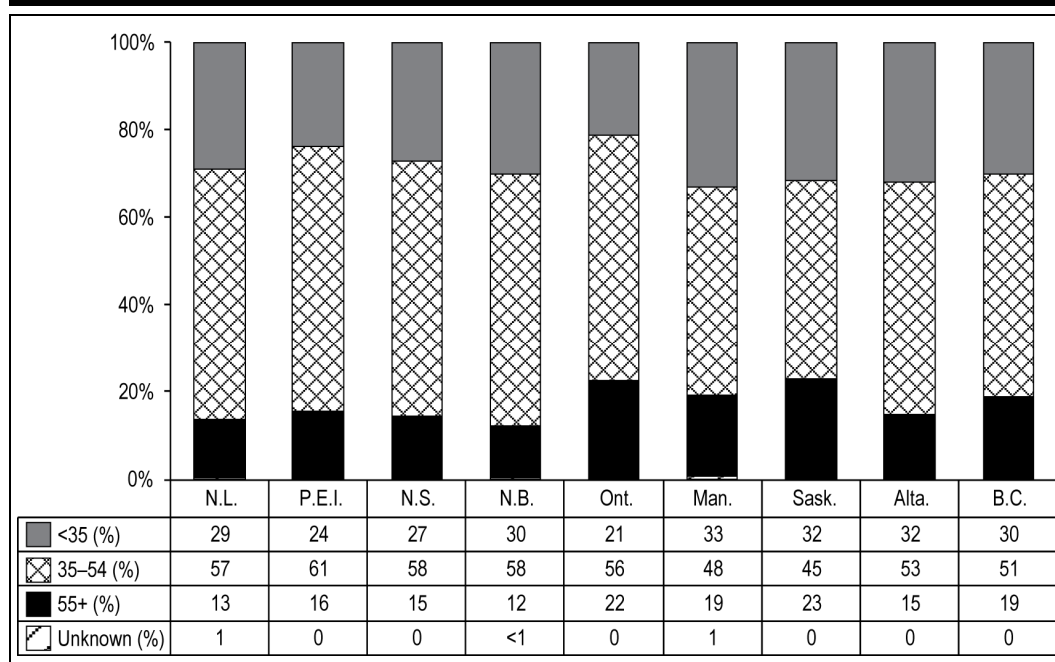
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Pharmacists, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territories, 2009



Notes
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Quebec and Nunavut were not included, as gender information was not available.

Source
Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Pharmacists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

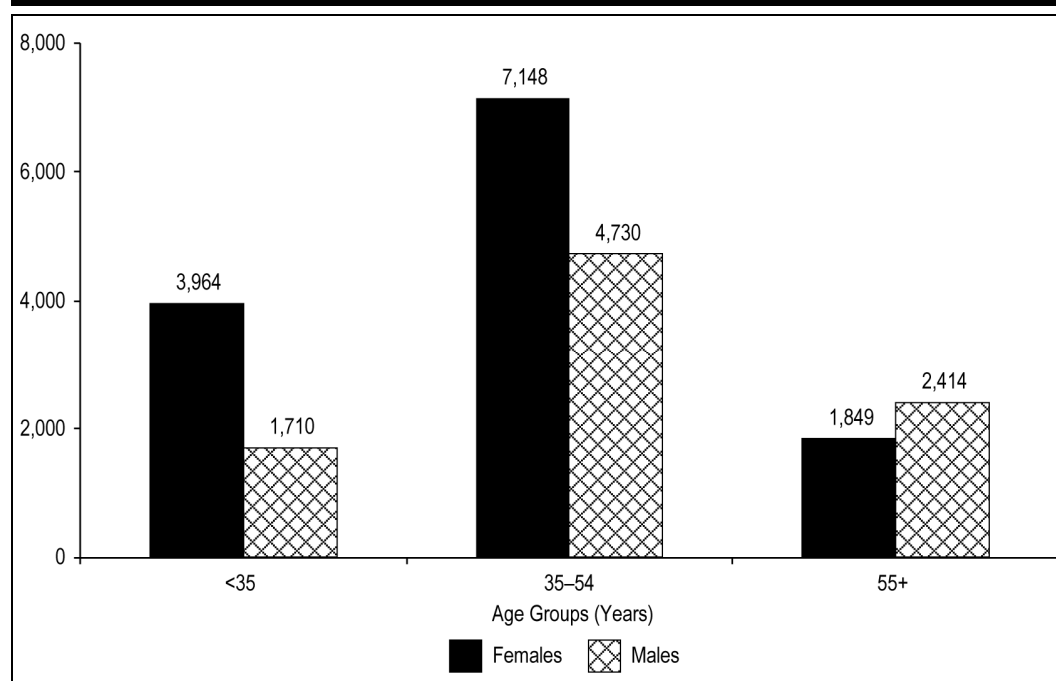
Quebec, the Yukon and Nunavut were not included, as age information was not available.

The Northwest Territories was not included due to value suppression to ensure confidentiality, in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Source

Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Pharmacists, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Notes

Quebec, Manitoba, the Yukon and Nunavut were not included, as gender and/or age information was not available.

5 pharmacists (3 in Newfoundland and Labrador, 2 in New Brunswick) were not included, as gender and/or age information was unknown.

Source

Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Pharmacy Programs,* by School of Graduation and Sex, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador										
Memorial University of Newfoundland	38	40	35	32	37	35	36	20	17	38
Males	..	..	..	9	7	13	8	..	6	11
Females	..	..	..	23	30	22	28	..	11	27
Nova Scotia										
Dalhousie University	66	64	62	50	59	88	83	87	87	91
Males	..	19	15	10	14	18	21	20	27	27
Females	..	45	47	40	45	70	62	67	60	64
Quebec										
Université de Montréal	149	107	94	120	129	151	148	142	153	176
Males	..	..	..	27	..	43	37	43	52	52
Females	..	..	..	93	..	108	111	99	101	124
Université Laval	103	99	97	112	135	121	139	139	134	140
Males	28	28	20	34	26	31	36	33	32	40
Females	75	71	77	78	109	90	103	106	102	100
Ontario										
University of Toronto	122	111	117	119	132	165	166	183	194	231
Males	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	50	69
Females	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	144	162
Manitoba										
University of Manitoba	42	47	48	47	43	45	49	43	45	49
Males	..	..	15	10	18	14	9	..	11	11
Females	..	..	33	37	25	31	40	..	34	38
Saskatchewan										
University of Saskatchewan	74	75	65	..	72	80	73	85	88	78
Males	..	..	..	..	8	25	15	..	26	19
Females	..	..	..	..	64	55	58	..	62	59
Alberta										
University of Alberta	104[†]	104[†]	95[†]	98	93	97	100	115	125	126
Males	..	..	..	34	20	28	25	..	40	45
Females	..	..	..	64	73	69	75	..	85	81

Continued on next page

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Pharmacy Programs,* by School of Graduation and Sex, Canada, 2000 to 2009 (cont'd)

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
British Columbia										
University of British Columbia	135	123	129	127	121	145	136	125	136	146
Males	44	40	43	52	28	44	51	..	51	60
Females	91	83	86	75	93	101	85	..	85	86
Canada	833	770	742	705	821	927	930	939	979	1,075

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering pharmacy programs.

† Data includes graduates from both bachelor's and master's programs.

.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Physicians





Please refer to *Supply Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians, 2009* for more detailed information.

Physicians prevent, diagnose and treat human illness, and assist in rehabilitation and palliation after the onset of disease or injury. **Physicians** obtain medical history from patients, examine, diagnose, order diagnostic procedures, interpret results and consult with other medical practitioners to evaluate patients' health, administer medications and other treatments, including surgery, and advise patients on their health and health care.

Practice Setting

Physicians work in a broad range of settings, including community-based clinics and doctors' offices, hospitals, academic health centres and other institutional health care settings, such as nursing homes, laboratories, universities and government.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **physicians** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1893	1871	1828	1816	1848	1795	1871	1885	1885	1867	1958	1885	1999*

Note

* Nunavut was formed in 1999 and adopted the Northwest Territories' legislation regarding physicians.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **family physician** or as another type of **medical** or **surgical specialist** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a doctor of medicine (MD) degree from an accredited program.
- Complete an accredited residency program in family medicine or another medical or surgical speciality.
- Pass certification by examination by either the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (Royal College) or the College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC).
- Pass the Medical Council of Canada Qualifying Examination parts 1 and 2.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body. Each province/territory is responsible for the regulation of and licensure for the practice of medicine in its respective jurisdiction. Therefore, each individual medical regulatory authority should be consulted for the most current licensure information. Physicians who are certified by the Royal College or the CFPC have portable eligibility for licensure in every jurisdiction. They do not have a national licence but are able to apply for a licence in each province with no extra exams or training required.

Did you know?

In 1979, there were 150 physicians for every 100,000 Canadians; by 2009, that ratio had climbed to 201 per 100,000.

Sources

Supply, Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

An MD degree is currently the requirement for entry to residency training in Canada. After completion of an MD degree, **physicians** who are in a residency program in Canada must complete training requirements as prescribed by either the Royal College or CFPC to be eligible for certification by these bodies. In addition to these two national certifying bodies, the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ) also offers certification in that province. Residency programs vary in length, depending on the specialty, ranging from a minimum of two years in family medicine to four or more years in other specialties. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools.

Table 1: List of Accredited Medical Education Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Memorial University of Newfoundland	4	MD	English
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	4	MD	English
Quebec			
McGill University	4	MD,CM	English
Université de Montréal	4 or 5	M.D.	French
Université de Sherbrooke	4	M.D.	French
Université Laval	4 or 5	M.D.	French
Ontario			
McMaster University	3	MD	English
Northern Ontario School of Medicine [‡]	4	MD	English
Queen's University	4	MD	English
University of Ottawa	4	MD/M.D.	English and French
University of Toronto	4	M.D.	English
University of Western Ontario	4	MD	English
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba	4	MD	English
Saskatchewan			
University of Saskatchewan	4	MD	English
Alberta			
University of Alberta	4	MD	English
University of Calgary	3	MD	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	4	MD	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include medical doctorate (MD) and medical doctorate and master of surgery (MD,CM).

‡ This is a collaborative program between Laurentian University and Lakehead University.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Physicians

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **physician**, also called international medical graduates (IMGs), must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Submit credentials to the Medical Council of Canada's Physician Credentials Repository.
- Pass the Medical Council of Canada Evaluating Examination and complete an accredited residency program in family medicine or a physician specialty, if required.
- Pass the Medical Council of Canada Qualifying Examination parts 1 and 2.
- Pass certification by examination by either the Royal College or the CFPC may also be required for licensure by the regulatory authority.
- Register with and licensure from a provincial/territorial regulatory body. All provinces have the right to request additional assessments to qualify for practice or residency in their provinces.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Physicians,* Excluding Residents, by Province/Territory and Specialty, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	927	945	929	975	992	994	1,018	1,048	1,110	1,117
Family Medicine	571	599	585	615	513	508	526	543	583	599
Specialists	356	346	344	360	479	486	492	505	527	518
Prince Edward Island	178	190	191	195	210	199	207	218	232	233
Family Medicine	105	115	119	121	131	123	127	137	142	126
Specialists	73	75	72	74	79	76	80	81	90	107
Nova Scotia	1,898	1,885	1,943	1,958	2,000	2,039	2,049	2,137	2,189	2,174
Family Medicine	952	959	1,007	1,038	1,081	1,102	1,120	1,084	1,116	1,094
Specialists	946	926	936	920	919	937	929	1,053	1,073	1,080
New Brunswick	1,153	1,179	1,185	1,224	1,262	1,295	1,325	1,388	1,447	1,460
Family Medicine	679	699	700	738	755	766	793	740	801	820
Specialists	474	480	485	486	507	529	532	648	646	640
Quebec	15,770	15,866	15,800	15,518	16,145	16,354	16,533	16,782	17,057	17,430
Family Medicine	7,821	7,857	7,917	7,844	8,165	8,298	8,390	8,582	8,766	8,635
Specialists	7,949	8,009	7,883	7,674	7,980	8,056	8,143	8,200	8,291	8,795
Ontario	21,176	21,482	21,735	21,738	22,067	22,237	22,141	22,592	23,043	24,515
Family Medicine	9,974	10,155	10,242	10,410	10,659	10,654	10,637	10,872	11,106	11,817
Specialists	11,202	11,327	11,493	11,328	11,408	11,583	11,504	11,720	11,937	12,698
Manitoba	2,082	2,093	2,077	2,063	2,078	2,111	2,125	2,117	2,219	2,238
Family Medicine	1,062	1,081	1,073	1,075	1,079	1,103	1,096	1,096	1,152	1,165
Specialists	1,020	1,012	1,004	988	999	1,008	1,029	1,021	1,067	1,073
Saskatchewan	1,567	1,549	1,564	1,526	1,529	1,545	1,571	1,644	1,660	1,703
Family Medicine	932	944	966	951	868	879	894	922	946	964
Specialists	635	605	598	575	661	666	677	722	714	739
Alberta	5,014	5,154	5,637	5,801	5,953	6,219	6,574	6,891	7,293	7,554
Family Medicine	2,608	2,692	3,020	3,151	3,200	3,364	3,567	3,756	4,016	4,187
Specialists	2,406	2,462	2,617	2,650	2,753	2,855	3,007	3,135	3,277	3,367
British Columbia	7,943	8,105	8,243	8,348	8,257	8,507	8,635	8,735	9,055	9,548
Family Medicine	4,339	4,445	4,541	4,629	4,544	4,736	4,731	4,758	4,973	5,282
Specialists	3,604	3,660	3,702	3,719	3,713	3,771	3,904	3,977	4,082	4,266
Yukon	41	54	52	55	61	64	70	72	76	74
Family Medicine	35	50	48	51	55	57	63	64	68	64
Specialists	6	4	4	4	6	7	7	8	8	10

Continued on next page

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Physicians,* Excluding Residents, by Province/Territory and Specialty, Canada, 2000 to 2009 (cont'd)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northwest Territories	47	37	46	43	51	44	48	49	48	43
Family Medicine	29	24	30	29	37	30	35	36	33	30
Specialists	18	13	16	14	14	14	13	13	15	13
Nunavut	7	7	10	10	7	14	11	9	11	12
Family Medicine	6	7	10	10	7	13	10	8	10	10
Specialists	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
Canada	57,803	58,546	59,412	59,454	60,612	61,622	62,307	63,682	65,440	68,101
Family Medicine	29,113	29,627	30,258	30,662	31,094	31,633	31,989	32,598	33,712	34,793
Specialists	28,690	28,919	29,154	28,792	29,518	29,989	30,318	31,084	31,728	33,308

Notes

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

Quebec data in 2003 does not reflect the annual update from the CMQ.

British Columbia data in 2004 does not reflect the annual update from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia.

See Methodological Notes in *Supply Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians, 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

.. Information was not available.

Source

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

**Table 3: Number of Active Registered Physicians, Including Residents,*
by Province/Territory and Specialty, Canada, 2000 to 2009**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,101	1,117	1,097	1,172	1,195	1,199	1,232	1,267	1,336	1,364
Family Medicine	617	636	614	653	549	547	570	591	630	660
Specialists	484	481	483	519	646	652	662	676	706	704
Prince Edward Island	178	190	191	195	210	199	207	218	232	233
Family Medicine	105	115	119	121	131	123	127	137	142	126
Specialists	73	75	72	74	79	76	80	81	90	107
Nova Scotia	2,268	2,265	2,332	2,351	2,401	2,448	2,455	2,556	2,625	2,636
Family Medicine	1,040	1,043	1,095	1,132	1,181	1,204	1,215	1,180	1,211	1,199
Specialists	1,228	1,222	1,237	1,219	1,220	1,244	1,240	1,376	1,414	1,437
New Brunswick	1,153	1,179	1,185	1,224	1,262	1,295	1,325	1,388	1,447	1,460
Family Medicine	679	699	700	738	755	766	793	740	801	820
Specialists	474	480	485	486	507	529	532	648	646	640
Quebec	17,761	17,799	17,740	17,505	18,267	18,593	18,908	19,275	19,684	20,245
Family Medicine	8,323	8,296	8,363	8,317	8,679	8,861	9,002	9,202	9,419	9,333
Specialists	9,438	9,503	9,377	9,188	9,588	9,732	9,906	10,073	10,265	10,912
Ontario	23,531	23,831	24,173	24,258	24,773	25,107	25,268	26,028	26,679	28,484
Family Medicine	10,496	10,668	10,782	10,948	11,258	11,304	11,392	11,677	11,932	12,721
Specialists	13,035	13,163	13,391	13,310	13,515	13,803	13,876	14,351	14,747	15,763
Manitoba	2,393	2,405	2,399	2,409	2,429	2,470	2,495	2,508	2,612	2,677
Family Medicine	1,119	1,132	1,121	1,130	1,142	1,168	1,162	1,169	1,225	1,254
Specialists	1,274	1,273	1,278	1,279	1,287	1,302	1,333	1,339	1,387	1,423
Saskatchewan	1,773	1,754	1,778	1,751	1,745	1,770	1,818	1,899	1,928	2,004
Family Medicine	982	993	1,016	1,007	913	930	952	978	1,004	1,029
Specialists	791	761	762	744	832	840	866	921	924	975
Alberta	5,752	5,932	6,448	6,656	6,874	7,205	7,615	8,030	8,480	8,820
Family Medicine	2,765	2,890	3,235	3,368	3,420	3,598	3,804	4,015	4,287	4,463
Specialists	2,987	3,042	3,213	3,288	3,454	3,607	3,811	4,015	4,193	4,357
British Columbia	8,458	8,665	8,838	8,954	8,896	9,211	9,418	9,604	9,997	10,570
Family Medicine	4,449	4,571	4,679	4,759	4,696	4,907	4,913	4,964	5,195	5,522
Specialists	4,009	4,094	4,159	4,195	4,200	4,304	4,505	4,640	4,802	5,048
Yukon	41	54	52	55	61	64	70	72	76	74
Family Medicine	35	50	48	51	55	57	63	64	68	64
Specialists	6	4	4	4	6	7	7	8	8	10

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**Table 3: Number of Active Registered Physicians, Including Residents,*
by Province/Territory and Specialty, Canada, 2000 to 2009 (cont'd)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northwest Territories	47	37	46	43	51	44	48	49	48	43
Family Medicine	29	24	30	29	37	30	35	36	33	30
Specialists	18	13	16	14	14	14	13	13	15	13
Nunavut	7	7	10	10	7	14	11	9	11	12
Family Medicine	6	7	10	10	7	13	10	8	10	10
Specialists	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
Canada	64,463	65,235	66,289	66,583	68,171	69,619	70,870	72,903	75,155	78,622
Family Medicine	30,645	31,124	31,812	32,263	32,823	33,508	34,038	34,761	35,957	37,231
Specialists	33,818	34,111	34,477	34,320	35,348	36,111	36,832	38,142	39,198	41,391

Notes

* Physician counts reflect the summation of data from two distinct sources: the total of "active" physicians from Scott's Medical Database (SMDB) and resident (post-medical degree [MD] trainee) counts from the Canadian Post-MD Education Registry (CAPER). SMDB data excludes residents and physicians who are not licensed to provide clinical practice and have requested of the Business Information Group (formally Southam Medical Group) that their data not be published ("active" in SMDB indicates that the physician has an MD and a valid mailing address). The CAPER resident data excludes foreign physicians training in Canada by visa and physician fellows receiving medical training/education beyond initial MD education (P.E.I. and New Brunswick interns and residents are included in Nova Scotia's total for 2000 to 2009); these counts will be an overestimate of the number of physicians.

See Methodological Notes in *Supply Distribution and Migration of Canadian Physicians, 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

.. Information was not available.

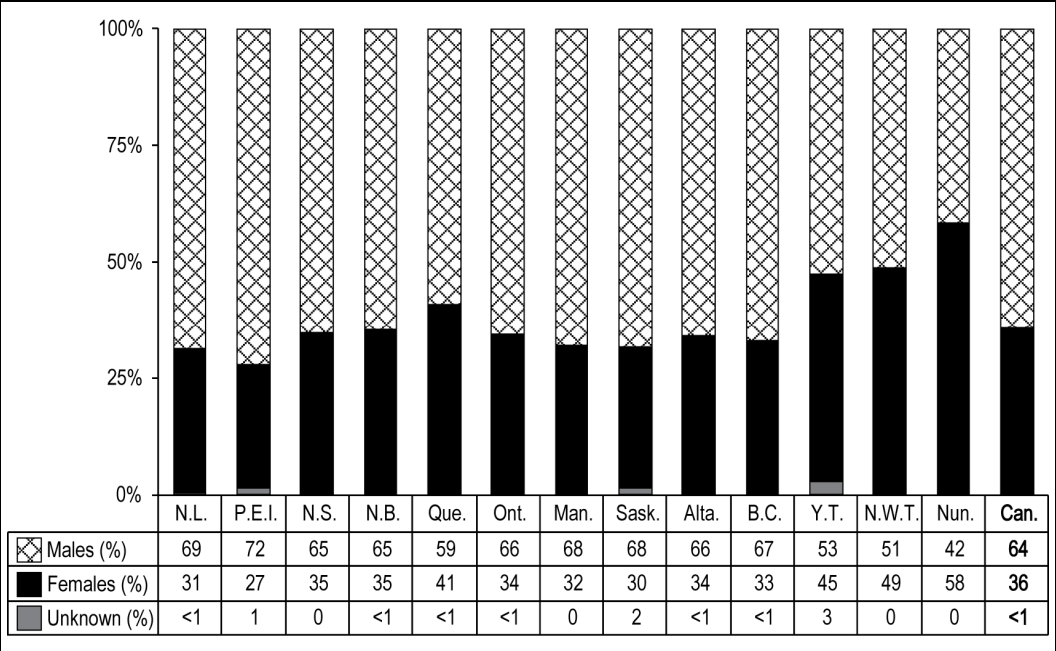
See Notes under Table 2 for further details.

Sources

Scott's Medical Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information and the Canadian Post-MD Education Registry.

Demographic Trends

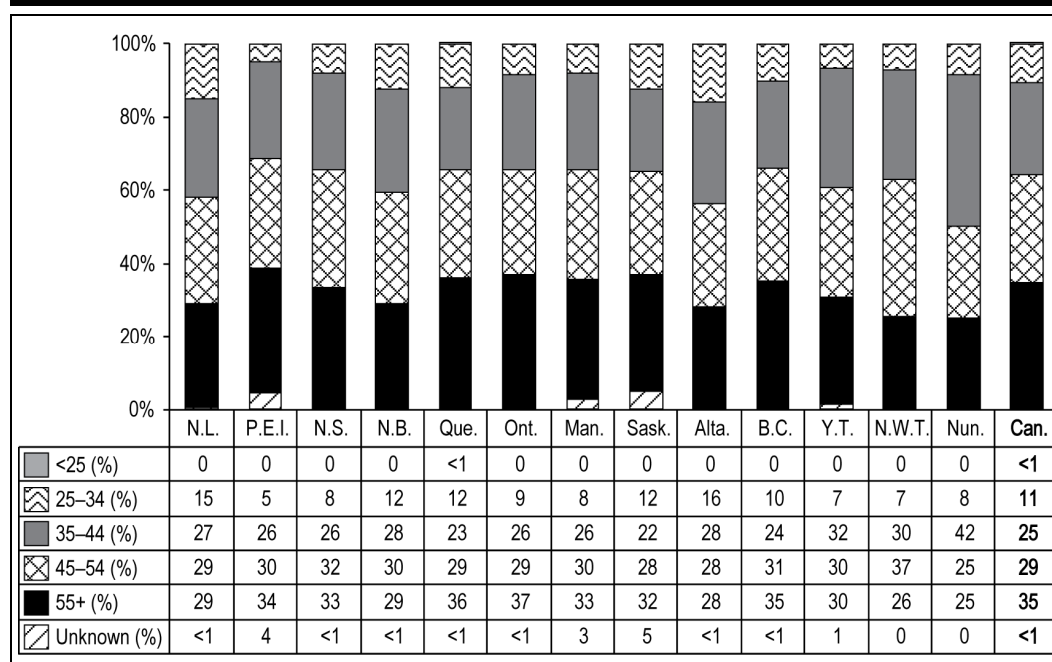
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Physicians, by Sex, Province/Territory, Canada, 2009



Note
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Physicians, by Age Group, Province/Territory, Canada, 2009

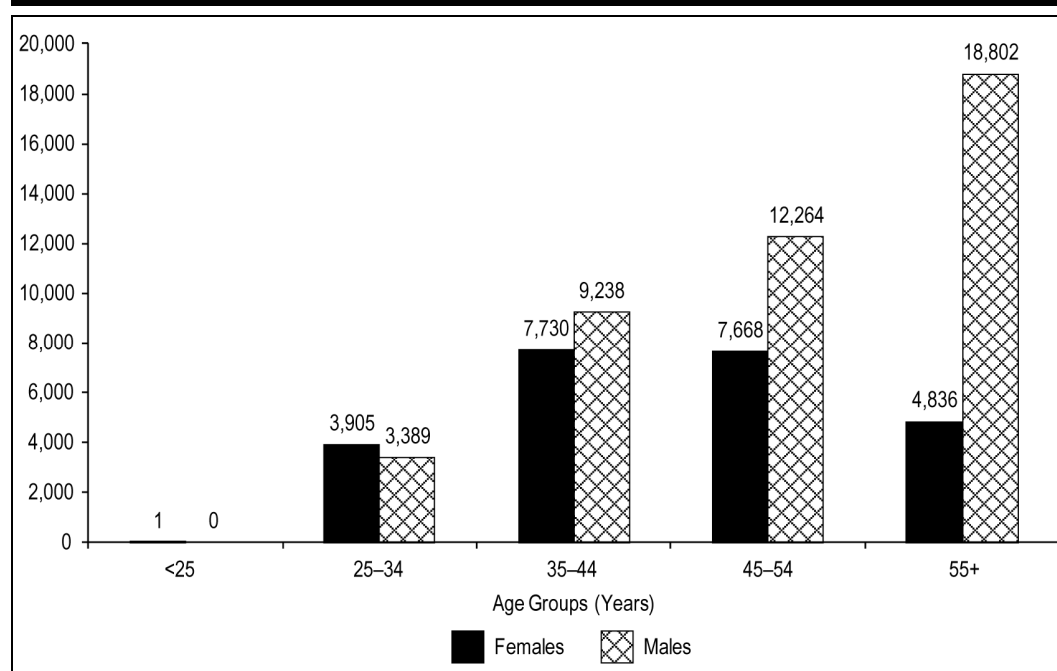


Note

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source

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

Figure 3: Number of Physicians, by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 2009**Note**

1% of physicians in Newfoundland and Labrador, 5% in Prince Edward Island, 6% in Saskatchewan and 3% in the Yukon were not included, as gender and/or age information was unknown.

Source

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

Graduate Trends

Table 4: Number of Graduates of Medical Education Programs,* by School of Graduation and Sex, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador										
Memorial University of Newfoundland	60	59	59	62	61	63	56	58	59	63
Males	33	27	31	29	33	23	16	20	24	34
Females	27	32	28	33	28	40	40	38	35	29
Nova Scotia										
Dalhousie University	90	88	87	91	90	89	84	101	97	93
Males	49	43	41	47	43	40	31	42	42	50
Females	41	45	46	44	47	49	53	59	55	43
Quebec										
McGill University	109	105	112	125	132	135	148	156	168	171
Males	55	52	66	70	76	69	76	60	70	76
Females	54	53	46	55	56	66	72	96	98	95
Université de Montréal	160	142	137	153	168	175	187	201	233	257
Males	57	60	44	61	57	42	48	66	79	80
Females	103	82	93	92	111	133	139	135	154	177
Université de Sherbrooke	87	84	91	104	98	113	124	137	146	153
Males	40	24	36	40	26	33	31	44	54	62
Females	47	60	55	64	72	80	93	93	92	91
Université Laval	108	106	117	120	130	139	151	178	158	188
Males	37	37	46	44	53	42	41	62	45	55
Females	71	69	71	76	77	97	110	116	113	133
Ontario										
McMaster University	103	93	101	114	129	135	142	135	153	149
Males	37	28	41	39	40	32	37	47	62	59
Females	66	65	60	75	89	103	105	88	91	90
Northern Ontario School of Medicine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	55[†]
Males	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17
Females	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38
Queen's University	75	75	70	81	78	90	100	97	97	101
Males	46	47	41	49	49	41	52	49	49	45
Females	29	28	29	32	29	49	48	48	48	56
University of Ottawa	84	84	83	91	95	123	135	134	132	153
Males	37	40	48	39	44	51	62	47	52	55
Females	47	44	35	52	51	72	73	87	80	98

Continued on next page

Table 4: Number of Graduates of Medical Education Programs,* by School of Graduation and Sex, Canada, 2000 to 2009 (cont'd)

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ontario (cont'd)										
University of Toronto	167	175	164	179	188	189	190	204	189	206
Males	104	99	86	106	99	90	91	96	90	86
Females	63	76	78	73	89	99	99	108	99	120
University of Western Ontario	101	105	98	104	109	125	135	132	132	133
Males	62	64	57	55	62	61	70	63	60	71
Females	39	41	41	49	47	64	65	69	72	62
Manitoba										
University of Manitoba	74	72	69	74	75	82	89	87	88	90
Males	49	48	42	50	40	42	41	43	58	45
Females	25	24	27	24	35	40	48	44	30	45
Saskatchewan										
University of Saskatchewan	58	56	55	54	53	57	56	64	59	60
Males	32	32	33	27	27	26	27	35	30	29
Females	26	24	22	27	26	31	29	29	29	31
Alberta										
University of Alberta	105	108	104	104	122	129	125	135	126	125
Males	58	69	62	54	67	74	72	69	60	76
Females	47	39	42	50	55	55	53	66	66	49
University of Calgary	74	76	77	93	112	101	110	104	105	127
Males	37	36	38	45	49	41	52	38	59	66
Females	37	40	39	48	63	60	58	66	46	61
British Columbia										
University of British Columbia	123	109	119	114	117	131	126	123	197	220
Males	63	60	58	41	53	51	57	63	85	94
Females	60	49	61	73	64	80	69	60	112	126
Canada	1,578	1,537	1,543	1,663	1,757	1,876	1,958	2,046	2,139	2,344
Males	796	766	770	796	818	758	804	844	919	1,000
Females	782	771	773	867	939	1,118	1,154	1,202	1,220	1,344

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of medical education programs.

† This program started in 2005.

n/a Not applicable.

Source

Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada.





Physiotherapists





Please refer to
*Physiotherapists in
Canada, 2009* for more
detailed information.

Physiotherapists or physical therapists are primary health care professionals who aim to prevent, assess and treat the impact of injury, disease and/or disorders in movement and function. They work on improving, restoring and maintaining functional independence and physical performance; preventing and managing pain, physical impairments, disabilities and limits to participation; and promoting fitness, health and wellness.

Practice Setting

Physiotherapists work in a wide variety of private and public settings including private physiotherapy clinics, public out-patient clinics, hospitals, rehabilitation centres, sport facilities, home-care programs, schools, long-term care facilities, community health centres, industry, government, universities and research facilities. Many physiotherapists are self-employed. The profile of physiotherapy practice continues to evolve within the changing models of health care delivery, as evidenced by the increasing participation of physiotherapists in interprofessional primary health care teams.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **physiotherapists** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1970	1973	1959	1960	1973	1953	1956	1945	1985	1946	2007	NR	NR

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **physiotherapist**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a master's degree in physiotherapy from an accredited program.
- Pass the Physiotherapy Competency Examination administered by the Canadian Alliance of Physiotherapy Regulators (The Alliance) (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

In 2009, the average age of physiotherapists in Canada was 41.6. On average, physiotherapists in British Columbia were older (43.8), while the youngest were on the opposite coast in Newfoundland and Labrador (39.5).

Sources

Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

A master's degree in physiotherapy is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **physiotherapist** in Canada. However, prior to 2010, only a bachelor's degree was required. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Accreditation Council for Canadian Physiotherapy Academic Programs.

Table 1: List of Accredited Physiotherapy Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	25 months	MSc	English
Quebec			
McGill University	1.5	MSc	English
Université de Montréal [‡]	4	M. Sc.	French
Université de Sherbrooke ^{‡, §}	4	M. Pht.	French
Université Laval ^{**}	4.5	M. Pht.	French
Ontario			
McMaster University	2	MSc	English
Queen's University	2	MSc	English
University of Ottawa	2	M. Sc. S.	French
University of Toronto	2	MSc	English
University of Western Ontario	2	MPT	English
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba ^{††}	3	BMR	English
Saskatchewan			
University of Saskatchewan	2.1	MPT	English
Alberta			
University of Alberta	25 months	MSc	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	26 months	MPT	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include master of science (MSc), *maîtrise en physiothérapie* (M. Pht.), *maîtrise ès sciences de la santé* (M. Sc. S.), master of physical therapy (MPT) and bachelor of medical rehabilitation (BMR).

‡ This program is offered only as a combined bachelor's and master's degree program.

§ Pending accreditation as of 2011. The first cohort graduated in 2011.

** Since 2008, this program has been offered only as a combined bachelor's and master's degree program. The first cohort will graduate in 2012.

†† Starting in the fall of 2012, the master's of physical therapy program will replace the bachelor's program.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Physiotherapists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **physiotherapist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the Physiotherapy Competency Examination administered by The Alliance (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Physiotherapists,*[†] by Province/Territory,[‡] Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Series break	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	199	198	192	200	200	198	201		193	198	194
Prince Edward Island	47	50	53	52	51	49	56		50	53	54
Nova Scotia	436	449	485	508	495	529	532		568	570	562
New Brunswick	377	363	397	436	439	428	435		434	450	447
Quebec	3,200	3,210	3,304	3,435	3,606	3,677	3,673		3,653	3,703	3,758
Ontario	5,210	5,223	5,520	5,921	5,494	5,314	5,603		6,059	6,205	6,391
Manitoba	519	505	552	578	602	613	594		647	665	693
Saskatchewan	521	524	516	530	526	534	551		522	541	530
Alberta	1,632	1,643	1,634	1,712	1,813	1,924	1,995		1,868	1,938	1,997
British Columbia	2,321	2,306	2,355	2,343	2,381	2,506	2,468		2,395	2,566	2,651
Yukon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	..	35
Canada	14,462	14,471	15,008	15,715	15,607	15,772	16,108		16,419	16,889	17,312

Notes

* Data from 2000 to 2006 represents active registered physiotherapists. Data since 2007 from the Physiotherapist Database represents employed active registered physiotherapists; data as of September 1 of the given year. Data for 2000 to 2006 is not directly comparable to that for 2007 to 2009 data due to different collection methodologies. See Methodological Notes in *Physiotherapists in Canada, 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

† See Appendix A for more details.

‡ Regulatory data was not available from the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as there were no licensing authorities in these territories.

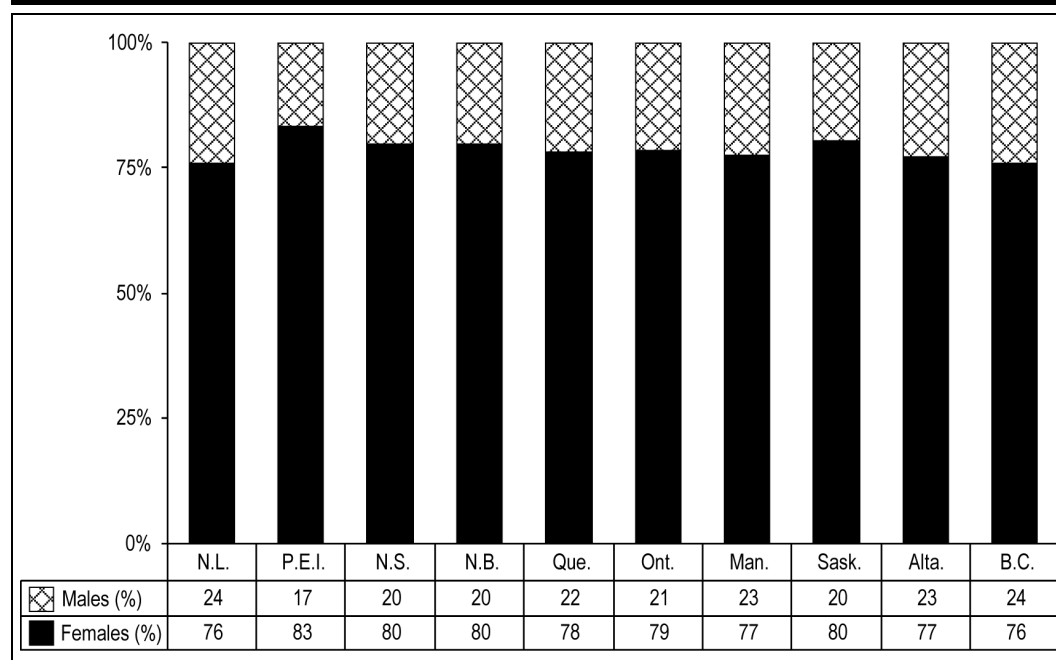
.. Information was not available.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, and Manitoba Health and Nova Scotia College of Physiotherapists.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Physiotherapists, by Sex and Province, 2009



Notes

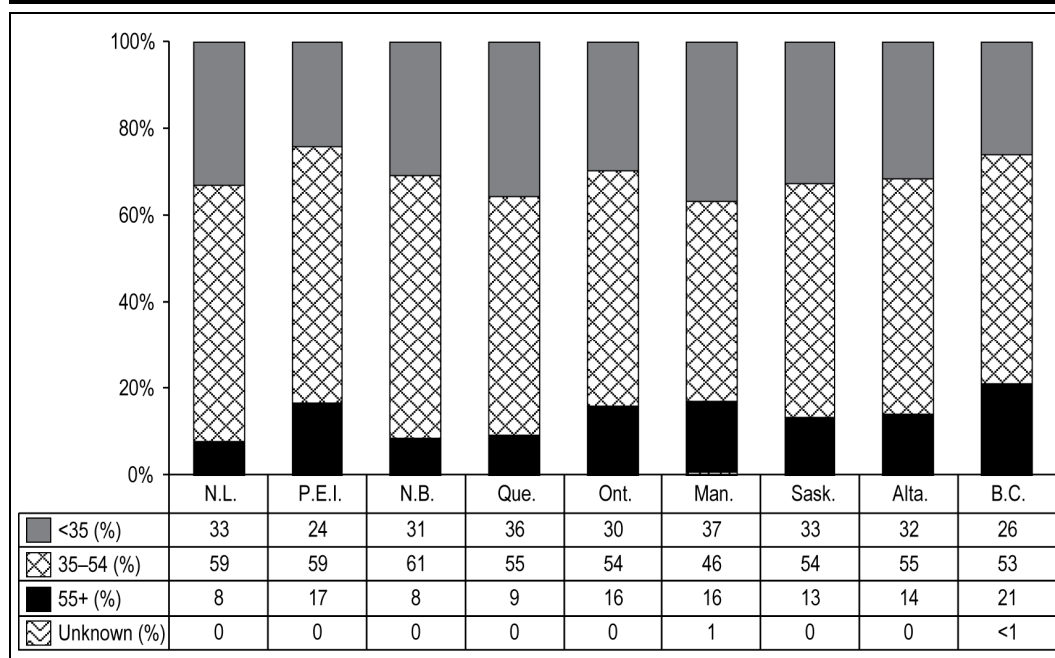
The Yukon was not included due to the application of value suppression to maintain confidentiality, in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Northwest Territories and Nunavut information was not available.

Sources

Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, and Manitoba Health and Nova Scotia College of Physiotherapists.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Physiotherapists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Nova Scotia was not included, as age information was not available.

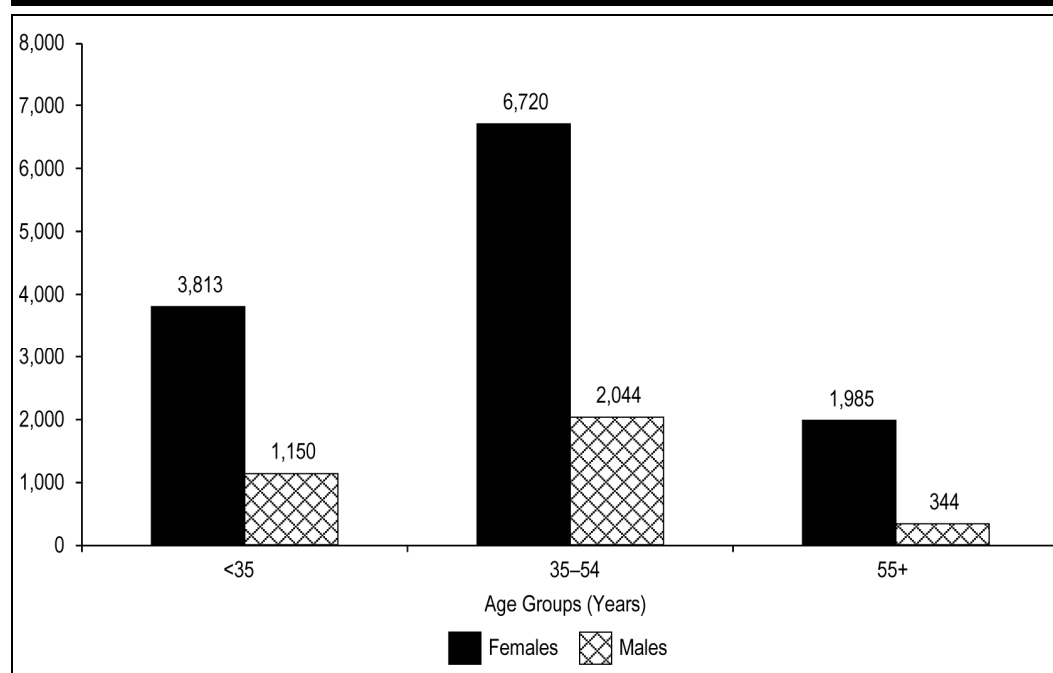
Northwest Territories and Nunavut information was not available.

The Yukon was not included due to the application of value suppression to maintain confidentiality, in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Sources

Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, and Manitoba Health.

Figure 3: Number of Physiotherapists, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Notes

Nova Scotia and Manitoba were not included, as gender and/or age information was not available.

Northwest Territories and Nunavut information was not available.

1 physiotherapist in B.C. was not included, as the age information was unknown.

Source

Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Physiotherapy,* by School of Graduation and Program, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nova Scotia										
Dalhousie University	45	45	48	47	42	49	46	46	44[†]	47
Bachelor	..	45	48	..	..	..	46	46	n/a	n/a
Master	..	0	0	..	..	..	0	0	44	47
Quebec										
McGill University[§]	52	53	52	50	52	50	57	53	48[†]	54
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	53	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	48	54
Université de Montréal	55	52	51	53	63	60	54	57	32	37
Bachelor	55	52	51	53	63	60	54	57	32	12
Master	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25
Université Laval	58	66	46	46	58	53	58	56	50	57
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	53	58	56	50	57
Ontario										
McMaster University	59	56	50[†]	50	52	47	52	55	54	68
Bachelor	..	56	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	..	0	50	50	52	47	52	55	54	68
Queen's University	39	39	45	42	42	51	93	55	47	48
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	44	46	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	7	47	55	47	48
University of Ottawa	36	63	62	47	21	45	60	55	45	78
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	55	45	48
Master	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30
University of Toronto	64	63	62	111[†]	55[†]	77	76	84	80	81
Bachelor	..	..	..	64	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	47	54	77	76	84	80	81
University of Western Ontario	57	57	63	65	45	50	50[†]	48	42	49
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	..	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	48	42	49
Manitoba										
University of Manitoba	29	30	34	28	37	48	47	48	50	44
Bachelor	..	..	34	28	37	48	47	48	50	44

Continued on next page

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Physiotherapy,* by School of Graduation and Program, Canada, 2000 to 2009 (cont'd)

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Saskatchewan										
University of Saskatchewan	32	30	30	30	29	31	27	30	31	38[†]
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	31	27	30	31	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38
Alberta										
University of Alberta	61	67	63	69	68	65	71[†]	76	76	75
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	76	76	75
British Columbia										
University of British Columbia	32	41	34	33	35	34	44[†]	40	40	37
Bachelor	..	..	..	33	35	34	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Master	..	..	..	..	..	0	44	40	40	37
Canada	619	662	640	671	599	660	735	703	639	713

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering physiotherapy programs. Due to change in entry-to-practice requirements in Canada, data includes bachelor's and master's degrees.

† The bachelor's degree program has been replaced by the master's degree.

‡ There was a greater number of graduates that year, which included both master's and bachelor's graduates.

§ See Appendix A for more details.

.. Information was not available.

n/a Not applicable.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Psychologists



Psychologists study the biological, cognitive, emotional, social, cultural and environmental determinants of behaviour—in other words, how people think, feel and behave in their social and physical environments. Psychologists are licensed provincially and territorially to assess, diagnose and treat psychological problems and mental disorders.

Practice Setting

Psychologists provide services, teach and/or conduct research in settings such as hospitals, community clinics, private practices, universities, schools, criminal-justice settings, social-welfare agencies, workplace employee-assistance programs, rehabilitation programs and workers' compensation boards. Psychological services are provided across a continuum of care, which includes wellness, injury and illness prevention, diagnosis and treatment, rehabilitation and relapse prevention, chronic disease and disability management and palliative care.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **psychologists** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1988	1991	1981	1967	1962	1960	1966	1997	1960	1977	NR	1988	1999*

Notes

* Nunavut was formed in 1999 and adopted the Northwest Territories' legislation regarding psychologists.

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **psychologist**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a doctorate degree in psychology from an accredited program.
A master's degree is accepted in some provinces.
- Pass the Exam for Professional Practice in Psychology and/or other written or oral examinations (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

Psychologists and psychiatrists most commonly treat people with mental health problems.

- A psychologist holds a master's and/or doctoral degree in psychology. A practising psychologist is trained to assess and diagnose problems in thinking, feeling and behaviour as well to help people overcome or manage their problems using a variety of treatments.
- Psychiatrists are medical doctors who go on to specialize in mental health and mental disorders. Psychiatrists often use medication to help their clients manage their mental disorders and there are some disorders for which medications are very necessary (for example, schizophrenia and some types of depression).

Source

Canadian Psychologists Associations, accessed in April 2011, from <<http://www.cpa.ca/public/whatisapsychologist>>.

Education Requirements

A doctorate degree in psychology is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **psychologist** in most provinces. A master's degree is accepted in some provinces as well. The following table provides a comprehensive list of doctoral psychology programs accredited by the Canadian Psychology Association.

Table 1: List of Accredited Doctoral Psychology Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Discipline [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
Nova Scotia				
Dalhousie University	Clin.	5	MSc/PhD	English
New Brunswick				
University of New Brunswick	Clin.	5	MA/PhD	English
Quebec				
Concordia University	Clin.	5	MA/PhD	English
McGill University	Clin.	5	PhD	English
	Couns.	7	PhD	English
Université de Montréal	Clin.	5	Ph. D. R/I	French
	Clin.	5	D. Psy.	French
Université Laval	Clin.	5	Ph. D. R/I	French
	Clin.	4	D. Psy.	French

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Table 1: List of Accredited Doctoral Psychology Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School	Discipline [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
Ontario				
Lakehead University	Clin.	6	MA/PhD	English
OISE/University of Toronto	Clin.	5	MA/PhD	English
	Couns.	5	MA/PhD	English
Queen's University	Clin.	6	MSc/PhD	English
University of Guelph	Clin.	6	MA/PhD	English
University of Ottawa	Clin.	5	MA/PhD/ M.A./Ph. D	English/ French
University of Waterloo	Clin.	5	MA/PhD	English
University of Western Ontario	Clin.	6	MSc/PhD	English
University of Windsor	Clin.	6	MA/PhD	English
York University	Clin.	4	MA/PhD	English
Manitoba				
University of Manitoba	Clin.	6	MA/PhD	English
Saskatchewan				
University of Regina	Clin.	5	MA/PhD	English
University of Saskatchewan	Clin.	6	MA/PhD	English
Alberta				
University of Alberta	Couns.	6	MEd/PhD	English
University of Calgary	Clin.	5	MSc/PhD	English
British Columbia				
Simon Fraser University	Clin.	5	MA/PhD	English
University of British Columbia	Clin.	6	MA/PhD	English
	Couns.	5	MA	English
		6	PhD	English
University of Victoria	Clin.	6	MSc/PhD	English

Notes

* Most of these programs combine a master's and a doctoral degree. All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Recognized disciplines include Clin. (Clinical Psychology); Couns. (Counselling Psychology).

‡ Degrees include master of science and doctor of philosophy in psychology (MSc/PhD), master of arts and doctor of philosophy in psychology (MA/PhD), doctor of philosophy in counselling psychology (PhD), *docteur en philosophie (spécialité psychologie) — recherche et intervention* (Ph. D. R/I), *doctorat en psychologie* (D. Psy.), master of education counselling psychology and doctor of philosophy in psychology (MEd/PhD) and master of arts in counselling psychology (MA).

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Psychologists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **psychologist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the Exam for Professional Practice in Psychology and/or other written or oral examinations (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Active Registered Psychologists, by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador*	195	210	221	203	207	197	194	..	198	193
Prince Edward Island*	21	22	28	27	29	27	25	26	28	32
Nova Scotia*	369	383	414	387	405	414	439	463	462	503
New Brunswick*	256	213	265 [†]	304	276	265	336	324	308	388
Quebec*	6,076	6,271	6,455	7,554	7,690	7,523	8,013	8,046	7,376	7,433
Ontario*	2,575	2,665	2,740	2,569	2,748	2,990	3,056	3,120	3,187	3,263
Manitoba*	156	156	160	163	181	166	178	201	204	219
Saskatchewan*	74	73 [†]	387	374	404	418	431	445	455	464
Alberta*	1,833	1,930	1,892	1,650	1,722	1,693	1,945	2,313	2,393	2,497
British Columbia	1,068	934	939	904	944	933	1,029	1,059	1,072	1,065
Northwest Territories*	53	71	74	85	81	89	85	82	78	80
Nunavut*	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	19	19
Canada	12,676	12,928[†]	13,575[†]	14,220	14,687	14,715	15,751	16,097	15,780	16,156

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

.. Information was not available.

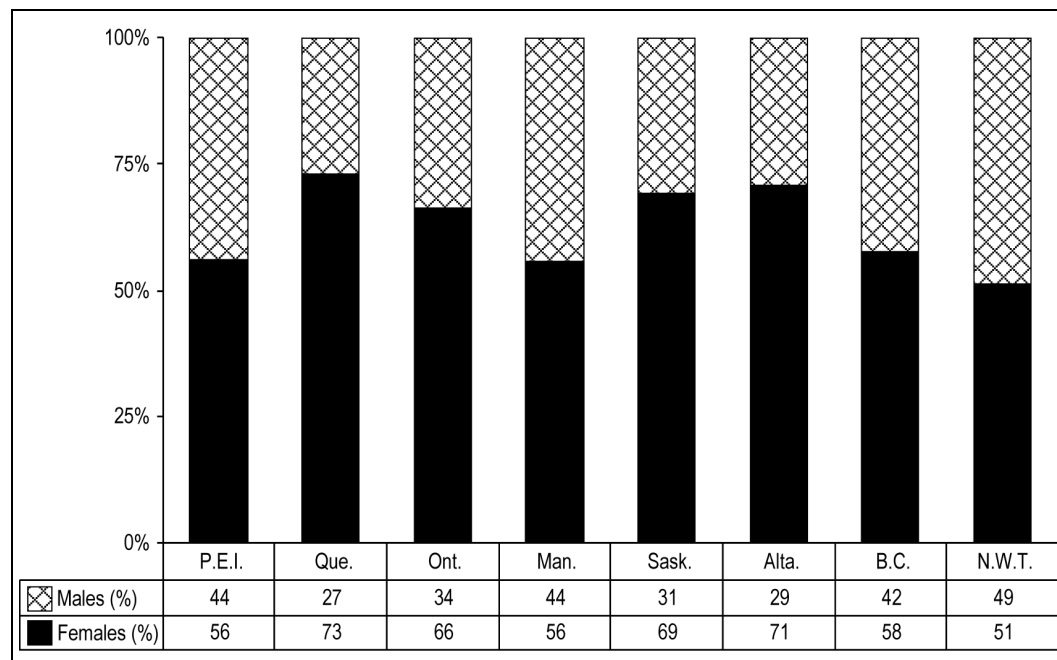
The Yukon is not regulated; therefore, information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Psychologists, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Notes

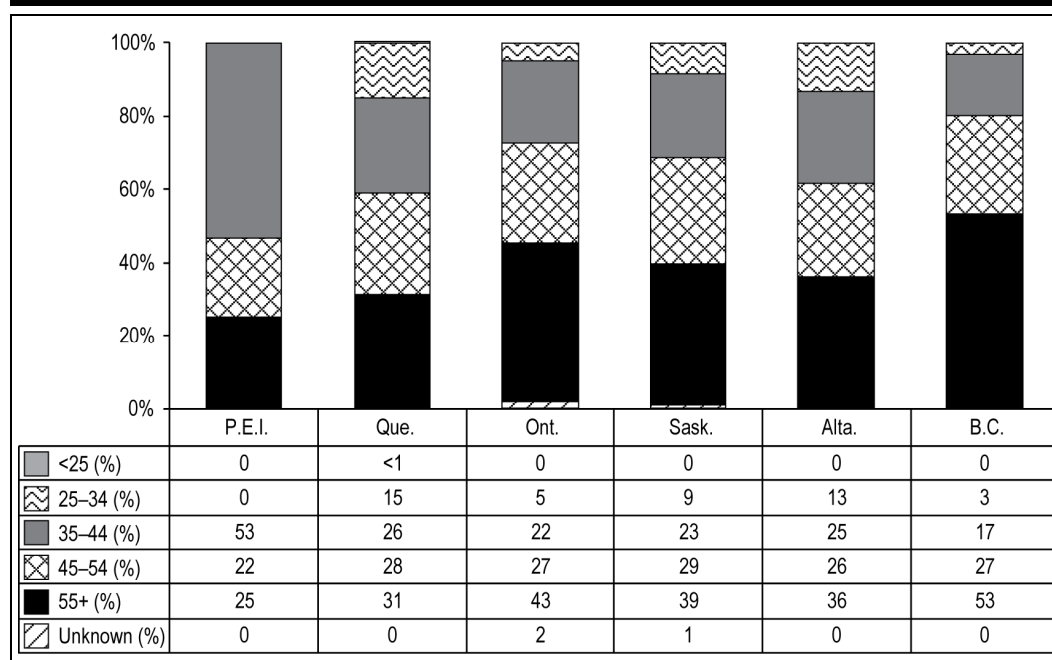
Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Nunavut were not included, as gender information was not available.

Yukon information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Psychologists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

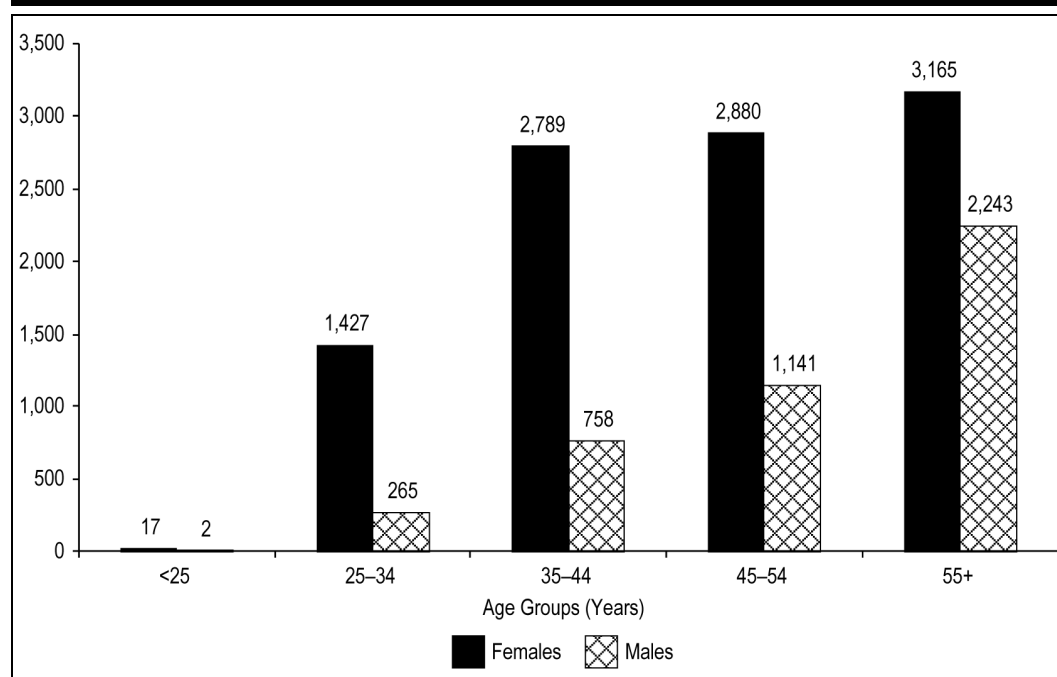
Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut were not included, as age information was not available.

Yukon information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Psychologists, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

Includes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

67 psychologists (63 in Ontario and 4 in Saskatchewan) were not included, as age information was unknown.

Gender and/or age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Doctoral Psychology Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2005 to 2009

School	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nova Scotia					
Dalhousie University	3	5	..	5	4
New Brunswick					
University of New Brunswick	3	4	0	..	..
Quebec					
Concordia University	7	8	8	13	10
McGill University	5	11	0	6	5
Université de Montréal	13	20	..	..	25
Université Laval	5	7	7	24	10
Ontario					
Lakehead University	..	..	4	5	..
OISE/University of Toronto	..	..	..	9	16
Queen's University	10	2	..	9	..
University of Guelph	4	4	1	..	2
University of Ottawa	5	10	..	..	7
University of Waterloo	2	2	..	4	2
University of Western Ontario	4	5	3	6	6
University of Windsor	11	13	..	..	11
York University	8	13	15	..	4
Manitoba					
University of Manitoba	5	6	..	2	..
Saskatchewan					
University of Regina	2	3	2	..	..
University of Saskatchewan	4	3	5	4	11
Alberta					
University of Alberta	9	4	6	9	..
University of Calgary	11	3	6	6	5
British Columbia					
Simon Fraser University	3	2	..	..	4
University of British Columbia	18	11	8	13	..
University of Victoria	1	4	..	..	7
Canada	133	140	65	115	129

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) accredited doctoral psychology programs in Canada. CPA accredits only doctoral programs in professional psychology. Information prior to 2005 was not available.

.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Registered Nurses





Please refer to *Regulated Nurses: Canadian Trends, 2005 to 2009* for more detailed information.

Registered nurses (RNs) coordinate health care, deliver direct services and support clients in their self-care decisions and actions in situations of health, illness, injury and disability in all stages of life.

Practice Setting

Registered nurses (RNs) are employed in a variety of practice settings, including institution and community-based environments such as hospitals, nursing homes, extended-care facilities, rehabilitation centres, clinics, community health centres, home-care agencies, education and research facilities, private companies, government and doctors' offices. They may also be self-employed.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **registered nurses** to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1954	1949	1910	1916	1946	1922	1913	1967	1916	1918	1994	1973	1999*

Note

* Nunavut was formed in 1999 and adopted the Northwest Territories' legislation regarding registered nurses.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **registered nurse**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a diploma or bachelor's degree in nursing.
- Pass the Canadian Registered Nurses Examination administered by the Canadian Nurses Association or, in Quebec, the entry-to-practice professional exam from the Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Did you know?

- In 1992, there were 824 RNs for every 100,000 Canadians, compared with 789 per 100,000 in 2009.
- Over the past five years, growth in the RN workforce (6.0%) has exceeded the rate of growth of the Canadian population (4.7%) for the same period.

Sources

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Education Requirements

A diploma or bachelor's degree in nursing is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **registered nurse** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of RN programs.

Table 1: List of Registered Nursing Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Memorial University of Newfoundland [§]	4	BN	English
Prince Edward Island			
University of Prince Edward Island	4	BScN	English
Nova Scotia			
Cape Breton University	4	BScN	English
Dalhousie University**	4	BScN	English
St. Francis Xavier University	3	BScN	English
New Brunswick			
Université de Moncton	4	B. Sc. Inf.	French
University of New Brunswick	4	BN	English
Quebec^{††}			
McGill University	3	BScN	English
Université de Montréal	3	B. Sc.	French
	5	D.E.C./B. Sc.	French
Université de Sherbrooke	5	D.E.C./B. Sc.	French
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	3	B. Sc.	French
Université du Québec à Rimouski	5	D.E.C./B. Sc.	French
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	3	B. Sc.	French
Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5	D.E.C./B. Sc.	French
Université du Québec en Outaouais	5	D.E.C./B. Sc.	French
	3	B. Sc.	French
Université Laval	3	B.Sc.	French
	5	D.E.C./B. Sc.	French
Ontario			
Brock University	4	BScN	English
Humber College of Applied Arts & Technology ^{††}	4	BN	English
Lakehead University	4	BScN	English
Laurentian University	4	BScN	English/French
McMaster University	4	BScN	English

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Registered Nursing Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
Nipissing University	4	BScN	English
Queen's University	4	BScN	English
Ryerson University	4	BScN	English
Trent University	4	BScN	English
University of Ontario Institute of Technology	4	BScN	English
University of Ottawa	4	BScN	English/French
University of Toronto	2	BScN	English
University of Western Ontario	4	BScN	English
University of Windsor	4	BScN	English
York University	4	BScN	English
Manitoba			
Brandon University	4	BN	English
Red River College	4	BN	English
University College of the North ^{§§}	4	BN	English
University of Manitoba	4	BN	English
Saskatchewan***			
First Nations University of Canada	4	BScN	English
University of Saskatchewan	4	BScN	English
Alberta			
Athabasca University	4	BN	English
Grant MacEwan University	4	BScN	English
Mount Royal University	4	BN	English
University of Alberta	4	BScN	English
University of Calgary	4	BN	English
University of Lethbridge	4	BN	English
British Columbia			
British Columbia Institute of Technology	3	BScN	English
Douglas College	4	BSN	English
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	4	BScN	English
Langara Community College	4	BSN	English
Thompson Rivers University	4	BSN	English
Trinity Western University	4	BScN	English
University of British Columbia	4	BSN	English
University of British Columbia—Okanagan	4	BSN	English

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Registered Nursing Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School [†]	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [‡]	Language
University of Northern British Columbia	4	BScN	English
University of the Fraser Valley	4	BSN	English
University of Victoria	4	BSN	English
Vancouver Community College	4	BScN	English
Vancouver Island University	4	BSN	English
Northwest Territories			
Aurora College	4	BScN	English
Nunavut			
Nunavut Arctic College ^{†††}	4	BScN	English

Notes

- * All programs include clinical practicum. To find out more about registered nurses programs, visit the Canadian Nurses Association website (http://www.cna-aiic.ca/nursingpgms/public_browse.asp) or contact individual schools.
- † Most universities have collaborative programs. Some schools offer a post-RN bachelor degree for nurses who have obtained a diploma in nursing and who wish to obtain a bachelor's degree in nursing. For further details regarding the different options offered, please contact the different universities.
- ‡ Degrees include bachelor of nursing (BN), bachelor of science in nursing (BScN), *baccalauréat en science infirmière* (B. Sc. Inf.), *bachelier ès sciences* (B. Sc.), *diplôme d'études collégiales* and *bachelier ès sciences* (combined program D.E.C./B. Sc.) and bachelor's degree in nursing (BSN).
- § This university has a collaborative program with Centre for Nursing Studies (St. John) and Western Regional School of Nursing (Corner Brook).
- ** Dalhousie University and Nunavut Arctic College developed collaboratively the Arctic Nursing Program. The degree is conferred by Dalhousie University. The program will start in September 2011.
- †† A diploma is the minimum requirement to practise as a RN in Quebec. Forty four colleges in Quebec offer a D.E.C./B. Sc. program in nursing. The program is a continuum five-year program that includes a D.E.C. in nursing (a three-year full-time program) followed by the bachelor degree in nursing (a term of two years). Students will be eligible to practise as a nurse at the end of the D.E.C. program or might decide to continue the training in nursing to obtain a bachelor's degree.
- ‡‡ This is a collaborative program with the University of New Brunswick.
- §§ This is a collaborative program with the University of Manitoba.
- *** Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Art & Technology's Bachelor of Nursing Program will have their first intake in the fall of 2011.
- ††† This is a collaborative program with Dalhousie University.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Registered Nurses

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **registered nurse** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the Canadian Registered Nurses Examination administered by the Canadian Nurses Association or, in Quebec, the entry-to-practice professional exam from the Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Employed Active Registered Nurses,^{*,†} by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,394	5,439	5,442	5,430	5,452	5,496	5,515	5,574	5,724	5,825
Prince Edward Island	1,255	1,270	1,293	1,373	1,377	1,443	1,428	1,435	1,479	1,406
Nova Scotia	8,699	8,554	8,419	8,498	8,602	8,733	8,790	8,843	8,871	8,929
New Brunswick	7,256	7,385	7,364	7,186	7,361	7,526	7,680	7,726	7,757	7,866
Quebec	58,750	58,482	59,193	62,494	63,455	63,827	64,014	64,955	65,531	66,055
Ontario	81,679	80,590	78,737	85,187	86,099	89,429	90,061	90,978	92,884	94,296
Manitoba	10,051	10,263	9,942	10,034	10,628	10,811	10,902	10,825	10,902	11,153
Saskatchewan	8,543	8,198	8,257	8,503	8,481	8,549	8,480	8,669	8,823	9,117
Alberta	22,172	22,924	23,377	24,037	25,600	26,355	26,752	27,527	28,501	29,405
British Columbia	27,730	27,375	27,901	27,711	28,289	27,814	28,840	30,059	29,863	30,900
Yukon	275	273	272	290	283	302	324	322	334	367
Northwest Territories	762	471	487	414	930	957	1,033	1,048	1,220	1,022
Nunavut	n/a	288	273	258	^	^	^	^	^	^
Canada	232,566	231,512	230,957	241,415	246,557	251,242	253,819	257,961	261,889	266,341

Notes

* Nurse practitioners are registered nurses; therefore, they are included in this table. Nunavut became a territory on April 1, 1999; therefore, prior to 2001, Northwest Territories and Nunavut data was combined. See Methodological Notes in *Regulated Nurses: Canadian Trends, 2005 to 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

† See Appendix A for more details.

n/a Not applicable.

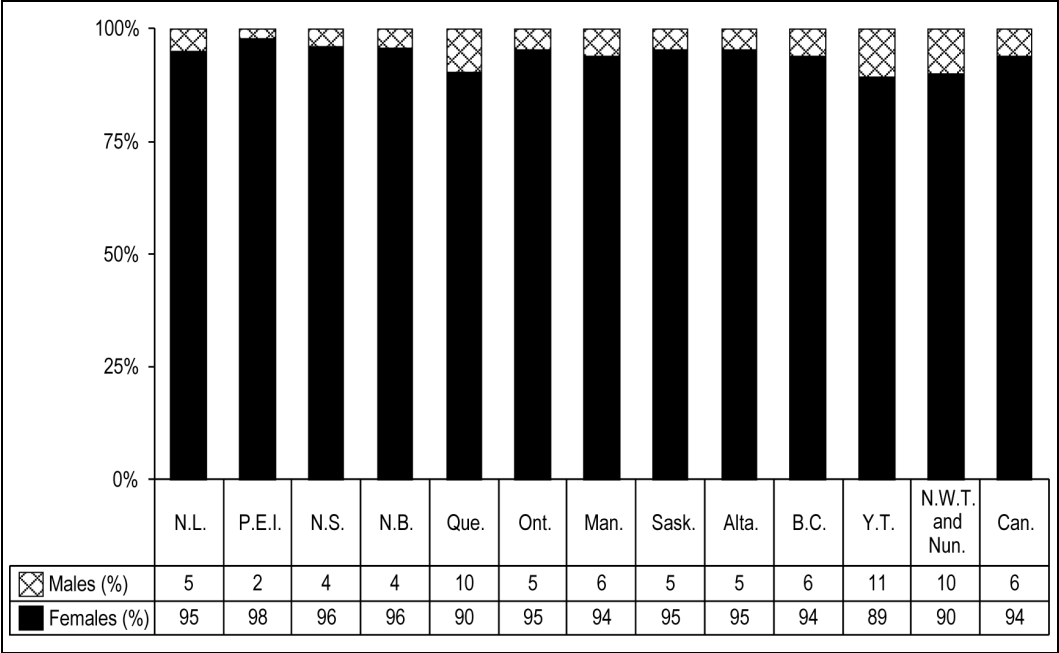
^ Northwest Territories and Nunavut data is combined.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

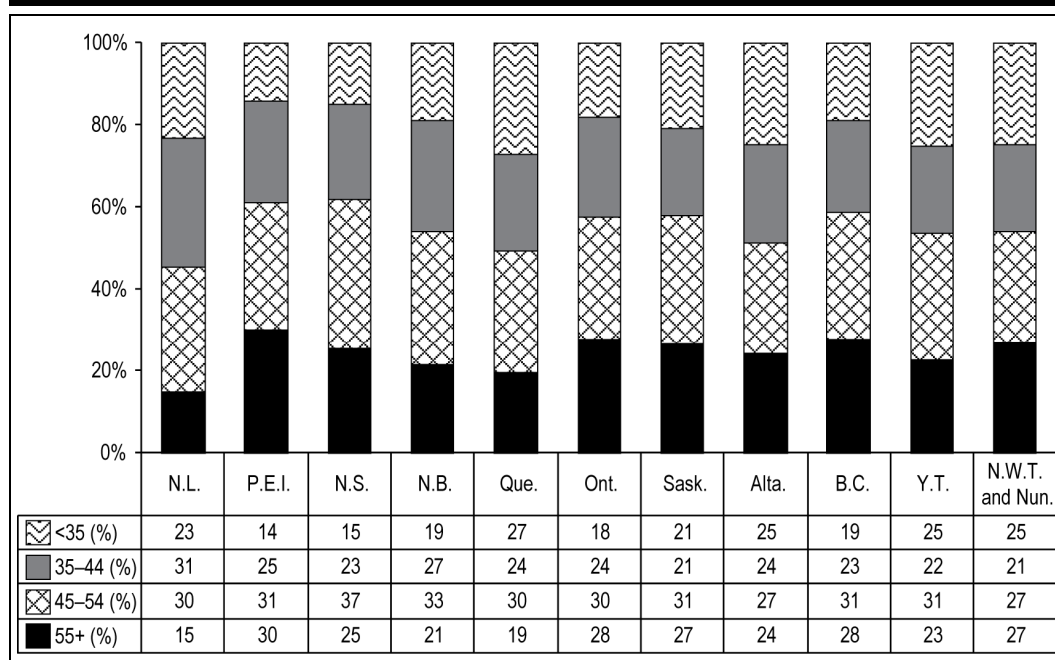
Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Registered Nurses, by Sex and Province/Territory, Canada, 2009



Source
Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Registered Nurses, by Age Group, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Notes

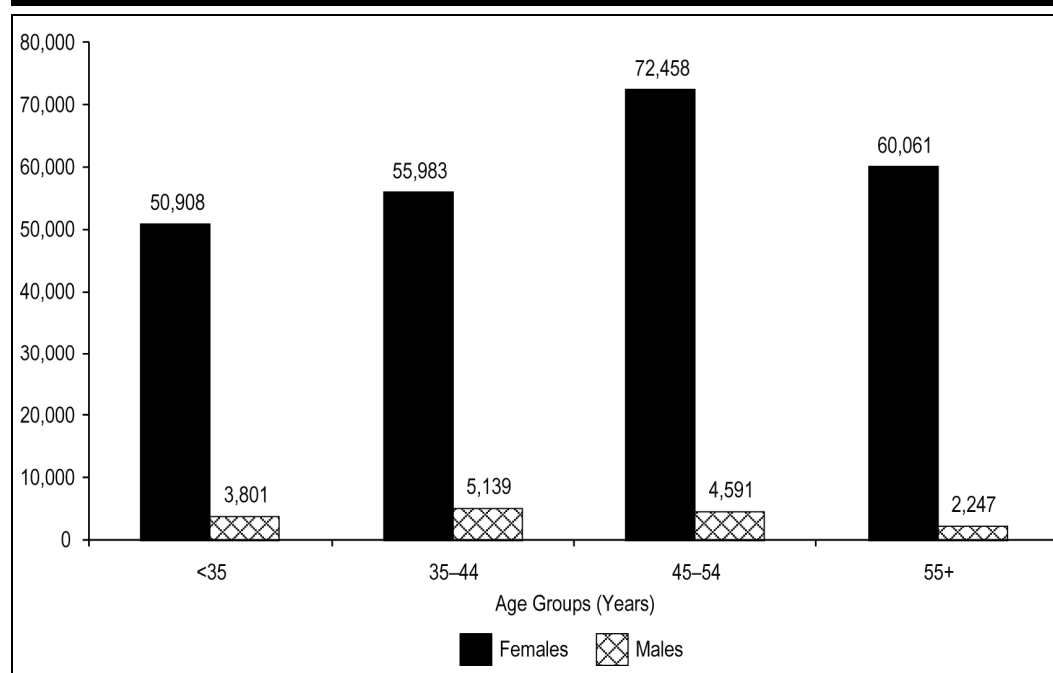
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Manitoba was not included, as age information was not available.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Registered Nurses, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Note

Manitoba was not included, as age information was not available.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Registered Nursing Programs,* by Program and Province/Territory,† Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador										
Bachelor	170	176	165	191	223	197	188	221	201	197
Prince Edward Island										
Bachelor	18	25	59	39	51	51	56	56	55	46
Nova Scotia										
Bachelor	138	148	141	200	254	246	262	283	287	302
New Brunswick										
Bachelor	134	181	200	226	282	328	375	259	296	263
Quebec†										
Diploma	1,424	1,234	2,092	2,359	2,266	2,508	2,457	2,242	2,046	1,996
Bachelor	105	285	262	356	447	495	508	425	298	313

Continued on next page

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Registered Nursing Programs,* by Program and Province/Territory,† Canada, 2000 to 2009 (cont'd)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ontario										
Diploma	1,038	1,576	1,904	2,095	895	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bachelor	501	515	674	753	891	1,575	1,919	2,828	2,797	3,409
Manitoba										
Diploma	0	0	72	70	xx	xx	xx	xx	104	xx
Bachelor	146	205	257	357	338	338	282	369	352	361
Saskatchewan										
Bachelor	138	147	206	192	227	224	214	259	319	355
Alberta										
Diploma	93	142	135	256	271	235	193	217	180	92
Bachelor	466	469	575	561	883	842	937	1,031	1,148	1,135
British Columbia										
Diploma	169	128	133	128	163	100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bachelor	276	398	367	619	634	792	870	1,132	1,048	1,087
Northwest Territories										
Diploma	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	x	5	x
Bachelor	..	..	25	27	..	..	..	10	12	9
Nunavut										
Diploma	n/a	xx	..	..	x	x	x	15	5	5
Canada	4,816	5,629	7,267	8,429	7,825	7,931	8,261	9,347	9,153	9,570

Notes

* Information was gathered through a Canadian Nurses Association survey. Please note that the information provided in this table should be interpreted with caution, as any variation in the number of graduates of nurse practitioner programs may be caused by different response rates by year, and thus may not necessarily reflect increases or decreases in the total number of graduates.

† Yukon information was not applicable.

‡ Quebec data was provided by l'Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec.

n/a Not applicable.

x Value suppressed in accordance with Canadian Nurses Association's privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

xx Value suppressed in accordance with Canadian Nurses Association's privacy policy; cell value is 5 or greater.

.. Information was not available.

Source

Canadian Nurses Association.





Registered Psychiatric Nurses





Please refer to *Regulated Nurses: Canadian Trends, 2005 to 2009* for more detailed information.

Registered psychiatric nurses (RPNs) provide services to individuals whose primary care needs relate to mental and developmental health. RPNs' duties include planning, implementing and evaluating therapies and programs on the basis of psychiatric nursing assessments.

Practice Setting

Some of the areas of practice and employment settings where registered psychiatric nurses work include acute psychiatry, long-term geriatric care and home care, residential and community programs for the developmentally handicapped, forensic psychiatry, institutional and community-based corrections, community mental-health programs, primary and secondary special education programs, employee-assistance programs, child guidance and family-therapy clinics, chemical-dependency programs, hospitals and special-care homes, women's shelters and clinics, residential and community adolescent programs, consultation and private practice, psychiatric nursing education programs, sheltered workshops, rehabilitation programs and vocational programs, administration, personnel and staff development programs and self-help groups.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for registered psychiatric nurses to register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body as a condition of practice. Registered psychiatric nursing is a distinct regulated nursing profession; RPNs are educated and regulated separately from other regulated nursing professionals in four western provinces and one territory (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon).

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.
First Year of Regulation	1960	1948	1955	1951	2009

Note

Yukon data is not presented here, as current numbers would require suppression in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **registered psychiatric nurse**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold either a diploma or bachelor's degree in psychiatric nursing.
- Pass the Canadian Registration Examination for Registered Psychiatric Nurses administered by the following four provinces and one territory: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Did you know?

With more than 5,000 registered psychiatric nurses in Canada, RPNs represent the largest single group of health care professionals in the mental health field in Western Canada.

Source

Registered Psychiatric Nurses of Canada, accessed in April 2011, from <<http://www.rpnc.ca/pages/about.php>>.

Education Requirements

Either a diploma or bachelor's degree in psychiatric nursing is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **registered psychiatric nurse** in Canada. The following table provides a comprehensive list of psychiatric nursing programs.

Table 1: List of Psychiatric Nursing Programs,* by School, Western Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Manitoba			
Brandon University	4	BScPN	English
Saskatchewan			
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology [‡]	3	Diploma	English
Alberta			
Grant MacEwan University	28 months	Diploma	English
British Columbia			
Douglas College	3	Diploma	English
	4	BSPN	
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	4	BPN	English
Stenberg College	23 months	Diploma	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. To find out more about psychiatric nursing programs, visit the Canadian Nurses Association website (http://www.cna-aic.ca/nursingpgms/public_browse.asp) or contact individual schools.

† Degrees include bachelor of science in psychiatric nursing (BScPN or BSPN) and a bachelor of psychiatric nursing (BPN).

‡ The first cohort graduated in 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Registered Psychiatric Nurses

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **registered psychiatric nurse** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the Canadian Registration Examination for Registered Psychiatric Nurses administered by the following four provinces and one territory: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.
- Register with a provincial/territorial regulatory body.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Registered Psychiatric Nurses,*[†] by Province, Western Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Manitoba	1,028	1,011	Series break	967	955	963	952	956	952	935	949
Saskatchewan	1,051	1,038		930	939	935	933	900	880	892	866
Alberta	1,136	1,186		1,081	1,128	1,123	1,125	1,144	1,158	1,157	1,202
British Columbia	2,201	2,181		2,159 [‡]	2,086	2,100	1,954	2,051	2,134	2,178	2,197
Western Canada	5,416	5,416		5,137	5,108	5,121	4,964	5,051	5,124	5,162	5,214

Notes

* Data from 2000 and 2001 represents registered RPNs. Data since 2002 from the Nursing Database represents employed active registered RPNs. Data for 2002 to 2009 is not directly comparable to that for 2000 and 2001 due to different collection methodologies. See Methodological Notes in *Regulated Nurses: Canadian Trends, 2005 to 2009* for comprehensive information regarding collection and comparability of the data.

† See Appendix A for more details.

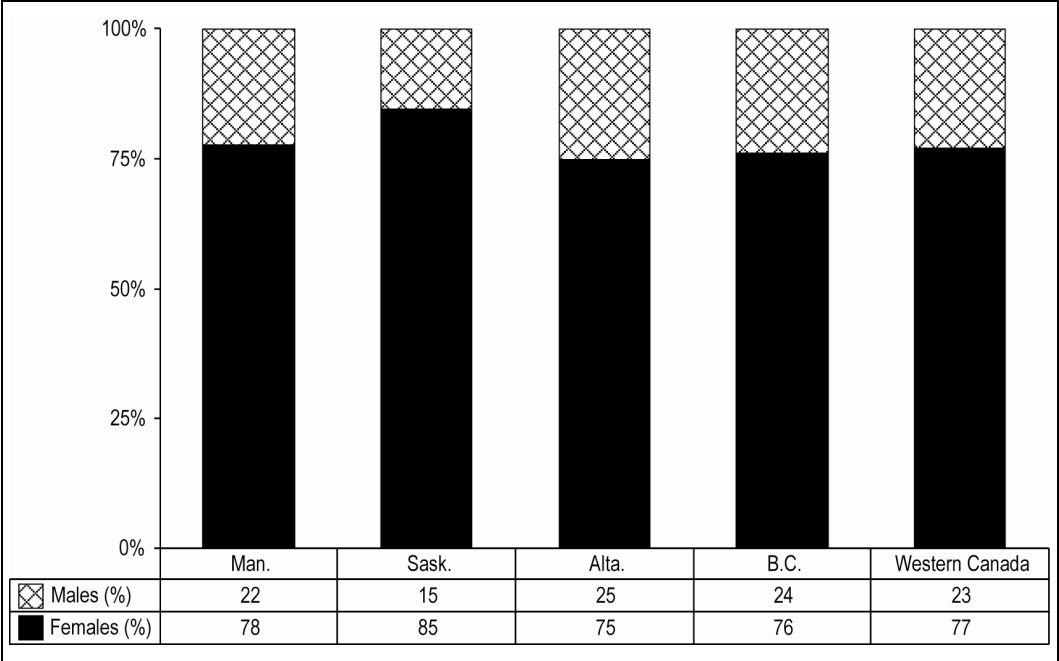
‡ In 2002, British Columbia did not submit information regarding employment status; all registered psychiatric nurses in British Columbia were considered to be employed in psychiatric nursing.

Sources

Health Personnel Database and Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

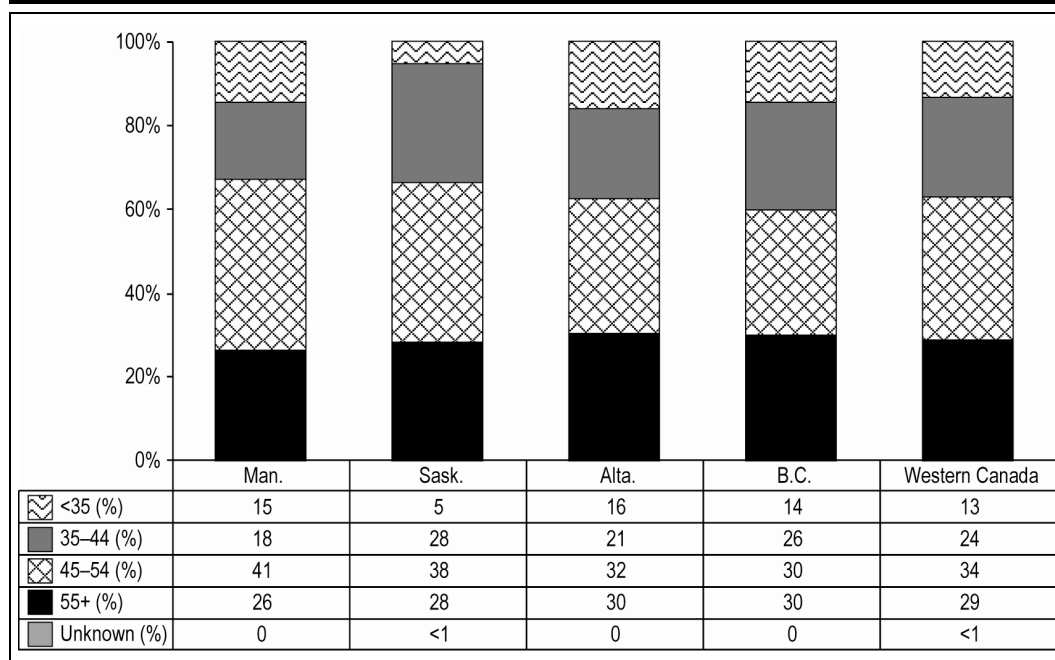
Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Registered Psychiatric Nurses, by Sex and Province, Western Canada, 2009



Source
Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Registered Psychiatric Nurses, by Age Group and Province, Western Canada, 2009



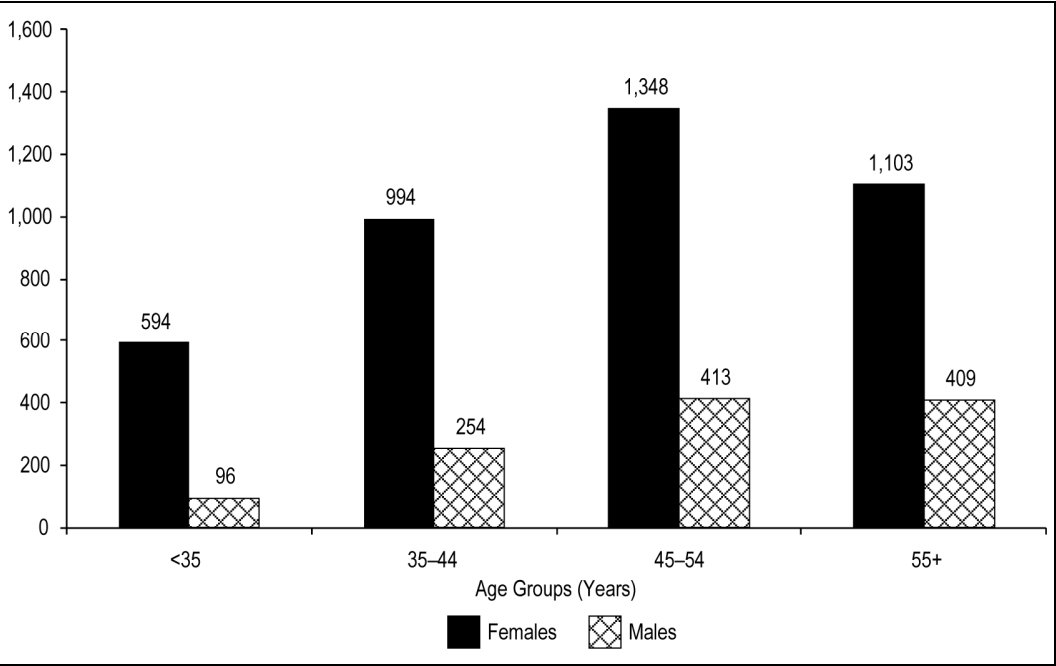
Note

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Registered Psychiatric Nurses, by Sex and Age Group, Western Canada, 2009



Note
3 RPNs from Saskatchewan were not included, as age information was unknown.

Source
Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Psychiatric Nursing Programs,* by School of Graduation, Western Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Manitoba										
Brandon University [§]	15	16	16	14	27	17	45	37	39	34
Alberta										
Grant MacEwan College	15	17	27	26	28	56	30	31	63	64
British Columbia										
Douglas College	61	59	63	56	68	85	105	75	72	90
Kwantlen Polytechnic University [§]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 [†]	3	4
Stenberg College	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28 [†]	22
Thompson Rivers University	6	5	6	3	4	4	7 [‡]	n/a	n/a	n/a
Western Canada	97	97	112	99	127	162	187	150	205	214

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering psychiatric nursing programs.

† The program was accredited in 2007.

‡ This program closed in 2006.

§ See Appendix A for more details.

n/a Not applicable.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Respiratory Therapists



Respiratory therapists (RTs) provide direct patient care by evaluating, treating and maintaining cardiopulmonary function.

Practice Setting

Respiratory therapists work in hospitals in diverse clinical settings. They also work in home care, clinics, teaching, research, rehabilitation and diagnostic clinics and sleep-disorder laboratories, medical equipment sales and services and chronic disease and primary care networks.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **respiratory therapists** to register with a provincial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	NR	NR	2007	2009	1985	1991	1981	2008	1988	NR	NR	NR	NR

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **respiratory therapist**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a diploma or bachelor's degree in respiratory therapy from an accredited program.
- Pass the national certification examination offered by the Canadian Board of Respiratory Care or by the *épreuve synthèse* in Quebec.
- Many employers in provinces/territories without regulatory bodies may require membership and/or certification with the Canadian Society of Respiratory Therapists as a condition of employment.
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

As of October 2010, an agreement exists to promote labour mobility and the accessibility of respiratory therapists from unregulated jurisdictions to employment opportunities in six of the seven regulated provinces, in keeping with the principles of the Agreement on Internal Trade. Therefore, a respiratory therapist applying from a non-regulated jurisdiction may be eligible for registration in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec or Saskatchewan without any additional requirements, as long as certain criteria are met: must be a registered member of the Canadian Society of Respiratory Therapists and eligible to use the title "Registered Respiratory Therapist."

Sources

The National Alliance of the Respiratory Therapy Regulatory Bodies.

Education Requirements

A diploma in respiratory therapy is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **respiratory therapist** in Canada. A bachelor's program is also offered by some universities. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Council on Accreditation for Respiratory Therapy Education.

Table 1: List of Accredited Respiratory Therapy Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador			
College of the North Atlantic	3	Diploma	English
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	3	Diploma	English
	4	BHSc	English
New Brunswick			
Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick/Université de Moncton	3	Diploma	French
	4	B. Appl. Thér. R.	French
New Brunswick Community College	3	Diploma	English
Quebec			
Cégep de Chicoutimi	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de l'Outaouais [‡]	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Sainte-Foy	3	D.E.C.	French
Cégep de Sherbrooke	3	D.E.C.	French
Collège de Rosemont	3	D.E.C.	French
Collège Ellis	3	D.E.C.	French
Vanier College	3	DEC	English
Ontario			
Algonquin College	3	Diploma	English
Canadore College	3	Diploma	English
Conestoga College	3	Diploma	English
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology	3	Diploma	English
Cité collégiale	3	Diploma	French
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences	3	Diploma	English
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba	4	BMR	English

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Accredited Respiratory Therapy Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Alberta			
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology	3	Diploma	English
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology	3	Diploma	English
British Columbia			
Thompson Rivers University	3	Diploma	English
	4	BHSc	

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include bachelor of health science (BHSc), *baccalauréat appliqué en thérapie respiratoire* (B. Appl. Thé. R.), *diplôme d'études collégiales* (D.E.C.) and bachelor of medical rehabilitation (BMR).

‡ The first cohort of graduates will be in June 2012.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Respiratory Therapists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **respiratory therapist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Contact the Canadian Society of Respiratory Therapists for assessment and recognition of credentials where there is not a provincial/territorial regulatory body.
- Pass the national certification examination offered by the Canadian Board of Respiratory Care (applicable in most provinces).
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Registered Respiratory Therapists, by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador* †	60	70	64	67	68	74	81	85	90	127
Prince Edward Island* †	13	14 [‡]	14 [‡]	14 [‡]	14 [‡]	16	14	..	..	..
Nova Scotia*	179 [†]	152 [‡]	154 [‡]	150 [†]	184 [†]	141 [†]	132 [†]	257	252	254
New Brunswick*	192 [†]	213 [†]	168 [†]	167 [†]	220 [†]	221 [†]	224 [†]	195 [†]	228 [†]	395
Quebec*	2,602	2,651	2,651	2,807	2,925	3,047	3,171	3,308	3,429	3,532
Ontario*	1,816	1,846	1,923	2,083	2,198	2,290	2,374	2,516	2,640	2,764
Manitoba*	201	197	200	233	234	244	212	234	250	254
Saskatchewan*	93 [†]	98 [‡]	99 [‡]	97 [†]	103 [†]	97 [†]	116 [†]	128 [†]	124	157
Alberta*	832	867	895	870	922	982	1,021	1,020	1,221	1,258
British Columbia* †	374	373	401	488	402	523	537	468	562	613
Territories[†]	4	3 [‡]	3 [‡]	4	4 [‡]	1	4	..	..	..
Canada[†]	6,366	6,484	6,572	6,980	7,274	7,636	7,886	8,211	8,796	9,354

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

‡ CIHI estimate. See Methodological Notes for more comprehensive information regarding estimation.

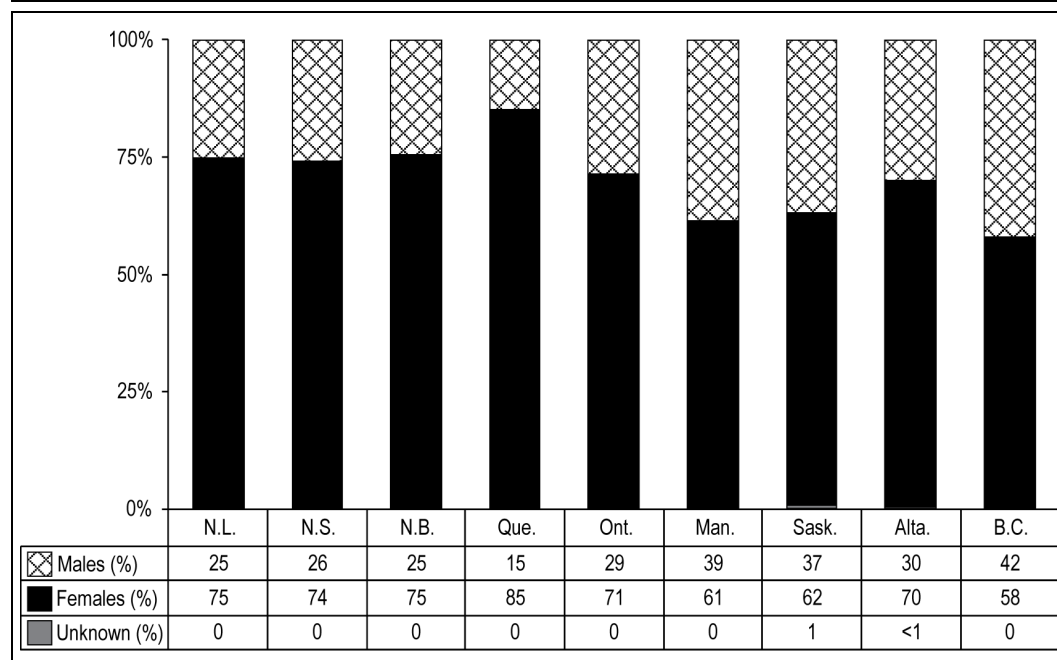
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Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Respiratory Therapists, by Sex, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

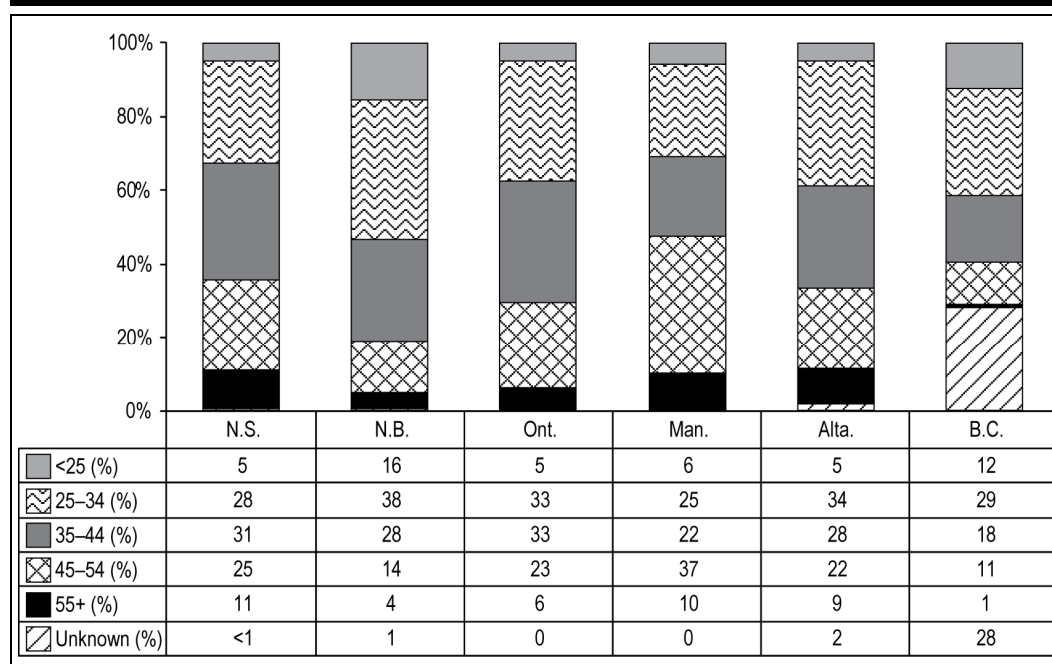
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Prince Edward Island and the territories were not included, as information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Respiratory Therapists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

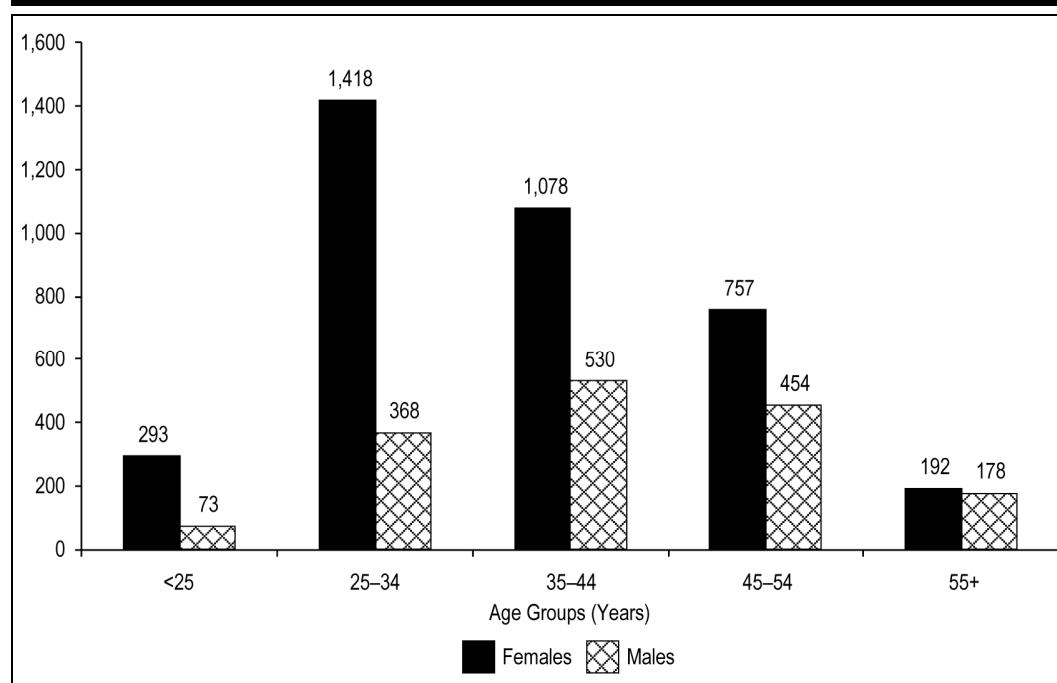
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Respiratory Therapists by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

Includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

197 RTs (1 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, 20 in Alberta and 173 in British Columbia) were not included, as gender and/or age information was unknown.

Gender and/or age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Respiratory Therapist Programs,* by School of Graduation, Canada, 2000 to 2009

School	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador										
College of the North Atlantic ^{††}	10	9	10	5	8	8	5	9	10	6
Nova Scotia										
Dalhousie University^{††}	..	..	8	5	12	10	5	13	10	57
New Brunswick										
Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick/ Université de Moncton	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5 [†]
New Brunswick Community College	12	11	9	9	9	13	18	13	14	16
Quebec										
Cégep de Chicoutimi ^{††}	20	20	23	20	23	20	13	27	19	26
Cégep de Sainte-Foy ^{††}	22	24	28	28	32	25	35	37	27	37
Cégep de Sherbrooke	12	14	23	24	36	39	30	46	35	33
Collège de Rosemont ^{††}	29	23	38	..	..	67	72	..	..	..
Collège Ellis	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23 [‡]
Vanier College	14	14	13	15	17	16	19	11	23	24
Ontario										
Algonquin College ^{††}	20	13	18	20	19	17	19	20	25	30
Canadore College	12	17	21	11	17	15	13	16	15	18
Conestoga College ^{††}	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23 [†]	23
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology ^{††}	26	47	36	41	38	50	34	46	39	50
Cité collégiale ^{††}	7	8	9	2	9	12	12	10	10	11
The Michener Institute for Applied Health Sciences	33	29	34	34	47	43	33	66	54	44
Manitoba										
University of Manitoba	..	n/a	n/a	1 [§]	7	6	7	14	11	17
Alberta										
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology	17	16	22	..	24	30	35	32	34	31
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology	18	0 ^{**}	18	20	28	35	40	39	30	43
British Columbia										
Thompson Rivers University ^{††}	30	34	32	32	38	52	38	48	50	51
Canada	282	279	342	267	364	458	428	447	429	545

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering respiratory therapy programs. Please note that this is the first year of reporting on graduates of respiratory therapy programs.

† This program was accredited in 2008.

‡ The first cohort graduated in 2009.

§ This program was accredited in 2003.

** There were no graduates due to a change from a one-year to a two-year program.

†† See Appendix A for more details.

.. Information was not available.

n/a Not applicable.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.



Social Workers



Social workers work with individuals, families, groups and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being. Social workers advocate for social justice, human rights and equitable access to health and social services. They provide counselling, therapy and problem-solving interventions and assist individuals in gaining access to information and resources (for example, community support programs). In addition, they address broader social issues such as oppression, discrimination, domestic violence, unemployment and poverty.

Practice Setting

Social workers are usually employed in hospitals, community health centres, mental-health clinics, schools, advocacy organizations, government departments, social-service agencies, child-welfare settings, family-service agencies, correctional facilities, social housing organizations, family courts, employee-assistance and private counselling programs, school boards and consultation agencies.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for social workers to register with a provincial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	1994	1988	1994	1989	1960	2000	2009	1995	2003	2008	NR	NR	NR

Notes

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

The regulatory environment for social workers in Canada is complex. Despite the regulation of social work in all provinces, not all social workers in a province may be required to register as a condition of practice. In many provinces, a person is required to be registered/licensed in order to use the title "social worker." The majority of provinces do require registration/licensure to practise social work in a health care setting. For complete information, contact the social work regulatory body in a province to determine the regulatory requirements and framework.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **social worker**, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a minimum of a bachelor's degree in social work from an accredited program or equivalent, except in Alberta where a diploma is accepted or in Saskatchewan where a certificate in social work or a certificate in Indian social work from the University of Regina is accepted.
- Pass the licensing examination through the Association of Social Work Boards (applicable in some provinces).
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.

Did you know?

According to the census, women held approximately 80% of the jobs in this occupation in 2006, a slightly higher proportion than in 1991 (73%). This proportion is expected to continue to grow slightly over the next few years, since women currently make up between 80% and 90% of bachelor's and master's graduates in social work and social services. Although private practice is growing, in 2006 the proportion of self-employed social workers remained markedly lower in this occupation (2%) than in the workforce as a whole (11%).

Source

Service Canada, "Social Workers," accessed April 2011, from <http://www.servicecanada.gc.ca/eng/qc/job_futures/statistics/4152.shtml>.

Education Requirements

A bachelor's degree in social work or equivalent is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **social worker** in most provinces except in Alberta where a diploma is accepted, or in Saskatchewan where a certificate in social work or a certificate in Indian social work from the University of Regina is accepted. A master's degree is also accepted. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Canadian Association for Social Work Education.

Table 1: List of Accredited Social Work Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Memorial University of Newfoundland	4	BSW	English
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	2	BSW	English
	1	MSW	
New Brunswick			
St. Thomas University [†]	15 months	BSW	English
Université de Moncton	3	B.T.S.	French
	1	M.T.S.	French
Quebec			
McGill University	3	BSW	English
Université de Montréal	3	B.S.S.	French
	2	M. Sc.	
Université de Sherbrooke	3	B.S.S.	French
	2	M. Serv. soc.	
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	3	B.T.S.	French
	2	M.T.S.	

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Accredited Social Work Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Université du Québec à Montréal	3	B.T.S.	French
	2	M.A.	
Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3	B.S.S.	French
	2	M.A.	
Université du Québec en Outaouais	3	B.S.S.	French
	2	M.T.S.	
Université Laval	3	B.S.S.	French
	2	M.S.S.	
Ontario			
Carleton University	4	BSW	English
	2	MSW	English
King's University College [§]	4	BSW	English
Lakehead University	4	HBSW	English
	2	MSW	English
Laurentian University	4	BSW	English
McMaster University	4	BSW	English
Renison University College ^{**}	1	BSW	English
Ryerson University	4	BSW	English
University of Ottawa	2	M.S.S.	French
University of Toronto	2	MSW	English
University of Windsor	4	BSW	English
	2	MSW	English
Wilfrid Laurier University	2	MSW	English
York University	4	BSW	English
	2	MSW	English
Manitoba			
University of Manitoba	4	BSW	English
	2	MSW	English
Saskatchewan			
First Nations University of Canada	4	Bachelor of Indian Social Work	English
University of Regina ^{††}	4	BSW	English
Alberta			
University of Calgary ^{††}	4	BSW	English
	2	MSW	English

Continued on next page

Table 1: List of Accredited Social Work Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010 (cont'd)

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
British Columbia			
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology ^{§§}	4	BSW	English
Thompson Rivers University ^{***}	4	BSW	English
University College of the Fraser Valley	4	BSW	English
University of British Columbia	4	BSW	English
	1	MSW	
University of British Columbia Okanagan	4	BSW	English
University of Northern British Columbia	4	BSW	English
	2	MSW	
University of Victoria	4	BSW	English
	2	MSW	

Notes

- * All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools. Includes only the bachelor and master's programs that lead to practising social work.
- † Degrees include bachelor of social work (BSW), master of social work (MSW), *bachelier en service social* (B.T.S.), *maîtrise en travail social* (M.T.S.), *maîtrise en service social* (M.S.S. or M. Serv. soc.), *maîtrise ès sciences* (M. Sc.), *maîtrise ès arts* (M.A.), *baccalauréat en service social* (B.S.S.) and honours bachelor of social work (HBSW).
- ‡ This is a post-bachelor degree program.
- § This is a collaborative program with the University of Western Ontario.
- ** This post-graduate program is offered in collaboration with the University of Waterloo.
- †† A certificate in social work (CSW) and a certificate in Indian social work (CISW) are also offered at this school. Both programs have a two-year duration.
- ‡‡ The University of Calgary has social work diploma agreements with nine specific colleges in Alberta. Graduates who obtained a diploma from one of these colleges are allowed to practise as social workers in Alberta. A master of Aboriginal social work is also offered.
- §§ This is a collaborative program with Thompson Rivers University.
- *** This is a collaborative program with the University College of the Cariboo.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Social Workers

To practice in Canada, an internationally educated **social worker** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Pass the licensing examination through the Association of Social Work Boards (applicable in some provinces).
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.

Supply Trends

Table 2: Number of Registered Social Workers, by Province/Territory, Canada, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador*	946	973	976	1,036	1,032	1,062	1,133	1,173	1,243	1,326
Prince Edward Island*	195	198	198	204	215	198	225	233	245	242
Nova Scotia*	1,441	1,471	1,496	1,524	1,566	1,531	1,544	1,547	1,639	1,705 [‡]
New Brunswick*	1,243	1,224	1,348	1,367	1,321	1,463	1,487	1,510	1,532	1,595
Quebec*	4,721	4,765	4,748	5,189	5,608	6,424	6,811	7,211	7,211	7,607
Ontario*	5,449	6,896	7,980	9,092	10,348	10,189	10,450	10,612	11,654	12,036
Manitoba*,[†]	487	511	530	525	561	591	515	547	691	723
Saskatchewan	930	976	1,050	1,004	1,019	1,161	1,118	1,166	1,194	1,255
Alberta*	3,108	4,171	4,367	4,817	5,436	5,490	5,749	5,863	5,684	5,991
British Columbia	1,304 [†]	1,361 [†]	1,383 [†]	1,521 [†]	1,583 [†]	1,732 [†]	1,938 [†]	2,085 [†]	2,217	2,289
Territories*,[†]	104	102	116	..	..	125	..	96	105	99
Canada[†]	19,928	22,648	24,192	26,279	28,689	29,966	30,970	32,043	33,415	34,868

Notes

* See Appendix A for more details.

† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

‡ CIHI estimate. See Methodological Notes for detailed information regarding estimation.

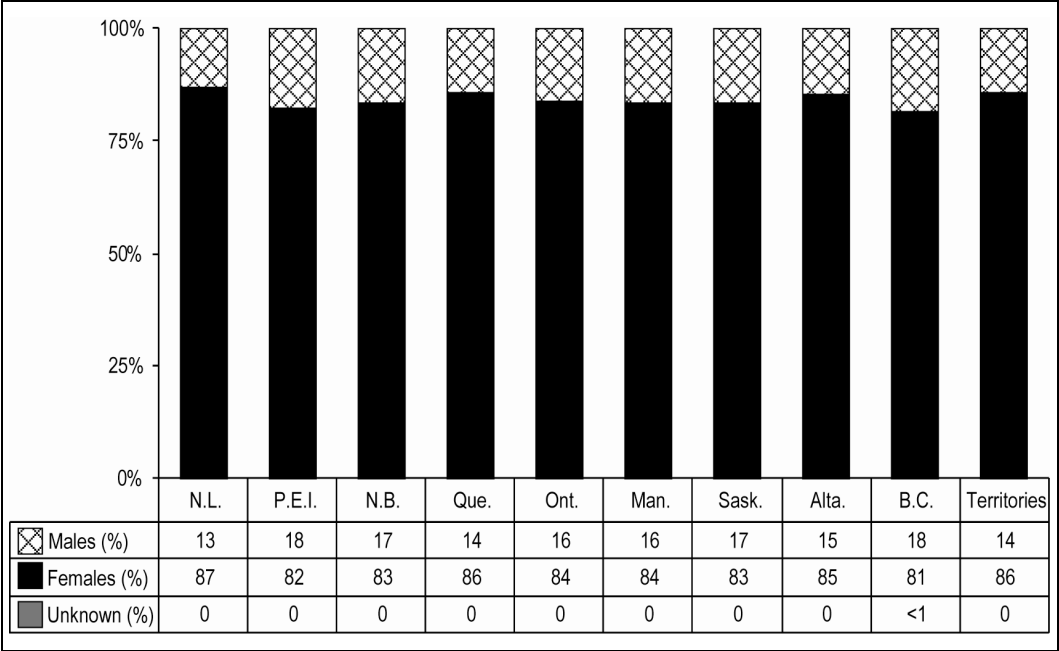
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Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

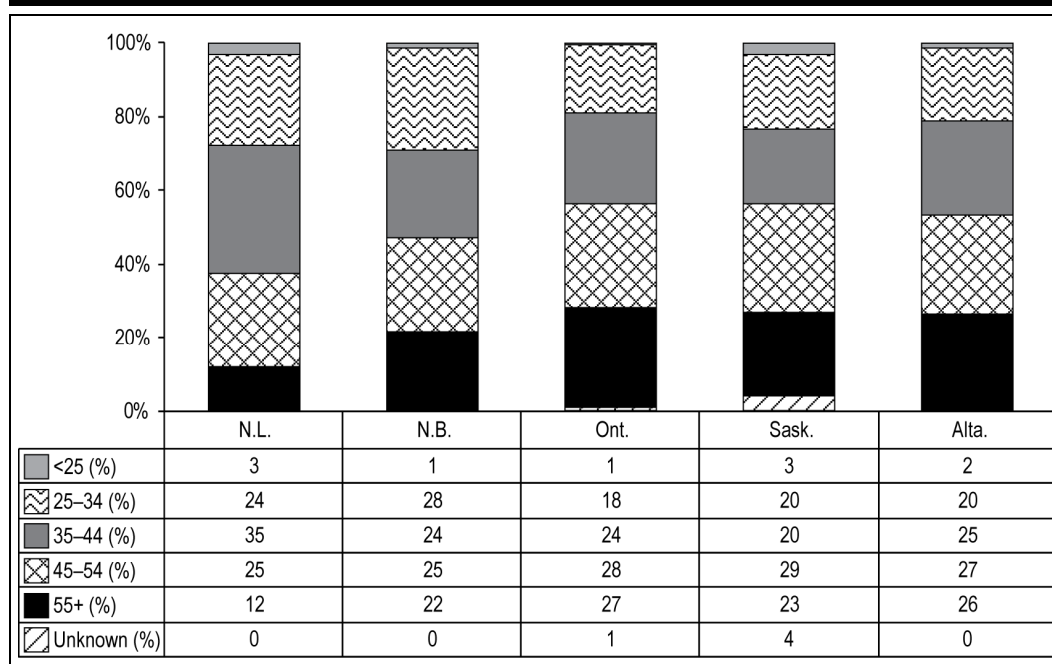
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Social Workers, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territories, 2009



Notes
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Nova Scotia was not included as gender information was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Social Workers, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

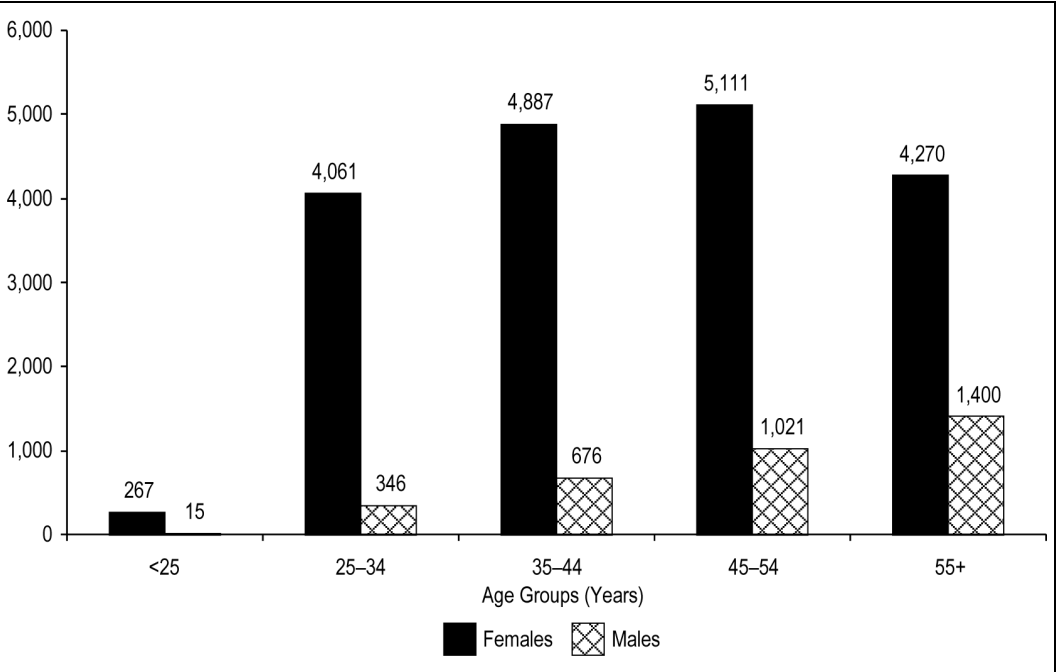
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Social Workers, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes
Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
149 social workers (99 in Ontario and 50 in Saskatchewan) were not included, as gender and/or age information was unknown.
Gender and/or age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Social Work,* by School of Graduation and Program, Canada, 2003 to 2009

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Memorial University of Newfoundland**	44	35	39	44	46	44	44
Bachelor	44	35	39	44	46	44	44
Nova Scotia							
Dalhousie University	90	115	123	119	137	126	123
Bachelor	61	64	60	61	77	71	68
Master	29	51	63	58	60	55	55
New Brunswick							
St. Thomas University	47	46	43	45	42	35	47
Bachelor	47	46	43	45	42	35	47
Université de Moncton	38	38	44	55	37	48	46
Bachelor	33	33	40	52	35	46	43
Master	5	5	4	3	2	2	3
Quebec							
McGill University**	122	128	116	92	123	46	59
Bachelor	122	128	116	92	123	46	59
Université de Montréal	92[†]	131[†]	68	59	102	93	106
Bachelor	..	..	68	59	65	57	68
Master	..	..	0	0	37	36	38
Université de Sherbrooke	84	104	79	73	87	92	85
Bachelor	72	91	70	62	66	72	65
Master	12	13	9	11	21	20	20
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi**	42	64	..	..	85	68	86
Bachelor	42	64	..	..	83	66	84
Master	0	0	..	..	2	2	2
Université du Québec à Montréal	118	121	115	114	139	123	142
Bachelor	109	110	115	114	127	106	118
Master	9	11	0	0	12	17	24
Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue	..	..	..	34	36	50	63
Bachelor	..	..	..	34	36	48	62
Master	..	..	..	0	0	2	1
Université du Québec en Outaouais**	49	46	94	74	62	78	83
Bachelor	37	44	89	70	54	68	74
Master	12	2	5	4	8	10	9

Continued on next page

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Social Work,* by School of Graduation and Program, Canada, 2003 to 2009 (cont'd)

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Université Laval	152	166	143	159	170	149	139
Bachelor	..	..	121	131	140	125	113
Master	..	..	22	28	30	24	26
Ontario							
Carleton University	110	115	103	116	134	132	123
Bachelor	62	65	64	65	82	89	74
Master	48	50	39	51	52	43	49
King's University College	43	43	41	40	36	48	37
Bachelor	43	43	41	40	36	48	37
Lakehead University	54	76	62	70	79	97	99
Bachelor	44	59	48	51	62	75	78
Master	10	17	14	19	17	22	21
Laurentian University	22	21	43	39	39	63	56
Bachelor	..	..	43	39	39	63	56
McMaster University	64	69	49	55	55	61	45
Bachelor	64	69	49	55	55	61	45
Renison University College	27	28	33	39	57	48	67
Bachelor	27	28	33	39	57	48	67
Ryerson University	133	127	151	156	213	183	188
Bachelor	133	127	151	156	213	183	188
University of Ottawa	29	24	12	21	25	23	21
Master	29	24	12	21	25	23	21
University of Toronto	161	145	153	151	170	196	218
Master	161	145	153	151	170	196	218
University of Windsor	56	70	63	69	87	117	185
Bachelor	..	..	59	51	64	70	65
Master	..	..	4	18	23	47	120
Wilfrid Laurier University	120	102	128	108	154	156	146
Master	120	102	128	108	154	156	146
York University	132	129	143	232	250	256	253
Bachelor	..	..	88	112	176	168	160
Master	..	..	55	120	74	88	93
Manitoba							
University of Manitoba	159	35	155	204	167	184	195
Bachelor	130	0	137	175	142	149	161
Master	29	35	18	29	25	35	34
Saskatchewan							
University of Regina[‡]	210	166	190	214	254	217	213
Bachelor	210	166	190	214	254	217	213

Continued on next page

Table 3: Number of Graduates of Social Work,* by School of Graduation and Program, Canada, 2003 to 2009 (cont'd)

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alberta							
University of Calgary**	261	264	244	234	211	223	265
Bachelor	208	192	195	163	160	162	171
Master	53	72	49	71	51	61	94
British Columbia							
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8 [§]
Bachelor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8
Thompson Rivers University**	46	43	61	57	53	33	40
Bachelor	46	43	61	57	53	33	40
University College of the Fraser Valley	21	29	22	20	28	33	38
Bachelor	21	29	22	20	28	33	38
University of British Columbia	102	87	90	81	81	67	75
Bachelor	..	..	44	39	44	26	30
Master	..	..	46	42	37	41	45
University of British Columbia Okanagan	32	41	41	43	..	..	..
Bachelor	32	41	41	43	..	..	..
University of Northern British Columbia	58	34	59	42	48	64	47
Bachelor	51	30	54	38	40	58	36
Master	7	4	5	4	8	6	11
University of Victoria**	156	140	153	131	163	..	133
Bachelor	147	134	148	126	157	..	130
Master	9	6	5	5	6	..	3
Canada	2,874	2,782	2,860	2,990	3,370	3,153	3,475

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering social work programs. Data prior to 2003 was not available.

† This data includes bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees.

‡ This data also includes graduates from First Nations University of Canada.

§ The first cohort graduated in 2009.

** See Appendix A for more details.

.. Information was not available.

n/a Not applicable.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Speech–Language Pathologists



Speech–language pathologists (SLPs) are autonomous professionals who have expertise in typical development and disorders of human communication and swallowing. They are engaged in the prevention, identification, assessment, treatment, counselling, research into, management of and education about communication and swallowing disorders. Communication disorders include disorders of speech, language, cognition, voice and fluency in individuals from all age groups. Services can be provided directly to the client or to those who interact with the client.

Practice Setting

Speech–language pathologists work independently or on interprofessional teams in various settings such as hospitals, rehabilitation centres, mental health facilities, community health centres, nursing homes, child-care facilities, early intervention programs, schools, universities, research facilities, private and group homes and private practice.

Regulatory Environment

The table below indicates the first year in which it became mandatory for **speech–language pathologists** to register with a provincial regulatory body as a condition of practice.

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
First Year of Regulation	NR	NR	NR	1987	1964	1994	1961	1992	2002	2010	NR	NR	NR

Note

NR Not regulated as of 2010.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Practice Criteria

To work/practise as a **speech–language pathologist** in Canada, one must meet the following requirements:

- Hold a master's degree in speech–language pathology from an accredited program or equivalent.
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.
- Many employers in provinces/territories without regulatory bodies may require membership and/or certification with the Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists as a condition of employment.

Did you know?

Between 1991 and 2008, the number of speech–language pathologists and audiologists in Canada increased by 147%, outpacing the growth rate of the Canadian population for the same period (19%).

Source

Labor Force Survey, 1991 and 2008, Statistics Canada.

Education Requirements

A master's degree is currently the entry-to-practice requirement for a **speech–language pathologist** in Canada. Graduate programs offering both audiology and speech–language pathology degrees require students to select which stream will be pursued prior to entering the program. The following table provides a comprehensive list of programs accredited by the Council for Accreditation of Canadian University Programs in Audiology and Speech Language Pathology.

Table 1: List of Accredited Speech–Language Pathology Programs,* by School, Canada, 2010

School	Length of Program (Years)	Degree [†]	Language
Nova Scotia			
Dalhousie University	3	MSc	English
Quebec			
McGill University	2	MScA	English
Université de Montréal	1	M.P.O.	French
Université Laval	1.5	M.P.O.	French
Ontario			
University of Ottawa	2	M. Sc. S.	French
University of Toronto	2	MHSc	English
University of Western Ontario	2	MCISc	English
Alberta			
University of Alberta	2	MSc	English
British Columbia			
University of British Columbia	2	MSc	English

Notes

* All programs include clinical practicum. For further details, contact individual schools.

† Degrees include master of science (MSc), master of science (applied) in communication sciences and disorders with specialization in speech–language pathology (MScA), *maîtrise professionnelle en orthophonie* (M.P.O.), *maîtrise ès sciences de la santé* (M. Sc. S.), master of health science (MHSc) and master of clinical science (MCISc).

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Internationally Educated Speech–Language Pathologists

To practise in Canada, an internationally educated **speech–language pathologist** must meet the following requirements:

- Contact the relevant regulatory body within the chosen province/territory for assessment and recognition of credentials, including language proficiency for registration and other licensing requirements.
- Register with a provincial regulatory body as required.
- Contact the Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists for assessment and recognition of credentials where there is not a province/territory regulatory body.
- Pass the Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists Clinical Certification Exam (applicable in some provinces).

Supply Trends

**Table 2: Number of Registered Speech–Language Pathologists,*
by Province/Territory, Canada, 2001 to 2009**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland and Labrador^{†, ‡}	84	86	90	89	96	95	98	100	104
Prince Edward Island^{†, ‡}	17	16	17	22	25	26	27	30	35
Nova Scotia^{†, ‡}	156	..	160	164	171	174	194	192	202
New Brunswick[‡]	147	152	157	171	173	179	188	196	198
Quebec[‡]	969	1,015	1,112	1,218	1,318	1,478	1,584	1,650	1,747
Ontario	1,954	2,051	2,215	2,296	2,385	2,487	2,580	2,659	2,729
Manitoba[‡]	257	268	362	295	290	299	328	344	340
Saskatchewan	..	..	213	218	240	234	231	253	278
Alberta[‡]	665 [†]	831 [†]	846	888	921	936	956	1,058	1,091
British Columbia^{†, ‡}	..	..	625	685	696	737	785	811	863
Yukon^{†, ‡}	10	9	11	10	10	10	11	14	13
Northwest Territories^{†, ‡}	6	6	6	6	6	6	10	8	10
Nunavut[†]	1	1
Canada[†]	4,265	4,434	5,814	6,062	6,331	6,661	6,992	7,316	7,611

Notes

* Data prior to 2001 was not available.

† Indicates the presence of voluntary membership data.

‡ See Appendix A for more details.

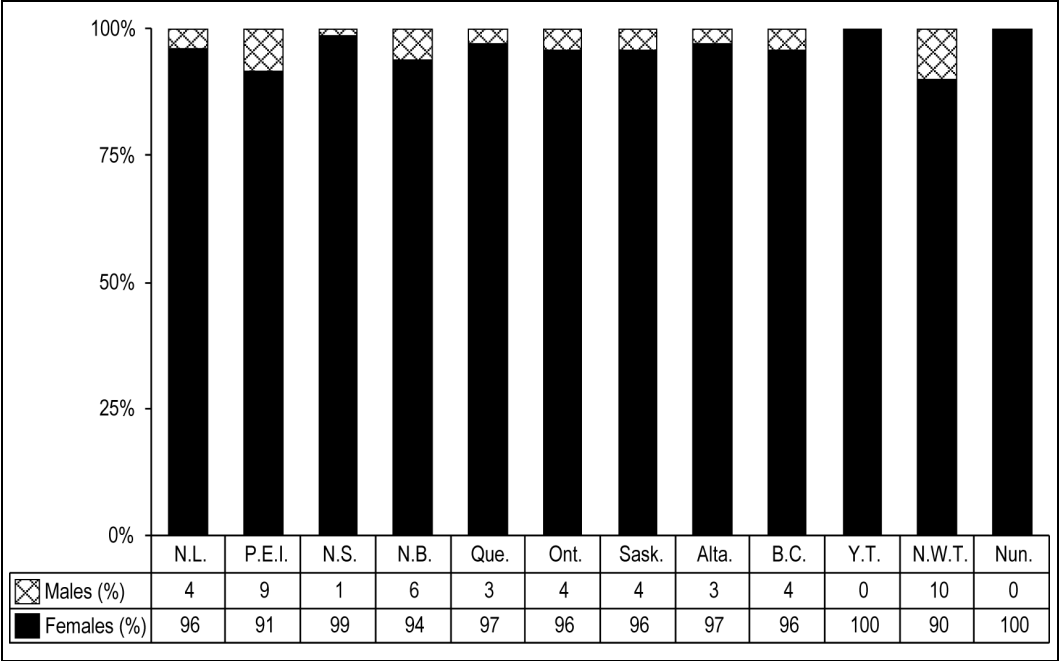
.. Information was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Demographic Trends

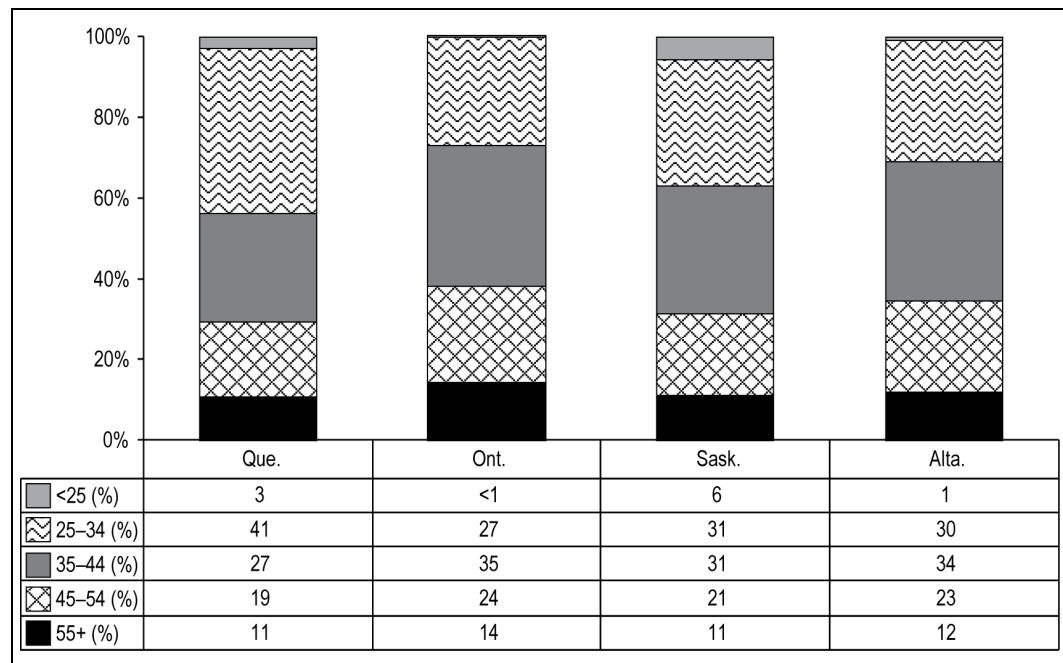
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Speech–Language Pathologists, by Sex, Selected Provinces/Territory, 2009



Note
Manitoba was not included, as gender information was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Speech–Language Pathologists, by Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes

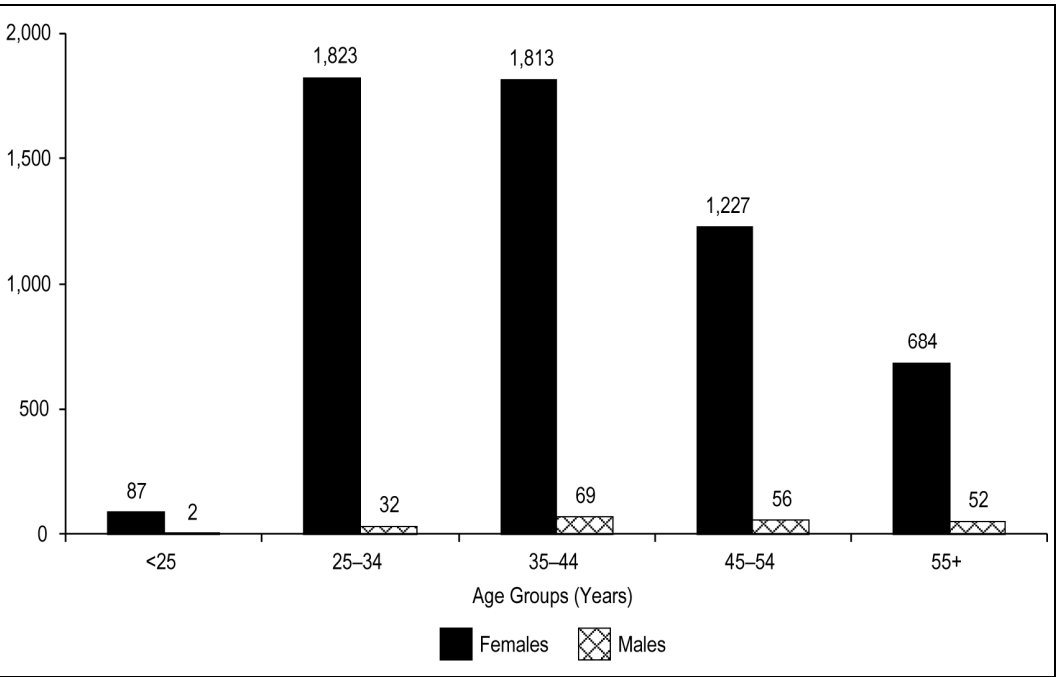
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3: Number of Speech–Language Pathologists, by Sex and Age Group, Selected Provinces, 2009



Notes
Includes Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Gender and/or age information for other provinces/territories was not available.

Source
Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduate Trends

**Table 3: Number of Graduates of Speech–Language Pathology Programs,*
by School of Graduation, Canada, 2003 to 2009**

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nova Scotia							
Dalhousie University	28 [†]	32 [†]	27 [†]	30 [†]	24	24	22
Quebec							
McGill University	24	23	21	21	26	19	28
Université de Montréal	50 [‡]	46 [‡]	49	48	48	55	45
Université Laval	19	25	23	22	26	26	31
Ontario							
University of Ottawa	15	18	15	14	16	17	16
University of Toronto [§]	22	32	29	37	42	41	37
University of Western Ontario [§]	29	30	30	30	29	32	42
Alberta							
University of Alberta [§]	36	41	38	37	38	44	45
British Columbia							
University of British Columbia [§]	20	23	20	19	15	20	17
Canada	243	270	252	258	264	278	283

Notes

* This is a comprehensive list of schools offering programs in speech–language pathology. Information prior to 2003 was not available. Some schools may include PhD graduates.

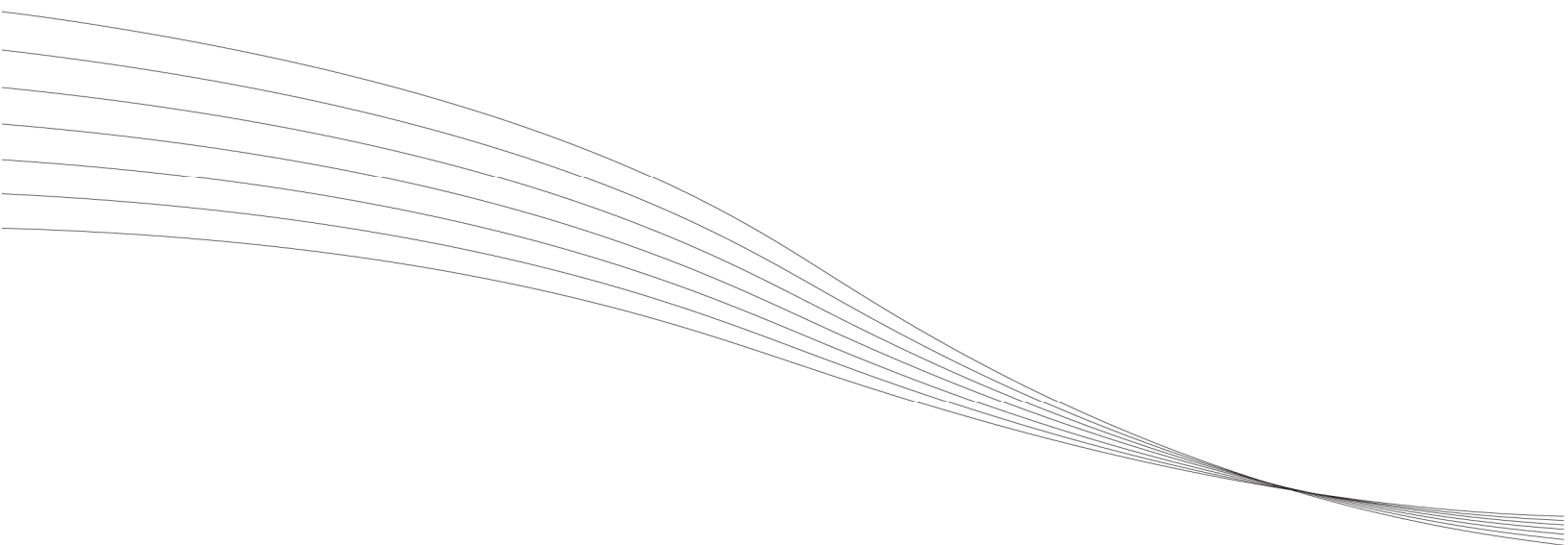
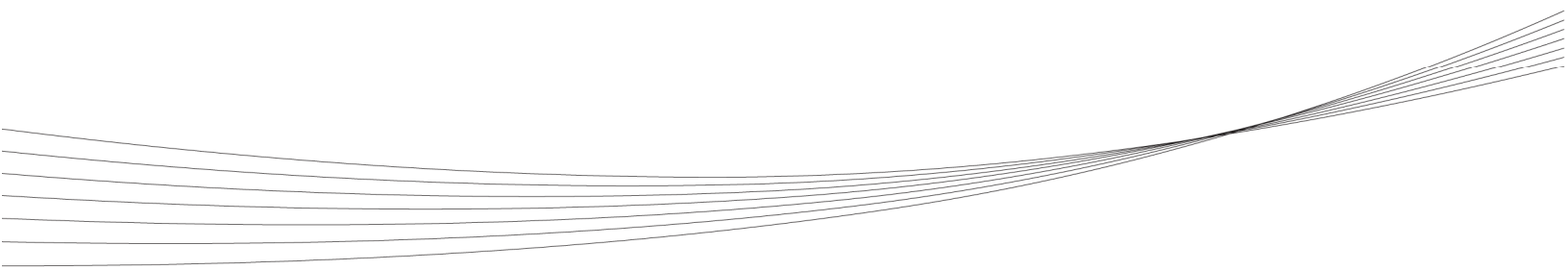
† Data includes graduates from combined audiology and speech–language pathology programs.

‡ Data includes 5 graduates from the combined audiology and speech–language pathology program in 2003 and 3 graduates in 2004.

§ See Appendix A for more details.

Source

Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.





Methodological Notes



Background

The **Health Personnel Database (HPDB)** is a national database with supply information on 24 selected health occupations in Canada. The HPDB does not collect, use or disclose personal information. Individual record-level data is not collected or maintained in the HPDB. The data in the HPDB represents aggregate counts by province or territory and by year. At a minimum, data includes the number of voluntary members of health professional associations and regulatory authorities by province or territory and year. Where possible, HPDB also includes data on registered, active-registered or active-registered employed health personnel with gender and age groups information for some health personnel groups and/or some provinces/territories. Education data for most health personnel groups is maintained as well.

HPDB publishes results in two reports:

- *Canada's Health Care Providers—A Reference Guide*—reports the most recent 10-year trends by health occupations every two years; and
- *Canada's Health Care Providers—Provincial Profiles*—presents profession-specific data grouped by province annually.

Data Definitions

The definitions given below are used as mechanisms to standardize data collection and reporting for regulated and unregulated health professions within this report.

	Regulated Health Professions	Unregulated Health Professions
Definition	<p>A regulated health profession is covered by provincial/territorial and/or federal legislation and governed by a professional organization or regulatory authority.</p> <p>The regulatory authority governing the profession has the authority to set entry requirements, license qualified applicants and ensure practice requirements are met and/or maintained.</p> <p>Licensure/registration with the regulatory authority is a condition of practice.</p>	<p>An unregulated health profession is one for which there is no legal requirement or restriction on practice with regard to licensure/registration.</p> <p>Registration with a provincial/territorial or national professional organization is voluntary and not a condition of practice.</p>

	Regulated Health Professions	Unregulated Health Professions
Type of Data Requested From Data Providers	<p>If the health profession is subject to regulation in a specific jurisdiction, the following information is requested from the data provider:</p> <p>Total number of Registered: All individuals who are registered/licensed with the organization. The count may include individuals in all registration categories (active, inactive, honorary, etc.).</p> <p>Total number of Registered, Active: All registered/licensed individuals who are legally able to work under the title of the specified health profession. Individuals may or may not be currently employed in the profession.</p> <p>Total number of Registered, Active-Employed: Personnel who are registered/licensed with the organization and currently working in the specified health profession.</p>	<p>If the health profession is not subject to regulation within a specific jurisdiction, the following information is requested from the data provider:</p> <p>Total number of Registered: All individuals who are registered with the organization. The count may include individuals in all registration categories (active, inactive, honorary, etc.).</p>

Data Sources

Professional Associations and Regulatory Bodies

The primary data sources for HPDB are national professional associations, provincial and territorial regulatory bodies, provincial and territorial professional associations, governments, and education institutions (see Appendix B for a listing of the HPDB data sources). These organizations provide much of the contextual information and data on the number of personnel and number of graduates.

CIHI Internal Databases

For the reporting of nurses, medical laboratory technologists (starting 2008), medical radiation technologists (starting 2008), occupational therapists (starting 2006 with the exception of Quebec), pharmacists (starting 2006 with the exception of Quebec and Nunavut), physiotherapists (starting 2007) and physician data, the publication utilizes existing data sources at CIHI. This includes the Nursing Database, Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, Medical Radiation Technologist Database, Occupational Therapist Database, Pharmacist Database, Physiotherapist Database and, for physician data, both the Scott Medical Database (formerly known as the Southam Medical Database) and, for resident information, the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry (CAPER). For more information about these databases, please go to www.cihi.ca/hhr.

Education Data

Counts of graduates of professional health education and training programs are provided for health personnel groups. Education data may reflect graduates of Canadian educational institutions, candidates of a specific competency exam and/or candidates who passed specific competency exams. Additional training (for example, post-MD training required to enter medical practice) may be required before entering the workforce.

Notes to Readers

National associations or CIHI internal database teams were provided an opportunity to review their respective chapters before publication to ensure that the information and the data (members and graduates) presented in the report was accurate.

Data Year

HPDB reflects data as of December 31 of the given year, unless otherwise specified in Appendix A. As a result, reference periods are not always uniform and this may influence the comparability of the data.

Northern Territories Data

CIHI attempts to collect data from each province and territory in Canada. On April 1, 1999, the central and eastern portions of the Northwest Territories became the new territory of Nunavut. For some professions (for example, physicians and dentists), Nunavut-specific data is provided in this publication. In many cases, however, data providers have combined Nunavut and Northwest Territories data or data for all three northern territories, including the Yukon.

Descriptions of Health Occupations

National associations provided the majority of the professional descriptions. The descriptions for medical laboratory technologists, medical radiation technologists, each of the four nursing groups (RNs, NPs, LPNs and RPNs), occupational therapists, pharmacists and physiotherapists were provided by the Health Human Resources internal databases at CIHI; the descriptions for chiropractors and psychologists were adopted from Human Resources Development Canada's National Occupational Classification with the permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, 2001.

Entry-to-Practice Requirements

For the first time, HPDB explores entry-to-practice requirements for 24 selected health occupations in Canada. Since accreditation ensures that an education program meets certain standards and is normally the prerequisite for licensure,

accredited programs, length of programs, degree awarded and language of instruction are reported in most cases unless otherwise specified in the chapter. The information is applicable at the time of publication of this report; contact individual schools for any updated information.

Estimates

In circumstances where the count could not be obtained, where feasible, individual data providers provided us an estimate. In cases where such estimates were not available, CIHI imputed estimates.

Prior to 2005, CIHI estimates were prepared by applying the average Canadian growth rate over the previous five years. Starting in 2005, CIHI adopted a new imputation method for estimates by applying the Canadian growth rate to a particular jurisdiction's count for the previous year. Thus, the number in a profession in a jurisdiction in year y , X_y , would be calculated using the following formula:

$$X_y = X_{y-1} \frac{C_y}{C_{y-1}}$$

Where

X_{y-1} is the number in a profession in a jurisdiction during the previous year. This value can either be reported or imputed.

C_y is the number in a profession in Canada for year y . Only reported values make up this total.

C_{y-1} is the number in a profession in Canada for year $y - 1$. Only reported values make up this total and the jurisdictions that contribute to the numerator and denominator of this national trend must be exactly the same.

In the tables, all estimates are noted. Summarized data (for example, column totals) that contain estimates (or voluntary membership data) are also noted.

Notes Under Tables

When a symbol is beside the province or territory or institutional name, the information in the note applies to all years in that row.

Privacy and Confidentiality

The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) is committed to protecting the privacy of individuals. Its comprehensive privacy program ensures the confidentiality and security of personal health information entrusted to CIHI by data providers.

While CIHI's privacy policy governing the disclosure of published data generally requires the suppression of cells containing fewer than five observations, the publication series *Canada's Health Care Providers, 2000 to 2009—A Reference Guide* does contain some tables with small cell sizes. These tables were reviewed and assessed by the Health Human Resources department, in conjunction with CIHI's Privacy Secretariat, and it was determined that their publication would not compromise the confidentiality of the data being reported and would add to the analytical value of the Reference Guide.

Data Quality

To ensure a high level of accuracy and usefulness in data dissemination, CIHI has developed a framework for assessing and reporting the quality of data contained in its databases and registries. The framework focuses on five dimensions of data quality: timeliness, accuracy, usability, comparability and relevance, which are explained below. The reference guide *Canada's Health Care Providers, 2000 to 2009* has a variety of data sources with differences in the level of detail available.

Timeliness, Usability and Relevance

Timeliness

Member data is collected annually by CIHI; graduate data is collected every two years.

Usability

The Methodological Notes and the detailed notes accompanying all data tables in this publication contribute to usability; as well, the limitations of data interpretation are clearly outlined.

Relevance

Data in this publication is useful for identifying trends in health personnel in Canada. However, it is inappropriate to infer from total numbers or population ratios the adequacy of health personnel resources.

Accuracy

Under-Coverage

Since the purpose of HPDB is to collect and maintain data on “selected” health personnel groups, data for many professions important to the health system and the health of Canadians are not reflected in HPDB or this publication.

CIHI collection timelines do not necessarily align with data providers’ year-end data-processing. As a result, the data reported may not reflect the total number of registrations for that reference period because more registration may occur after data has already been submitted to CIHI.

When membership in a professional organization is voluntary, a certain percentage of the health personnel in that profession will not register. Therefore, the number of health professionals may be under-represented. All voluntary membership data, including summarized data (for example, column totals) found in tables, is identified.

It may not be known whether the provincial/territorial legislation provides for the exclusive provision of services falling within a particular scope of practice or simply reserves the use of certain titles. If legislation protects only specific titles (for example, registered social worker), then individuals practising under a slightly different title may not be covered by legislation, and, as a result, may not be required to register as a condition of practice. Data collected within this regulatory environment would potentially under-count the number of personnel.

For some professions, not all postsecondary institutions provided information regarding programs and graduates.

Over-Coverage

Those professionals temporarily out of the workforce, or out of the province or country, may maintain their registration to maintain continuity. Data collection in these circumstances may over-count the number of health personnel actively engaged in the Canadian workforce.

The inability to identify providers consistently and uniquely, at a national level, is a barrier to integration of information across jurisdictions. National yearly totals for the same health personnel group may double-count individuals registered in more than one province or territory or in more than one profession. This effect is compounded when health personnel from separate professions are added together.

Collection and Capture

Since data providers do not submit individual record-level data, rigorous edit checks and advanced verification and validation routines cannot be applied by CIHI. Data entry also affects the accuracy of the data, as information may not be classified or coded properly. Although quality checks are utilized, the manual entry of data can also introduce errors.

Comparability

Data Collection Standards

CIHI requested that data providers submit data based on standardized definitions (see Data Definitions). While this collection strategy improves comparability, it is important to note that this approach is not equivalent to the submission of data based on standardized minimum data sets.

Before making comparisons between health personnel groups, it is important to review the title of the table or figure and to read the notes carefully, as a table including data for all registered members of a health personnel group (for example, active, inactive, retired and honorary) will not be directly comparable to a table that includes only data on employed active registered members. Caution must be exercised when comparing inter-temporal change at both the provincial/territorial and national levels when tables contain data collected under different regulatory environments or different data sources.

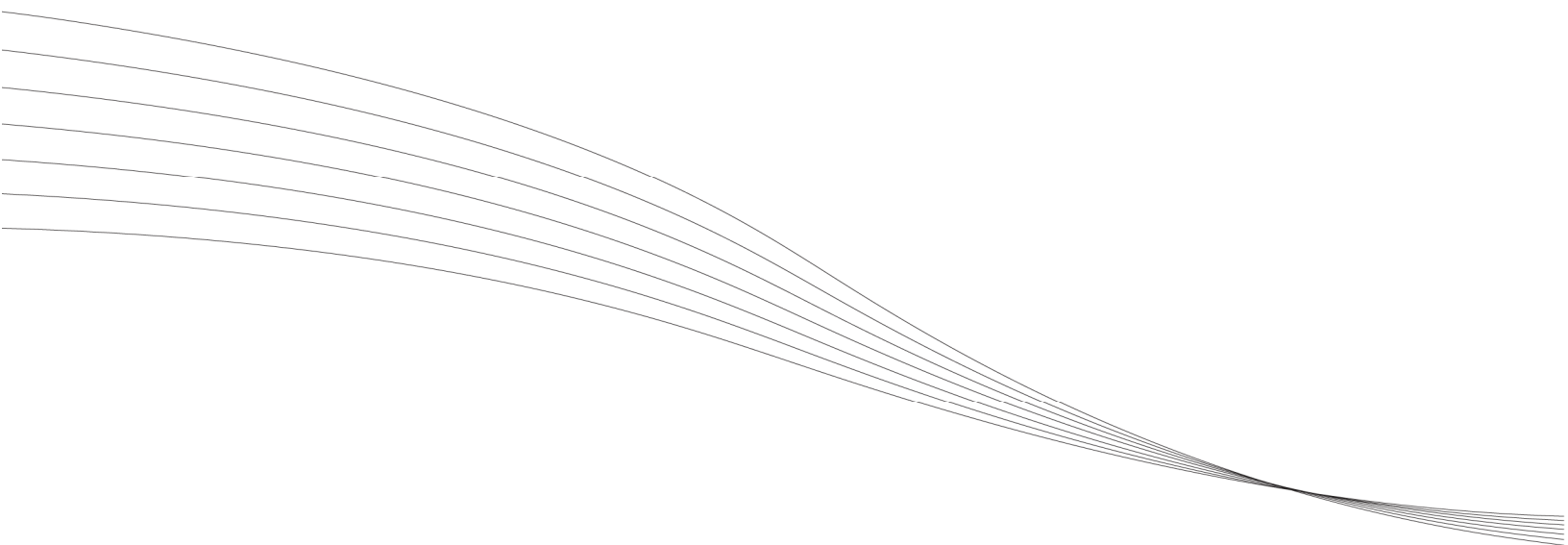
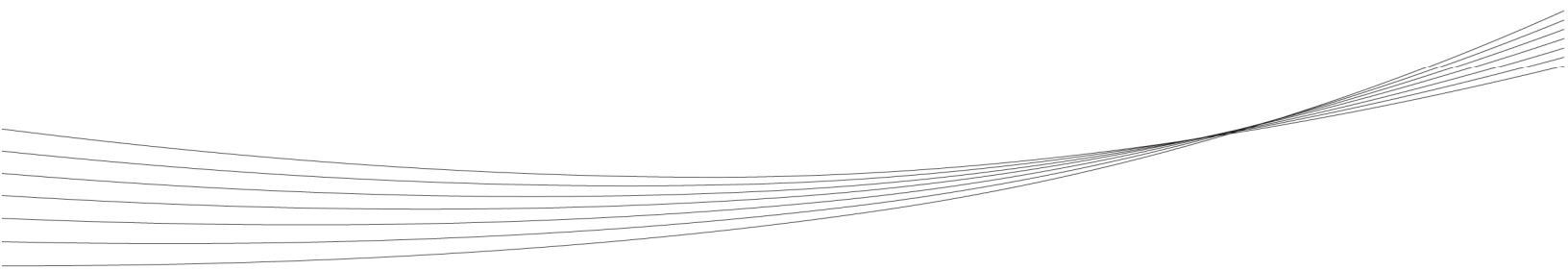
Data Reference Period

Registration periods vary among various health personnel regulatory authorities, across various jurisdictions and within the same health profession. If the data providers cannot provide data as of December 31 of each year, they are asked to identify the actual point in time reflected by the data. As a result, reference periods of the available data are not always uniform and this may influence the comparability of data (see Appendix A: Notes and Submission Dates for further details).

Comparability With Other Sources

The HPDB data used in CIHI publications, media releases, ad hoc requests and special studies will vary from data released by other provincial and territorial sources of health personnel data, as a result of differences in definitions, the collection period used and editing and processing activities.

Any questions regarding the methodology may be sent to hpdb@cihi.ca.





Appendix A— Notes and Submission Dates



Notes and Submission Dates

Audiologists	
Registered Audiologists	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2003 data as of November 15, 2003; 2004 data as of May 17, 2005.
Prince Edward Island	2003 data as of May 7, 2004; 2004 data as of May 17, 2005; 2005 data as of March 10, 2006.
Nova Scotia	2003 data as of May 21, 2004; 2004 data as of May 17, 2005; 2005 data as of March 10, 2006.
New Brunswick	2005 data as of February 16, 2006; 2006 data represents employed active registered audiologists.
Quebec	2001 data as of October 22, 2001; 2002 data as of February 2, 2002; 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2009 data as of March 31 of the given year.
Manitoba	2001 and 2002 data as of September of the given year; 2003 data represents active registered audiologists, data as of October 23, 2003; 2004 data as of November 10, 2004; 2009 data as of April 30, 2010.
Alberta	2001 data represents Alberta College of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists estimate; 2004 data as of October 31, 2004; 2005 data as of May 5, 2006; 2006 data as of March 28, 2007.
British Columbia	2003 data as of July 1, 2003; 2004 data as of June 29, 2004; 2005 data as of September 30, 2005.
Yukon	2004 data as of May 14, 2004.
Northwest Territories	2003 and 2004 data as of October 31 of the given year; 2005 data as of March 10, 2006.
Graduates	
Ontario	
University of Western Ontario	2007 and 2008 data as of August 31 of the given year.
British Columbia	
University of British Columbia	2008 data as of May 9, 2009; 2009 data as of June 21, 2010.
Chiropractors	
Registered Chiropractors	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2003 data as of June 25, 2004; 2004 data as of February 1, 2005; 2005 data as of April 6, 2006; 2009 data represents active registered chiropractors.
Prince Edward Island	2004 and 2005 data represents active registered chiropractors; 2005 data as of February 15, 2006; 2006 data as of April 19, 2007; 2008 represents employed active registered chiropractors.
Nova Scotia	2001 data was provided by the Canadian Chiropractic Association (CCA). Membership in CCA is voluntary.
New Brunswick	2005 data as of June 6, 2006; 2009 data as of May 1, 2009.
Quebec	2004 data as of January 31, 2005; 2006 data represents active registered chiropractors, data as of September 13, 2007; 2008 and 2009 data represents employed active registered chiropractors; 2009 data as of March 31, 2010.

Chiropractors	
Manitoba	2003, 2004 and 2009 data represents employed active registered chiropractors; 2003 data as of July 21, 2004; 2004 data as of April 4, 2005; 2006 data as of February 20, 2007.
Saskatchewan	2005 and 2006 data as of March 31, 2006.
Alberta	Data represents active registered chiropractors.
British Columbia	2003 data represents active registered chiropractors, data as of June 29, 2004; 2004 data as of April 4, 2005; 2005 data as of February 17, 2006; 2006 data as of June 13, 2007; 2009 data as of November 29, 2010.
Graduates	
Quebec	
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	Data as of June of the given year.
Ontario	
Canadian Memorial Chiropractor College	Graduates one class per year; the counts reflect students who graduated in May of the year indicated; 2009 data as of June 2009.
Dental Hygienists	
Registered Dental Hygienists	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2005 and 2009 data as of January 1, 2009.
Prince Edward Island	2006 data as of February 15, 2007; 2009 data as of October 21, 2010.
Nova Scotia	2003, 2005 to 2008 data represents active registered dental hygienists; 2009 data as of November 1, 2010.
New Brunswick	2005 data represents employed active registered dental hygienists; 2006 data represents active registered dental hygienists.
Quebec	2000 to 2005 and 2009 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2007 data represents active registered dental hygienists.
Manitoba	2001 and 2002 data as of January 15 of the following year; 2005 data as of July 19, 2006; 2006 data as of February 16, 2007; 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007 data represents active registered dental hygienists.
Saskatchewan	2005 data as of July 16, 2006; 2007 and 2009 data represents active registered dental hygienists.
Alberta	2000 to 2005 and 2009 data as of October 31 of the given year.
British Columbia	2000 to 2002 data as of August 31 of the given year; 2008 data represents active registered dental hygienists.
Yukon	2000 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2001 data as of February 14, 2001; 2002 data as of November 14, 2002; 2003 data as of April 14, 2004; 2004 data as of March 24, 2005.
Northwest Territories	2000 and 2001 data as of March 31 of the given year; 2002 data as of November 12, 2002; 2003 data as of April 2004; 2004 data as of April 2005; 2005 data as of December 1, 2005; 2006 data represents active registered dental hygienists.
Nunavut	2007 to 2009 data represents active registered dental hygienists; 2009 data as of November 3, 2010.

Dental Hygienists	
Graduates	
Nova Scotia	
Dalhousie University	2001 data as of March 2005; 2005 and 2006 data as of December 1 of the given year; 2009 data as of May and October, 2009.
Quebec	
Cégep de Chicoutimi	2001 and 2002 data as of May of the given year.
Cégep de l'Outaouais	2008 data as of September 20, 2008.
Cégep de Saint-Hyacinthe	2005 and 2006 data as of September 4 of the given year.
Cégep de Trois-Rivières	2005 and 2006 data as of March 7, 2007.
Cégep François-Xavier-Garneau	2007 and 2008 data as of April 27, 2009.
Collège Édouard-Montpetit	2005 and 2006 data as of June 5, 2007.
Ontario	
Accredited Dental Hygienist School Toronto Ontario Canada (APlus Institute)	2007 data as of June 22, 2007; 2008 and 2009 data as of December 18 of the given year.
Algonquin College	2007 and 2008 data as of April 30, 2009.
Cambrian College	2009 data as of May 28, 2009.
Canadore College	2009 data as of June 22, 2010.
Collège Boréal	2005 and 2006 data as of April 24, 2007.
Confederation College	2005 and 2006 data as of April 17, 2007; 2009 data as of June 1, 2009.
Durham College	2005 data as of June 17, 2005; 2006 data as of June 16, 2006.
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology	2009 data as of June 4, 2009.
George Brown College	2009 data as of May 26, 2010.
Georgian College	2007 data as of August 17, 2007; 2008 data as of August 14, 2008.
Cité collégiale	2007 data as of April 27, 2007; 2008 data as of April 25, 2008; 2009 data as of April 28, 2009.
Niagara College Canada	2005 and 2006 data as of June 1 of the given year; 2007 and 2008 data as of June of the given year.
Ontario Dental Education Institute	2007 to 2009 data as of January 13, 2011.
Saskatchewan	
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	2004 data as of June 30, 2004; 2005 data as of October 20, 2005; 2006 data as of October 23, 2006; 2007 to 2009 data as of October 15 of the given year.

Dental Hygienists	
Alberta	
University of Alberta	2005 data as of June 2005; 2006 data as of November 2006.
British Columbia	
Camosun College	2005 data as of October 28, 2005; 2006 data as of October 27, 2006; 2007 data as of June 15, 2007; 2008 data as of June 13, 2008; 2009 data as of May 20, 2010.
University of the Fraser Valley	2008 and 2009 data as of June 1 of the given year.
Vancouver Community College	2005 data as of June 24, 2005; 2006 data as of June 23, 2006; 2007 data as of June 22, 2007.

Dentists	
Active Registered Dentists	
Yukon	2000 to 2008 data represents registered dentists; 2000 data as of March 31, 2001; 2001 data as of February 18, 2002; 2002 data as of November 14, 2002; 2003 data as of April 14, 2004; 2004 data as of March 24, 2005.
Northwest Territories	2000 to 2002 data as March 31 of the following year; 2001 to 2009 data represents registered dentists; 2003 data as of April 8, 2004; 2004 data as of April 1, 2005.
Nunavut	2006 to 2008 data represents registered dentists; 2006 data as of September 13, 2006; 2007 data as of May 6, 2008; 2008 data as of May 15, 2009; 2009 data as of November 3, 2010.

Dietitians	
Registered Dietitians	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2000 to 2002 data as of March 31 of the given year; 2009 data as of June 21, 2010.
Prince Edward Island	2004 data as of August 26, 2004; 2005 data as of February 14, 2006; 2009 data as of October 13, 2010.
Nova Scotia	2000 data as of May 6, 2001; 2001 and 2003 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2002 data as of February 2, 2003; 2004 data as of March 4, 2005; 2006 data as of May 13, 2007; 2009 data as of January 27, 2010.
New Brunswick	2000 data as of September 9, 2000; 2001 data as of July 15, 2002; 2002 data as of November 15, 2002; 2003 data as of April 25, 2004; 2004 data as of February 6, 2005; 2005 data as of February 21, 2006; 2009 data as of May 5, 2010.
Quebec	2000 to 2005 data as of March 31 of the given year; 2008 and 2009 data as of April 1 of the given year; 2009 data represents active registered dietitians.
Ontario	2001 data as of March 31, 2001; 2002 data as of July 1, 2002; 2003 data as of March 31, 2004; 2004 data as of February 3, 2005; 2005 data as of March 8, 2006; 2007 and 2008 data represents active registered dietitians.
Manitoba	2000 to 2002 data as of April 1 of the given year; 2003 data as of May 1, 2004; 2004 data as of April 13, 2005; 2005 data as of February 22, 2006; 2008 data represents active registered dietitians.

Dietitians	
Saskatchewan	2000 data as of March 31, 2000; 2003, 2004 and 2009 data represents active registered dietitians; 2003 data as of September 2, 2004; 2005 data as of March 14, 2006; 2006 data as of March 31, 2007; data as of April 1, 2010.
Alberta	2000 to 2002, 2004 and 2005 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2003 data as of June 30, 2004; 2006 data as of April 4, 2007; 2007 data represents active registered dietitians; 2009 data as of July 7, 2010.
British Columbia	2000 to 2002 data as of April 1 of the given year; 2003 data as of June 8, 2004; 2004 data as of January 25, 2005; 2005 data as of February 21, 2006; 2006 data as of February 26, 2007; 2009 data as of March 31, 2010.
Territories	2000, 2002, 2004 and 2005 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2003 data as of June 30, 2004; 2009 data as of April 12, 2010.

Graduates	
Saskatchewan	
University of Saskatchewan	2006 data as of May 6, 2007.

Health Information Management (HIM) Professionals	
Active Registered HIM Professionals	
2000	Certificant-level HIM professionals' and associate-level HIM professionals' data is combined to facilitate comparisons.
2009	Data as of April 20, 2010.
Quebec	2003 data as of October 2003; 2004 data as of July 2004; 2005 data as of June 2005; 2006 data as of July 2006; 2007 and 2008 data as of August of the given year; 2009 data as of May 2009.

Licensed Practical Nurses	
Licensed Practical Nurses	
2002 to 2009: CIHI collects data after the first 6 months of the 12-month registration period. This may result in 1% to 5 % under-coverage (loss of new registrants who registered after the 6-month cut-off of the registration period). Provincial data excludes secondary registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment. These secondary registrations are retained in the territorial data for LPNs employed in nursing in the territories.	
Northwest Territories	2000 and 2001 data as of March 31 of the given year.
Graduates	
In 2007, 50 of 52 schools completed the survey. In 2008, 46 of 53 schools completed the survey. In 2009, 43 of 54 schools completed the survey.	

Medical Laboratory Technologists

Medical Laboratory Technologists

2008 to 2009: Provincial/territorial data excludes secondary registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment.

Nova Scotia	2003 to 2006 data represents registered medical laboratory technologists; 2006 data as of February 3, 2007.
New Brunswick	2003 to 2006: Individuals granted registrations under a legislative "grandfather" clause are not included in these counts.
Quebec	2000 and 2001 data as of March 31 of the given year; 2005 data as of February 24, 2006; 2006 data represents registered medical laboratory technologists.
Alberta	2006 data represents registered medical laboratory technologists.

Graduates

New Brunswick

New Brunswick Community College	2007 and 2008 data as of June 12 of the given year.
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Quebec

Cégep de Chicoutimi	2007 and 2008 data as of May of the given year.
Cégep de Rosemont	2009 data as of November 16, 2010.
Cégep de Saint-Hyacinthe	2007 to 2009 data as of May 21 of the given year.
Cégep de Saint-Jérôme	2007 and 2008 data as of May 7, 2009.
Cégep Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	2007 and 2008 data as December 1 of the given year.
Dawson College	2007 data as of November 19, 2007; 2008 data as of October 15, 2008; 2009 data as September 9, 2009.

Ontario

Cambrian College	2007 data as of April 27, 2007; 2008 data as of April 30, 2008; 2009 data as of May 1, 2009.
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Manitoba

Red River College	2005 to 2009 data as of July 1 of the given year.
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Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	2005 data as of October 20, 2005; 2006 data as of October 23, 2006; 2007 and 2008 data as of May 28 of the given year; 2009 data as of October 15, 2009.
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Alberta

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology	2007 and 2008 data as of June 30 of the given year.
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Medical Radiation Technologists	
Medical Radiation Technologists	
2008 to 2009: Provincial/territorial data excludes secondary registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment.	
Quebec	2004 data as of March 31, 2005; 2006 data as of March 31, 2007.
Ontario	2000 to 2007: Members may hold more than one specialty certificate.
Territories	2003 to 2005 data represents registered medical radiation technologists.
Graduates	
Newfoundland and Labrador	
College of the North Atlantic	RadT: 2005 to 2009 data as of July 27, 2010.
New Brunswick	
Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick/Université de Moncton	RadT: Data as of May of the given year.
Saint John Regional Hospital/UNB Saint John	RT/RadT: Data as of May of the given year.
Quebec	
Cégep de Sainte-Foy	RT: 2005 and 2006 data as of May of the given year.
Dawson College	RT: 2007 to 2009 data as of May of the given year. RadT: Data as of June of the given year.
Ontario	
Collège Boréal	RadT: 2005 and 2006 data as of fall of the given year.
Confederation College	RadT: 2005 to 2008 data as of June of the given year.
Mohawk-McMaster IAHS	RT and RadT: 2009 data as of June 12, 2009.
The Michener Institute/University of Toronto	NM, RT and RadT: Data as of December 1 of the given year.
Manitoba	
Red River College	MR: Data as of September 1 of the given year. RadT: 2005 to 2009 data as of July 1 of the given year.
Saskatchewan	
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology	2007 to 2009 data as of October 15 of the given year.
Alberta	
Alberta School of Radiation Therapy, Cross Cancer Institute	RT: 2005 and 2006 data as of August of the given year.

Medical Radiation Technologists

Alberta School of Radiation Therapy, Tom Baker Cancer Centre	RT: 2008 data as of April 8, 2008.
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology	MR: 2007 and 2009 data as of April 24 of the given year.
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology	NM: 2005 to 2009 data as of July 12, 2010. RadT: 2005 and 2006 data as of July 12, 2010.
British Columbia	
British Columbia Institute of Technology	MR, NM, RT and RadT: 2005 data as of April 2005; 2006 data as of May 2006; 2007 data as of June 2007; 2008 data as of July 2008; 2009 data as of August 2009.

Midwives

Active Registered Midwives

Newfoundland and Labrador	2004 and 2006 data represents registered midwives.
Prince Edward Island	2002 data as of December 4, 2002; 2006 data represents registered midwives.
Nova Scotia	2003, 2005 and 2006 data represents registered midwives; 2005 data as of March 16, 2006; 2006 data as of March 31, 2007.
Quebec	2001 data as of October 1, 2001; 2002 data as of September 7, 2002; 2006 data as of March 31, 2007.
Ontario	2000 to 2002 data as of January 1 of the following year; 2003 and 2004 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2005 and 2006 data as of March 31 of the given year.
Manitoba	2000 data as of June 13, 2000; 2001 and 2002 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2003 data as of April 27, 2004; 2004 data as of May 2, 2005; 2006 data as of April 1, 2006; 2009 data as of October 31, 2009.
Saskatchewan	2001 and 2002 data as of September of the given year; 2004 and 2006 data represents registered midwives.
Alberta	2000 to 2004 data as of April 30 of the following year; 2005 data as of April 1, 2006; 2009 data as of September 6, 2010.
British Columbia	2000 to 2002 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2007 data represents registered midwives.
Yukon	2005 and 2006 data as of February 20 of the following year; 2009 data as of June 14, 2010; 2003, 2006, 2007 to 2009 data represents active registered employed midwives.
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2004 data represents registered midwives; 2005 data as of August 8, 2006; 2006 data as of April 23, 2007; 2009 data represents registered midwives.

Graduates

Ontario

Laurentian University	2005 and 2006 data as of May 6 of the given year.
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Nurse Practitioners

Active Registered Nurse Practitioners

CIHI collects data after the first 6 months of the 12-month registration period. This may result in 1% to 5% under-coverage (loss of new registrants who registered after the 6-month cut-off of the registration period).

Provincial data excludes secondary registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment. These secondary registrations are retained in the territorial data for NPs employed in nursing in the territories.

Graduates

2008: 3 schools (1 in Alberta, 1 in Manitoba and 1 in the Northwest Territories) were omitted due to unusable data.

Occupational Therapists

Occupational Therapists

2006 to 2009: Secondary registrations (registrants simultaneously registered in more than one jurisdiction) are excluded from provincial data but may be included in territorial data.

Newfoundland and Labrador	2000 data as of February 28 of the given year; 2005 data as of July 14, 2006.
Prince Edward Island	2000 data as of April 30 of the given year; 2005 data as of July 17, 2006.
Nova Scotia	2000 data as of May 13, 2000; 2001 data as of February 15, 2001; 2002 data as of September 19, 2002; 2003 data as of March 31, 2004.
New Brunswick	2005 data as of March 6, 2005.
Quebec	2000 to 2009: Data represents registered occupational therapists; 2000 to 2004 and 2006 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2005 data as of June 2, 2006.
Ontario	2000 data as of July 1, 2000; 2001 and 2002 data as of June 30 of the given year; 2003 and 2004 data as of November 30 of the given year; 2005 data as of April 1, 2005.
Manitoba	2000 data as of June 1, 2000; 2001 to 2004 data as of April 1 of the given year; 2005 data as of June 1, 2005.
Saskatchewan	2000 to 2002 data as of July 31 of the given year; 2003 data as of May 19, 2004; 2004 data as of March 15, 2005; 2005 data as of October 31, 2005.
Alberta	2000 to 2002 data as of June 30 of the given year; 2003 data as of January 1, 2004; 2004 data as of June 23, 2005; 2005 data as of May 2, 2006.
British Columbia	2000 data as of June 30, 2001; 2001 data as of June 30, 2002; 2002 data as of February 28, 2003; 2003 and 2004 data as of June 30 of the following year.
Territories	Data represents registered OTs.

Graduates

Nova Scotia

Dalhousie University 2005 and 2006 data as of December 1 of the given year.

Quebec

McGill University 2007 data as of December 1, 2007.

Université de Montréal 2007 data as of July 1, 2007.

Occupational Therapists

Ontario

University of Ottawa 2005 and 2006 data as of May 31, 2007.

Alberta

University of Alberta 2007 data as of June 2007.

Optometrists

Active Registered Optometrists

Newfoundland and Labrador	2005 data as of July 14, 2006; 2006 data as of February 22, 2007; 2007 and 2008 data represents employed active registered optometrists.
Prince Edward Island	2005 data as of July 17, 2006; 2006 data as of March 15, 2007; 2009 data as of June 1, 2010.
Nova Scotia	2005 data as of December 30, 2005; 2006 data represents registered optometrists, data as of February 6, 2007; 2008 data represents employed active registered optometrists; 2009 data as of April 26, 2010.
New Brunswick	2003 data as of June 30, 2004; 2004 data as of February 10, 2005; 2005 data as of May 1, 2006; 2006 data represents employed active registered optometrists; 2009 data as of April 19, 2010.
Quebec	2002 data as of November 14, 2003; 2003 data as of March 31, 2004; 2004 data as of February 8, 2005; 2005 data represents registered optometrists, data as of March 31, 2006; 2008 data represents registered optometrists; 2009 data as of March 31, 2010.
Ontario	2006 data as of January 4, 2007; 2007 to 2009 data represents registered optometrists.
Manitoba	2000 to 2005 data as of June of the given year; 2006 data represents employed active registered optometrists.
Saskatchewan	2009 data represents registered optometrists.
Alberta	2001 data as of September 5, 2001; 2002 data as of August 28, 2002; 2003 data as of April 21, 2004; 2005 data represents registered optometrists, data as of April 27, 2006; 2006 data represents employed active registered optometrists, data as of March 7, 2007.
British Columbia	2002 data as of October 31, 2002; 2000 to 2005 data represents registered optometrists; 2006 data represents employed active registered optometrists, data as of May 5, 2007.
Yukon	2000 and 2004 data as of March of the following year; 2001 data as of February 14, 2002; 2002 data as of November 14, 2003; 2003 data as of April 14, 2004; 2003 to 2005, 2007 and 2008 data represents registered optometrists.
Northwest Territories	2003 to 2005, 2007 and 2008 data represents registered optometrists; Northwest Territories ophthalmologists are responsible for the majority of eye care. Much of primary eye care is delegated by the ophthalmologist to ophthalmic medical assistants who, with supervision, provide refraction services and prescribe corrective lenses/eyewear. Unlike optometrists, ophthalmologists are funded and supported by the territorial health plan.
Nunavut	2008 data represents registered optometrists; 2009 data as of November 3, 2010.

Pharmacists**Pharmacists**

2006 to 2009: Provincial/territorial data excludes secondary registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment.

Physiotherapists**Physiotherapists**

2007 to 2009: Provincial data excludes secondary registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment unless otherwise specified. See Methodological Notes in *Physiotherapists in Canada 2009* for further details.

Graduates**Quebec**

McGill University	2007 data as of December 1, 2007.
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Psychologists**Active Registered Psychologists**

Newfoundland and Labrador	2003 data represents registered psychologists.
Prince Edward Island	2001 and 2002 data includes five people who are employed outside the province; data as of November 1 of the following year.
Nova Scotia	2000 to 2002 data represents registered psychologists; 2003 data as of May 11, 2004; 2005 data as of December 19, 2005; 2006 data as of May 30, 2007.
New Brunswick	2003 data as of October 29, 2004; 2004 data as of April 5, 2005; 2005 data as of May 1, 2006; 2006 data represents registered psychologists.
Quebec	2003 data as of May 31, 2004; 2006 data as of April 10, 2007; 2009 data as of August 1, 2010.
Ontario	2000 and 2001 data as of October of the given year; 2002 data as of May 31, 2002; 2005 data as of February 28, 2006; 2006 data as of March 30, 2007; 2009 data as of July 16, 2010.
Manitoba	2003 data as of August 16, 2004; 2004 data as of April 30, 2005; 2005 data as of February 23, 2006.
Saskatchewan	2000 and 2001 data includes only doctoral-level psychologists and may under-count the number of practising psychologists; 2002 to 2004 data includes both master's- and doctoral-level psychologists; 2006 data as of March 19, 2007; 2009 data as of July 5, 2010.
Alberta	2000 to 2002 data represents registered psychologists; 2003 data as of August 17, 2004; 2004 data as of February 10, 2005; 2005 data as of March 31, 2005; 2009 data as of June 30, 2010.
Northwest Territories	2003 data represents registered psychologists; 2005 data as of December 1, 2005.
Nunavut	2009 data as of November 3, 2010.

Registered Nurses

Employed Active Registered Nurses

CIHI collects data after the first 6 months of the 12-month registration period. This may result in 1% to 5% under-coverage (loss of new registrants who registered after the 6-month cut-off of the registration period).

Provincial data excludes secondary registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment. These secondary registrations are retained in the territorial data for RNs employed in nursing in the territories.

Registered Psychiatric Nurses

Registered Psychiatric Nurses

2002 to 2009: CIHI collects data after the first 6 months of the 12-month registration period. This may result in 1% to 5% under-coverage (loss of new registrants who registered after the 6-month cut-off of the registration period). Provincial data excludes secondary registrations that do not reflect the primary jurisdiction of employment.

Graduates

Manitoba

Brandon University 2007 to 2009 data as of May of the given year.

British Columbia

Kwantlen Polytechnic University 2007 to 2009 data as of October 12, 2010.

Respiratory Therapists

Registered Respiratory Therapists

Newfoundland and Labrador 2003 data as of November 2, 2003; 2004 data as of November 9, 2004; 2005 and 2006 data as of October of the following year; 2009 data as of August 31, 2010.

Prince Edward Island 2005 data as of July 6, 2005.

Nova Scotia 2003 data as of January 15, 2004; 2005 data as of February 28, 2006; 2006 data as of February 19, 2007; 2007 data as of December 12, 2008; 2009 data as of April 26, 2010.

New Brunswick 2003 data as of April 30, 2004; 2004 data as of December 15, 2004; 2005 data as of October 1, 2005; 2009 data as of June 15, 2010.

Quebec 2000 to 2002, 2004 to 2006 and 2009 data as of March of the following year; 2003 data as of May 5, 2004.

Ontario 2003 data as of February 29, 2004; 2004 data as of February 28, 2005; 2005 data as of March 7, 2006.

Manitoba 2003 data as of April 29, 2004; 2005 data as of March 31, 2006.

Saskatchewan 2003 data as of March 31, 2004; 2005 data as of August 2005; 2006 data as of June 7, 2007.

Alberta 2005 data as of February 26, 2006; 2006 data as of March 31, 2007; 2009 data as of March 31, 2009.

British Columbia 2005 data as of March 1, 2006.

Graduates

Newfoundland and Labrador

College of the North Atlantic 2007 data as of July 26, 2007; 2008 data as of June 27, 2008.


Respiratory Therapists	
Nova Scotia	
Dalhousie University	2007 and 2008 data as of May 5, 2009.
Quebec	
Cégep de Chicoutimi	2007 and 2008 data as of January of the following year.
Cégep de Sainte-Foy	2007 to 2009 data as of September 7, 2010.
Collège de Rosemont	2005 and 2006 data as of August 2, 2007.
Ontario	
Algonquin College	2007 and 2008 data as of May 30 of the given year.
Conestoga College	2008 data as of December 15, 2008.
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology	2009 data as of May 15, 2009.
Cité collégiale	2005 to 2009 data as of April of the given year.
British Columbia	
Thompson Rivers University	2009 data as of April 30, 2009.

Social Workers	
Registered Social Workers	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2000 and 2001, 2005 and 2009 data as of February 28 of the following year; 2002 data as of November 14, 2002; 2003 data as of October 12, 2004; 2004 data as of April 6, 2005.
Prince Edward Island	2000 to 2002, 2004 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2003 data as of July 2004; 2005 data as of January 31, 2006; 2005 data represents active registered social workers; 2006 data as of September 14, 2007; 2009 data as of June 7, 2010.
Nova Scotia	2006 data as of April 6, 2007.
New Brunswick	2000 to 2002 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2005 data as of February 27, 2006; 2006 data as of March 26, 2007; 2008 data as of January 12, 2010; 2009 data as of August 18, 2010.
Quebec	2000 and 2001 data as of March 31 of the given year; 2002 data as of November 15, 2002; 2003 and 2004 data represents active registered social workers; 2005 and 2006 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2005 data represents employed active registered social workers; 2009 data as of November 10, 2010.
Ontario	2004 data includes both social workers and social service workers; 2009 data as of April 15, 2010.
Manitoba	2002 data as of November 13, 2002.
Alberta	Starting in 2000: mandatory registration and requirement of being a member of the provincial association; regulation came into effect in 2003; 2003 data as of September 14, 2004; 2004 data as of June 6, 2005; 2005 data as of March 31, 2006; 2005 data represents active registered social workers; 2006 data as of February 26, 2007; 2009 data as of July 27, 2010.
Territories	2000, 2001 and 2005 data as of March 31 of the following year; 2002 data as of February 23, 2003.

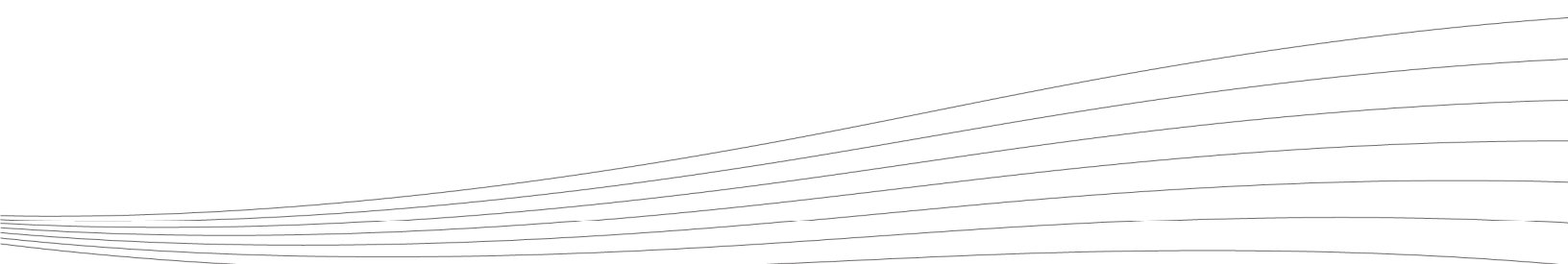
Social Workers	
Graduates	
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Memorial University of Newfoundland	2007 and 2008 data as of July 7, 2009.
Quebec	
McGill University	2007 data as of June 1, 2008; 2008 data as of May 29, 2009.
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	2007 and 2008 data as of June 30 of the given year.
Université du Québec en Outaouais	2005 and 2006 data as of February 6, 2007.
Alberta	
University of Calgary	2009 data as of June 18, 2010.
British Columbia	
Thompson Rivers University	2007 to 2009 data as of October 28, 2010. This school is the result of a merger between the University College of the Cariboo and British Columbia Open University. It was formally inaugurated on April 1, 2005.
University of Victoria	2005 and 2006 data as of January 23, 2007.
Speech–Language Pathologists (SLPs)	
Registered Speech–Language Pathologists	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001 data as of August 2001; 2002 data as of March 1, 2002; 2003 data as of November 15, 2003; 2004 data as of May 17, 2005; 2005 data as of March 10, 2006.
Prince Edward Island	2003 data as of May 7, 2004; 2004 data as of May 17, 2005; 2005 data as of March 10, 2006.
Nova Scotia	2003 data as of May 21, 2004; 2004 data as of May 17, 2005; 2005 data as of March 10, 2006.
New Brunswick	2005 data as of February 16, 2006.
Quebec	2001 and 2002 data as of October 22 of the given year; 2003 data represents active registered speech–language pathologists; 2003 and 2005 data as of March 31 of the given year; 2009 data as of March 31, 2010.
Manitoba	2001 and 2002 data as of September 30 of the given year; 2003 data represents active registered speech–language pathologists, data as of October 23, 2003; 2004 data as of November 10, 2004; 2009 data as of April 30, 2010.
Alberta	2001 data represents Alberta College of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists estimate; 2004 data as of October 31, 2004; 2005 data as of May 5, 2006; 2006 data as of March 28, 2007.
British Columbia	2003 data as of July 1, 2003; 2004 data as of June 29, 2004; 2005 data as of September 30, 2005.
Yukon	2003 data as of May 14, 2004.
Northwest Territories	2003 data as of October 31, 2003; 2004 data as of October 31, 2004; 2005 data as of March 10, 2006.

Speech–Language Pathologists (SLPs)	
Graduates	
Ontario	
University of Toronto	2009 data as of November 2009.
University of Western Ontario	2007 and 2008 data as of August 31 of the given year.
Alberta	
University of Alberta	2009 data as of May 7, 2010.
British Columbia	
University of British Columbia	2009 data as of June 21, 2010.





Appendix B— HPDB Data Providers List



HPDB Data Providers List

Audiologists

Registered Audiologists

Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists (CASLPA) on behalf of Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, Prince Edward Island Speech and Hearing Association, Speech and Hearing Association of Nova Scotia, British Columbia Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, Yukon Speech–Language Pathology and Audiology Association, Association of Northwest Territorial Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, and Nunavut Territory; New Brunswick Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, Ordre des orthophonistes et audiologistes du Québec, College of Audiologists and Speech–Language Pathologists of Ontario, Manitoba Speech and Hearing Association, Saskatchewan Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, Alberta College of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists.

Graduates

Individual schools.

Chiropractors

Registered Chiropractors

Newfoundland and Labrador Chiropractic Board, Prince Edward Island Chiropractic Association, Nova Scotia College of Chiropractors, New Brunswick Chiropractors' Association, Ordre des chiropraticiens du Québec, College of Chiropractors of Ontario, Manitoba Chiropractors Association, Chiropractors' Association of Saskatchewan, College of Chiropractors of Alberta, British Columbia College of Chiropractors and the Yukon Government.

2001: Nova Scotia, data was provided by the Canadian Chiropractic Association (CCA).

Graduates

Individual schools.

Dental Hygienists

Registered Dental Hygienists

Newfoundland and Labrador Dental Board, Dental Council of Prince Edward Island, Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia (2000 to 2008), College of Dental Hygienists of Nova Scotia (2009), New Brunswick Dental Society (2000 to 2008), New Brunswick College of Dental Hygienists (2009), Ordre des hygiénistes dentaires du Québec, College of Dental Hygienists of Ontario, Manitoba Dental Association (2000–2006), College of Dental Hygienists of Manitoba (2007–2009), Saskatchewan Dental Hygienists' Association, College of Registered Dental Hygienists of Alberta, College of Dental Hygienists of British Columbia and the governments of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Graduates

Individual schools.

Dentists

Active Registered Dentists

Table 2: Canadian Dental Association and the governments of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Table 3: Canadian Dental Association.

Graduates

Canadian Dental Association and Université de Montréal.

Dietitians

Registered Dietitians

Newfoundland Dietetic Association (2000–2004), Newfoundland and Labrador College of Dietitians (2005–2009), Prince Edward Island Dietitians Registration Board, Nova Scotia Dietetic Association, New Brunswick Association of Dietitians, Ordre professionnel des diététistes du Québec, College of Dietitians of Ontario, Manitoba Association of Registered Dietitians (2000–2004), College of Dietitians of Manitoba (2005–2009), Saskatchewan Dietitians' Association, College of Dietitians of Alberta, British Columbia Dietitians' and Nutritionists' Association (2000–2003), College of Dietitians of British Columbia (2004–2009), and Dietitians of Canada on behalf of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Graduates

Table 2: Dietitians of Canada.

Table 3: Individual schools.

Environmental Public Health Professionals (EPHP)

Registered Environmental Public Health Professionals

Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors.

Graduates

Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors.

Health Information Management (HIM) Professionals

Active Registered HIM Professionals

Canadian Health Information Management Association.

2003–2009: Quebec data from the Association des gestionnaires de l'information de la santé du Québec.

Graduates

Canadian Health Information Management Association.

Quebec data: Individual Schools.

Licensed Practical Nurses

Licensed Practical Nurses

2000–2001: Newfoundland Council for Licensed Practical Nurses, Prince Edward Island Licensed Practical Nurses Registration Board, College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Nova Scotia, Association of New Brunswick Licensed Practical Nurses, Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers auxiliaires du Québec, College of Nurses of Ontario, College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Manitoba, Saskatchewan Association of Licensed Practical Nurses, College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Alberta, College of Licensed Practical Nurses of British Columbia, and the governments of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

2002–2009: Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduates

Canadian Nurses Association.

Medical Laboratory Technologists

Medical Laboratory Technologists

2000–2007: Canadian Society for Medical Laboratory Science, Nova Scotia College of Medical Laboratory Technologists (2003–2007), New Brunswick Society of Medical Laboratory Technologists, Ordre professionnel des technologistes médicaux du Québec, College of Medical Laboratory Technologists of Ontario, Saskatchewan Society of Medical Laboratory Technologists, Alberta Society of Medical Laboratory Technologists (2000–2002) and Alberta College of Medical Laboratory Technologists (2003–2007).

2008–2009: Medical Laboratory Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduates

Table 3: Canadian Society for Medical Laboratory Science.

Table 4: Individual schools.

Medical Physicists

Active Registered Medical Physicists

Canadian Organization of Medical Physicists.

Medical Radiation Technologists

Medical Radiation Technologists

2000–2007: Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists (CAMRT), Ordre des technologues en imagerie médicale et en radio-oncologie du Québec and College of Medical Radiation Technologists of Ontario.

2008–2009: Medical Radiation Technologist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information and the Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists.

Graduates

Table 3: Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists (CAMRT); Quebec data: Ordre des technologues en radiologie du Québec.

Table 4: Individual schools.

Midwives

Active Registered Midwives

Data provided by the Canadian Association of Midwives: Association of Midwives of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island Midwives Association, Association of Nova Scotia Midwives (2000–2008), Midwifery Regulatory Council of Nova Scotia (2009), Ordre des sages-femmes du Québec, College of Midwives of Ontario, College of Midwives of Manitoba, Midwives Association of Saskatchewan (2000–2006 and 2009), Saskatchewan College of Midwives (2008), Midwifery Health Disciplines—Alberta Health and Wellness, College of Midwives of British Columbia, Midwives Association of Northwest Territories and Nunavut (2000–2004), Midwives Association of Northwest Territories (2005), Government of Northwest Territories (2006–2009), Government of Nunavut.

Graduates

Individual schools.

Nurse Practitioners

Active Registered Nurse Practitioners

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduates

Canadian Nurses Association.

Occupational Therapists

Occupational Therapists

2000–2005: Newfoundland and Labrador Occupational Therapy Board, Prince Edward Island Occupational Therapist Registration Board, College of Occupational Therapists of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists, Ordre des ergothérapeutes du Québec, College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario, Association of Occupational Therapists of Manitoba, Saskatchewan Society of Occupational Therapists, Alberta Association of Registered Occupational Therapists, College of Occupational Therapists of British Columbia, Association of Yukon Occupational Therapists and Northwest Territories/Nunavut Occupational Therapy Association.
2006–2009: Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, Manitoba Health and the Ordre des ergothérapeutes du Québec.

Graduates

2000–2006: Individual schools.
2007–2009: Occupational Therapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Optometrists

Active Registered Optometrists

Newfoundland and Labrador Optometric Board, Prince Edward Island College of Optometrists, Nova Scotia Association of Optometrists (2000–2005), Nova Scotia College of Optometrists (2006–2009), New Brunswick Association of Optometrists (except 2002), Ordre des optométristes du Québec, Ontario Association of Optometrists (2000–2002), College of Optometrists of Ontario (2003–2009), Manitoba Association of Optometrists, Saskatchewan Association of Optometrists (except 2002), Alberta College of Optometrists, Board of Examiners in Optometry—British Columbia (2000–2007), College of Optometrists of British Columbia (2008–2009), and the governments of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
2002: New Brunswick and Saskatchewan data from the Canadian Association of Optometrists.

Graduates

Individual schools.

Pharmacists

Pharmacists

2000–2005: National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA).
2006–2009: Pharmacists Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information, with the exception of the following from NAPRA:

- 2006—Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut data;
- 2007—Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut data;
- 2008—Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon and Nunavut data;
- 2009—Quebec and Nunavut data.

Graduates

2000–2006: Individual schools.
2007–2009: Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Physicians

Active Registered Physicians

Table 2: Scott's Medical Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.
Table 3: Scott's Medical Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information and the Canadian Post-MD Education Registry.

Graduates

Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada.

Physiotherapists**Physiotherapists**

2000–2006: Canadian Alliance of Physiotherapy Regulators.

2007–2009: Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduates

2000–2006: Individual schools.

2007–2009: Physiotherapist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Psychologists**Active Registered Psychologists**

Newfoundland and Labrador Psychology Board, Prince Edward Island Psychologists Registration Board, Nova Scotia Board of Examiners in Psychology, College of Psychologists of New Brunswick, Ordre des psychologues du Québec, College of Psychologists of Ontario, Psychological Association of Manitoba, Saskatchewan College of Psychologists, College of Alberta Psychologists, College of Psychologists of British Columbia, and the governments of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Graduates

Canadian Psychological Association.

Registered Nurses**Employed Active Registered Nurses**

Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduates

Canadian Nurses Association.

Registered Psychiatric Nurses**Registered Psychiatric Nurses**

2000–2001: Registered Psychiatric Nurses Association of Manitoba, Registered Psychiatric Nurses Association of Saskatchewan, College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses of British Columbia and Registered Psychiatric Nurses Association of Alberta.

2002–2009: Nursing Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Graduates

Individual schools.

Respiratory Therapists**Registered Respiratory Therapists**

Canadian Society of Respiratory Therapists on behalf of Prince Edward Island and the territories (2000, 2005 and 2006), Saskatchewan (2000).

Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Respiratory Therapists, Respiratory Therapists Society of Nova Scotia (2000–2006), Nova Scotia College of Respiratory Therapists (2007–2009), New Brunswick Association of Respiratory Therapists, Ordre professionnel des inhalothérapeutes du Québec, College of Respiratory Therapists of Ontario, Manitoba Association of Registered Respiratory Therapists Inc., Saskatchewan Association of Respiratory Therapists (2001–2007), Saskatchewan College of Respiratory Therapists (2008–2009), College and Association of Respiratory Therapists of Alberta, British Columbia Society of Respiratory Therapists.

Graduates

Individual schools.

Social Workers

Registered Social Workers

Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Social Workers, Prince Edward Island Social Work Registration Board, Nova Scotia Association of Social Workers, New Brunswick Association of Social Workers, Ordre des travailleurs sociaux et des thérapeutes conjugaux et familiaux du Québec, Ontario College of Social Workers and Social Service Workers, Manitoba Institute of Registered Social Workers, Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers, Alberta College of Social Workers, Board of Registration for Social Workers in British Columbia (2000–2008), British Columbia College of Social Workers (2009) and the Association of Social Workers in Northern Canada.

Graduates

Individual schools.

Speech–Language Pathologists (SLPs)

Registered Speech–Language Pathologists

Canadian Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists (CASLPA) on behalf of Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, Prince Edward Island Speech and Hearing Association, Speech and Hearing Association of Nova Scotia, British Columbia Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, Yukon Speech–Language Pathology and Audiology Association, Association of Northwest Territorial Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, and Nunavut Territory; New Brunswick Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, Ordre des orthophonistes et audiologistes du Québec, College of Audiologists and Speech–Language Pathologists of Ontario, Manitoba Speech and Hearing Association, Saskatchewan Association of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists, Alberta College of Speech–Language Pathologists and Audiologists.

Graduates

Individual schools.

Production of this report is made possible by financial contributions from Health Canada and provincial and territorial governments. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada or any provincial or territorial government.

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ISBN 978-1-55465-962-3 (PDF)

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How to cite this document:

Canadian Institute for Health Information, *Canada's Health Care Providers, 2000 to 2009—A Reference Guide* (Ottawa, Ont.: CIHI, 2011).

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français sous le titre *Les dispensateurs de soins de santé au Canada, de 2000 à 2009 — guide de référence*.

ISBN 978-1-55465-963-0 (PDF)

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