

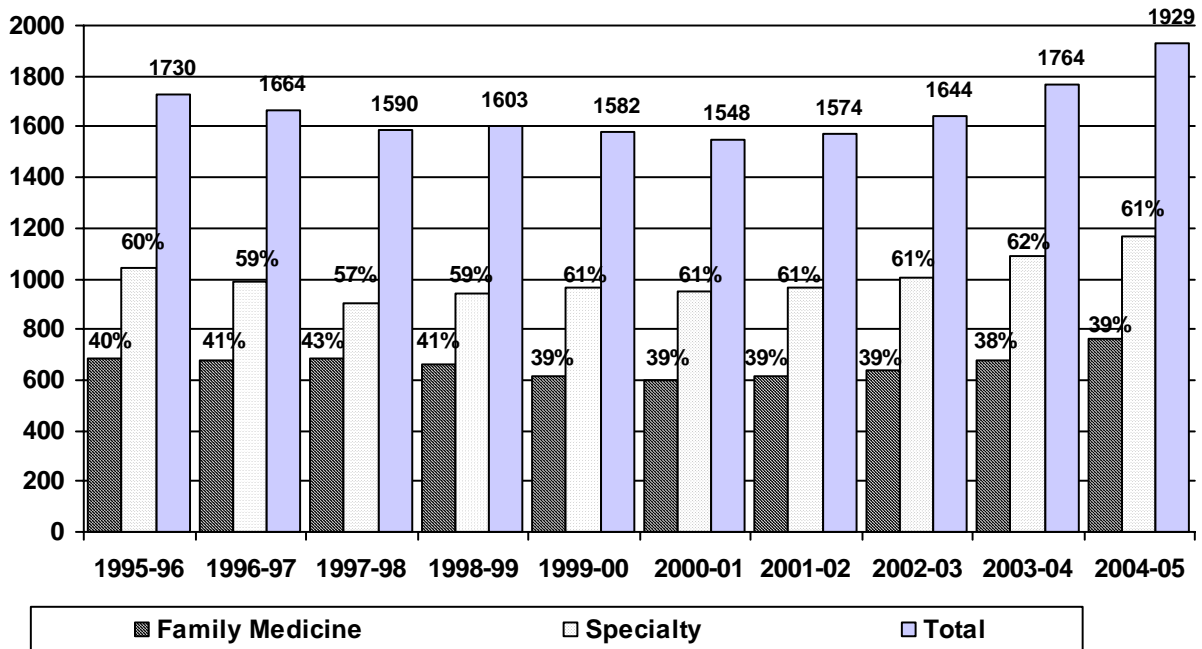
Quick Facts 2004-2005

1. Quick Facts: Concerning Canadian Citizens/Permanent Residents

This set of tables contains the post-M.D. trainees who we expect to be the new physicians for Canada. The majority in this group are graduates of Canadian Faculties of medicine, but International Medical Graduates who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada are also included in the following figures. As shown in table 3, International Medical Graduates who are Canadian citizens now account for 15% of this cohort.

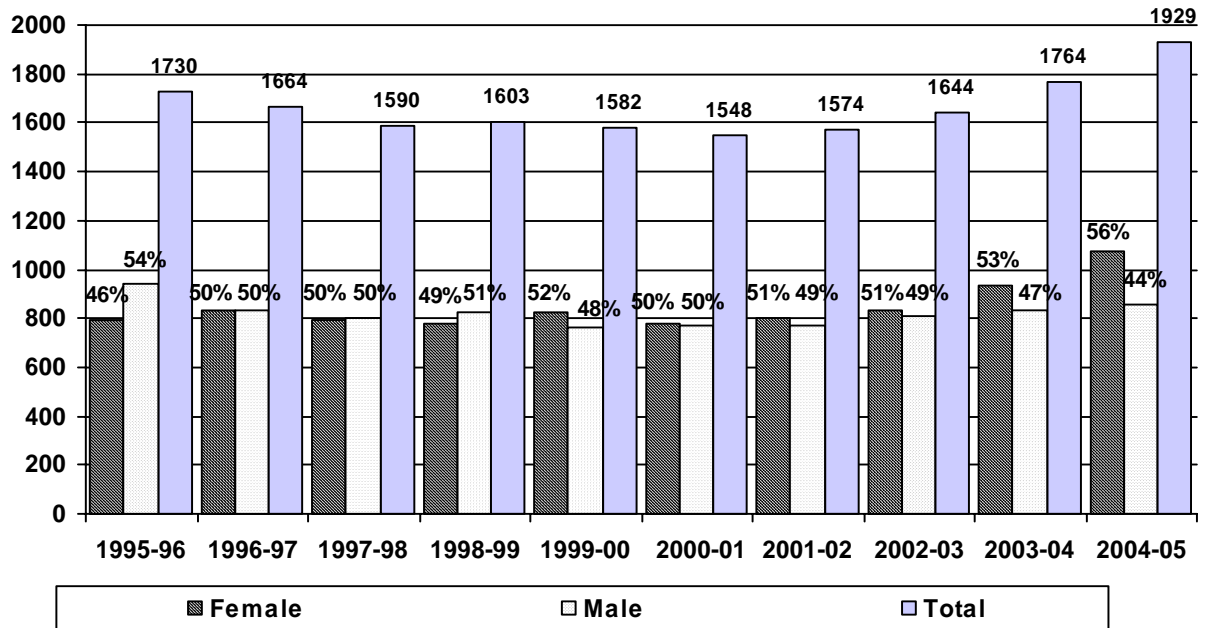
- A. Entry to post-M.D. training has increased as a result of the larger number of Canadian M.D. graduates in 2004 and also due to an increase in the number of IMGs at this level. The number of first year Canadian citizens/permanent residents has increased to 1929. The number of Canadian citizen first year trainees started to increase in 2002-03 and will continue in line with the number of undergraduate M.D. students. (Tables 1 and 2)
- B. Both the number and proportion of International Medical Graduates (Canadian citizen/permanent resident) entering the first year of post-M.D. training have increased to 289 trainees which is 15% of the entry group. (Table 3)
- C. Gender. The proportion of women in medicine has been steadily increasing. In 2004-05, 56% of the Canadian citizen/permanent resident physicians entering training were female. When we consider physicians completing training in 2004, 60% of the new Family physicians were female and 44% of new specialists were women. (Tables 2 and 10)
- D. Specialty mix at entry to and exit from post-M.D. training. In 2004/05, 39% of the first year trainees were in Family medicine. This proportion has been relatively stable over the past 5 years although the number of physicians entering training in both Family medicine and specialty training has started to increase. The proportion of Family physicians in the exit cohort in 2004 was also 38%. (Tables 1 and 7)

1. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of First Year Trainees in Family Medicine and Specialty Training Programs



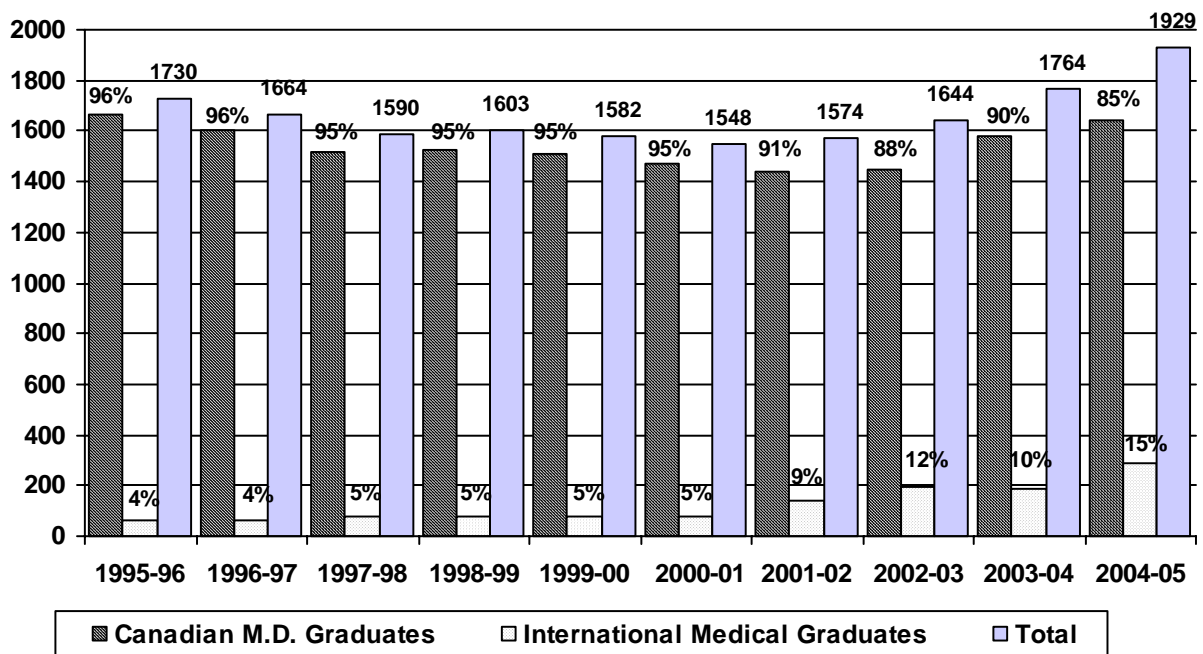
From 2001 to 2004, there has been a steady increase in the total number of first year trainees who are Canadian citizens and permanent residents after a decline over the years from 1994 to 2000. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of new trainees in Family medicine has varied from a high of 43% in 1997 to a low of 38% in 2003. Currently, 39% of the Canadian citizen/permanent resident trainees have entered Family medicine.

2. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Male and Female First Year Trainees



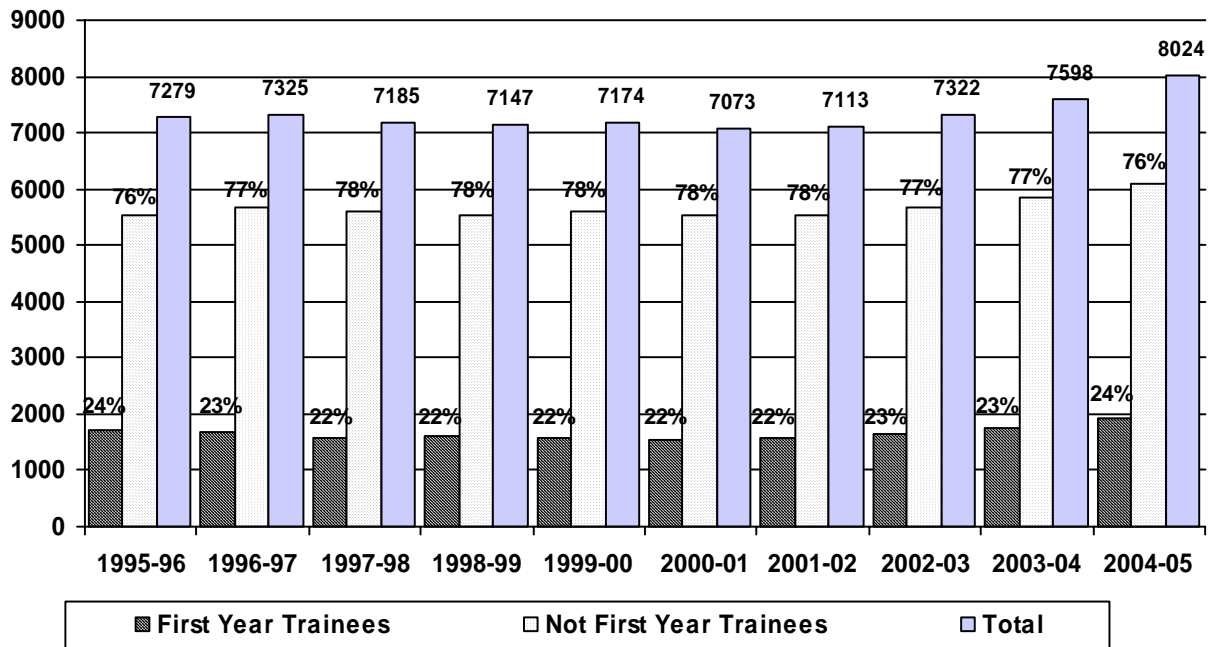
Over the past 10 years the proportion of women (Canadian citizens/permanent residents) has increased from 46% to 56%.

3. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of First Year Trainees Who are Canadian M.D. Graduates and International Medical Graduates



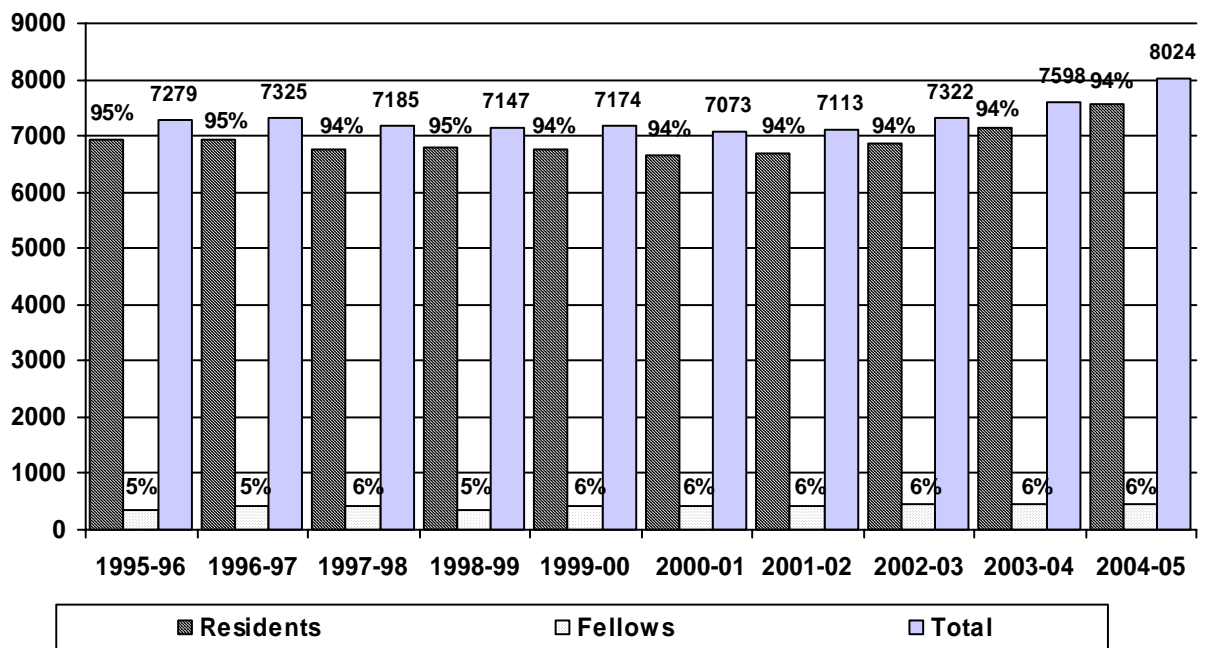
The proportion of International Medical Graduates (Canadian citizens and permanent residents) entering the first year of training in Canada has increased from 4% to 15%. There has been a 5% increase in this proportion in the last year.

4. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of First Year Trainees and All Post-M.D. Trainees



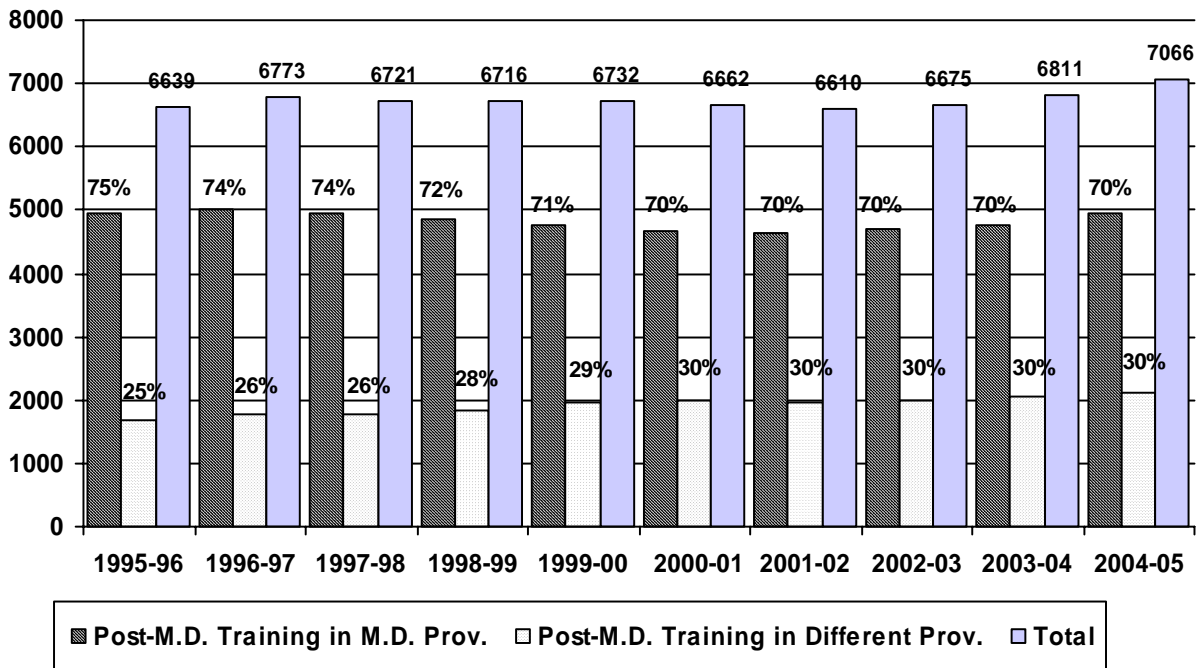
First year trainees comprise 24% of the full cohort of Canadian citizen/permanent resident trainees.

5. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Residents and Fellows



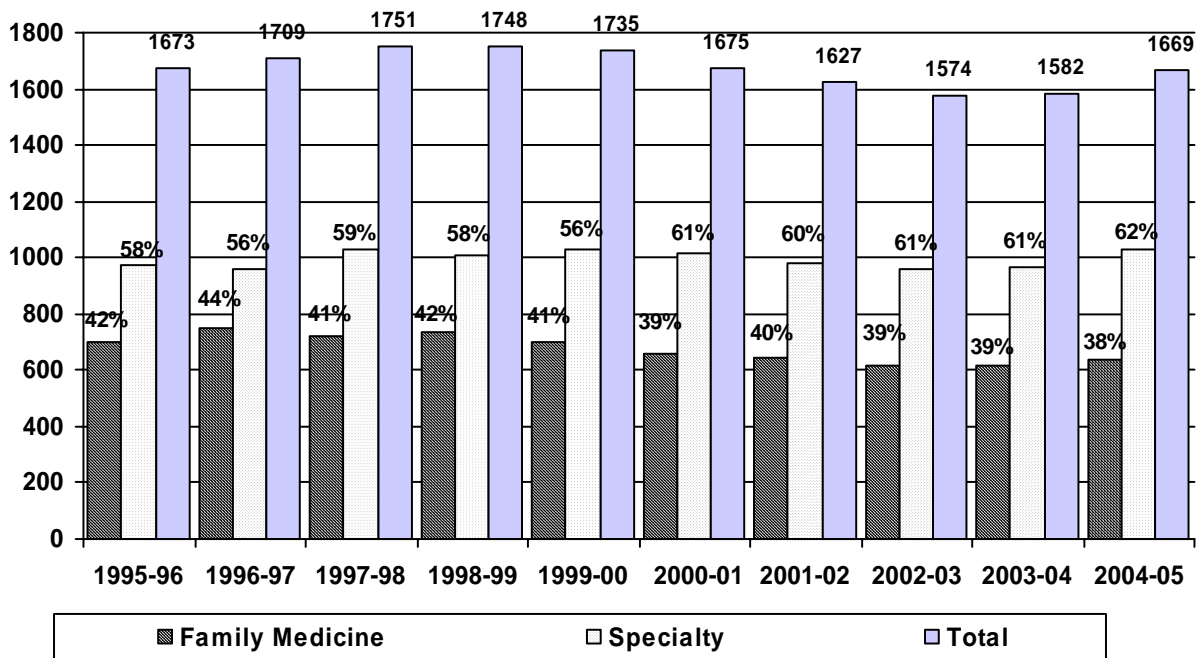
The proportion of Canadian citizen/permanent resident trainees who are fellows remained stable at 6% over the past 6 years.

6. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Canadian M.D. Graduates and Who Pursued Post-M.D. Training in the Province Where the M.D. Degree Was Earned



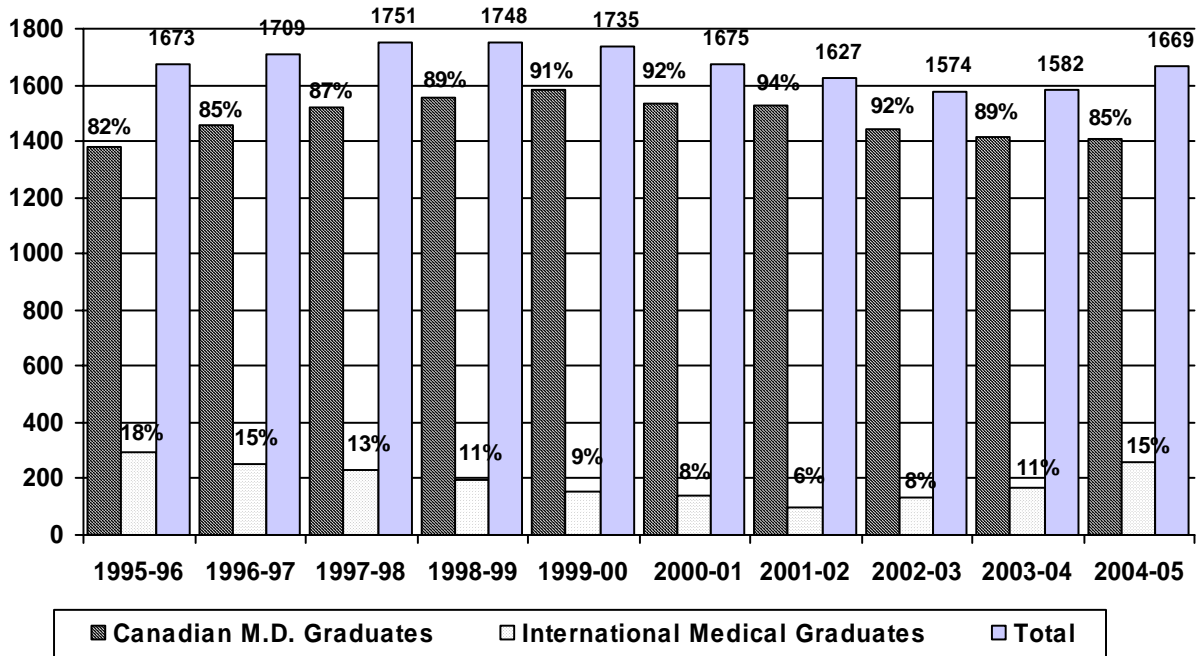
Over the past 10 years there has been a small increase (from 25% to 30%) in the proportion of trainees who do their post-M.D. training in the same province where they earned their M.D. degree. This proportion has remained stable at 30% for the last 5 years.

7. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: The Proportions of Trainees in Family Medicine Vs. Specialty Training. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1995 - 2004



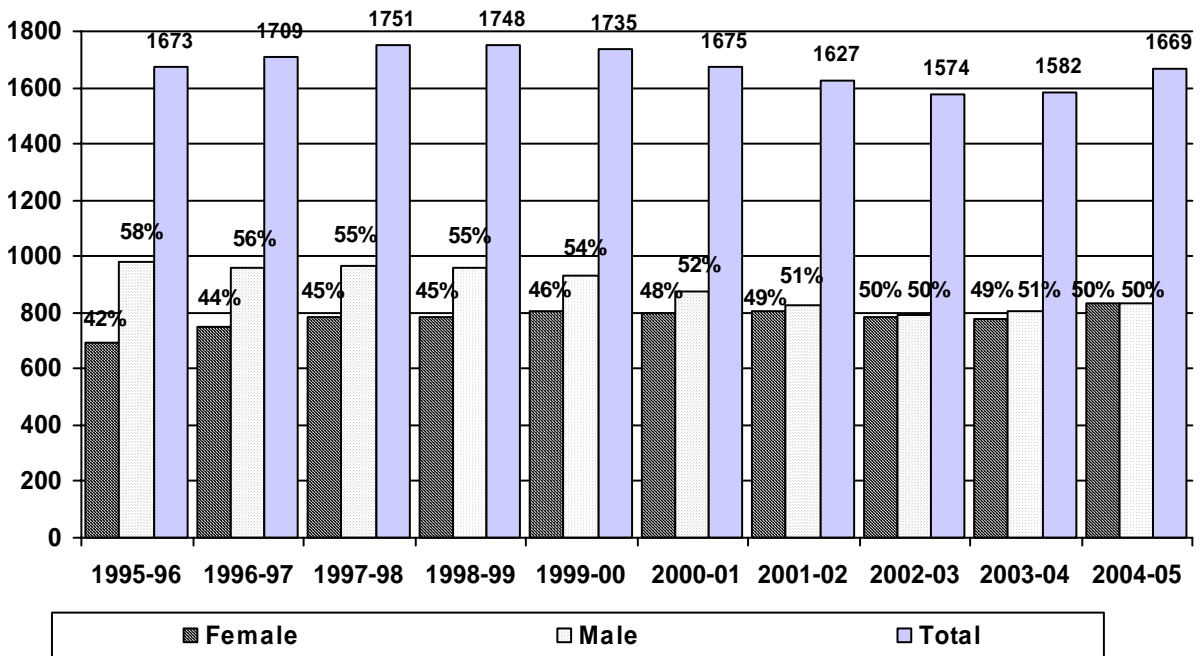
The total number of physicians (Canadian citizens/permanent residents) exiting training started to decline in 1998 down to a low of 1574 physicians in 2002. We are beginning to see an increase in the number of Canadian citizens/permanent residents who completed training in 2003.

8. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Canadian M.D. Graduates and International Medical Graduates. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1995 - 2004



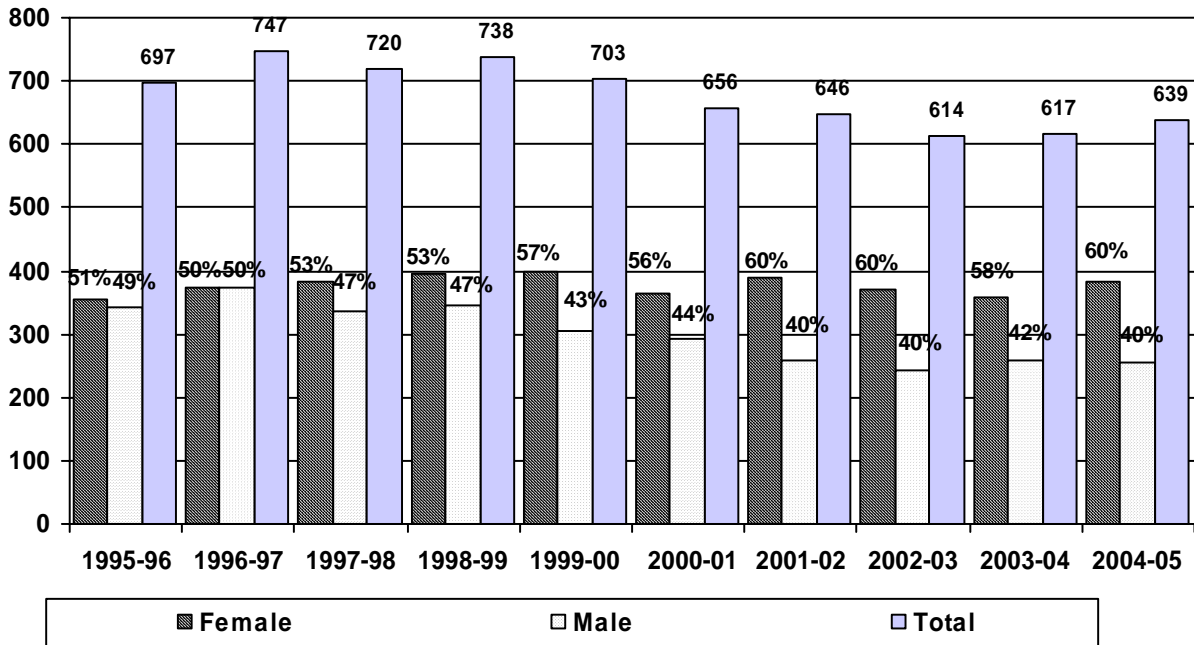
Since a decline which started in 1996-97, the proportion of IMG Canadian citizen/permanent resident trainees completing training has increased in 2004 to 15% of our new physicians.

9. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Males and Females. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1995 - 2004



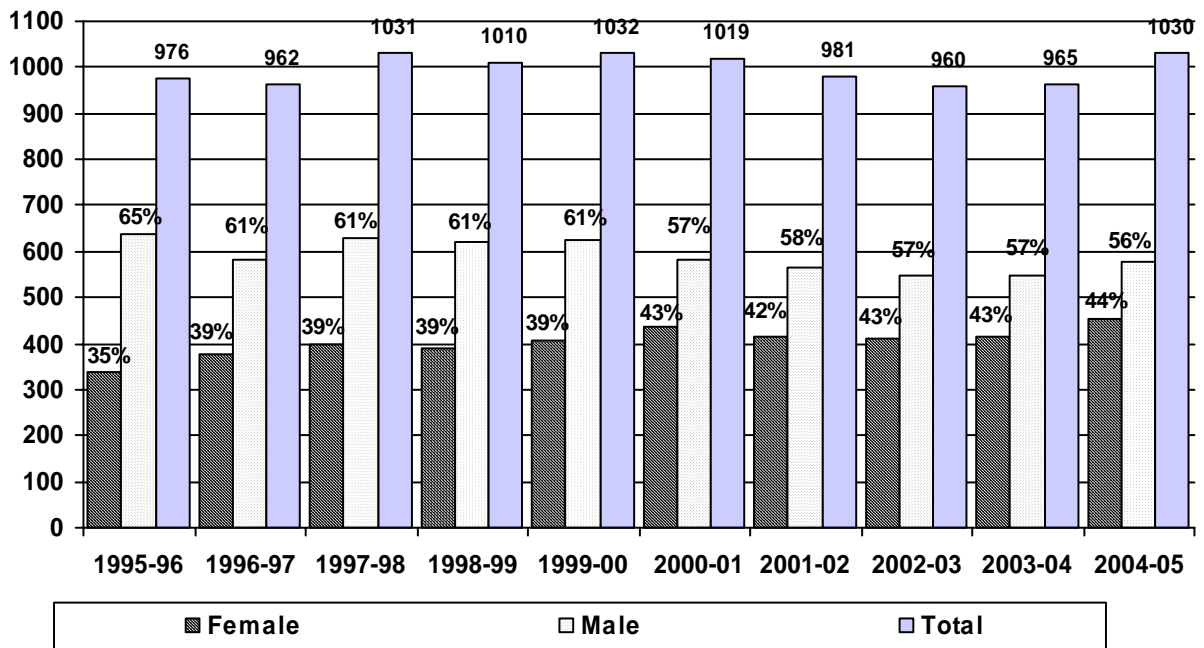
The proportion of female physicians (Canadian citizens/permanent residents) exiting from training has been increasing. For the past 3 years it has remained relatively stable at about 50%.

10. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Males and Females in *Family Medicine*. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1995 - 2004



The proportion of women exiting from Family medicine training programs has increased from 50% to 60% over the past 10 years. Overall, the number of physicians completing training in Family medicine has started to increase in 2004-05.

11. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Males and Females in *Specialty Programs*. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1995 - 2004



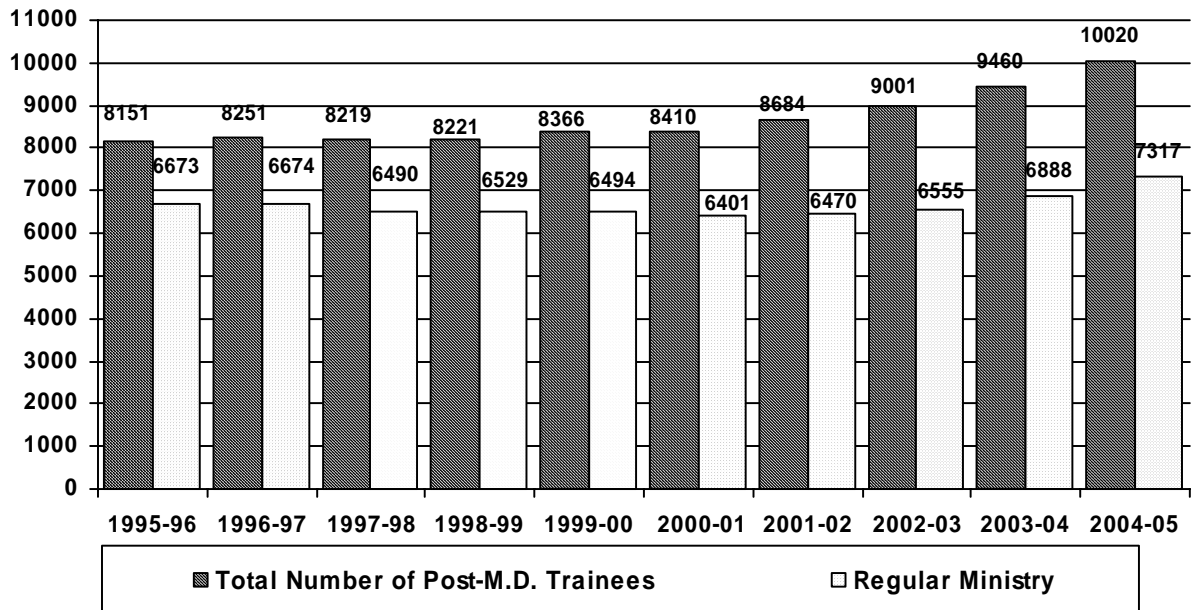
The number of Canadian citizen/permanent resident physicians exiting from specialty training programs has started to increase in 2004-05 to 1030. 44% of new specialists are women.

Quick Facts 2004-2005

2. Quick Facts: Concerning Post-M.D. Trainees in Regular Ministry Funded Positions

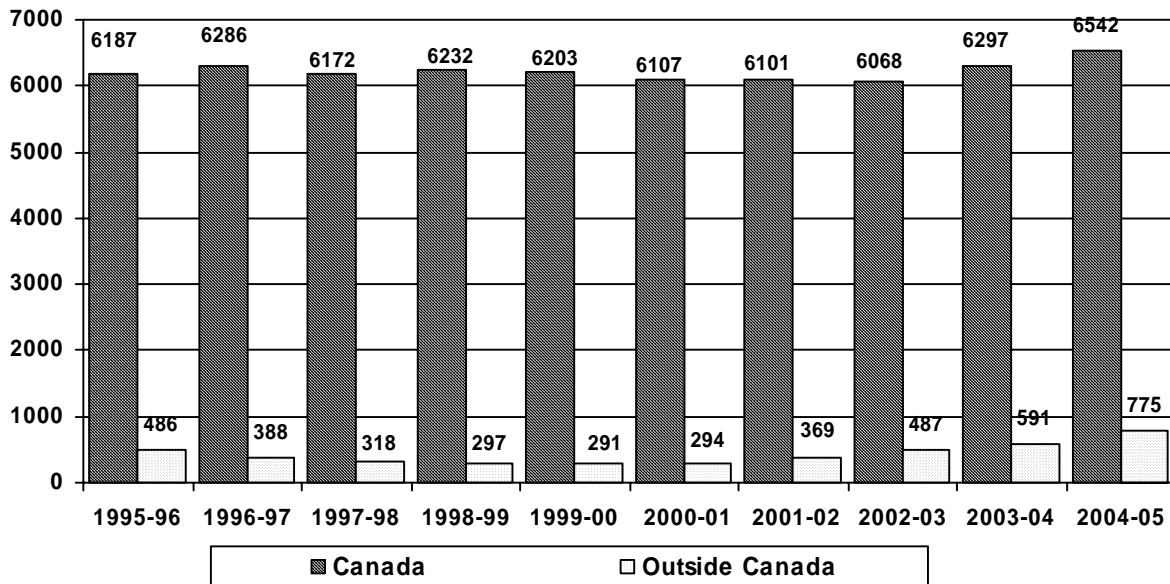
- A. The total number of regular ministry funded trainees has continued to increase to 7317. There has been a similar increase in the **total** number of post-M.D. trainees nationally (ministry and non-ministry funded) to 10,020. The reasons for the increase in both sectors are that the number of Canadian medical graduates has started to increase and the number of International Medical Graduates has also continued to increase. (*Table 1*)
- B. The number of ministry funded graduates of Canadian medical schools has increased as we are seeing the effect of the increased number of physicians graduating from Canadian medical schools (1663 in 2003 up to 1756 in 2004 according to AFMC data). (*Table 2*)
- C. The number of current year Canadian medical graduates in post-M.D. training has increased sharply this year up to 1600 graduates. The increase in the number of graduates in 2004 is the reason behind this increase. (*Table 3*)
- D. The number of re-entry trainees has remained the same as the previous year. (*Table 4*)
- E. The number of ministry funded Family medicine trainees choosing to take an additional year has continued to increase to 179 trainees. This proportion is 27% of the 667 R-2 Family medicine trainees in 2004-2005. (*Table 5*) The proportion of R-4 trainees in subspecialty training has dropped slightly to 21% of the R-4 trainees. (*Table 6*)

1. Regular Ministry Funded Trainees: Comparison With the Total Number of Post-M.D. Trainees



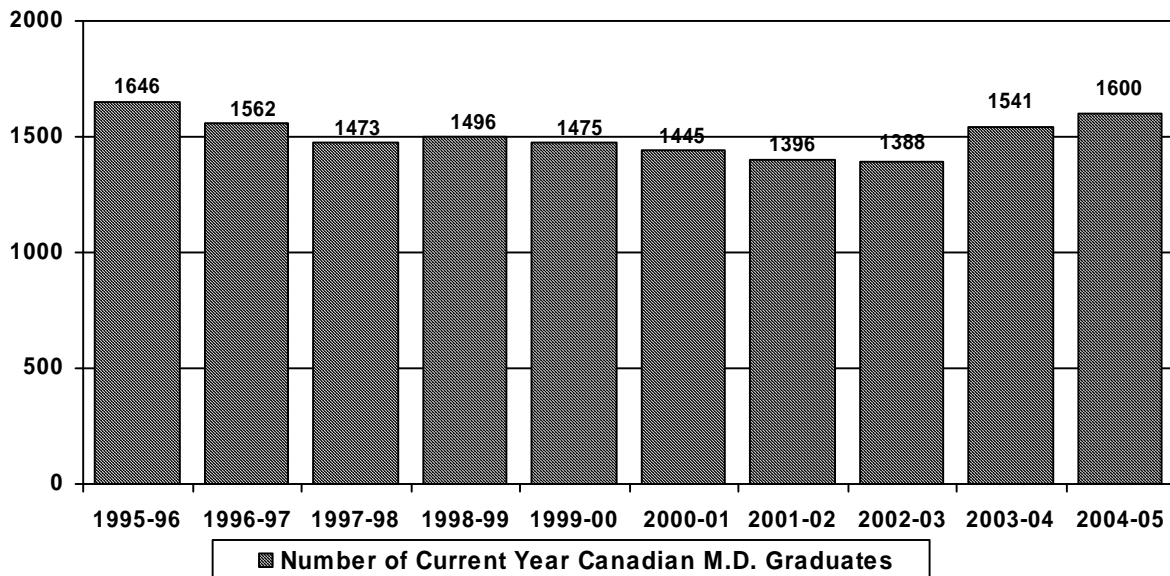
From 1995 to 2004, there has been a steady increase in the number of all post-M.D. trainees from 8151 to 10,020. The number of ministry funded trainees has continued to increase from the decline which started in 1995.

2. Regular Ministry Funded Trainees: Comparison of the Number of Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools and International Medical Graduates



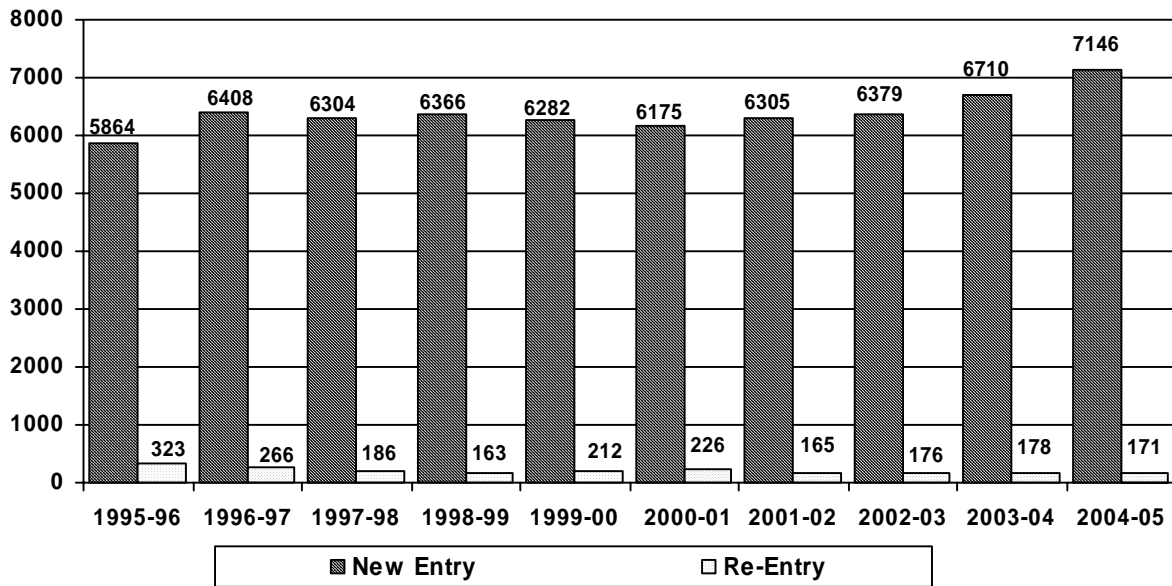
The number of ministry funded graduates of Canadian medical schools has increased (resulting from the larger graduating class in 2004) and also the number of ministry funded International Medical Graduates has increased from 591 last year to 775 in 2004.

3. Regular Ministry Funded Trainees: The Number of Current Year Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools in Post-M.D. Training



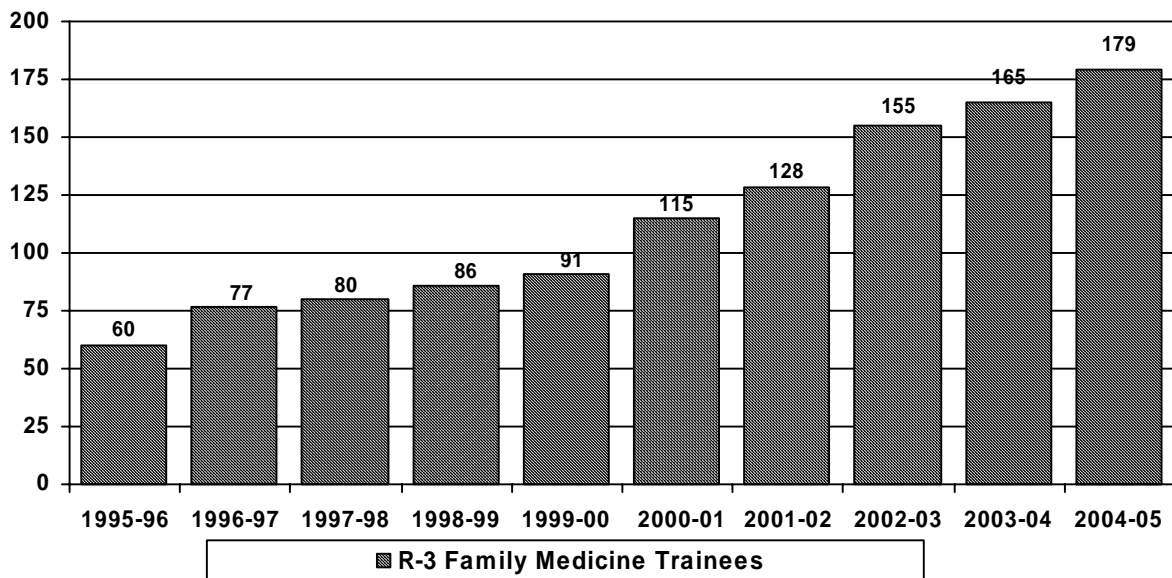
This table shows the number of new Canadian M.D. graduates entering training in the year in which they graduated. This number dropped abruptly in 1997 as a result in the cut to the number of medical school entry positions across Canada by more that 10% beginning in the 1990's. In 2004, the number of new Canadian graduates continues to increase with 1600 current year Canadian graduates entering residency.

4. Regular Ministry Funded Trainees: The Number of New Entry and Re-entry Residents



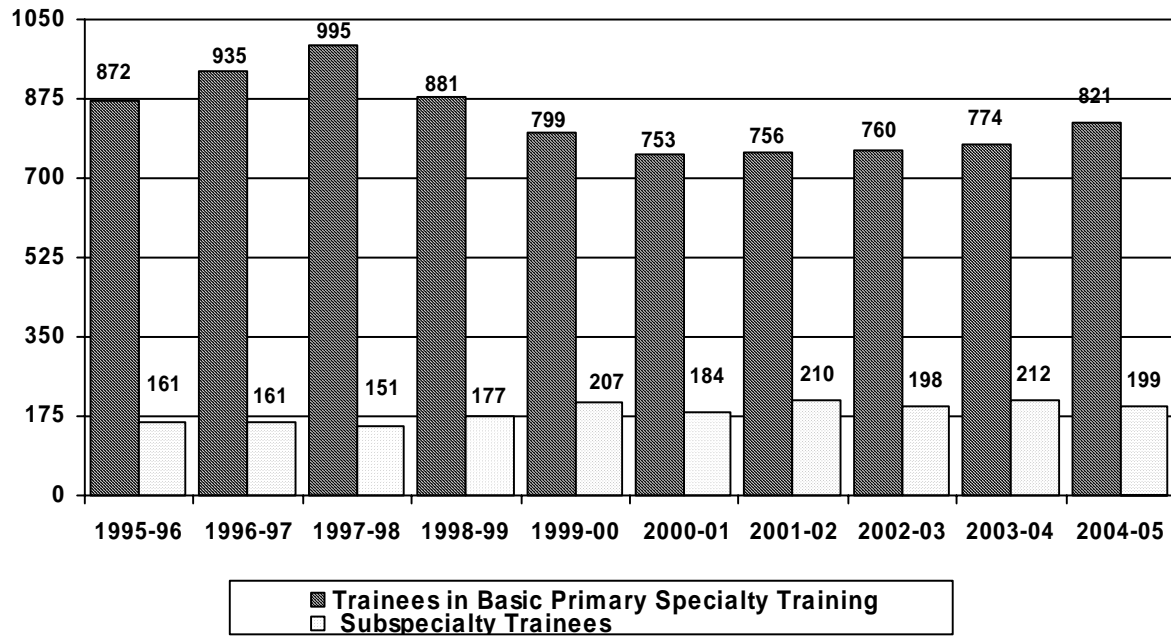
The number of re-entry trainees has remained low at 171 trainees in 2004.

5. Regular Ministry Funded Trainees: The Number of R-3 Level Trainees in Family Medicine



The number of Family medicine trainees at the R-3 level has continued to increase to 179 trainees. This number represents 27% of the previous year's R-2 level Family medicine trainees.

6. Regular Ministry Funded Trainees: Comparison of the Proportion of Specialty Residents (R-4 level) in Primary Specialties and Subspecialties



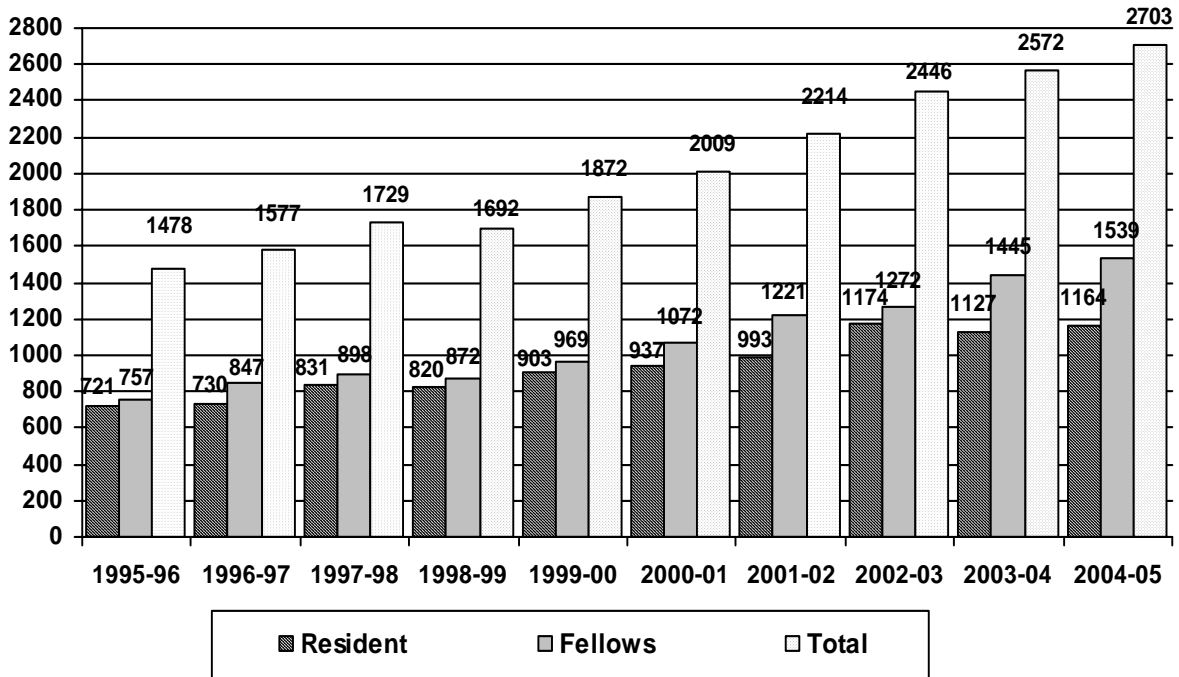
In 2004, 821 of the regular ministry funded R-4 trainees were in primary specialty programs and 199 were in subspecialty training. The proportion of subspecialty residents compared to specialty residents is 21% in 2004.

Quick Facts 2004-2005

3. Quick Facts: Concerning Non-Ministry Funded Post-M.D. Trainees 1995-1996 to 2004-2005

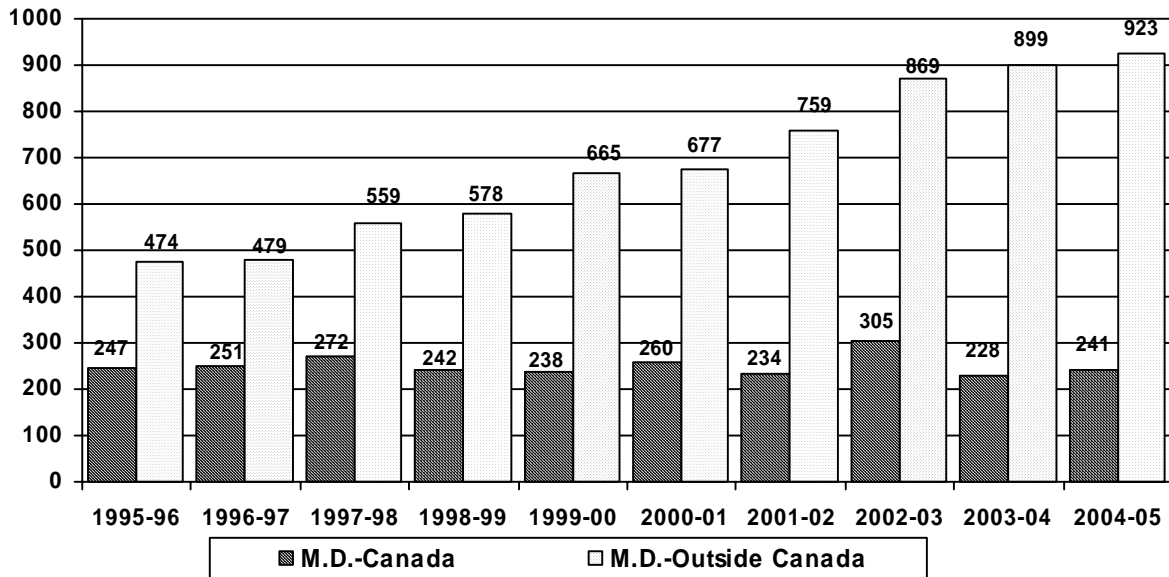
- A. From 1995 to 2004, there has been a steady increase in the number of non-ministry funded trainees from 1478 in 1995 to 2703 in 2004. (*Table 1*)
- B. Within the resident category of non-ministry funded trainees, the number of Canadian graduate trainees has increased slightly this year. The number of IMG non-ministry funded residents has continued to increase. These IMG residents are funded mainly from contracts with foreign governments. (*Table 2*)
- C. The number of non-ministry funded Canadian M.D. graduate fellows has remained stable this year. (*Table 3*)
- D. There has been a decrease to 35 non-ministry funded re-entry trainees. (*Table 4*)
- E. The number of non-ministry funded visa trainees has increased greatly from 1995-1996 to 2004-2005. This 140% increase in visa trainees over the last 10 years is the main factor in the increase in the number of non-ministry funded trainees. (*Table 5*)

1. Non-Ministry Funded Trainees : Residents Versus Fellows



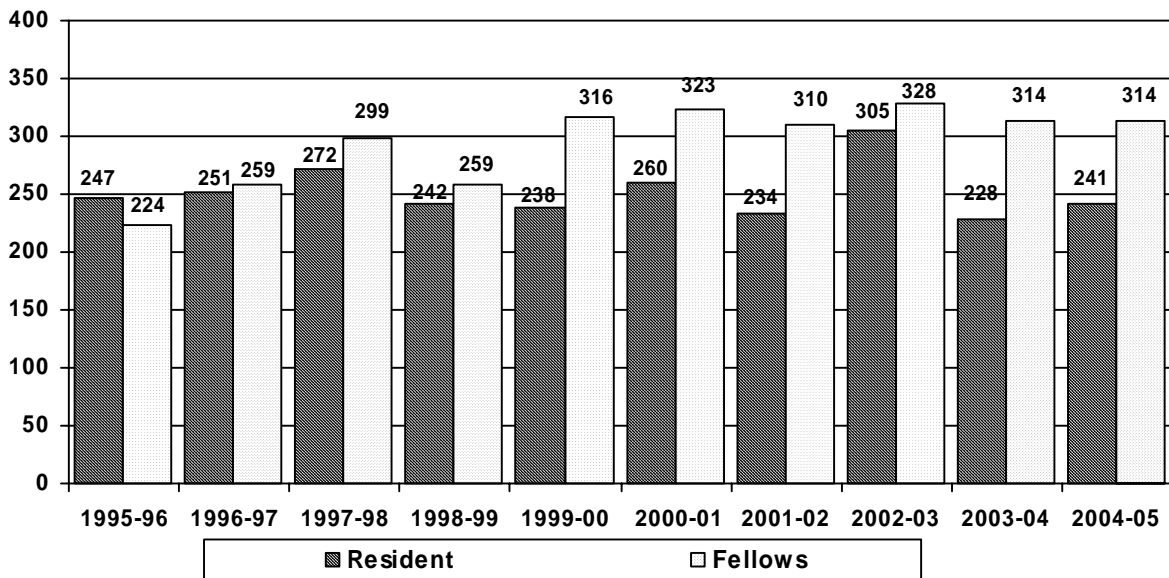
There has been an increase in both the number of non-ministry funded residents and non-ministry funded fellows.

2. Non-Ministry Funded Trainees : Comparison of the Number of Residents (Fellows Not Included) Who Were Graduates of Canadian Versus Foreign Medical Schools



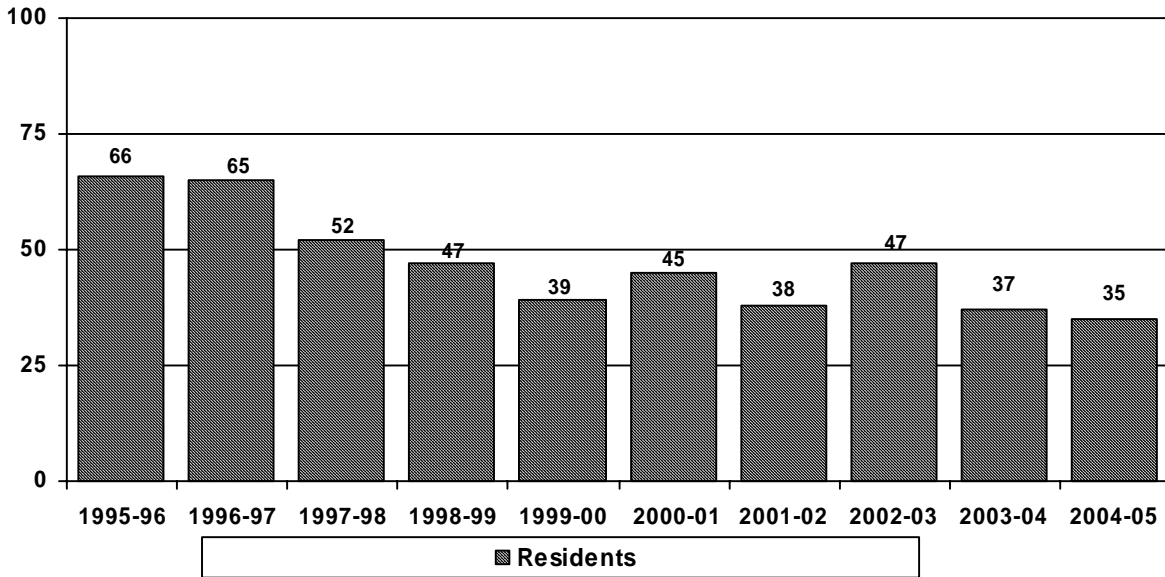
There has been a steady increase in the number of residents who are graduates of foreign medical schools supported by funds from outside the ministry of health, mainly from foreign government contracts. The number of non-ministry funded Canadian M.D. graduates (residents) in training has increased slightly over the last year.

3. Non-Ministry Funded Trainees: Residents Versus Fellows Who Were Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools



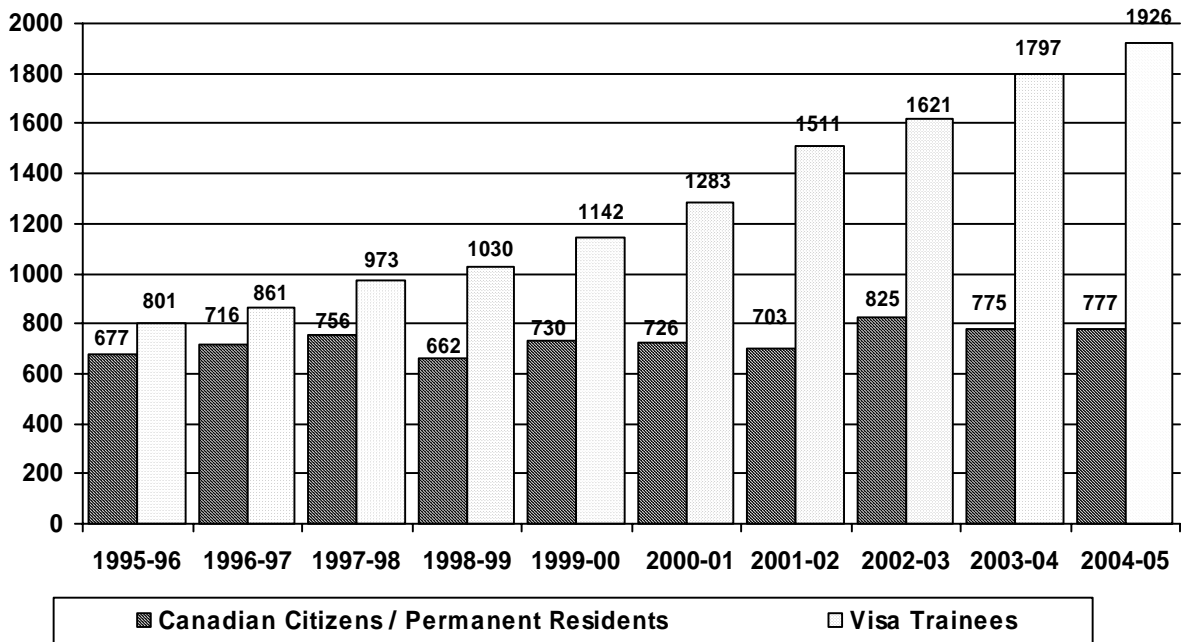
The number of fellows who were graduates of Canadian faculties of medicine funded by non-ministry of health sources has remained stable in the last year.

4. Non-Ministry Funded Trainees: Re-entry Residents Who Were Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools



The number of non-ministry funded re-entry positions has decreased to 35 trainees.

5. Non-Ministry Funded Trainees: Canadian Citizens/Permanent Residents Versus Visa Trainees



The increase in the total number of non-ministry funded trainees has resulted from the increasing funding for visa trainees, mainly from sources outside Canada. The number of Canadian citizens/permanent residents whose training is funded by non-ministry sources has remained stable over the past 2 years.