

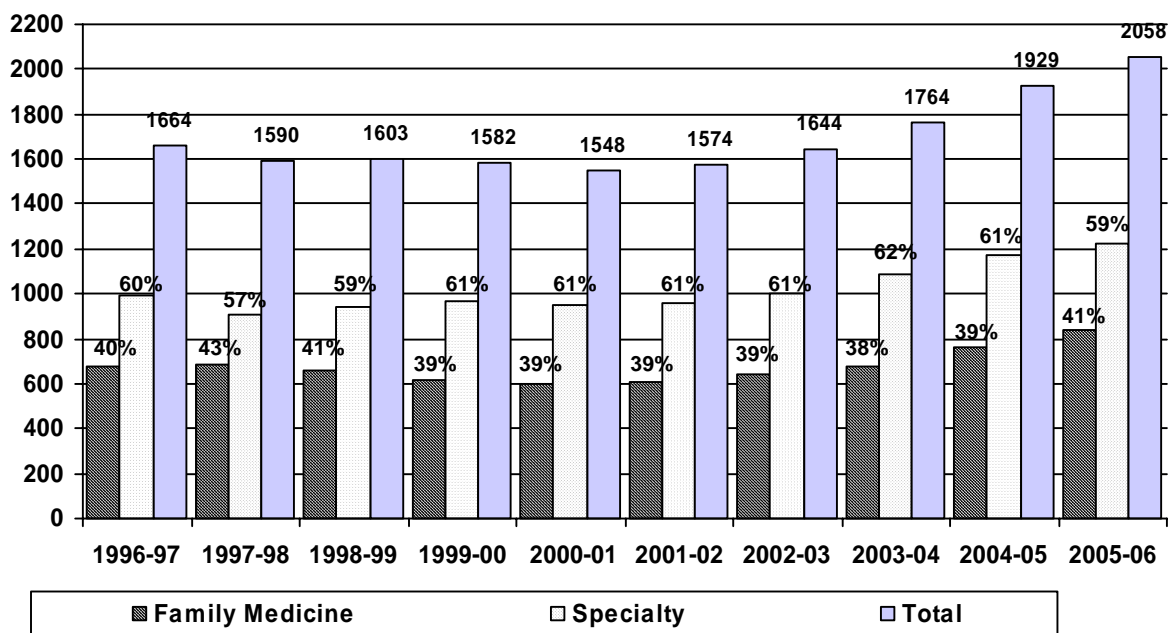
Quick Facts 2005-2006

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 13% of the entry cohort.

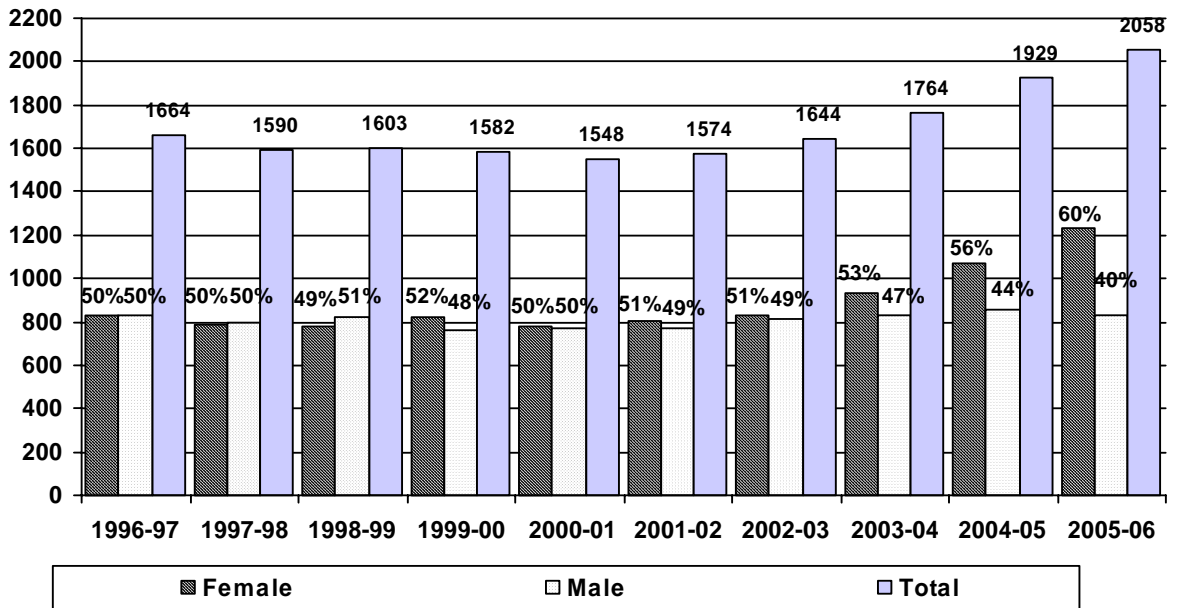
- A. **First year trainees:** Entry to post-M.D. training has increased as a result of the larger number of Canadian M.D. graduates in 2005. The number of first year Canadian citizens/permanent residents has increased to 2058. The number of Canadian citizen first year trainees started to increase in 2002-03 and will continue in line with the increasing number of undergraduate M.D. students in Canada. (Tables 1 and 2)
- B. **International Medical Graduates:** Both the number and proportion of International Medical Graduates (Canadian citizens/permanent residents) entering the first year of post-M.D. training have decreased slightly to 259 trainees which is 13% of the entry group. (Table 3)
- C. **Gender:** The proportion of women in medicine has been steadily increasing. In 2005-06, 60% of the Canadian citizen/permanent resident physicians entering training were female. When we consider physicians completing training in 2005, 61% of the new Family physicians were female and 46% of new specialists were women. (Tables 2 and 10)
- D. **Specialty mix:** Specialty mix at entry to and exit from post-M.D. training. In 2005-06, 41% of the first year trainees were in Family medicine. This proportion has increased this year and also 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 2005 was 39%. (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



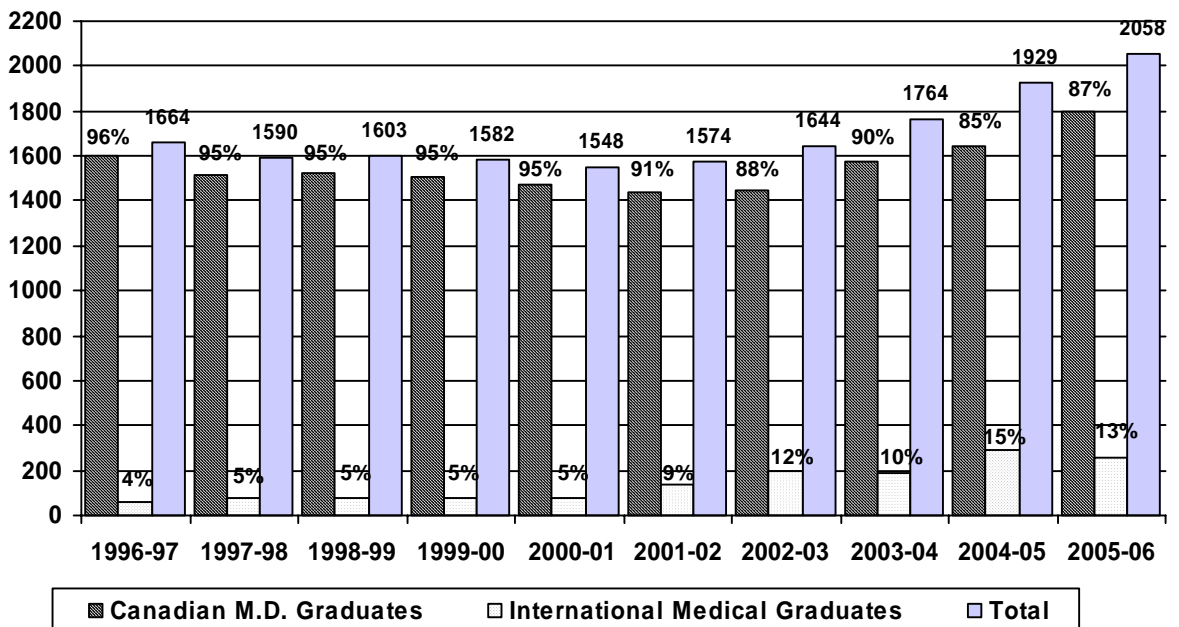
From a low of 1548 in 2000, we have seen an increase in the number of Canadian citizen/permanent resident physicians entering training. This number has risen to 2058 in 2005. Also the proportion of those in Family medicine has increased in the last year to 41% (n = 835). 59% of first year trainees (n = 1223) entered specialty training. These 2058 men and women will be the new physicians for Canada in 2 to 5 years from now,

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



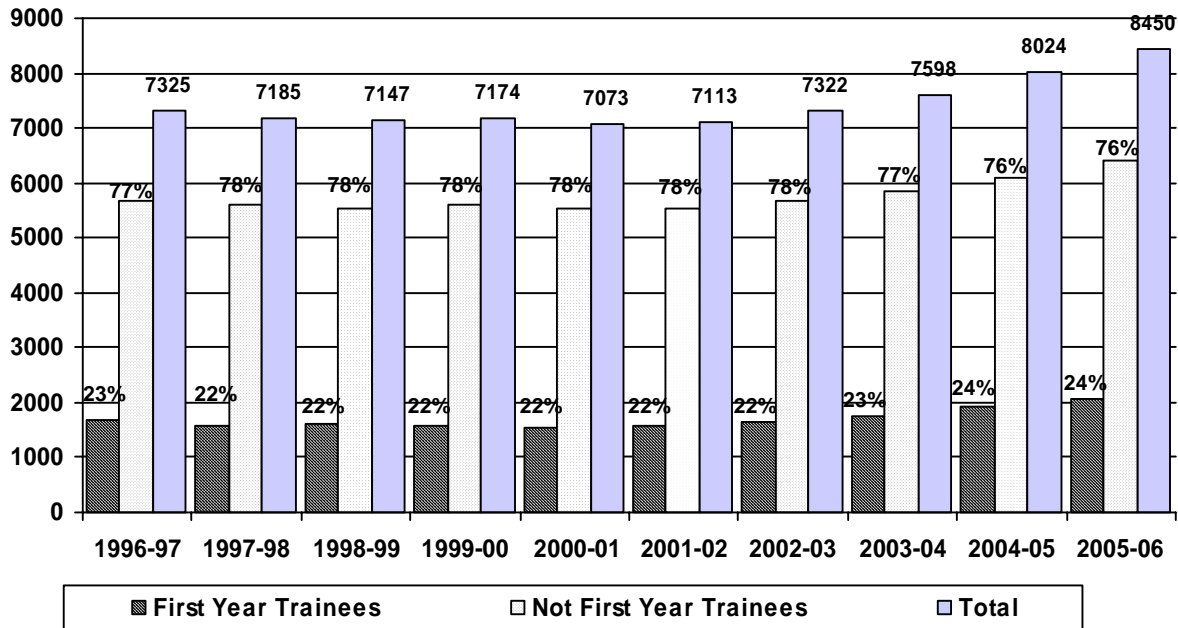
The proportion of women entering medicine and the first year of post-M.D. training has increased markedly in the last year with now 60% (n = 1231) of the first year trainees (Canadian citizens/permanent residents) who are female and 40% (n = 827) male.

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



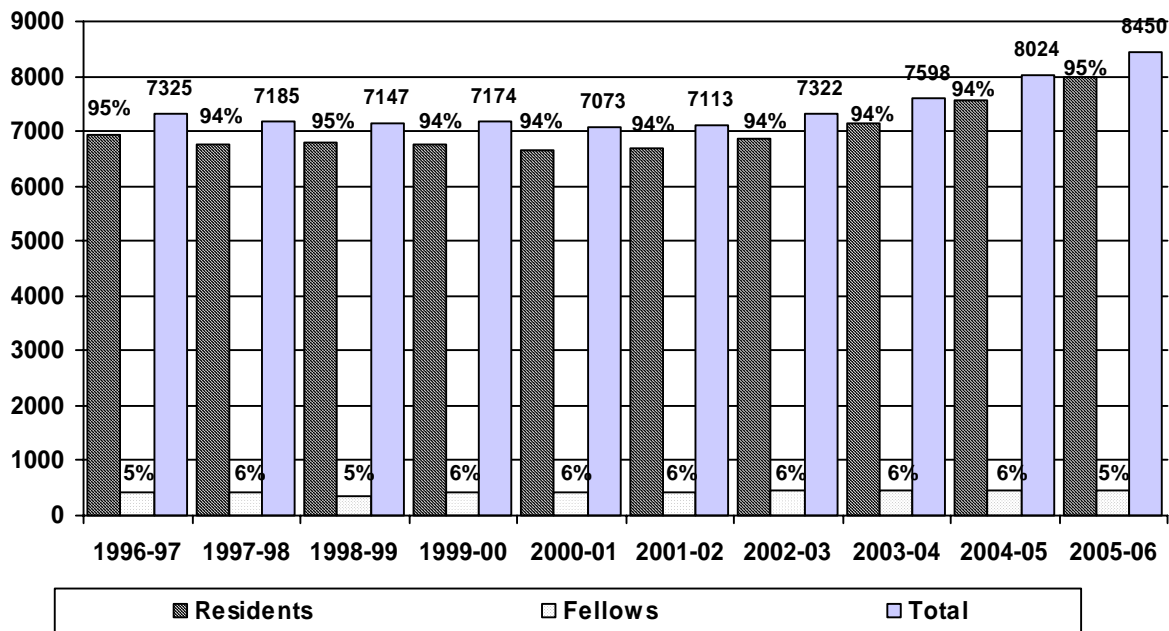
The number and proportion of the Canadian citizens/permanent residents who are graduates of Canadian Faculties of medicine has increased to 87% (n = 1799), of the first year trainees with 13% (n = 259) being International Medical Graduates. The absolute number of IMGs has dropped very little (from n = 289 to 259) but the number of Canadian graduates has increased as a result of increased intake to Canadian medical schools since 1997.

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



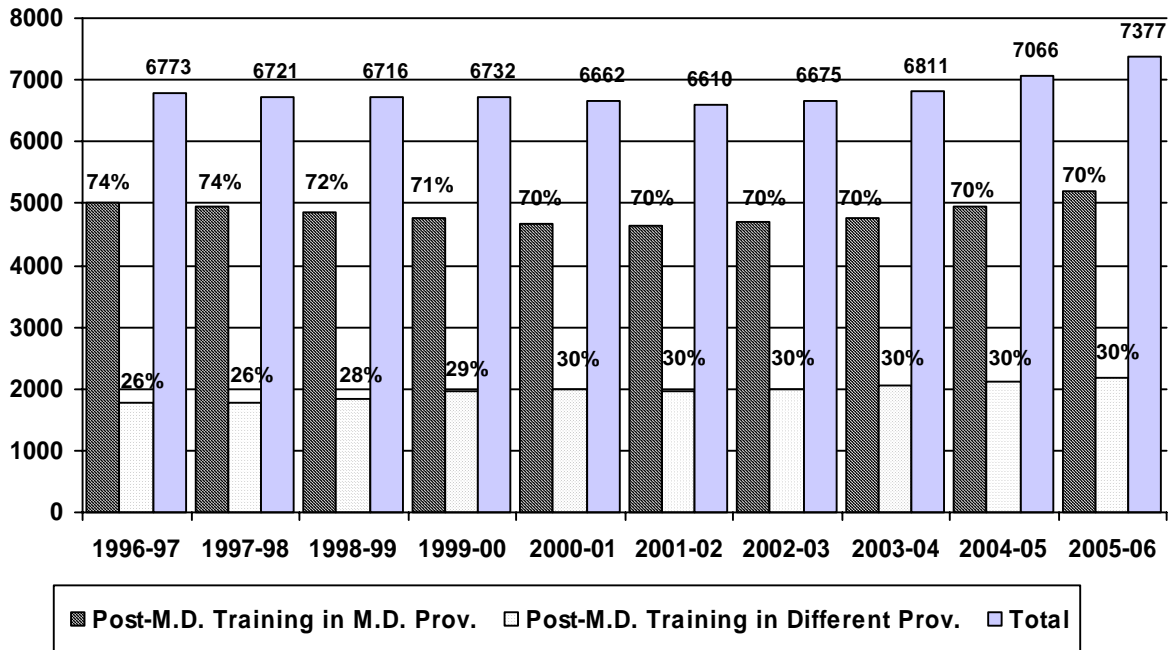
First year trainees continue to comprise 24% of all post-M.D. trainees resulting from the increasing number of Canadian M.D. graduates from our Faculties of medicine.

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



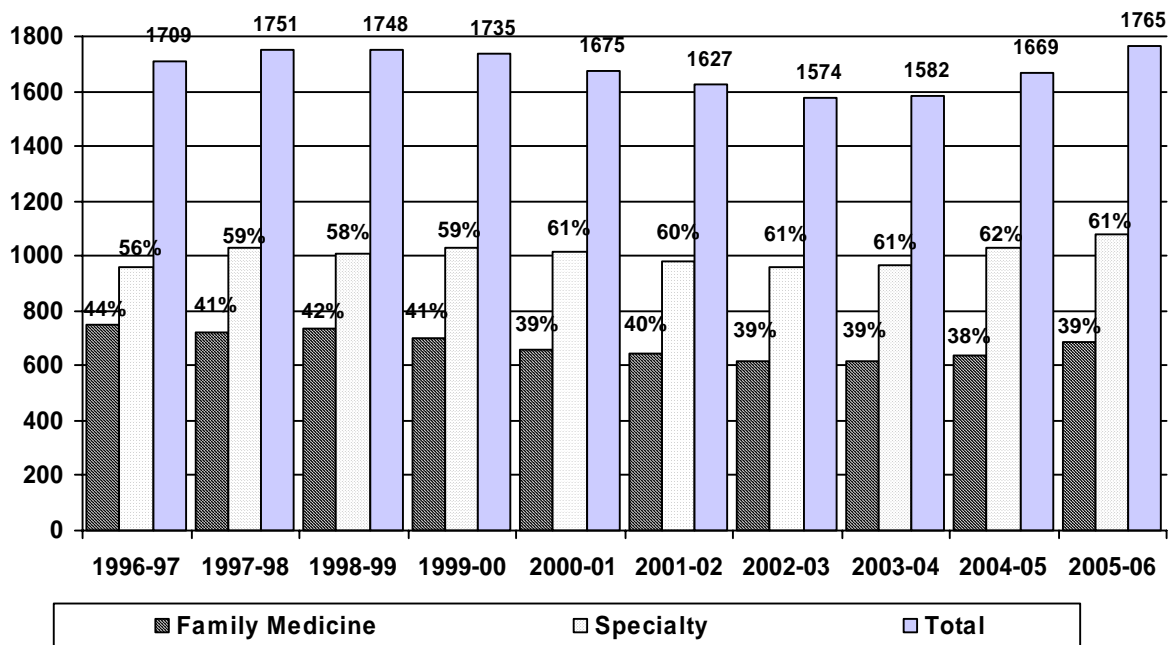
There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of Canadian citizen/permanent resident physicians who are fellows at the advanced levels of training. This is a result of the increasing number of residents entering at the R-1 level.

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



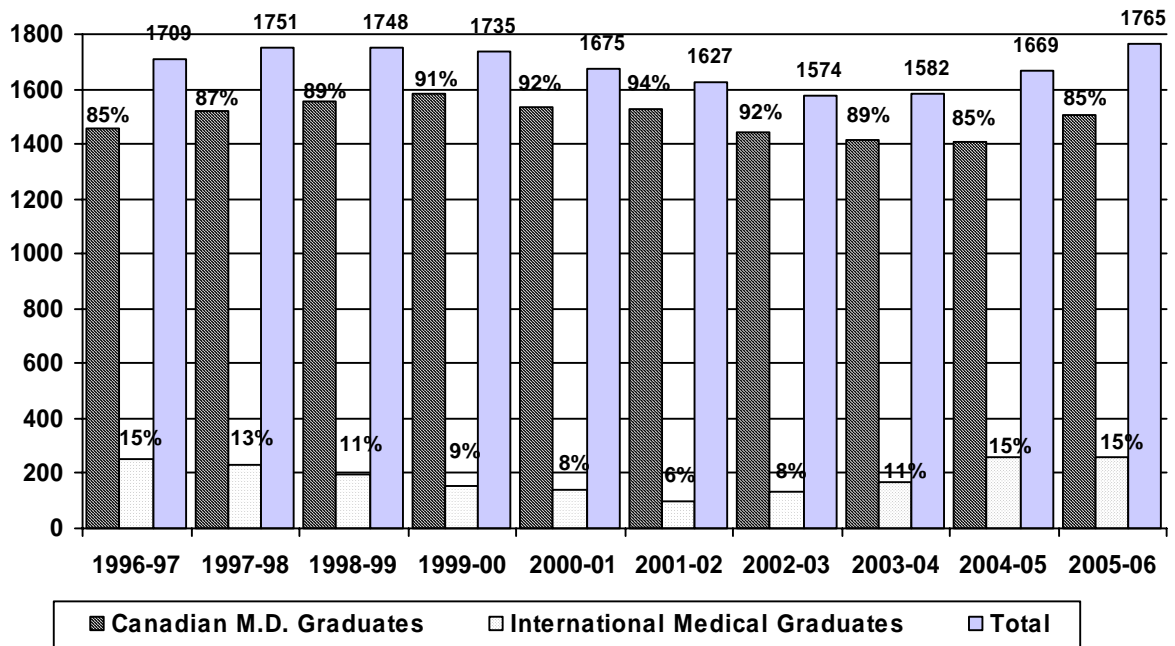
The proportion of Canadian graduates who do their post-M.D. training in the province where they earned their M.D. degree has remained stable at 30%.

7. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: The Proportions of Trainees in Family Medicine Vs. Specialty Training. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1996 - 2005



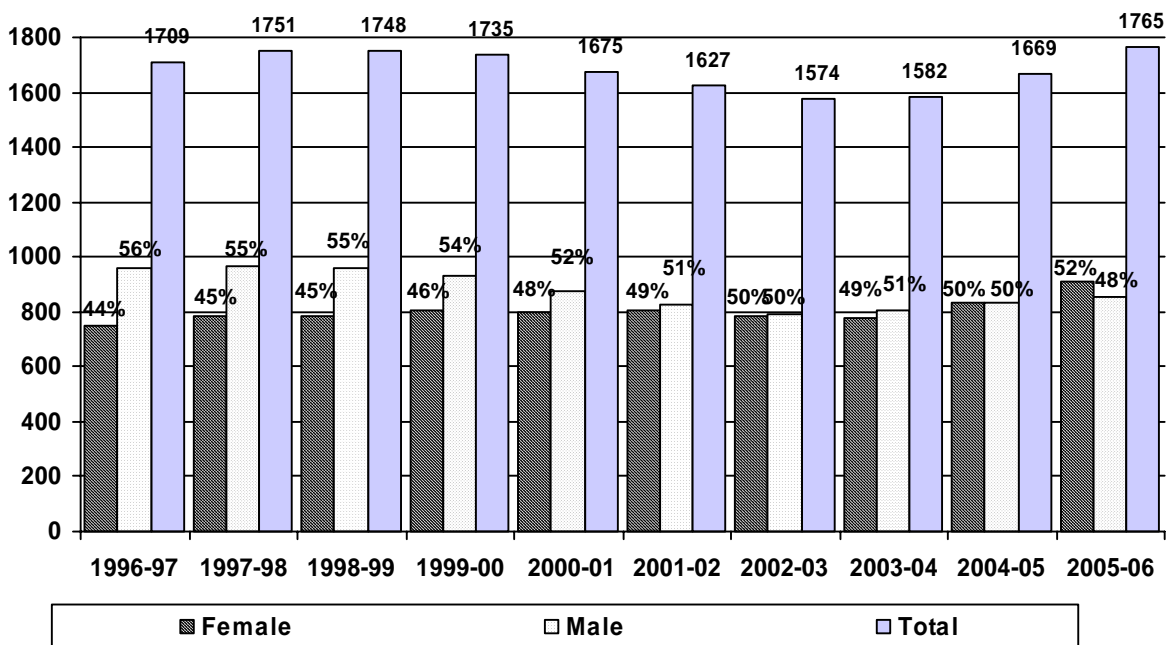
The number of Canadian citizen/permanent resident physicians completing post-M.D. training at a rank level consistent with completion has continued to increase to 1765 physicians. 39% (n = 685) of them were Family physicians and 61% (n = 1080) were specialists. The proportion of Family physicians increased in the last year.

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 1996 - 2005



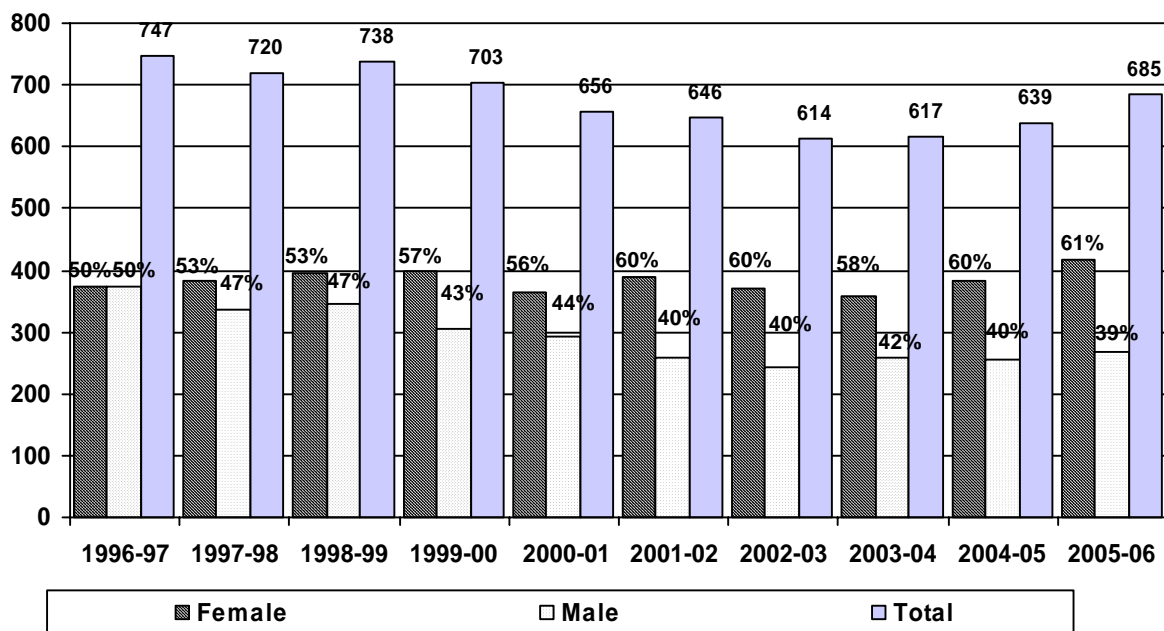
International Medical graduates (Canadian citizens/permanent residents) now comprise 15% (n = 261) of our practice entry cohort. There were 1504 graduates of Canadian medical schools (85%) in the practice entry group.

9. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Males and Females. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1996 - 2005



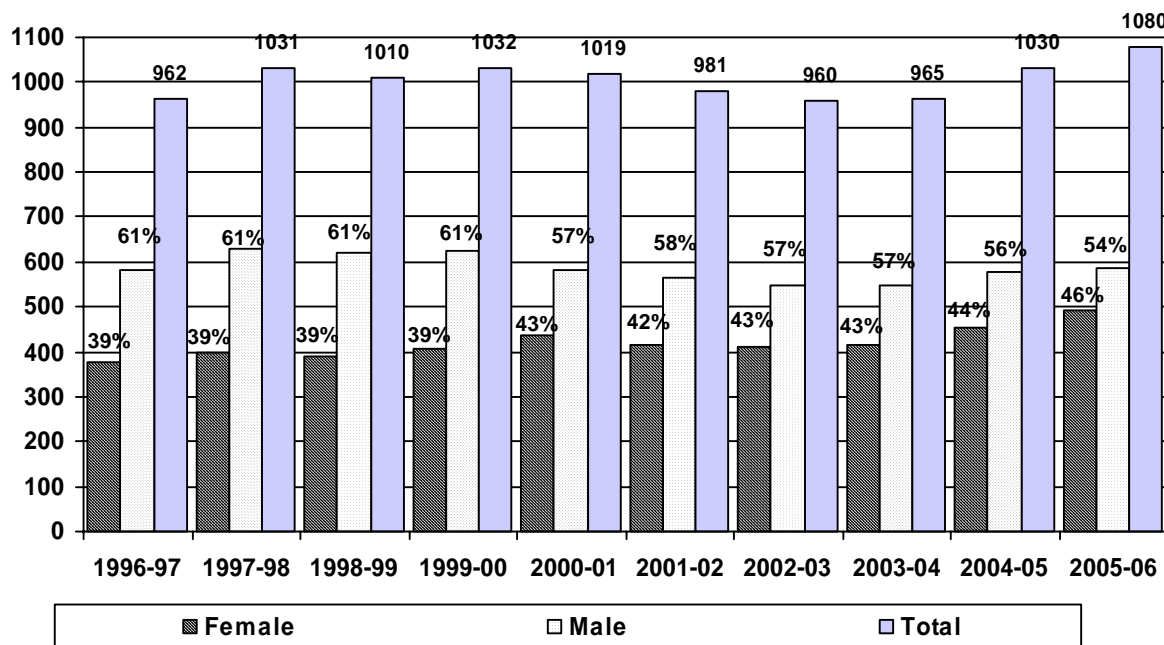
For the first time, the proportion of females in the practice entry cohort is higher than that of males. 52% of the new Canadian citizen/permanent resident physicians ready to enter practice in Canada in 2005 were women.

10. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Males and Females in *Family Medicine*. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1996 - 2005



The proportion of women completing Family medicine training has increased steadily over the past 10 years to 61% of new Family physicians. There were 416 new female Family physicians and 269 new male Family physicians. Overall, the number of Family physicians exiting training has increased over the last three years.

11. Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents: Comparison of the Proportions of Males and Females in *Specialty Programs*. Proportions Based on the “Exiting” Trainees 1996 - 2005



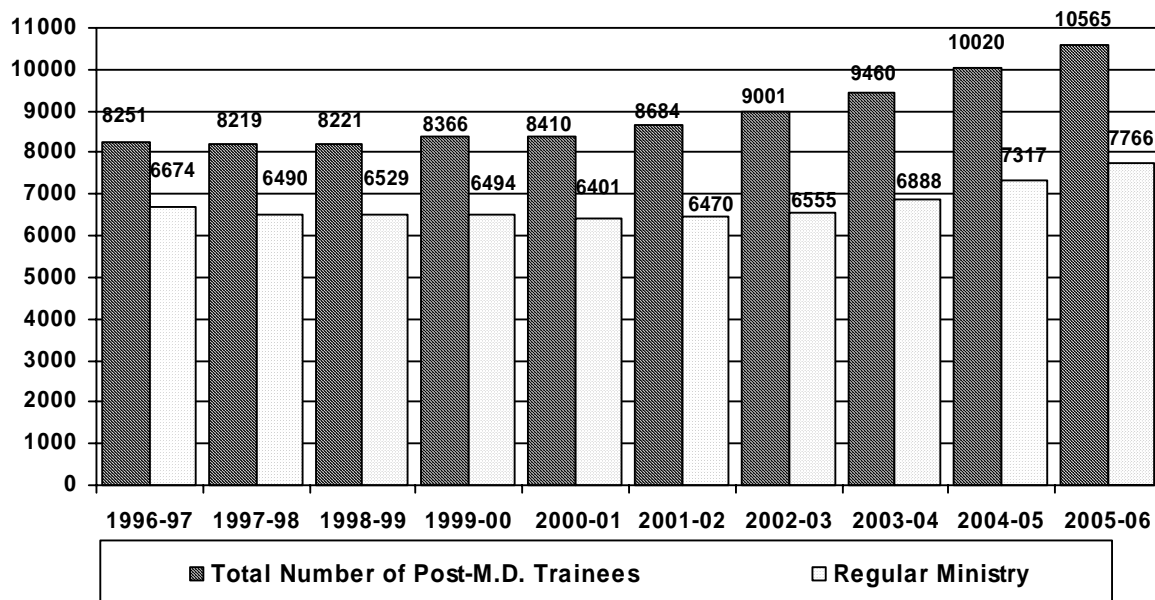
The number of specialty physicians completing training has increased to 1080. The proportion of new women specialists has increased to 46% from 44% last year. 54% of the new Canadian citizen/permanent resident specialists exiting at completion from training in 2005 were men.

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

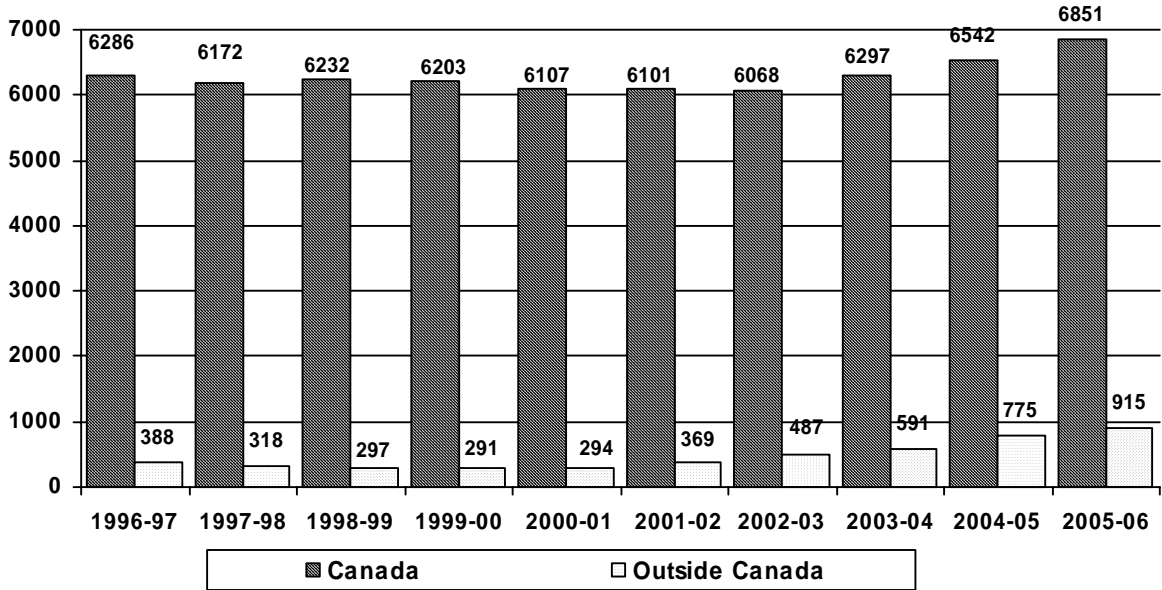
- A. The total number of regular ministry funded trainees has continued to increase to 7766. There has been a similar increase in the **total** number of post-M.D. trainees nationally (ministry and non-ministry funded) to 10,565. The reasons for the increase in both sectors are that the number of Canadian 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 (1756 in 2004 and 1850 in 2005 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 1755 graduates. The increase in the number of graduates in 2005 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 decreased to 162 trainees. This proportion is 23% of the 692 R-2 Family medicine trainees in 2004-2005. (*Table 5*) The proportion of R-4 trainees in subspecialty training has dropped slightly to 20% of the R-4 trainees. (*Table 6*)

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



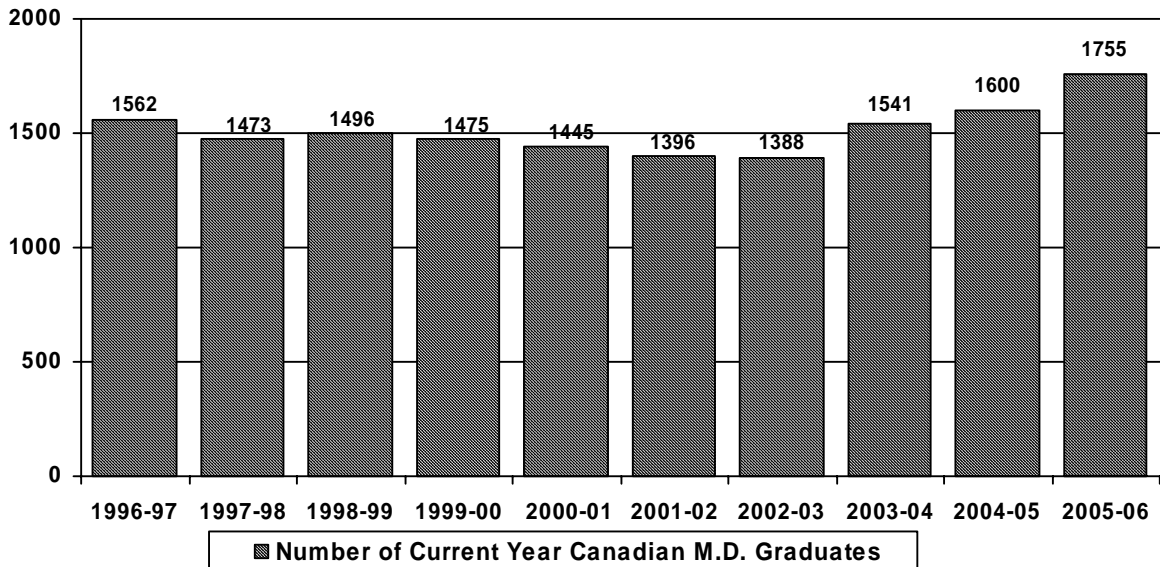
The total number of post-M.D. trainees has increased to 10,565 from 10,020 last year. 74% of our trainees were funded from regular provincial ministry of Health funds for the funding of post-M.D. trainees. There has been a small but steady increase in the number of trainees who are ministry funded.

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



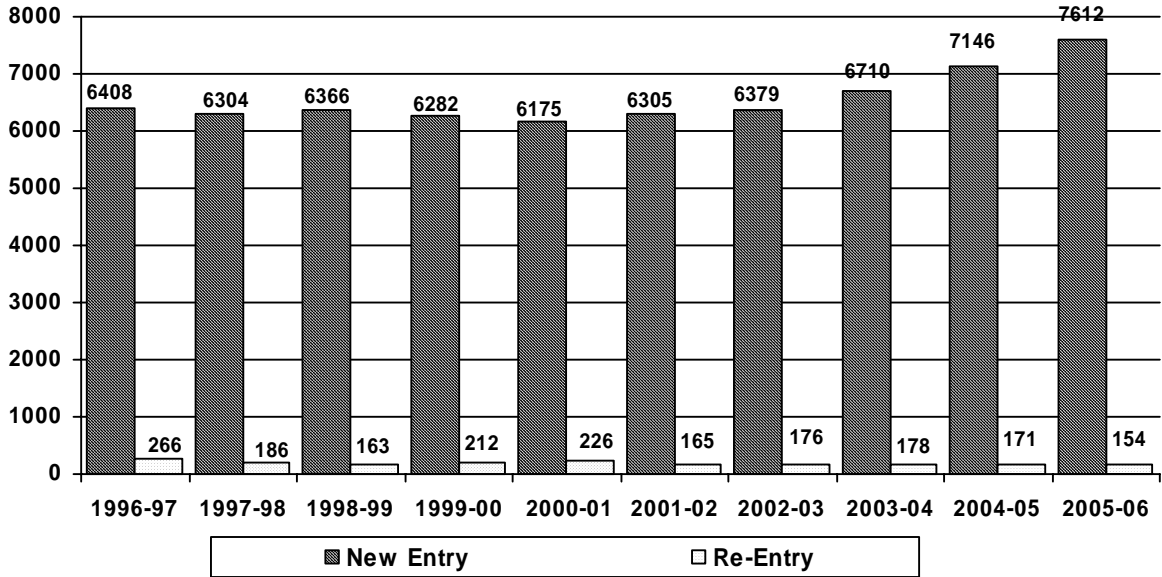
The number of ministry funded International Medical Graduates has increased to an all-time high of 915 physicians. That is a 214% increase since 1999 in the number of ministry funded IMGs.

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



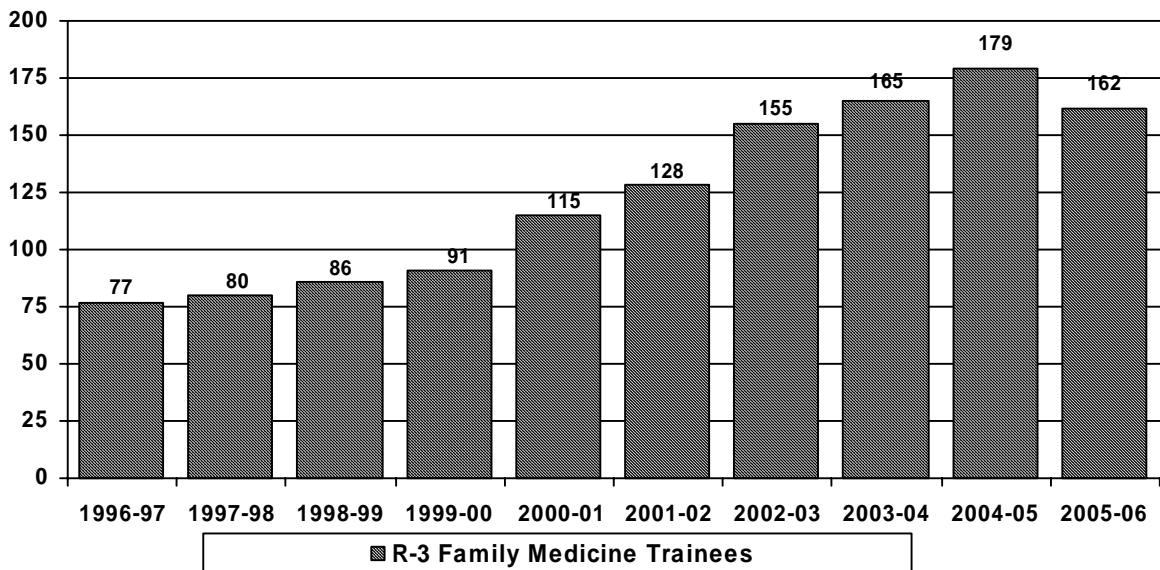
The number of current year Canadian M.D. graduates entering training in ministry funded positions in 2005 has increased to 1755. That is a 30% increase since 2002-03 (in the last 4 years).

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



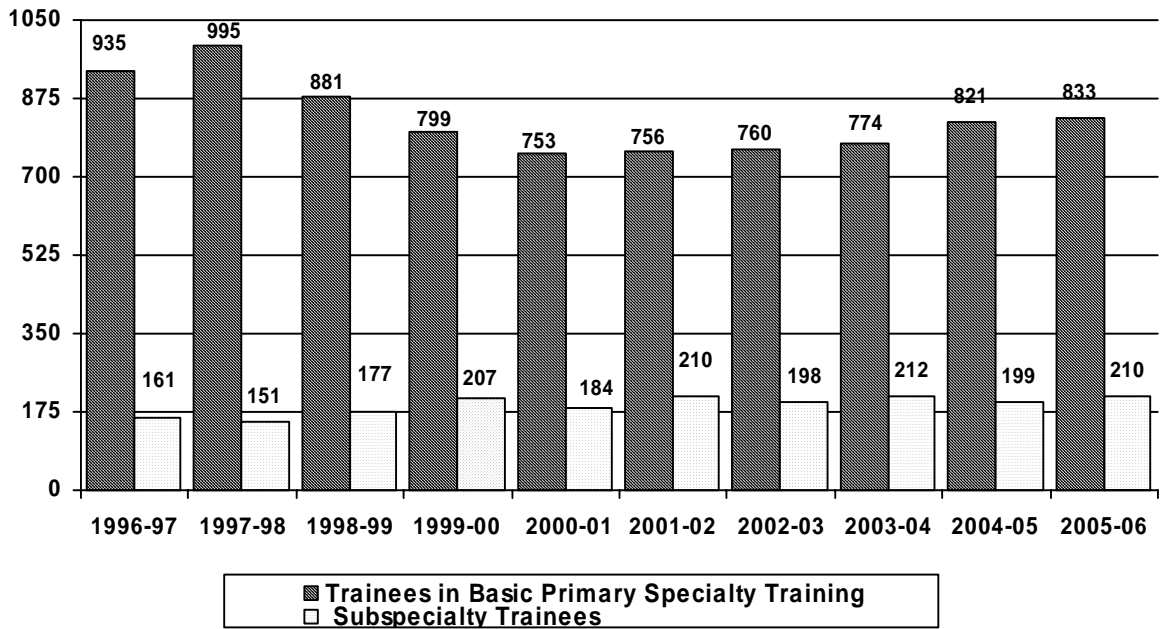
The number of ministry funded re-entry trainees across all rank levels has decreased to 174. The number of new entry trainees has increased.

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



The number of R-3 level Family medicine trainees (ministry funded) dropped this year to 162. This is 23% of the 692 R-2 level Family medicine trainees in 2004-05.

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



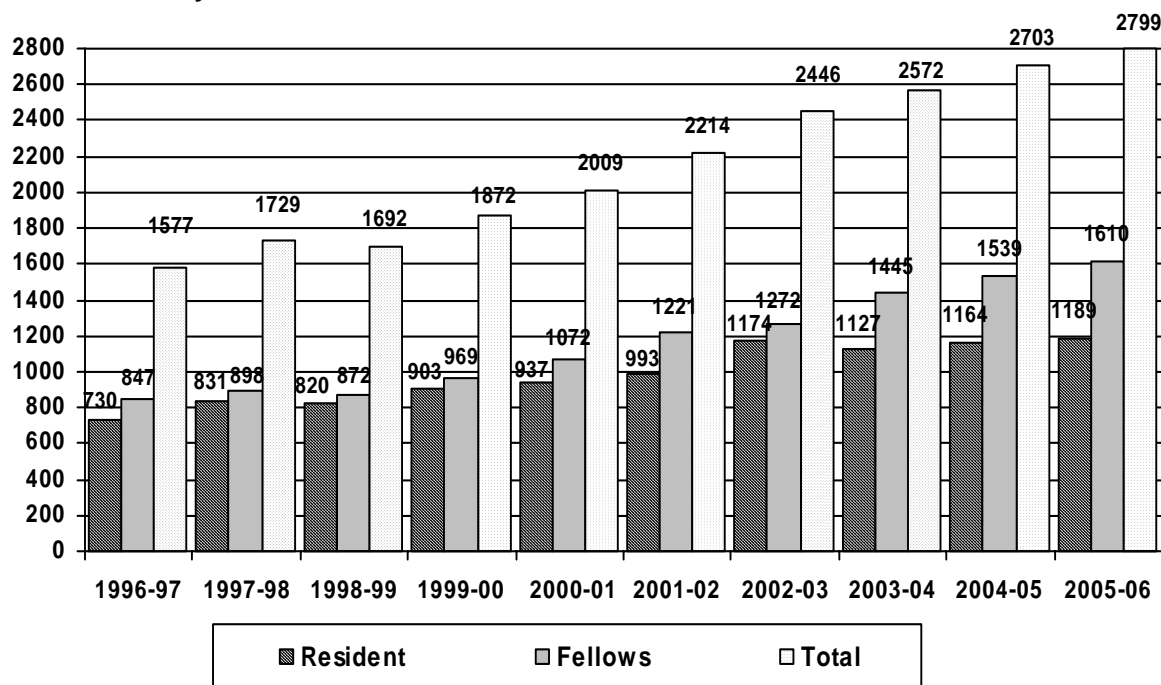
The proportion of R-4 level specialty residents who were in subspecialty training was 20% in 2005. Both the absolute number of primary specialty residents and subspecialty residents increased.

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3. Quick Facts: Concerning Non-Ministry Funded Post-M.D. Trainees 1996-1997 to 2005-2006

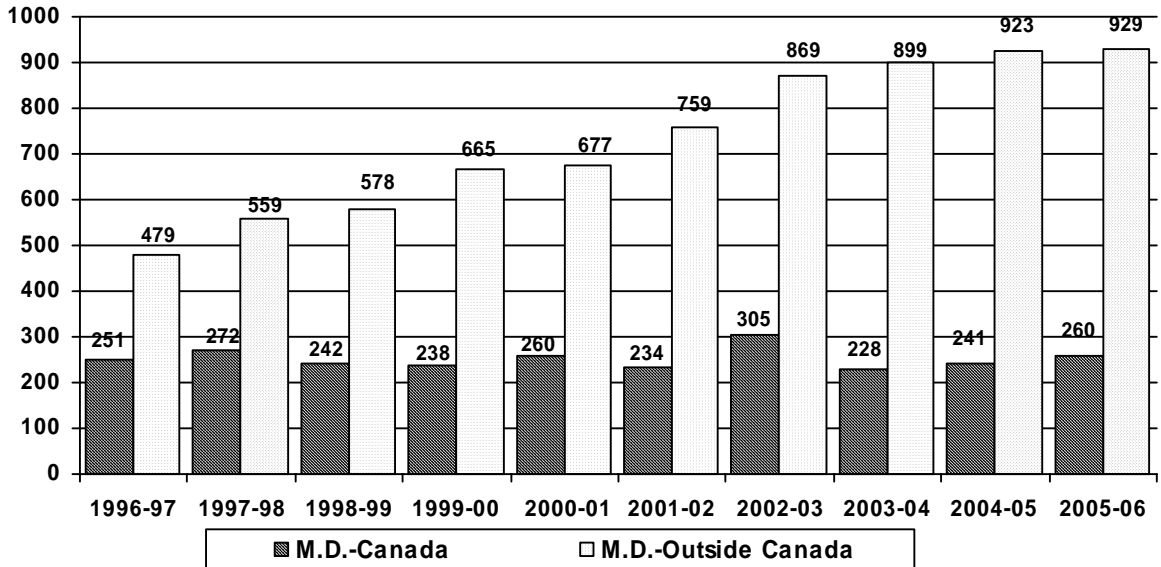
- A. From 1996 to 2005, there has been a steady increase in the number of non-ministry funded trainees from 1577 in 1996 to 2799 in 2005. (Table 1)
- B. Within the resident category of non-ministry funded trainees, the number of Canadian graduate trainees has increased slightly this year. The number 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 decreased this year to 304. (Table 3)
- D. The number of non-ministry funded re-entry trainees has remained stable over the last 3 years. (Table 4)
- E. The number of non-ministry funded visa trainees has increased greatly from 1996-1997 to 2005-2006. 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



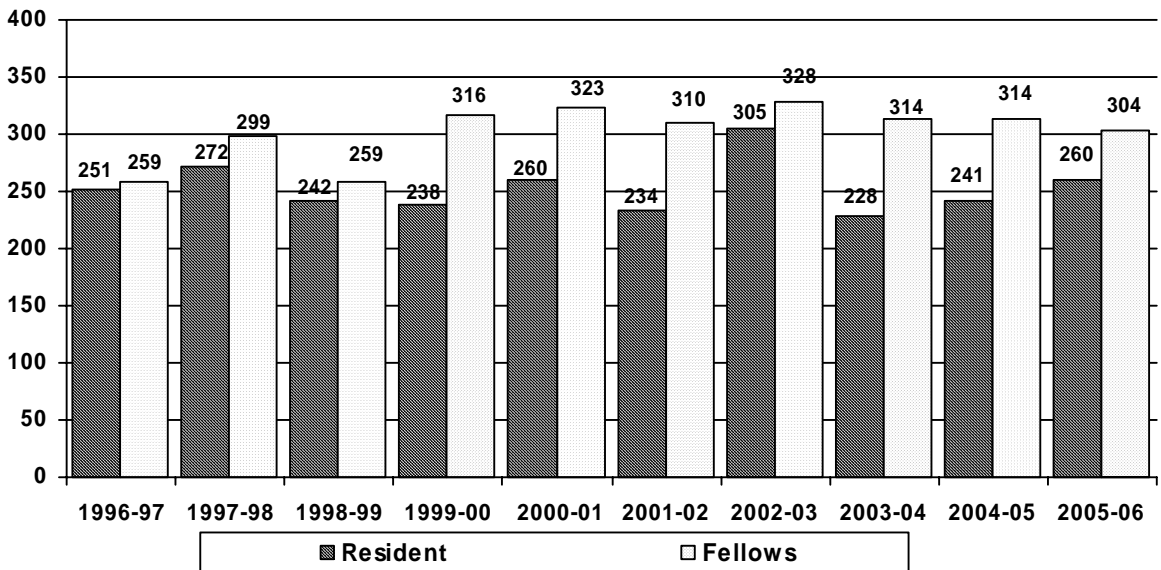
The number of non-ministry funded trainees increased only slightly this year (2005) from 2703 to 2799. Both the number of residents and the number of fellows increased slightly.

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



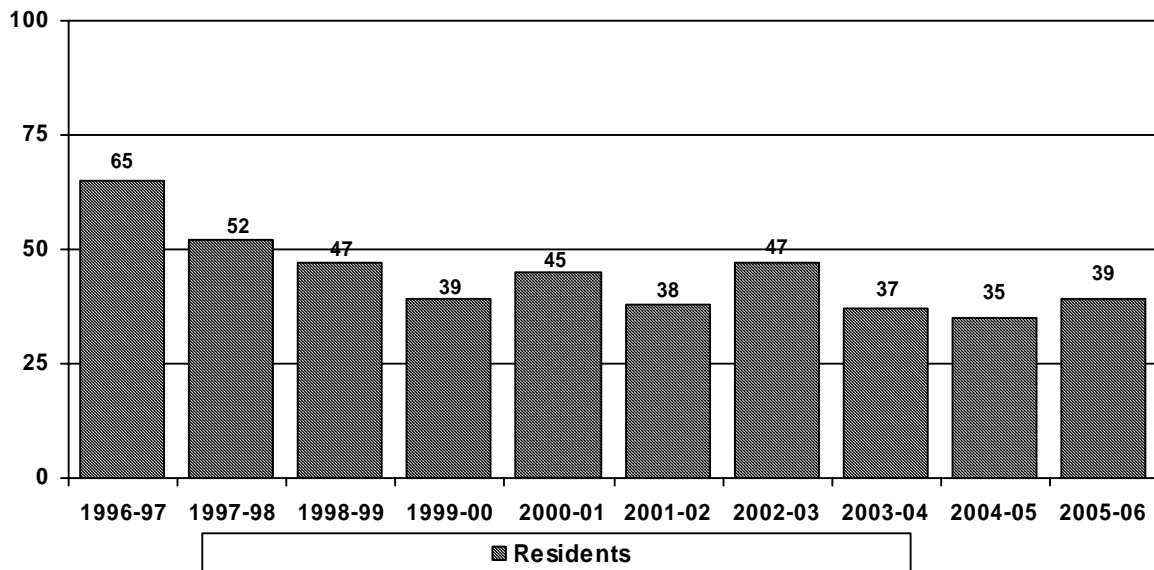
There has been a leveling in the number of International Medical Graduates funded from non-ministry funds. Foreign government contracts is the main source of these funds. There were 923 such IMGs in 2004 and 929 in 2005.

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



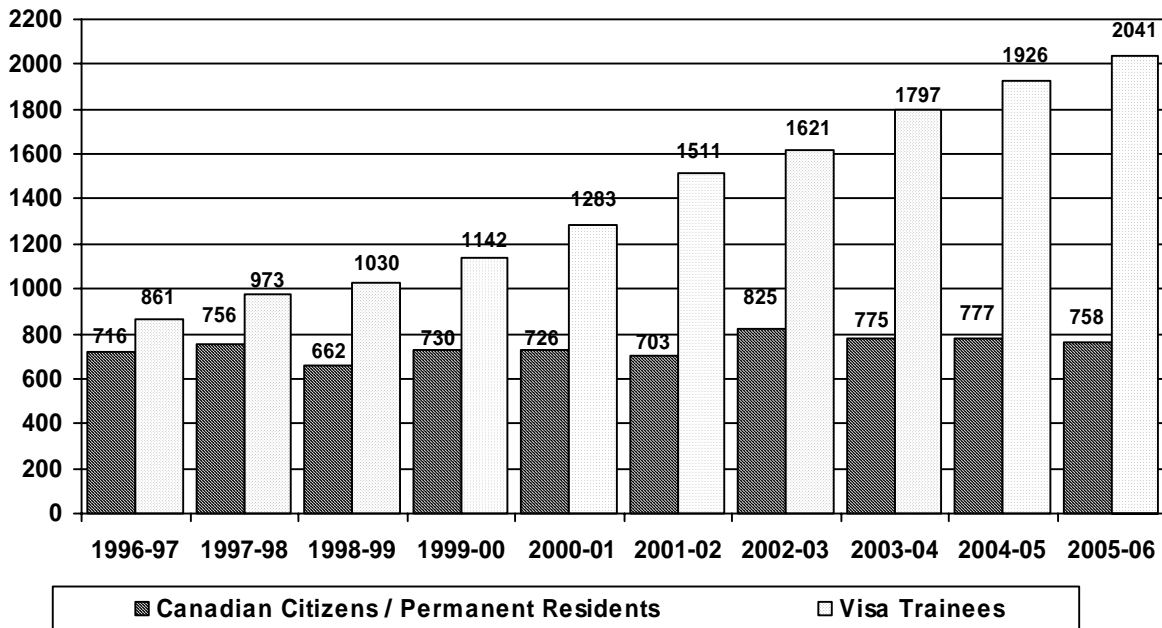
There was a decrease in the number of Canadian graduate fellows funded by non-ministry of Health funds and the number of residents remained relatively stable at 260.

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



The number of non-ministry funded re-entry trainees has remained stable at 39.

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



The number of non-ministry funded visa trainees has continued to increase to 2041 and the non-ministry funded Canadian citizens/permanent residents has fallen back to 758.