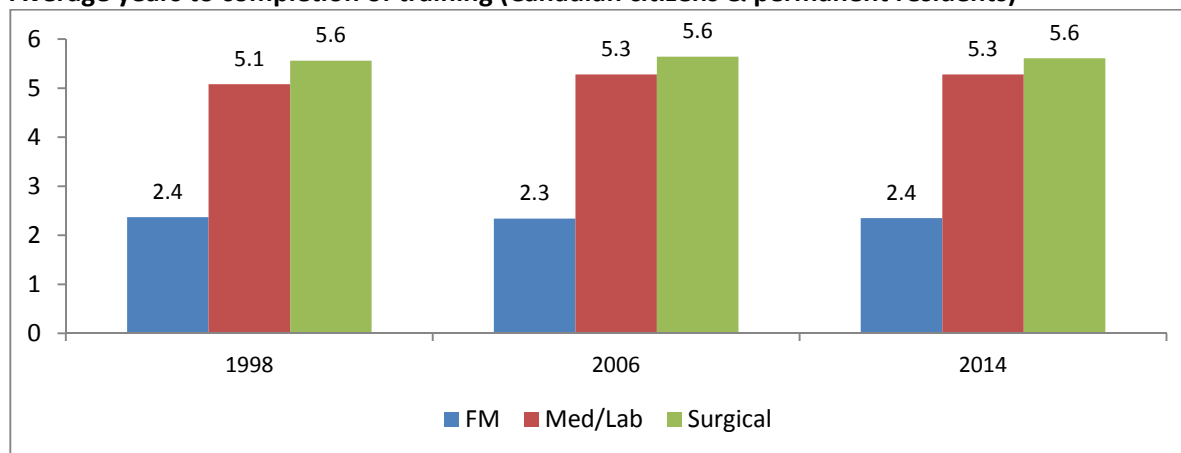


Due to the longitudinal nature of the CAPER database, it can be determined how long a trainee stayed in postgraduate training. For this analysis, only those residents who were Canadian citizens or permanent residents and began their training at the PGY-1 (postgraduate year one) level were included. This means visa trainees and international medical graduates (IMGs) who have done only a brief period in postgraduate training were excluded. Fellows were also excluded.

For this analysis, the length of time in training is defined as the number of years that the resident was part of the annual census of residents. It is not a lag time (e.g., if a resident took time off from training) but simply a total of actual training years. The average time between PGY1 and becoming part of the practice entry cohort (i.e. exiting at a rank level consistent with completion of training) was calculated for selected years. Because of the small numbers training in laboratory medicine specialties, those residents were grouped with medical specialties.

Almost no difference is seen in the average time to completion of family medicine training in 1998, 2006 and 2014. The same is true for surgical specialties and only small differences are record for medical/laboratory training.

### Average years to completion of training (Canadian citizens & permanent residents)



For the most part, Canadian medical graduates (CMGs) and IMGs take virtually the same amount of time to complete their postgraduate education. In the trend data examined, CMG medical/laboratory residents who completed training in 2006 took longer than IMGs. This was the only statistically significant difference.

### Average years in training by year of completion

Broad specialty	1998		2006		2014	
	CMG avg	IMG avg	CMG avg	IMG avg	CMG avg	IMG avg
Family medicine	2.38	2.13	2.39	2.16	2.37	2.34
Med/lab spec	5.06	5.43	5.34*	4.45*	5.29	5.25
Surg spec	5.56	5.63	5.68	5.00	5.61	5.64

\*significant difference between IMG and CMG at p=.000