## Physicians by medical speciality

### Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physicians by medical speciality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data has to be provided for three main categories, eight sub-categories and 25 specialities:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)**
- General practitioners
- Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners

**Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)**
- General paediatricians
- Obstetricians and gynaecologists
- Psychiatrists
- Medical group of specialists
  - Internal medicine
  - Cardiologists
  - Endocrinologists
  - Gastroenterologists
  - Respiratory medicine
  - Oncologists
  - Immunologists
  - Neurologists
  - Oto-rhino-laringologists
  - Radiologists
  - Microbiology-bacteriologists
  - Haematologists
  - Dermatologists
  - Pathologists
  - Occupational medicine
- Surgical group of specialists
  - General surgeons
  - Neurological surgeons
  - Plastic surgeons
  - Ophthalmologists
  - Orthopaedists
  - Thoracic surgeons
  - Vascular surgeons
  - Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
  - Urologists
  - Accident and emergency medicine
- Other specialists not elsewhere classified

**Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)**

The breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians where possible. (If not possible, the data can be reported for professionally active physicians or physicians licensed to practise).

Note: The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
**Generalist medical practitioners** *(ISCO-08 code: 2211)*

Generalist medical practitioners do not limit their practice to certain disease categories or methods of treatment, and may assume responsibility for the provision of continuing and comprehensive medical care to individuals, families and communities.

**Inclusion**
- General practitioners
- District medical doctors - therapists
- Family medical practitioners
- Primary health care physicians
- Medical doctors (general)
- Medical officers (general)
- Medical interns or residents specialising in general practice or without any area of specialisation yet

**Exclusion**
- Paediatricians
- Obstetricians and gynaecologists
- Specialist physicians (internal medicine)
- Psychiatrists
- Clinical officers
- Feldschers

**Notes:**
- Medical interns and residents who have completed a basic medical university education and are undertaking postgraduate clinical training are included here, if they are specialising in general practice or if they have not chosen their area of specialisation yet. Although in some countries ‘general practice’ and ‘family medicine’ may be considered as medical specialisations, these occupations should always be classified here.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

**• General practitioners**

General practitioners (or “family doctors”) assume responsibility for the provision of continuing and comprehensive medical care to individuals, families and communities.

**Inclusion**
- General practitioners
- District medical doctors - therapists
- Family medical practitioners ("family doctors")
- Medical interns or residents specialising in general practice

**Exclusion**
- Paediatricians
- Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners

**Notes:**
- Although in some countries ‘general practice’ and ‘family medicine’ may be considered as medical specialisations, these occupations should always be classified here.
- Offices of general medical practitioners (HP.3.1.1 in SHA 2011) include establishments of doctors who hold a degree in medicine and are primarily engaged in the independent practice of general medicine.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

**• Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**

Other generalist medical practitioners do not limit their practice to certain disease categories or methods of treatment. They do not work in an area of specialisation.

**Inclusion**
- Generalists not included in general practitioners
- Generalist/non-specialist practitioners working in hospital or in other settings
- Medical interns or residents without any area of specialisation yet

**Exclusion**
- General practitioners ("family doctors")
- Paediatricians
- Occupational medicine physicians

**Note:** The number should be at the end of the calendar year.
### Specialist medical practitioners

**ISCO-08 code: 2212**

Specialist medical practitioners diagnose, treat and prevent illness, disease, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in humans, using specialised testing, diagnostic, medical, surgical, physical and psychiatric techniques, through application of the principles and procedures of modern medicine. They specialise in certain disease categories, types of patient or methods of treatment and may conduct medical education and research in their chosen areas of specialisation.

**Inclusion**
- Paediatricians
- Obstetricians and gynaecologists
- Psychiatrists
- Medical specialists
- Surgical specialists
- Medical interns or residents training for a specialty

**Exclusion**
- General practitioners
- Dental practitioners
- Dental surgeons
- Oral and maxillofacial surgeons

### Notes:
- Medical interns and residents training as specialist practitioners (except general practice) are included here. Although in some countries 'stomatology' may be considered as a medical specialisation, stomatologists should be included in dentists.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

#### • General paediatricians

Paediatricians deal with the development, care, and diseases of children.

**Inclusion**
- Medical interns or residents specialising in paediatrics

**Exclusion**
- Paediatric specialties (e.g. child psychiatry, child/paediatric surgery, child/paediatric gynaecology, paediatric cardiology, paediatric oncology, etc.)

**Note:** The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

#### • Obstetricians and gynaecologists

Obstetricians specialise in pregnancy and childbirth. Gynaecologists are concerned with the functions and diseases specific to women and girls, especially those affecting the reproductive system.

**Inclusion**
- Child/paediatric gynaecology
- Reproduction medicine
- Genetics
- Medical interns or residents specialising in obstetrics and gynaecology

**Note:** The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

#### • Psychiatrists

Psychiatrists are medical doctors who specialise in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness. They have post-graduate training in psychiatry and may also have additional training in a psychiatric specialty.

**Inclusion**
- Psychiatry
- Neuropsychiatry
- Adult and geronto-psychiatry
- Child psychiatry
- Psychiatry - addictive disorders / diseases
- Social psychiatry
- Psychiatric rehabilitation
- Medical interns or residents training in these psychiatric specialties

**Exclusion**
- Psychologists

**Note:** The number should be at the end of the calendar year.
Medical specialists are doctors who specialise in the diagnosis and non-surgical treatment of physical disorders and diseases.

**Inclusion**
- Internal medicine
- Cardiology
- Endocrinology
- Gastroenterology
- Pulmonology
- Respiratory medicine
- Oncology
- Gynaecologic oncology
- Immunology
- Rheumatology
- Neurology
- Oto-rhino-laringology
- Radiology
- Infectious diseases
- Microbiology-bacteriology
- Haematology
- Dermatology
- Pathology
- Occupational medicine, Community medicine (including hygiene, epidemiology and assessment medicine)
- Medical interns or residents training in these specialties

**Exclusion**
- Surgery
- Gynecology and obstetrics
- Paediatrics
- Psychiatry
- General practice

Note: The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical group of specialists</th>
<th>Medical specialists are doctors who specialise in the diagnosis and non-surgical treatment of physical disorders and diseases.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Internal medicine**       | **Inclusion**
- Communicable diseases
- Tropical medicine
- Diabetology
- Dietologas (dietetics)
- Sexology
- Nutrition hygiene
- Hyperbaric medicine
- Rehabilitation medicine
- Physiotherapy (rehabilitative medicine)
- Geriatrics
- Neonatology
- Hygiene of children and youth
- Rehabilitative medicine
- Paediatric rehabilitative medicine

Notes:
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians.
The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

| Cardiologists               | **Inclusion**
- Angiology

Notes:
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians.
The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

| Endocrinologists            | **Inclusion**
- Female endocrinology
- Paediatric endocrinology

Notes:
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians.
The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.
### Gastroenterologists

**Inclusion**
- Gastroenterology & nutrition
- Paediatric gastroenterology and hepatology

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Respiratory medicine

**Inclusion**
- Pulmonology
- Pneumology
- Paediatric pneumology

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Oncologists

**Inclusion**
- Clinical oncology
- Chemotherapy
- Paediatric oncology and haematology

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Immunologists

**Inclusion**
- Rheumatology
- Allergology
- Hematoimmunology
- Paediatric allergology & immunology
- Paediatric rheumatology

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Neurologists

**Inclusion**
- Clinical neurophysiology and neurology
- Paediatric neurology

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Oto-rhino-laryngologists

**Inclusion**
- Audiology
- Phoniatry
- Paediatric otorhinolaryngology

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Radiologists</strong></th>
<th><strong>Inclusion</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Diagnostic radiology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Diagnostic radiology of the chest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Diagnostic radiology of the nervous system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Interventional radiology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Neuroradiology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Radiotherapy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Nuclear medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paediatric radiology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians.
- The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

| **Microbiology-bacteriologists** | **Inclusion** |
|----------------------------------|
| - Hematology-microbiology | |
| - Virology | |
| - Bacteriology | |
| - Bacteriology & virology | |
| - Toxicology | |
| - Clinical toxicology | |

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians.
- The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haematologists</strong></th>
<th><strong>Inclusion</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- General, biological and clinical haematology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Blood group serology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transfusion medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians.
- The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dermatologists</strong></th>
<th><strong>Inclusion</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Venerology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Corrective dermatology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paediatric dermatovenerology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians.
- The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pathologists</strong></th>
<th><strong>Inclusion</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Pathological anatomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Neuropathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cytopathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dermatopathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hematopathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Histopathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Immunological pathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Forensic pathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Forensic medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Legal medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paediatric pathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians.
- The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.
### Occupational medicine

**Inclusion**
- Medical and chemical labour-diagnostics
- Community medicine including hygiene, epidemiology and assessment medicine
- General and communal hygiene
- Prison medicine
- Insurance medicine
- Aerospace medicine

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Surgical group of specialists

**Surgical specialists** are doctors who specialise in the use of surgical techniques to treat disorders and diseases.

**Inclusion**
- General surgery
- Neurological surgery
- Plastic surgery
- Orthopaedics
- Ophthalmology
- Urology
- Other types of surgery
- Anaesthesiology
- Intensive care
- Accident and emergency medicine
- Medical interns or residents training in these specialties

**Exclusion**
- Dental surgery
- Oral and maxillofacial surgery

**Note:** The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### General surgeons

**Inclusion**
- Gastroenterological
- Hand surgery
- Paediatric surgery

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Neurological surgeons

**Inclusion**
- Neurosurgery
- Brain surgery
- Paediatric neurology

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Plastic surgeons

**Inclusion**
- Burn medicine

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.

### Ophthalmologists

**Inclusion**
- Glaucoma therapy

**Notes:**
- The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Inclusion</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Orthopaedists</strong></td>
<td>- Orthopaedic surgery</td>
<td>The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Specialised chiropractic</td>
<td>- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thoracic surgeons</strong></td>
<td>- Cardiosurgery</td>
<td>The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cardiac surgery</td>
<td>- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vascular surgeons</strong></td>
<td>- Vascular surgery</td>
<td>The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intensive care &amp; anaesthesiologists</strong></td>
<td>- Intensive medicine</td>
<td>The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Anaesthesiology &amp; intensive care</td>
<td>- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Intensive care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Neonatal intensive care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urologists</strong></td>
<td>- Renal diseases</td>
<td>The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nephrology</td>
<td>- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Paediatric urology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Paediatric nephrology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accident and emergency medicine</strong></td>
<td>- Emergency medicine</td>
<td>The detailed breakdown by categories should be provided for practising physicians. The following criteria are proposed in order to avoid double counting of doctors who have more than one specialty: 1) the predominant (main) area of practice of doctors; or 2) the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Acute medicine</td>
<td>- The number should be at the end of the calendar year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Traumatology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Accident surgery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Traumatic surgery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Paediatric emergency medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other specialists not elsewhere classified</strong></td>
<td>- Other specialists not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>OTHER SPECS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Medical interns or residents training in these other specialties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The number should be at the end of the calendar year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat gives preference to the concept 'practising', as it best describes the availability of health care resources. The detailed definitions are available in CIRCABC.

Country specific notes

Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Turkey

Belgium
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- General practitioners: Physicians with a minimal volume of patient contacts.

General practitioners
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- General practitioners: Physicians with a minimal volume of patient contacts.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”. Coverage: If other generalists exist in Belgium, they do not fulfill the activity requirements used in definition applied on the Belgian data and have only very small activity levels. Therefore, “0” has been reported.

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals who are of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.
General paediatricians
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Internal medicine
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Cardiologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Endocrinologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.
Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.
Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.
Oncologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.
Immunologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.
Neurologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.
Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Radiologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Haematologists
Data not available.

Dermatologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Pathologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Occupational medicine
Data not available.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

General surgeons
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact

Thoracic surgeons
Data not available.

Vascular surgeons
Data not available.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact

**Urologists**

Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact

**Accident and emergency medicine**

Data not available.

**Other specialists not elsewhere classified**

Data not available.

**Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)**

Source of data: Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité. “Rapport Annuel”.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals of foreign origin.
- Number of physicians with at least 1 patient contact.

*Notes updated: 2017*

**Bulgaria**

**Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)**

Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All GPs (head counts) and General medicine physicians who worked on a basic labour contract in health establishments. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised). Practices of GPs who have signed contract with Regional Health Insurance Funds are covered. Paediatricians, who practice as GPs are included also.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

**Genera practitioners**

Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey.
Reference period: 31 December.
Coverage: All GPs (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in health establishments. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised). Practices of GPs who have signed contract with Regional Health Insurance Funds are covered. Paediatricians, who practice as GPs are included also.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

**Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**

Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians practicing General medicine who worked on a basic labour contract in health establishments. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practiced).

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

Break in time series - 2015 A predominant share of physicians practicing the specialty Accident and emergency medicine are working in Centres for emergency medical care. In accordance with changes in the legislation the center's activities, the types of teams, their
main professional activities and composition is determined according to the medical standard "Emergency medicine" (issued in 2015). By 2014, some of these physicians have practiced the specialty “General medicine”.

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: All specialists medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212) (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised).
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Break in time series: For the 2007 reference year the survey methodology was changed in order to improve the data comparability (because of a new Ordinance on an acquisition of specialty in the health care system issued in the end of 2006 by the Ministry of Health and the Eurostat’s questionnaire on non-expenditure health care data methodology requirements the list of medical specialties included in the exhaustive survey carried out by the BNSI is changed).

General paediatricians
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All paediatricians (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised).
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: The number of Paediatricians who practice as GPs are excluded.
Break in time series: For the 2007 reference year the survey methodology was changed in order to improve the data comparability (because of a new Ordinance on an acquisition of specialty in the health care system issued in the end of 2006 by the Ministry of Health and the Eurostat’s questionnaire on non-expenditure health care data methodology requirements the list of medical specialties included in the exhaustive survey carried out by the BNSI is changed).

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All obstetrician and gynaecologists (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised).
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Break in time series: For the 2007 reference year the survey methodology was changed in order to improve the data comparability (because of a new Ordinance on an acquisition of specialty in the health care system issued in the end of 2006 by the Ministry of Health and the Eurostat’s questionnaire on non-expenditure health care data methodology requirements the
list of medical specialties included in the exhaustive survey carried out by the BNSI is changed).

Inclusion: Obstetrics and gynaecology.

Psychiatrists

Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey

Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: All psychiatrists (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised).

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

Break in time series: For the 2007 reference year the survey methodology was changed in order to improve the data comparability (because of a new Ordinance on an acquisition of speciality in the health care system issued in the end of 2006 by the Ministry of Health and the Eurostat’s questionnaire on non-expenditure health care data methodology requirements the list of medical specialties included in the exhaustive survey carried out by the BNSI is changed).

Inclusion: Psychiatry, Paediatric psychiatry and Forensic psychiatry

Medical group of specialists

Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey

Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: All medical specialists (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised).

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the speciality that is practiced.

Break in time series: For the 2007 reference year the survey methodology was changed in order to improve the data comparability (because of a new Ordinance on an acquisition of speciality in the health care system issued in the end of 2006 by the Ministry of Health and the Eurostat’s questionnaire on non-expenditure health care data methodology requirements the list of medical specialties included in the exhaustive survey carried out by the BNSI is changed).


All data are revised according to the requirements and all physicians with occupational medicine specialty are included.

2004 – 2006 data: Internal medicine, Communicable diseases, Nutrition and dietetics, Geriatric medicine, Hygiene of children and youth, Cardiology, Endocrinology and metabolic diseases, Gastroenterology, Pneumology, Rheumatology, Clinical allergology, Clinical immunology, Neurology, Oto-rhino-laringology, radiation treatment, Microbiology, Virology, Medical parasitology, Clinical toxicology, Toxicology, Clinical haematology, Transfusion haematology, Dermato-venerology, General and clinical pathology, Pathophysiology,
Forensic medicine, Imaging diagnostic, Occupational medicine, Clinical laboratory, Epidemiology of the communicable diseases, Occupational diseases.
All data are revised according to the requirements and all physicians with occupational medicine specialty are included.
2007 – 2015 data: Internal medicine, Communicable diseases, Nutrition and dietetics, Geriatric medicine, Cardiology, Endocrinology and metabolic diseases, Gastroenterology, Pneumology, Medical oncology, Rheumatology, Clinical allergology, Clinical immunology, Neurology, Oto-rhino-laringology, radiation treatment, nuclear medicine, Microbiology, Virology, Medical parasitology, Clinical toxicology, Toxicology, Clinical haematology, Transfusion haematology, Dermato-venerology, General and clinical pathology, Pathophysiology, Forensic medicine, Imaging diagnostic, Occupational medicine, Clinical laboratory, Epidemiology of the communicable diseases.
All data are revised according to the requirements and all physicians with occupational medicine specialty are included.

**Internal medicine**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Internal medicine, Communicable diseases, Nutrition and dietetics, Geriatric medicine who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

**Cardiologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Cardiology who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

**Endocrinologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Endocrinology and metabolic diseases speciality who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

**Gastroenterologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Gastroenterology who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Pneumology who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

Oncologists
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Medical oncology speciality who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

Immunologists
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Rheumatology, Clinical allergology, Clinical immunology specialties who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

Inclusion: Rheumatology, Clinical allergology, Clinical immunology.

Neurologists
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Neurology who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Oto-rhino-laringology speciality who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for
transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

**Radiologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising radiation treatment, imaging diagnostic and nuclear medicine specialities who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
2007 – 2015 data: radiation treatment, nuclear medicine, imaging diagnostic.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Microbiology, Virology, Medical parasitology, Clinical toxicology and Toxicology who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Microbiology, Virology, Medical parasitology, Clinical toxicology, Toxicology.

**Haematologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Clinical haematology, Transfusion haematology who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Clinical haematology, Transfusion haematology

**Dermatologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All dermato-venerologists (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.

Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Dermato-venerology.

**Pathologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising General and clinical pathology, Pathophysiology and, Forensic medicine who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient
and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments -
centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical
and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: General and clinical pathology, Pathophysiology, Forensic medicine.

**Occupational medicine**

Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Occupational medicine, Clinical laboratory
and Epidemiology of the communicable diseases who worked on a basic labour contract in
outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health
establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology,
homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and
others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: 2005 – 2006 data: Occupational medicine, Clinical laboratory, Epidemiology of the
communicable diseases, Occupational diseases.
2007 – 2015 data: Occupational medicine, Clinical laboratory, Epidemiology of the
communicable diseases

**Surgical group of specialists**

Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All surgical specialists (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in
outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health
establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology,
homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and
others. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised).
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the speciality that is practiced.
Break in time series: For the 2007 reference year the survey methodology was changed in
order to improve the data comparability (because of a new Ordinance on an acquisition of
speciality in the health care system issued in the end of 2006 by the Ministry of Health and the
Eurostat’s questionnaire on non-expenditure health care data methodology requirements the
list of medical specialties included in the exhaustive survey carried out by the BNSI is
changed).
Inclusion:
2002 – 2003 data: Surgery, Neurosurgery, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics and traumatology,
Anaesthesiology, Urology, Nephrology.
2004 – 2006 data: Surgery, Paediatric surgery, Surgery of the chest, Neurosurgery, Plastic and
rehabilitative surgery, Aesthetic surgery, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics and traumatology,
Cardiosurgery, Vascular surgery, Anaesthesiology & intensive care, Urology, Nephrology.
2007 – 2015 data: Surgery, Paediatric surgery, Surgery of the chest, visceral surgery,
Neurosurgery, Plastic and rehabilitative surgery, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics and
traumatology, Cardiosurgery, Vascular surgery, Anaesthesiology & intensive care, Urology,
Nephrology
Physicians with Emergency medicine speciality are excluded from the total number of
surgical group of specialties and are included in the group Other specialists not elsewhere
classified. Physicians with Emergency medicine speciality in Bulgaria do not specialise in the
use of surgical techniques to treat disorders and diseases.
Remark: All data are revised according to the requirements and all surgical specialists with
maxillo-facial surgery specialty are excluded as well as all specialists with Emergency
medicine are included. Break in time series - 2015 A predominant share of physicians practicing the specialty Accident and emergency medicine are working in Centres for emergency medical care. In accordance with changes in the legislation the center's activities, the types of teams, their main professional activities and composition is determined according to the medical standard "Emergency medicine" (issued in 2015). By 2014, some of these physicians have practiced the specialty "General medicine".

**General surgeons**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Surgery, Paediatric surgery, Surgery of the chest, visceral surgery, who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
2007 – 2015 data: Surgery, Paediatric surgery, Surgery of the chest, visceral surgery

**Neurological surgeons**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Neurosurgery who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Neurosurgery

**Plastic surgeons**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Plastic and rehabilitative surgery who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.

**Ophthalmologists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All ophthalmologists (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other health establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Ophthalmology.

**Orthopaedists**
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All orthopaedists (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other heath establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Orthopaedics and traumatology

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All cardiosurgeons (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other heath establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Cardiosurgery

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Vascular surgery who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other heath establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Vascular surgery

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Anaesthesiology & intensive care who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other heath establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Anaesthesiology & intensive care

Urologists
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All urologists (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other heath establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Urology, Nephrology

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All physicians (head counts) practising Accident and emergency medicine, who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other heath establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others.
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the practiced speciality.
Inclusion: Accident and emergency medicine
Break in time series - 2015 A predominant share of physicians practicing the specialty Accident and emergency medicine are working in Centres for emergency medical care. In accordance with changes in the legislation the center's activities, the types of teams, their main professional activities and composition is determined according to the medical standard "Emergency medicine" (issued in 2015). By 2014, some of these physicians have practiced the specialty “General medicine”.
Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage: All other physicians (head counts) who worked on a basic labour contract in outpatient and inpatient establishments, as well as those who practice in other heath establishments - centres for emergency medical care, centres for transfusion haematology, homes for medical and social care for children, Hygiene-epidemiological inspections and others. Residents are included (data refer to the speciality that has been practised).
Estimation method: Data on medical specialists refer to the speciality that is practiced.
Break in time series: For the 2007 reference year the survey methodology was changed in order to improve the data comparability (because of a new Ordinance on an acquisition of speciality in the health care system issued in the end of 2006 by the Ministry of Health and the Eurostat’s questionnaire on non-expenditure health care data methodology requirements the list of medical specialties included in the exhaustive survey carried out by the BNSI is changed).
Inclusion:
2002 – 2003 data: Physiotherapy and rehabilitative medicine, Sports medicine, Community medicine and health management, Other medical specialities. All data are revised according to the requirements and all physicians with occupational medicine and Emergency medicine specialties are excluded.
2004 – 2006 data: Physiotherapy and rehabilitative medicine, Sports medicine, Community medicine and health management, Health economics, Radiobiology, Other medical specialities. All data are revised according to the requirements and all physicians with occupational medicine and Emergency medicine specialty specialties are excluded.
2007 – 2015 data: Physiotherapy and rehabilitative medicine, Sports medicine, Community medicine and health management, Health economics, Radiobiology, Other medical specialities. All data are revised according to the requirements and all physicians with occupational medicine and Emergency medicine specialty specialties are excluded.
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: All physicians have been classified into more specific categories and value for this time series is set to 0.
Notes updated: 2017
Czech Republic

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising GPs for adults and GPs for children and adolescents are counted as General Practitioners.
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.
Estimation method: Till 2000 only estimation of total number of GPs for children and adolescents based on split of total number pediatricians.
Break in time series: 2005 (a new legislation on medical professions came into effect in 2004).

General practitioners
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising GPs for adults and GPs for children and adolescents are counted as General Practitioners.
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.
Estimation method: Till 2000 only estimation of total number of GPs for children and adolescents based on split of total number pediatricians.
Break in time series: 2005 (a new legislation on medical professions came into effect in 2004).

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
- There are no other generalists/non-specialists in the Czech Republic (there are only general doctors).

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.

General paediatricians
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Adolescent medicine, Neonatology, Paediatrics.
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.
Estimation method: Till 2000 only estimation of total number of specialists in pediatrics based on split of total number pediatricians.
Break in time series: 2005 (a new legislation on medical professions came into effect in 2004).

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Gynaecology and obstetrics, Medical genetics, Paediatric gynaecology, Reproductive medicine.
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.
Break in time series: 2005 (a new legislation on medical professions came into effect in 2004).

Psychiatrists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Addictive diseases, Gerontopsychiatry, Paediatric and adolescent psychiatry, Psychiatry.
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.
Break in time series: 2005 (a new legislation on medical professions came into effect in 2004).

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Diabetology and endocrinology (since 2010 endocrinology is not a separate branch), Geriatrics, Infectious medicine, Internal medicine, Rehabilitation and physical medicine, Sexology, Sports medicine, Hyperbaric medicine and oxygenotherapy, Palliative medicine and pain management, Cardiology, Paediatric cardiology, Angiology, Gastroenterology, Paediatric gastroenterology and hepatology, Paediatric pneumology, Pneumology, Clinical oncology, Paediatric oncology and haemato-oncology, Allergology and medical immunology, Rheumatology, Paediatric rheumatology, Neurology, Paediatric neurology, Audiology and phoniatry, Otorhinolaryngology, Paediatric otorhinolaryngology, Interventional radiology, Neuroradiology, Nuclear medicine, Radiation oncology, Radiology and imaging methods, Paediatric radiology, Medical microbiology, Haematology and transfusion, Corrective dermatology, Dermatovenerology, Paediatric dermatovenerology, Forensic medicine, Pathological anatomy, Occupational medicine.
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.

Internal medicine
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Diabetology and endocrinology (since 2010 endocrinology is not a separate branch), Functional diagnostics (until 2010), Geriatrics, Infectious medicine, Internal medicine, Rehabilitation and physical medicine, Sexology, Sports medicine, Hyperbaric medicine and oxygenotherapy, Palliative medicine and pain management.

Cardiologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Cardiology, Paediatric cardiology, Angiology.

Endocrinologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Endocrinology.
Since 2010 endocrinology is not separate branch (is a part of combined branch diabetology and endocrinology).

Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Gastroenterology, Paediatric gastroenterology and haepatology.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Paediatric pneumology, Pneumology.

Oncologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Clinical oncology, Paediatric oncology and haemato-oncology.

Immunologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Allergology and medical immunology, Rheumatology, Paediatric rheumatology.

Neurologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Neurology, Paediatric neurology.
Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Audiology and phoniary, Otorhinolaryngology, Paediatric otorhinolaryngology.

Radiologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Interventional radiology, Neuroradiology, Nuclear medicine, Radiation oncology, Radiology and imaging methods, Paediatric radiology.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Medical microbiology.

Haematologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Haematology and transfusion.

Dermatologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Corrective dermatology, Dermatovenerology, Paediatric dermatovenerology.

Pathologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Forensic medicine, Pathological anatomy.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Assessment medicine, Epidemiology, General and communal hygiene, Hygiene and epidemiology, Hygiene of children and youth, Nutrition hygiene, Occupational medicine.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.


General surgeons
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Paediatric surgery, Surgery.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Neurosurgery.

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Burn medicine, Plastic surgery.

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Ophthalmology.

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Orthopaedics, Orthopedical prosthesis.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Cardiosurgery, Thoracic surgery.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Vascular surgery.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Anaesthesiology and resuscitation, Intensive medicine.

Urologists
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Paediatric nephrology, Urology, Nephrology, Paediatric urology.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Emergency medicine, Traumatology.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Data not available.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic; Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Assessment medicine, Epidemiology, General and communal hygiene, Hygiene and epidemiology, Hygiene of children and youth, Nutrition hygiene, Clinical biochemistry, Clinical pharmacology, Public health care, Maxillo-facial surgery, all other specialties.
- In 2014, data are not available. The Registry of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists was legislatively terminated on 31.12.2013.

Break in time series:
- A new legislation on medical professions came into effect in 2004.
- From 2011 onwards, community medicine (including hygiene, epidemiology and assessment medicine) is included in the "medical group of specialists".

Notes updated: 2017
Denmark

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- The BVR register describes movements of health personnel in the Danish labour market. Health personnel included are: living in Denmark, employed and correspond to the ISIC-class 851 - and for general practitioners specifically ISIC-class 851210.
- Data refer to "practising" specialists.
- General practitioner exists as a specialty from 1994.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available.

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- The data contain specialist working in hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities or in providers of ambulatory health care.
- Data refer to "practising" specialists.
- If the physician has more than one speciality, the one obtained at the latest date is counted.

General practitioners
Data not available.

General paediatricians
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- The data contain specialist working in hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities or in providers of ambulatory health care.
- Data refer to "practising" specialists.
- If the physician has more than one speciality, the one obtained at the latest date is counted.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- The data contain specialist working in hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities or in providers of ambulatory health care.
- Data refer to "practising" specialists.
- If the physician has more than one speciality, the one obtained at the latest date is counted.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- The data contain specialist working in hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities or in providers of ambulatory health care.
- Data refer to "practising" specialists.
- If the physician has more than one speciality, the one obtained at the latest date is counted.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- The data contain specialist working in hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities or in providers of ambulatory health care.
- Data refer to "practising" specialists.
- If the physician has more than one speciality, the one obtained at the latest date is counted.

**Internal medicine**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Cardiologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Endocrinologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Gastroenterologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Respiratory medicine**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Oncologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Immunologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Neurologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Oto-rhino-laryngologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Radiologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Haematologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Dermatologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Pathologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Occupational medicine**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Surgical group of specialists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- The data contain specialist working in hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities or in providers of ambulatory health care.
- Data refer to "practising" specialists.
- If the physician has more than one speciality, the one obtained at the latest date is counted.

**General surgeons**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Neurological surgeons**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Plastic surgeons**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

**Ophthalmologists**

Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel
Orthopaedists
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

Urologists
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Data not available.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: The Danish Health Authority, Labour Register for Health Personnel.
Reference period: 31st December.
Break in time series: 1994. Up to 1993, GPs are included in 'Medical doctors not further defined' as this category was not categorised as a specialty in Denmark.
Notes updated: 2017

Germany

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of generalist medical practitioners who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Included are physicians with the specialty “general medicine”, physicians without specialty in the ambulatory sector, physicians without specialty in inpatient care sector and general practitioners (“Praktischer Arzt”).
- Included are interns and resident physicians.
- Excluded are students who have not yet graduated.

General practitioners
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of general practitioners who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Included are physicians with specialty “general medicine”, physicians without specialty in the ambulatory sector and general practitioners (“Praktischer Arzt”).
- Included are interns and resident physicians working in the ambulatory sector.
- Excluded are students who have not yet graduated.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of other generalist medical practitioners who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Included are practising physicians without specialty in inpatient care sector.
- Included are interns and resident physicians working in the stationary sector.
- Excluded are students who have not yet graduated.
Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- The data exclude dentists, stomatologists and physicians with specialty “dental, oral and maxillofacial surgery”.
General paediatricians
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “general paediatrics” and excludes physicians with a paediatric subspecialisation (e.g. paediatric surgery, paediatric oncology, neonatology, etc).
Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “gynaecology and obstetrics” and “human genetics”. Excluded are practising physicians with subspecialisation “gynaecological oncology”.
Psychiatrists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “psychiatry and psychotherapy”, “paediatric psychiatry and psychotherapy”, “neuropsychiatry” and “psychosomatically medicine and psychotherapy”.

**Medical group of specialists**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- This group includes medical specialties (e.g. internal medicine, cardiology, neurology, radiology, pathology, oncology, occupational medicine) and excludes specialties “surgery”, “gynaecology and obstetrics”, “paediatrics”, “psychiatry” and “general practitioners”.

**Internal medicine**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “internal medicine” and “internal medicine and geriatrics” and physicians with subspecialisation “internal medicine and geriatrics”, “internal medicine and infectiology” and “neonatology”.

**Cardiologists**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “internal medicine and cardiology”, “internal medicine and angiology” and physicians with subspecialisation “internal medicine and cardiology”, “internal medicine and angiology” and “paediatric cardiology”.

**Endocrinologists**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “internal medicine and endocrinology and diabetology” and physicians with subspecialisation “internal medicine and endocrinology” and “paediatric endocrinology”.

**Gastroenterologists**
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “internal medicine and gastroenterology” and physicians with subspecialisation “internal medicine and gastroenterology” and “paediatric gastroenterology”.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “internal medicine and pneumology” and physicians with subspecialisation “internal medicine and pneumology” and “paediatric pneumology”.

Oncologists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “internal medicine and haematology and oncology” and physicians with subspecialisation “haematology and internist oncology”, “paediatric haematology and oncology” and “gynaecological oncology”.

Immunologists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “internal medicine and rheumatology” and physicians with subspecialisation “internal medicine and rheumatology” and “paediatric rheumatology”.

Neurologists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “neurology” and paediatrics with subspecialisation “neurology”.

**Oto-rhino-laryngologists**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “otorhinolaryngology” and “paediatric otorhinolaryngology” (including phoniatrics and paediatric audiology).

**Radiologists**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “radiology” (e.g. paediatric radiology, neuroradiology, etc), “radiotherapy” and “nuclear medicine”.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “microbiology, virology, epidemiology of infectious diseases”, “pharmacology and toxicology” and “clinical pharmacology”.

**Haematologists**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “transfusion medicine” (including blood donations and transfusions).

Practising physicians with specialty “Internal medicine and haematology and oncology” are subsumed under specialisation “Oncology”.

**Dermatologists**

Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “skin and veneral diseases” (including dermatology and venerology).

Pathologists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “pathology” (including pathobiochemistry and laboratory diagnostics, pathological anatomy and pathological physiology), “neuropathology” and “forensic medicine”.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “occupational medicine”, “hygiene and environment medicine”, “laboratory medicine”, “social medicine” and “public health system”.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “surgery” (e.g. general, neurological, plastic, paediatric), “orthopaedic and emergency surgery”, “ophthalmology”, “urology” and “anaesthesiology and intensive therapy”.
- The data exclude physicians with specialty “dental, oral and maxillofacial surgery”.

General surgeons
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “general surgery”, “paediatric surgery” and “visceral surgery” and physicians with subspecialisation “surgery and rheumatology”, “surgery and paediatric surgery (branch)” and “surgery and visceral surgery”.
**Neurological surgeons**
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “neurological surgery”.

**Plastic surgeons**
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “plastic and aesthetical surgery” and with subspecialisation “surgery and plastic surgery (branch)”.

**Ophthalmologists**
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “ophthalmology”.

**Orthopaedists**
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “orthopaedic and emergency surgery” and with subspecialisation “surgery and emergency surgery”.

**Thoracic surgeons**
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de) or [http://www.baek.de](http://www.baek.de).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “cardiac surgery” and “thoracic surgery” and physicians with subspecialisation “surgery and thoracic surgery”.

**Vascular surgeons**
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “cardiac surgery” and “thoracic surgery” and physicians with subspecialisation “surgery and thoracic surgery”.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “anaesthesiology and intensive therapy”.

Urologists
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists that are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with specialty “urology” and “internal medicine and nephrology”, physicians with subspecialisation “internal medicine and nephrology” and paediatrics with subspecialisation “nephrology”.

Accident and emergency medicine
Note:
Practising physicians with specialty “orthopaedic and emergency surgery” are subsumed under specialisation “Orthopaedics”.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: German Medical Association, Medical practitioner statistics; special calculation by the Federal Statistical Office on base of data from the German Medical Association, http://www.gbe-bund.de or http://www.baek.de.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data contain the number of specialists who are actively practising medicine in public and private institutions and provide services directly to patients (head-count data).
- Includes practising physicians with all specialties not elsewhere classified (e.g. biochemistry, physiology, sports medicine).

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Data are available separately for the categories “Generalist medical practitioners” and “Specialist medical practitioners” (and for all sub-categories), hence there are no “Medical doctors not further defined”.

Notes updated: 2017
Estonia

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Generalist medical practitioners” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. Military area is included since 2010.
- The data are estimated in 2002-2004 because the number of “physicians in training” contained the number of general practitioners (general practitioners and physicians in training were not distinguished).
- Until 2004 the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

General practitioners
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “General practitioners” contains “family doctors” and “therapists”.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
- Until 2004 the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to their main branch occupational activity.
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Other generalists (non-specialist) medical practitioners” contains “general/non specialist practitioners”. From 2015 the rehabilitation therapists are excluded and presented under “Medical group of specialists” and “Internal medicine”. (Until 2014 the rehabilitation therapists were included.)
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
- The data are estimated in 2002-2004 because general practitioners were combined with “physicians in training”. (General practitioners and physicians in training were not distinguished.)

- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity (occupation).
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The entire data-series for “Other generalists (non-specialist) medical practitioners” will be updated in 2018.

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Specialist medical practitioners” refers to practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

General paediatricians
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “General paediatrics” refers to practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Obstetrics and gynaecology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
- From 2015 the medical geneticists are also presented under category “Obstetricians and gynaecologists”. (Until 2014 the geneticists were under the category “Other specialists not elsewhere classified”.)
- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The entire data-series of “Obstetricians and gynaecologists” will be updated in 2018.

**Psychiatrists**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Psychiatry” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

**Medical group of specialists**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Medical group of specialties” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
From 2015 the clinical laboratory physicians and rehabilitation therapists are presented under category “Medical group of specialists”. (Until 2014 the clinical laboratory physicians were under the category “Other specialists not elsewhere classified” and rehabilitation therapists were included in the category “Other generalists (non-specialist) medical practitioners”).
From 2015 the nephrologists are presented under categories “Surgical group of specialists” and “Urologists” (according to the definition for JQ), although in Estonia nephrologists are continually considered under the category of “Medical group of specialists” and “Internal medicine” as they don’t do surgical work. Surgical work is done by urologists.
- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The entire data-series of “Medical group of specialists” will be updated in 2018.

Internal medicine
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Internal medicine” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. Physicians in military area is included since 2010.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main specialty (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Internal medicine”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
- From 2015 the rehabilitation therapists are included under category “Internal medicine”.
  (Until 2014 the rehabilitation therapists were included in the category “Other generalists (non-specialist) medical practitioners”).
- From 2015 the nephrologists are excluded and presented under categories “Surgical group of specialists” and “Urologists” (according to the definition for JQ). (Until 2014 the nephrologists were included.) Although in Estonia nephrologists are continually considered under the category of “Medical group of specialists” and “Internal medicine” as they don’t do surgical work. Surgical work is done by urologists.
Break in time series: 2013
The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal (microdata) basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The entire data-series of “Internal medicine” will be updated in 2018.

Cardiologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Cardiology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Cardiology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Endocrinologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Endocrinology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Endocrinology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Gastroenterologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Gastroenterology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Gastroenterology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
Respiratory medicine
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Oncology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Respiratory medicine”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Oncologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Oncology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Oncology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Immunologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Oncology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Oncology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Neurologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Neurology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Neurology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Oto-rhino-laringology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Oto-rhino-laringology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Radiologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Radiology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Radiology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Microbiology-bacteriologists” presents practising clinical laboratory physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- Resident physicians are included.
(Until 2014 the clinical laboratory physicians were under the category “Other specialists not elsewhere classified”.)
Break in time series:
- The entire data-series of the category “Microbiology-bacteriologists” will be updated in 2018.

**Haematologists**
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Haematology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Haematology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

**Dermatologists**
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Dermatology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Dermatology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Pathologists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Pathology” presents practising physicians. Pathologists working in Forensic Institute are not included into the practicing physicians as the institute is not considered as health care provider. Number of these specialists is published in Health Statistics and Health Research Database www.tai.ee/tstua table THT10.

- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Pathology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Occupational medicine
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Occupational medicine” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Occupational medicine”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
Surgical group of specialists
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Surgical group of specialties” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
From 2015 the nephrologists are presented in the category “Surgical group of specialties” and “Urologists” (as set by the definition for JQ). (Until 2014 the nephrologists were under the category “Medical group of specialists”.) Although in Estonia nephrologists are continually considered under the category of “Medical group of specialists” and “Internal medicine” as they don’t do surgical work. Surgical work is done by urologists.
- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The entire data-series of “Surgical group of specialists” will be updated in 2018.
General surgeons
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Occupational medicine” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Occupational medicine”.
Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
Neurological surgeons
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.
Coverage:
- The category “Neurological surgery” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Neurological surgery”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

**Plastic surgeons**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Plastic surgery” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Plastic surgery”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

**Ophthalmologists**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Plastic surgery” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Plastic surgery”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

**Orthopaedists**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Plastic surgery” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Plastic surgery”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Thoracic surgery” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Thorax surgery”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
- From 2015 the cardiovascular surgeons are presented under category “Thoracic surgeons”. (Until 2014 the cardiovascular surgeons were under the category “Vascular surgeons”.)

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The entire data-series of “Thoracic surgeons” will be updated in 2018.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Vascular surgery” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Vascular surgery”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
- From 2015 the cardiovascular surgeons are presented under category “Thoracic surgeons”. (Until 2014 the cardiovascular surgeons were under the category “Vascular surgeons”.)

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The entire data-series of “Vascular surgeons” will be updated in 2018.

**Intensive care & anaesthesiologists**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Intensive care & anaesthesiology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Intensive care & anaesthesiology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

**Urologists**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Urology” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Urology”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.
- From 2015 the nephrologists are presented under category “Urologists” (according to the definition for JQ). (Until 2014 the nephrologists were under the category “Internal medicine”.) Although in Estonia nephrologists are continually considered under the category of “Medical group of specialists” and “Internal medicine” as they don’t do surgical work. Surgical work is done by urologists.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The entire data-series of “Urologists” will be updated in 2018.

**Accident and emergency medicine**

Source of data:
- Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics.
- Registry of Health Care Professionals, Health Care Board (additional data since 2005)

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Accident and emergency medicine” presents practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included.
- From 2005 the head count distribution is made according to the main branch of activity (occupation).
- 2005-2012 resident physicians were not included in the category “Accident and emergency medicine”. Data were not available by specialties.
- Since 2013 resident physicians are included.

Break in time series: 2013
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Other specialists n.e.c.” presents practising physicians. Until 2014 it included a number of specialists: clinical laboratory physicians and geneticists.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas was not included. The military area was included since 2010.
- From 2015 the clinical laboratory physicians are presented under category “Medical group of specialists” and medical geneticists are presented under category “Obstetricians and gynaecologists”, therefore the category “Other specialists not elsewhere classified” is no longer represented.

- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
- The data collection methodology was changed in 2013. Aggregated data collection was replaced with data collection on a personal basis. From 2013, the predominant (main) area of practice is based on an occupation with the highest workload.
- The data-series of “Other specialists not elsewhere classified” will be updated in 2018.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: Annual reports, National Institute for Health Development.

Reference period:
- Since 2013: November.

Coverage:
- The category “Medical doctors not further defined” refers to practising physicians.
- Medical staff working in research or other areas is not included. The military area has been included since 2010.
- The data are estimated in 2002-2004 because general practitioners were combined with “physicians in training.” (General practitioners and physicians in training were not distinguished.)

- Until 2004, the number of practising physicians was based on their last or main educational qualification.
- From 2005, the head count distribution is made according to their main occupational activity.
- Since 2013 all physicians in training are classified in the other categories.

Notes updated: 2017

Ireland

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)

Source of data:
- Irish College of General Practitioners (ICGP), for General Practitioners.
- Medical Council of Ireland, for Other Generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners.

Coverage: Sum of General Practitioners and Other Generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.

Break in time series:
- Break in time series in 2014: From 2014, data on other generalist medical practitioners refer to doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time. In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time.
- From 2011, data includes general practitioners (GPs) in training.
- Prior to 2009, data included specialists in training.

General practitioners

Source of data:
- 1996 onwards: Irish College of General Practitioners (ICGP).
- Up to 1995: General Medical Services Payments.

Reference period: Data do not correspond to the same month each year.

Coverage: The number of General Practitioners is the number of GP's registered with the Irish College of General Practitioners (ICGP). The ICGP estimate that approx. 90% of GP's in Ireland are registered with them. Figures exclude physicians overseas and those over 70 years old.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.

Break in time series: Prior to 2011, general practitioners in training were not included.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners. The majority of doctors in this category are those registered in the Register of Medical Practitioners General Division. General registration is specifically for medical practitioners who have not completed specialist training and do not occupy an individually numbered, identifiable
postgraduate training post. Also included are interns, supervised doctors and those registered in the Visiting EEA Division.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.

Break in time series:
- Break in time series in 2014: In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time.
- Prior to 2009, data included specialists in training.

**Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Data on trainees for 2009 and 2010 come from the Trainee Specialist Division. From 2011-2013, data on trainees by specialty refer to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive. From 2014, data on specialists is obtained from the Medical Council of Ireland.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time. i.e. professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- From 2011, data exclude general practitioners in training. These were included in the data for 2009 and 2010. Data on trainees by specialty from 2011 refer to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- From 2009, data include specialists in training and general practitioners in training. Trainee data for individual specialties are not available for 2009 and 2010. Hence, the sum of the specialties is lower than the total number of specialist medical practitioners presented.

**General paediatricians**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.
Break in time series:
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relate to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- From 2011-2013, data include data on trainees by specialty, refer to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and are obtained from the Health Service Executive. From 2014 data on trainees by specialty is sourced from the Medical Council of Ireland.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.
Break in time series:
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, i.e. professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relate to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- From 2011-2013, data include data on trainees by specialty, refer to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and are obtained from the Health Service Executive. From 2014 data on trainees by specialty is sourced from the Medical Council of Ireland.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

**Medical group of specialists**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, i.e. professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relate to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- From 2011-2013, data include data on trainees by specialty, refer to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and are obtained from the Health Service Executive. From 2014 data on trainees by specialty is sourced from the Medical Council of Ireland.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

**Internal medicine**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties.
Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

**Cardiologists**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

**Endocrinologists**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract
them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- From 2014, data include only those doctors who declared themselves as active, and had worked in Ireland in the previous 12 months, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Oncologists

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Immunologists

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.
Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Neurologists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Radiologists

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Microbiology-bacteriologists

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice. 

**Haematologists**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

**Coverage:**
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

**Deviation from the definition:** Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

**Break in time series:**
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

**Dermatologists**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

**Coverage:**
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

**Deviation from the definition:** Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

**Break in time series:**
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Pathologists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

**Surgical group of specialists**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.
- Break in time series:
  - In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, i.e. professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relate to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
  - In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
  - From 2011-2013, data include data on trainees by specialty, refer to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and are obtained from the Health Service Executive. From 2014 data on trainees by specialty is sourced from the Medical Council of Ireland.
  - Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

**General surgeons**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
- Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.
- Break in time series:
  - From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
  - In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
  - In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only
the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

**Neurological surgeons**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

**Plastic surgeons**

Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.

Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.
Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
Orthopaedists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.
Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland.
There is no currently recognised specialty for “vascular surgery” in Ireland.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Urologists
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland and Health Service Executive.
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- From 2011, includes data on trainees by specialty, refers to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and is obtained from the Health Service Executive.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, ie professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relates to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: Medical Council of Ireland
Reference period: Data refer to 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data come from the registration statistics of the Medical Council of Ireland and include physicians registered by the Medical Council of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the Register of Medical Practitioners Specialist Division. The registered specialty does not necessarily equal the area of current practice.
- Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice up to 2013. From 2014, the data refer to the professionally active concept.

Break in time series:
- In 2016, data from 2014 has been revised using data on the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of Ireland who, in the last 12 months, have declared themselves active and who have worked in Ireland either full or part-time, i.e. professionally active. Only the most recent specialism was counted for doctors with more than one specialty. Data relate to the specialty registered which may be different to the area of practice.
- In 2013, only the specialty which is the physician’s main area of work is included.
- From 2011-2013, data include data on trainees by specialty, refer to the number of non-consultant hospital doctor posts, and are obtained from the Health Service Executive. From 2014 data on trainees by specialty is sourced from the Medical Council of Ireland.
- Up to 2013 physicians with more than one specialty are counted within each specialty separately as data refer to the total number of doctors and not the total number of specialties. Therefore, a small number of physicians may be counted twice as it is not possible to extract them individually. For this reason, the sum of specialist groups does not equal the total specialist medical practitioners.
- Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
  All physicians have already been allocated to their specialty.

Notes updated: 2017

Greece
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Reference period: 31st December.
The breakdown by categories is provided for physicians licensed to practice. Unemployed physicians are included.
- Deviation from the definition: Retired and working abroad physicians are not included.
- Break in time series: In 2014, generalist medical practitioners in training are included in this category.

General practitioners
Reference period: 31st December.
- Deviation from the definition: Data refer to licensed to practice physicians. Unemployed physicians are included.
- Break in time series: From 2014 onwards, general practitioners in training are included in this category.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Reference period: 31st December.
Note: This category includes rural doctors.

Specialist medical practitioners
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to license to practice physicians. Unemployed physicians are included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards, specialist medical practitioners in training are included in this category.

General paediatricians
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice. Unemployed physicians are included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards, general paediatricians in training are included in this category.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice. Unemployed physicians are included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards, obstetricians and gynaecologists in training are included in this category.

Psychiatrists
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice. Unemployed physicians are included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards, psychiatrists in training are included in this category.

Medical group of specialists
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice. Unemployed physicians are included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards, medical specialists in training are included in this category.

Internal medicine
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Internals. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Internals are not available. Retired and working abroad Internals are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Internals are included only for the reference year 2014.

Cardiologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Cardiologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Cardiologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Cardiologists are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Cardiologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Endocrinologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Endocrinologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Endocrinologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Endocrinologists are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Endocrinologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Gastroenterologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Gastroenterologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Gastroenterologists are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Gastroenterologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Respiratory doctors. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Respiratory doctors are not available. Retired and working abroad Respiratory doctors are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Respiratory doctors are included only for the reference year 2014.

**Oncologists**

Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.  

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Oncologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Oncologists are not available.

Retired and working abroad Oncologists are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Oncologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

**Immunologists**

Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.  

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Oncologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Oncologists are not available.

Retired and working abroad Oncologists are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Oncologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

**Neurologists**

Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.  

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Neurologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Neurologists are not available.

Retired and working abroad Neurologists are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Neurologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

**Oto-rhino-laryngologists**

Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.  

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.

Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Otorhinolaryngologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Otorhinolaryngologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Otorhinolaryngologists are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Otorhinolaryngologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

**Radiologists**

Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.  

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Radiologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Radiologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Radiologists are excluded.

Break in time series: In training Radiologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Microbiologists-Bacteriologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Microbiologists-Bacteriologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Microbiologists-Bacteriologists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Microbiologists-Bacteriologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Haematologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Haematologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Haematologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Haematologists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Haematologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Dermatologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Dermatologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Dermatologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Dermatologists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Dermatologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Pathologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Pathologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Pathologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Pathologists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Pathologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Pathologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Pathologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Pathologists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Pathologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association and Pireas Medical Association. Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/-
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice. Unemployed physicians are included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards, surgical specialists in training are included in this category.

General surgeons
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/-
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed General Surgeons. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising General Surgeons are not available. Retired and working abroad General Surgeons are excluded.
Break in time series: In training General Surgeons are included only for the reference year 2014.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/-
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Neurological Surgeons. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Neurological Surgeons are not available. Retired and working abroad Neurological Surgeons are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Neurological Surgeons are included only for the reference year 2014.

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/-
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Plastic Surgeons. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Plastic Surgeons are not available. Retired and working abroad Plastic Surgeons are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Plastic Surgeons are included only for the reference year 2014.

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Ophthalmologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Ophthalmologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Ophthalmologists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Ophthalmologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Orthopaedists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Orthopaedists are not available. Retired and working abroad Orthopaedists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Orthopaedists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Thoracic Surgeons. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Thoracic Surgeons are not available. Retired and working abroad Thoracic Surgeons are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Thoracic Surgeons are included only for the reference year 2014.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Vascular Surgeons. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Vascular Surgeons are not available. Retired and working abroad Vascular Surgeons are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Vascular Surgeons are included only for the reference year 2014.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association, Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Intensive Care - Anaesthesiologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Intensive
Care - Anaesthesiologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Intensive Care - Anaesthesiologists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Intensive Care - Anaesthesiologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Urologists
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association; Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/-
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Urologists. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Urologists are not available. Retired and working abroad Urologists are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Urologists are included only for the reference year 2014.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association; Pireas Medical Association; Annual Doctors and Dentists survey.
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/-
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The coverage is complete at geographical, population etc level.
Deviation from the definition: Data refers to licensed Accident and Emergency Medicine doctors. Unemployed physicians are included. Data for Professionally Active or Practising Accident and Emergency Medicine doctors are not available. Retired and working abroad Accident and Emergency Medicine doctors are excluded.
Break in time series: In training Accident and Emergency Medicine doctors are included only for the reference year 2014.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association and Pireas Medical Association. Annual Doctors and Dentists survey,
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/-.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice. Unemployed physicians are included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards, specialists in training belonging to this category are included.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: Hygiene Divisions and Sections attached to prefectures, Athens Medical Association and Pireas Medical Association. Annual Doctors and Dentists survey,
http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE09/-.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice. Unemployed physicians are included.
Break in time series: In this category, data prior to the 2014 year of reference, include the physicians in training and the physicians without specialty. From 2014 onwards, the physicians in training are allocated in the relevant categories, so only physicians without any specialty remain in the category ‘Medical doctors not further defined’.
Notes updated: 2017

Spain
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity. From Primary Care Information System (SIAP)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data include number of persons who work in Health care centres of National Health System at the end of the calendar year. Data for private sector are not available.
- Included: interns and residents who are training to become GPs (3 years is required to qualify as GP; before 2005/2006, it used to be 4 years).

General practitioners
Source of data: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity. From Primary Care Information System (SIAP)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data include number of persons who work in Health care centres of National Health System at the end of the calendar year. Data for private sector are not available.
- Included: interns and residents who are training to become GPs (3 years is required to qualify as GP; before 2005/2006, it used to be 4 years).

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity.
Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
1) Source of data: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity. From Primary Care Information System (SIAP).
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data include number of persons who work in Health care centres of National Health System that operate as general practitioners for children between 0 and 14 years. Before 2010, interns and residents are not included.
2) Source of data:
- Up to 2009: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics on Health Establishments Providing Inpatient Care (ESCRI).
- Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Specialised Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- All public and private hospitals in Spain are included. Specialised out-patient clinics depending on a general hospital (National Health System) also are included.
- Number of physicians employed in hospital.
- Doctors in training (interns and residents) are included.
Deviation from the definition: Data on specialists refer only to physicians working in hospital. Hence the sum of physicians by categories does not correspond to the total number of physicians.
Break in time series: Until 2009 Family practitioners in training in hospital are included. Since 2010 Family practitioners in training in hospital are excluded.

General paediatricians
Source of data:
- Up to 2009: Ministry of Health Social Services and Equity. From Primary Care Information System (SIAP).
- Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Specialised Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE).
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data include: number of persons who work in health care centres of the National Health System that operate as general practitioners for children between 0 and 14 years + number of persons who work in hospitals + interns and residents in training in this level of care since 2010.
Break in time series:
- Since 2010, data include paediatricians and medical interns and residents specialising in paediatrics working in a hospital (public and private).
Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data:
- Up to 2009: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics on Health Establishments Providing Inpatient Care (ESCR).  
- Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Specialised Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- All public and private hospitals in Spain are included. Specialised out-patient clinics depending on a general hospital (National Health System) also are included.
- Number of physicians employed by hospital.
- Doctors in training (interns and residents) are included in “Obstetricians and gynaecologists” since 2010 (until 2009, all doctors in training are included in the category “Other specialists n.e.c.”).
Deviation from the definition: Data refer only to specialists working in hospitals. Hence the sum of physicians by categories does not correspond to the total number of physicians.
Break in time series: 2010.
Psychiatrists
Source of data:
- Up to 2009: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics on Health Establishments Providing Inpatient Care (ESCR).
- Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Specialised Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- All public and private hospitals in Spain are included. Specialised out-patient clinics depending on a general hospital (National Health System) also are included.
- Doctors in training (interns and residents) are included in “Psychiatrists” since 2010 (until 2009, all doctors in training are included in the category “Other specialists n.e.c.”).
- Child psychiatrists are not included (they are included in the category “Other specialists n.e.c.”).
Deviation from the definition: Data refer only to specialists working in hospitals. Hence the sum of physicians by categories does not correspond to the total number of physicians.

Break in time series: 2010.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data:
- Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Specialised Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- All public and private hospitals in Spain are included. Specialised out-patient clinics depending on a general hospital (National Health System) also are included.
- Doctors in training (interns and residents) are included in “Medical group of specialists” since 2010 (until 2009, all doctors in training are included in the category “Other specialists n.e.c.”).
- Radiologists are not included (they are included in the category “Other specialists n.e.c.” with labs, pathologists and doctors in training) until 2009.
- Oto-rhino-laringologists are included in the “Surgical group of specialists” until 2009.

Internal medicine
Sources of data:
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

Cardiologists
Sources of data:
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals

Endocrinologists
Sources of data:
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)
Gastroenterologists
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)
Respiratory medicine
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)
Oncologists
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)
Immunologists
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

Neurologists
Sources of data:
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Sources of data:
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

Radiologists
Sources of data:
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Sources of data:
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals

**Haematologists**

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)

Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals

**Dermatologists**

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)

Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition; Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

**Pathologists**

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)

Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion found in a survey of specialist in the National Health System network of hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics); Forensic (pathology and medicine) and Legal medicine are not included

**Occupational medicine**

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)

Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage: specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- E: Estimate; estimation has been made from the total number of medical group of specialist provided by the national hospital statistics using the proportion in the total number of doctors in training for this specialty

Surgical group of specialists

Source of data:
- Up to 2009: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics on Health Establishments Providing Inpatient Care (ESCR). 
- Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Specialised Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE).
- Since 2013: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Specialised Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE) and from Primary Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Primaria - SIAP).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- All public and private hospitals in Spain are included. Specialised out-patient clinics depending on a general hospital (National Health System) also are included.
- Doctors in training (interns and residents) are included in “Surgical group of specialists” since 2010 (until 2009, all doctors in training are included in the category “Other specialists n.e.c.”).
- Includes Oto-rhino-laringology until 2009.
- Since 2012, data include doctors who work in accident and emergency medicine out of hospitals (emergency and emergency 112/061).

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to specialists working in hospitals and emergency medicine out of hospitals. Hence the sum of physicians by categories does not correspond to the total number of physicians.


General surgeons

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)

Reference Period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- D: deviation: Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

Neurological surgeons

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)

Reference Period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals

Plastic surgeons

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Ophthalmologists
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of
Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns
  and residents) in hospitals

Orthopaedists
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of
Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns
  and residents) in hospitals
- Paediatric are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

Thoracic surgeons
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of
Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns
  and residents) in hospitals

Vascular surgeons
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of
Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns
  and residents) in hospitals

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of
Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- D: Deviation from definition: Paediatric (neontatal intensive care) are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics)

Urologists

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals
- D: deviation. Paediatric nephrology are not included (they are included in the category paediatrics) – only doctors in training for nephrology have been included.

Accident and emergency medicine

Sources of data:
Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Statistics of Centres of Special Attention (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE)
Reference Period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Specialist that are working in hospitals (public and private) + specialists in training (interns and residents) in hospitals plus doctors working in Primary Health Care and Community Services (from 2013 onwards)
- D: deviation Paediatric emergency medicine does not exist as specialty. (pediatrician working in pediatric services are included in the category paediatrics)

Other specialists not elsewhere classified

Source of data:
- Since 2010: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity from Specialised Care Information System (Sistema de Información de Atención Especializada - SIAE).
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- All public and private hospitals in Spain are included. Specialised out-patient clinics depending on a general hospital (National Health System) also are included.
- Data include the specialties “clinical analysis”, “biochemistry” and “rehabilitation”.
- Doctors in training (interns and residents) are included until 2009. Some doctors in training are still included since 2010 (Biochemistry, Clinical Pharmacology, Clinical Analysis and Physical Medicine - Rehabilitation).

Deviation from the definition: Data refer only to specialists working in hospitals. Hence the sum of physicians by categories does not correspond to the total number of physicians.

Break in time series: 2010.
- Before 2010, all physicians in training (interns and residents) are included in “Other specialists n.e.c.”. From 2010 onwards, interns and residents are allocated in the specialty in which they are training.
- Radiologists are included in “Other specialists n.e.c.” until 2009. (Since 2010, they are included in “Medical group of specialists”.)
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Data not available.
Notes updated: 2017

France
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Sous-Direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-SANTE RPPS.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- All public and private hospitals and clinics are covered.
- GPs and non-specialist practitioners are included in the data. They can be salaried (in hospitals or other institutions such as nursing homes, etc.), self-employed or both. They may also report specific skills (e.g. allergology, sports medicine) or practice as homeopath or acupuncturist. Physicians with a foreign (non-EEA) degree who are allowed to practice in hospitals and registered at the French National Medical Council, but without a specialty recognised in France, are included in these data.
- Stomatologists and dentists are not included in the number of physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology. Therefore the evolution between 2008 and 2009 must not be interpreted as a decrease in the number of professionals. (The change in methodology had an impact of about -1.3% on the number of doctors in metropolitan France in 2009).
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series, because of the change in the data source (RPPS since 2011).
Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of practising generalist medical practitioners: 92360 in 2011 (compared with 101896 active generalist medical practitioners in 2011).

General practitioners
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-SANTE RPPS.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- GPs and non-specialist practitioners are included in the data. They can be salaried (in hospitals or other institutions such as nursing homes, etc.), self-employed or both. They may also report specific skills (e.g. allergology, sports medicine) or practice as homeopath or acupuncturist. Physicians with a foreign (non-EEA) degree allowed to practice in hospitals and registered at the French National Medical Council but without a specialty recognised in France are included in these data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- The data on generalist practitioners do not only include GPs/family doctors.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series, because of the change in the data source (RPPS since 2011).

Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of practising generalist medical practitioners: 92360 in 2011 (compared with 101896 active generalist medical practitioners in 2011).

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available.

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Sous-Direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-SANTE RPPS.

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- All public and private hospitals and clinics are covered.
- Stomatologists and dentists are not included in the number of physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology. Therefore the evolution between 2008 and 2009 must not be interpreted as a decrease in the number of professionals. (The change in methodology had an impact of about -1.3% on the number of doctors in metropolitan France in 2009).
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series, because of the change in the data source (RPPS since 2011).

Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of practising specialist medical practitioners: 106396 in 2011 (compared with 113635 active specialist medical practitioners in 2011).

General paediatricians
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Sous-Direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l’Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-SANTE RPPS.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data include paediatrics as reported in ADELI. Data exclude child surgery and child/adolescent psychiatry.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series because of the change in the data source (RPPS since 2011).
Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of practising paediatricians: 7240 in 2011 (compared with 7450 active paediatricians in 2011).

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Sous-Direction de l’Observation de la Santé et de l’Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-SANTE RPPS.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data correspond to ADELI codes 17 (medical gynaecology), 18 (obstetric gynaecology), 32 (obstetrics), 48 (medical and obstetric gynaecology), and 68 (genetics).
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series because of the change in the data source (RPPS since 2011).
Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of practising obstetricians and gynaecologists: 7991 in 2011 (compared with 8052 active obstetricians and gynaecologists in 2011).

Psychiatrists
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Sous-Direction de l’Observation de la Santé et de l’Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-SANTE RPPS.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data correspond to ADELI codes 31 (Neuropsychiatry), 39 (Psychiatry), 40 (Child and adolescent psychiatry).
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series because of the change in the data source (RPPS since 2011).
Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of practising psychiatrists: 14208 in 2011 (compared with 14401 active psychiatrists in 2011).

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Sous-Direction de l’Observation de la Santé et de l’Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-SANTE RPPS.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series because of the change in the data source (RPPS since 2011). Also, as of 2011, “Geriatrics” has been integrated into “Internal medicine” and the medical group of specialists. In the former source (Répertoire ADELI), Geriatrics was not considered as a full specialty.
Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of practising medical specialists: 46239 in 2011 (compared with 52788 active medical specialists in 2011).

Internal medicine

From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).
  3) As from year 2011 (change of source), Geriatrics has been integrated to internal medicine. In the former source (Repertoire Adeli) Geriatrics was not considered as a full speciality.

Cardiologists


From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Endocrinologists

From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Gastroenterologists
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Respiratory medicine
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

**Oncologists**

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l'Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.

Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).

From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

**Immunologists**

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.

Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).

From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of
     “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health
     workers regional level).

Neurologists

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche,
  des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de
  l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
  Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-
  SANTE RPPS

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the
  statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of
     “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health
     workers regional level).

Oto-rhino-laringologists

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche,
  des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de
  l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
  Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-
  SANTE RPPS

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the
  statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of
     “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health
     workers regional level).

Radiologists
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l'Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé. Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Microbiology-bacteriologists
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Haematologists
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Dermatologists

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Pathologists

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Occupational medicine
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).
  3) As from year 2011 (change of source and beginning of the series on “practicing physicians” concept), the occupational medicine exclude non practicing physicians.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l'Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Sous-DIRECTION de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-SANTE RPPS.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series because of the change in the data source (RPPS since 2011).

Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of practising surgical specialists: 28839 in 2011 (compared with 29004 active surgical specialists in 2011).

General surgeons

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l'Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Neurological surgeons

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l'Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).
Plastic surgeons
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Ophthalmologists
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Orthopaedists
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).
Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.
Deviation from the definition:
Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).
Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health workers regional level).

Urologists

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-SANTE RPPS

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of
     “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health
     workers regional level).

**Accident and emergency medicine**

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche,
des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Répertoire ADELI. Sous-direction de
l'Observation de la Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
Répertoire ADELI (DREES) until 2010 (01/01/2011).
From 2011 (01/01/2012) RPPS (Répertoire Partagé des Professionnels de Santé) ASIP-
SANTE RPPS

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data refer to practising physicians.
- Stomatologists and maxillofacial surgeons are not included in the data.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010) there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the
  statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012) there is a second break in the series, because
  1) We use the new source of data (RPPS).
  2) This new source make possible to give all the data referring to the same concept of
     “practicing physicians”. (Physicians by categories, physicians by age and gender, health
     workers regional level).

**Other specialists not elsewhere classified**

Source of data: Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche,
des Études, de l’Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES), Sous-Direction de l'Observation de la
Santé et de l'Assurance maladie, Bureau des Professions de santé.
- Until 2010 (01/01/2011): Répertoire ADELI (DREES).
- From 2011 (01/01/2012): RPPS (Répertoire partagé des professionnels de santé), ASIP-
SANTE RPPS.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data refer to active physicians.
- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).
- Data include physicians working in physical medicine and rehabilitation, and medical
  research.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Deviation from the definition:
- The data refer to active physicians.
- Interns and residents are not included.

Break in time series:
- In 2009 (01/01/2010), there is a break in the series for physicians because of a change in the
  statistical methodology.
- In 2011 (01/01/2012), there is a second break in the series, because of the change in the data
  source (RPPS since 2011).
Note: The new source (RPPS) makes it possible to give the number of other practising specialists: 1879 in 2011 (compared with 1940 other active specialists in 2011).

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Data not applicable.
Notes updated: 2017

Croatia
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Deviation from the definition: In 1996 and in 1997 the PHC included: General Medical Service, Infant and Young Child Health Service, School Health Service, Women's Health Service. Until 1995 it included physicians in Occupational Health Service and in Emergency Care.
From 1998 to 2008 the PHC included General Medical Service, Infant and Young Child Health Service and Women's Health Service.
General practitioners
Source of data: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Source of data: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Deviation from the definition: As some physician’s work as primary health care physicians they are not included up to 2008.
Deviation from the definition: maxillofacial surgeons are included up to 2008.
Break in time series: 2009.
General paediatricians
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Deviation from the definition: As some paediatrician’s work as primary health care physicians they are not included in the general paediatricians number up to 2008.
Deviation from the definition: maxillofacial surgeons are included up to 2008.
Break in time series: 2009.
Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Deviation from the definition: Obstetricians and gynaecologists who provide primary health care are not included up to 2008.
Break in time series: 2009.
Psychiatrists
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Deviation from the definition: Psychiatrists who provide primary health care are not included up to 2008.
Break in time series: 2009.
Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Deviation from the definition: Included are urology, orthopaedics, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology, internal medicine, pneumophthisiology, radiology, radiotherapy and oncology, nuclear medicine, transfusion medicine, medical microbiology with parasitology, infectology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, dermatovenerology, neurology, clinical cytology, clinical pharmacology with toxicology, anatomy pathology up to 2008.
Break in time series: 2009.
From 2009, included are: internal medicine, pneumophthisiology, infectology, neurology, dermatovenerology, otorhinolaryngology, transfusional medicine, radiology, radiotherapy and oncology, nuclear medicine, physical medicine and rehabilitation, medical microbiology with parasitology, anatom. pathology, clinical citology, forensic medicine and occupational medicine.

**Internal medicine**
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

**Cardiologists**
Data not available.

**Endocrinologists**
Data not available.

**Gastroenterologists**
Data not available.

**Respiratory medicine**
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

**Oncologists**
Data not available.

**Immunologists**
Data not available.

**Neurologists**
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

**Oto-rhino-laryngologists**
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

**Radiologists**
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

**Haematologists**
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.
Dermatologists
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Pathologists
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Occupational medicine
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Deviation from the definition: Included are general surgery, neurosurgery, child surgery, maxillofacial surgery, plastic surgery, anaesthesiology, reanimation intensive care up to 2008.
Break in time series: 2009.
From 2009. included are: general surgery, neurosurgery, child surgery, plastic surgery, anesthesiology, reanimatol. intensive care, emergency medicine, urology, orthopedics ophthalmology

General surgeons
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Neurological surgeons
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Plastic surgeons
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Ophthalmologists
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Orthopaedists
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Thoracic surgeons
Data not available.
Vascular surgeons
Data not available.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Urologists
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Reference period: data on December 31
Coverage: public and private health sectors included, private physicians have been included since 1993.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Break in time series: 2009.
From 2009. included are: school medicine, social medicine, public health, epidemiology, marine medicine, sports medicine, medical ecology, clinical pharmacology with toxicology
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Health Manpower Register
Notes updated: 2017

Italy

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)

a) For General practitioners:
Coverage: Total survey on all general practitioners practising for the National Health System. General practitioners provide the first level care to all citizens aged 14 and over (consultations, visits, prescription of medicines, and referrals for laboratory tests or specialist visits).

b) For “Other generalist medical practitioners”:
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians. Medical interns and residents who have completed a basic medical university education and are undertaking postgraduate clinical training can provide services as generalist medical practitioners in the private sector only (not in the National Health Service). Medical interns and residents who are pursuing postgraduate training are included as “other generalist medical practitioners”.

General practitioners
Reference period: 1st January.
Coverage: Total survey on all general practitioners practising for the National Health System. General practitioners provide the first level care to all citizens aged 14 and over (consultations, visits, prescription of medicines, and referrals for laboratory tests or specialist visits).

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians. Medical interns and residents who have completed a basic medical university education and are undertaking postgraduate clinical training can provide services as generalist medical practitioners in the private sector only (not in the National Health Service). Medical interns and residents who are pursuing postgraduate training are included as “other generalist medical practitioners”.

Internal medicine
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Cardiologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians don’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Endocrinologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.
Gastroenterologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Oncologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Immunologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Neurologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.
Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Radiologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Haematologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Dermatologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.
Pathologists
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
a) For General paediatricians practising for the National Health System:
Reference period: 1st January.
Coverage:
- Total survey on all paediatricians practising for the National Health System. They provide the first level care to all citizens under 14 (consultations, visits, prescription of medicines, and referrals for laboratory tests or specialist visits). They have a contract with the National Health System.
b) For all other specialists:
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians.

General paediatricians
a) For General paediatricians practising for the National Health System:
Reference period: 1st January.
Coverage:
- Total survey on all paediatricians practising for the National Health System. They provide the first level care to all citizens under 14 (consultations, visits, prescription of medicines, and
referrals for laboratory tests or specialist visits). They have a contract with the National Health System.
b) For General paediatricians NOT practising for the National Health System:
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Practising Paediatricians NOT practising for the National Health System.
Break in time series:
- 1995-2008: data refer only to General paediatricians practising for the National Health System.
- 2009 onward: data refer to ALL General paediatricians.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories.

Psychiatrists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories.

Medical group of specialists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories.

Surgical group of specialists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories.

General surgeons
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians don’t exist.
physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Plastic surgeons**

Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Ophthalmologists**

Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Orthopaedists**

Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Thoracic surgeons**

Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Vascular surgeons**

Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of
physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Intensive care & anaesthesiologists**
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Urologists**
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Accident and emergency medicine**
Source of data: ISTAT provides data produced by IMS HEALTH ITALIA - One Key database.
http://www.imshealth.com/
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data refer to practising physicians by categories. Physicians in training: data not applicable. According to the actual definition of physicians in training in Italy those type of physicians doesn’t exist. In Italy physicians who passed the state exams are not allowed to work in the National Health System but they are allowed to work independently in the private sector.

**Other specialists not elsewhere classified**
Data not applicable.

**Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)**
Data not applicable.

*Notes updated: 2017*

**Cyprus**

**Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)**
Only general practitioners are included in this category.

**General practitioners**
Only general practitioners are included in this category.

**Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**
For the case of Cyprus, there are no physicians under this category.

**Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)**
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Cardiologists
- Dermatologists
- Endocrinologists
- Gastroenterologists
- General paediatricians
- General surgeons
- Haematologists
- Immunologists
- Intensive care and anaesthesiologists
- Internal medicine
- Microbiology-bacteriologists
- Neurological surgeons
- Neurologists
- Obstetricians and gynaecologists
- Occupational medicine
- Oncologists
- Ophthalmologists
- Orthopaedists
- Oto-rhino-laringologists
- Pathologists
- Plastic surgeons
- Psychiatrists
- Radiologists
- Respiratory medicine
- Thoracic surgeons
- Urologists
- Vascular surgeons

General paediatricians
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Paediatricians

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Obstetricians and gynaecologists

Psychiatrists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Psychiatry
- Neuropsychiatry
- Child psychiatry

Medical group of specialists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Cardiologists
- Dermatologists
- Endocrinologists
- Gastroenterologists
- Haematologists
- Immunologists
- Internal medicine
- Microbiology-bacteriologists
- Neurologists
- Occupational medicine
- Oncologists
- Oto-rhino-laringologists
- Pathologists
- Radiologists
- Respiratory medicine

Internal medicine

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Geriatrics
- Physical medicine and rehabilitation

Cardiologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Cardiologists
- Paediatric cardiologists

Endocrinologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Cardiologists
- Paediatric cardiologists

Gastroenterologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Gastroenterologists

Respiratory medicine

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Pulmonologists
- Pneumonologists
- Specialists on tuberculosis

Oncologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Radiologists-oncologists
- Clinical oncologist

Immunologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Allergologists
- Rheumatologists

Neurologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Neurologists
- Paediatric neurologists

Oto-rhino-laringologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- ENTs

Radiologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Diagnostic radiologists
- Radiologists
- Nuclear medicine physicians

Microbiology-bacteriologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Virologists
- Biopathologists
- Microbiology

Haematologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Haematologists

Dermatologists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Dermatologists
- Dermatologists-Venerologists

Pathologists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Pathologists
- Forensic pathology
- Cytopathologists
- Pathological anatomists

Occupational medicine
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
• Occupational medicine
• Community medicine - Hygiene

Surgical group of specialists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- General surgeons
- Intensive care and anaesthesiologists
- Neurological surgeons
- Ophthalmologists
- Orthopaedists
- Plastic surgeons
- Thoracic surgeons
- Urologists
- Vascular surgeons

General surgeons
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- General surgeons
- Paediatric surgeons

Neurological surgeons
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Neurosurgery

Plastic surgeons
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Plastic surgeons

Ophthalmologists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Ophthalmologists

Orthopaedists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Orthopaedists

Thoracic surgeons
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Thoracic surgeons

Vascular surgeons
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Vascular surgeons

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Anaesthesiologists
- Specialists in intensive care
- Specialists in neonatal intensive care

Urologists

For the case of Cyprus, the following physicians have been reported under this category:
- Nephrologists
- Urologists

**Accident and emergency medicine**

For the case of Cyprus, there are no physicians classified under this speciality for 2014.

**Other specialists not elsewhere classified**

For the case of Cyprus, no physicians have been classified under this category.

**Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)**

For the case of Cyprus, no physicians have been classified under this category.

*Notes updated: 2017*

**Latvia**

**Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)**

Source of data:
- Since 2005: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.
- 2004 and earlier: Health Statistics and Medical Technologies State Agency; Statistical Report No.17 "Report About Medical Staff".

Reference period: 31 December.

Coverage:
- General practitioners (GPs) stated to develop as speciality at the beginning of 90ties and grew rapidly until 2002. At the same time proportion of therapeutists and paediatricians is decreasing as they are re-qualifying to GP, thus fulfilling the functions of primary medical care (interns, GP and paediatricians).
- Interns and residents are included.


**General practitioners**

Data not available.

**Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**

Data not available.

**Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)**

Source of data: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.

Reference period: 31 December.

Coverage: Interns and residents (except general practice) are included.

**General paediatricians**

Source of data:
- Since 2005: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.
- 2004 and earlier: Health Statistics and Medical Technologies State Agency; Statistical Report No.17 "Report About Medical Staff".

Reference period: 31 December.

Coverage: Interns and residents are included.

Break in times series: 2005 change in data source.

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**

Source of data:
- Since 2005: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.
- 2004 and earlier: Health Statistics and Medical Technologies State Agency; Statistical Report No.17 "Report About Medical Staff".
Reference period: 31 December
Coverage: Interns and residents are included.
Break in times series: 2005 change in data source.
Psychiatrists
Source of data:
- Since 2005: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.
- 2004 and earlier: Health Statistics and Medical Technologies State Agency; Statistical Report No.17 "Report About Medical Staff".
Reference period: 31 December
Coverage: Interns and residents are included.
Break in times series: 2005 change in data source.
Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.
Reference period: 31 December
Coverage: Interns and residents are included.
Internal medicine
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No
Cardiologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No
Endocrinologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No
Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No
Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Oncologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Immunologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Neurologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Otorhinolaringologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Radiologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Haematologists**

Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Dermatologists**

Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Pathologists**

Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Occupational medicine**

Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Surgical group of specialists**

Source of data: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.
Reference period: 31 December
Coverage: Interns and residents are included, and specialists in maxillo-facial surgery, dental and oral surgery are excluded.

**General surgeons**

Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Neurological surgeons**
Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Urologists**
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Accident and emergency medicine**
Source of data: Health Inspectorate; Register of Medical Persons and Medical Support Persons.
Reference period: data as of December 31
Coverage: all country; cover both public and private sector;
Deviation from the definition: No
Estimation method: Data of the registry
Break in time series: No

**Other specialists not elsewhere classified**
Source of data: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.
Reference period: 31 December
Coverage: Interns and residents are included.
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: Health Inspectorate of Latvia; Medical Persons' Register.
Reference period: 31 December
Coverage: All physicians have been classified into more specific categories; therefore 0 is entered for the whole time series since 2005.
Notes updated: 2017

**Lithuania**

**Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)**
Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data include family doctors (general practitioners), therapists in primary health care, medical doctors (general).
- Up to 2010 residents are excluded.
- Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.
Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

**General practitioners**

Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories. Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data include family doctors (general practitioners), therapists in primary health care.
- Up to 2010 residents are excluded.
- Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.

Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners


Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories. Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data include medical doctors (general). Up to 2010 residents are excluded. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.

Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)


Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories. Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Up to 2010 residents are excluded. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.

Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

General paediatricians


Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories. Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data includes paediatricians and neonatologists. Up to 2010 residents are excluded. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.

Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Up to 2010 residents are excluded. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.
Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

Psychiatrists
Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Up to 2010 residents are excluded. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.
Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

Medical group of specialists
Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Up to 2010 residents are excluded. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.
Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

Internal medicine
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: do not include neonatologists, they are included in general paediatrics. Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.
Cardiologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Endocrinologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Gastroenterologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Respiratory medicine
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Oncologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Immunologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Neurologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Radiologists

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Microbiology-bacteriologists

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Haematologists

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Dermatologists

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Pathologists

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Occupational medicine

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Surgical group of specialists

Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Up to 2010 residents are excluded. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.

Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.

General surgeons
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Neurological surgeons
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Plastic surgeons
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Ophthalmologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Orthopaedists
Deviation from the definition: Data on orthopaedists is included in Accidents and emergency medicine together with traumatologists.

Thoracic surgeons
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Vascular surgeons
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.

Urologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included.
Accident and emergency medicine
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Starting from 2011 physicians in training are included
Deviation from the definition: Traumotologists-orthopaedists are included.
Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Data includes laboratory physicians, genetics physicians, physiology physicians. Up to 2010 residents are excluded. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.
Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Predominant area of practice is used as criterion to classify physicians by categories.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Up to 2010 data includes all residents as they cannot be classified by specialties. Since 2011 residents are included in respective category of physicians.
Break in time series:
- 2011: Since year 2011, interns and residents are included in the respective category of physicians by specialities.
- In year 2010 and earlier, interns and residents were included in the category Medical doctors not further defined.
Notes updated: 2017

Luxembourg

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
Until 1999:
- Includes physicians working in administration and research.
- Retired physicians are not included. However, the end of activity of self-employed physicians is often noted with some time lag.
From 2000:
Practising physicians.
- Doctors who do not work in direct contact with patients (laboratories, administration, R&D, etc) are excluded, and interns specialising in general practice in Luxembourg are included.

General practitioners
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians.
- Doctors who do not work in direct contact with patients (laboratories, administration, R&D, etc) are excluded, and interns specialising in general practice in Luxembourg are included.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians.

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians.
Deviation from definition:
Stomatologists, dental and maxillofacial surgeons are included. Dentists are not included.
- Doctors who do not work in direct contact with patients (laboratories, administration, R&D, etc) are excluded

General paediatricians
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
Until 1999:
- Includes physicians working in administration and research.
- Retired physicians are not included. However, the end of activity of self-employed physicians is often noted with some time lag.
From 2000:
- Practising physicians.
- Doctors who do not work in direct contact with patients (laboratories, administration, R&D, etc) are excluded.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
Until 1999:
- Includes physicians working in administration and research.
- Retired physicians are not included. However, the end of activity of self-employed physicians is often noted with some time lag.
From 2000:
- Practising physicians.
- Doctors who do not work in direct contact with patients (laboratories, administration, R&D, etc) are excluded.
Psychiatrists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
Until 1999:
- Includes physicians working in administration and research.
- Retired physicians are not included. However, the end of activity of self-employed physicians is often noted with some time lag.
From 2000:
Practising physicians.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
Practising physicians.
- The specialty "nephrology" is included within the medical group of specialties, as in Luxembourg nephrology is an internal medicine specialty.
Deviation from definition: Physicians working in laboratories (such as microbiologists, pathologists and haematologists) are not included.

Internal medicine
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians.
Deviation from the definition: nephrology is included.

Cardiologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Endocrinologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Oncologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Immunologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Neurologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Oto-rhino-laryngologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Radiologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Haematologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Dermatologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Pathologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Occupational medicine
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians.
Deviation from the definition / Break in time series:
Since 2014: Stomatologists, dental and maxillofacial surgeons are included. Before 2014, they are included in ‘other specialists not elsewhere classified’. Dentists are not included.

General surgeons
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians
Break in time series:
Until 2014: Include thoracic surgeons and cardiac surgeons
From 2015, cardiac surgeons are not included

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Practising physicians
Break in time series: From 2015: include cardiac surgeons

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Urologists
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians
Deviation from the definition: nephrology is excluded (included in internal medicine)

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques, Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: practising physicians

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: Direction de la Santé - Service des statistiques. Register of doctors and health professionals
Reference period: 31st December.

Notes updated: 2017

Hungary

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) www.eekh.hu.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- The Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH) provided data according to the dominant specialization practiced during medical work.
- Residents are excluded.

General practitioners
Data not available.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available.

Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) www.eekh.hu.
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- The Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH) provided data according to the dominant specialization practiced during medical work.
- Residents are excluded.

**General paediatricians**

Source of data: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) www.eekh.hu.
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- The Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH) provided data according to the dominant specialization practiced during medical work.
- Residents are excluded.

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**

Source of data: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) www.eekh.hu.
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- The Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH) provided data according to the dominant specialization practiced during medical work.
- Residents are excluded.

**Psychiatrists**

Source of data: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) www.eekh.hu.
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- The Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH) provided data according to the dominant specialization practiced during medical work.
- Residents are excluded.

**Medical group of specialists**

Source of data: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) www.eekh.hu.
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- The Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH) provided data according to the dominant specialization practiced during medical work.
- Residents are excluded.

**Internal medicine**

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Cardiologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Endocrinologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Gastroenterologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Respiratory medicine
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Oncologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Immunologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

**Neurologists**

Source of data: In 2009: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) [www.eekh.hu](http://www.eekh.hu).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

**Oto-rhino-laringologists**

Source of data: In 2009: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) [www.eekh.hu](http://www.eekh.hu).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

**Radiologists**

Source of data: In 2009: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) [www.eekh.hu](http://www.eekh.hu).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**

Source of data: In 2009: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) [www.eekh.hu](http://www.eekh.hu).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

**Haematologists**


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

**Dermatologists**


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

**Pathologists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Occupational medicine
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) www.eekh.hu.
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- The Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH) provided data according to the dominant specialization practiced during medical work.
- Residents are excluded.

General surgeons
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Neurological surgeons
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Plastic surgeons
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Ophthalmologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Orthopaedists

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Thoracic surgeons

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Vascular surgeons

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Urologists

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.

Accident and emergency medicine

Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- Residents are excluded.
Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Data not available.
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: Office of Health Care Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH in Hungarian) www.eekh.hu.
Reference period: 31st December
Coverage:
- Head count data. Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners.
- The Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures (EEKH) provided data according to the dominant specialization practiced during medical work.
Notes updated: 2017

Malta
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital.
Reference period: 31st December.
Note: Accurate figures are only available from end 2008. The predominant area of practice was used to classify physicians by categories.
Coverage: Includes physicians and interns/residents who are listed under the speciality of General/Family Practice. Physicians not registered under any speciality have been included under Medical doctors not further defined since this should include physicians who are not classified elsewhere, that is, their area of practice cannot be identified.

General practitioners
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital.
Reference period: 31st December.
Note: Accurate figures are only available from end 2008. The predominant area of practice was used to classify physicians by categories.
Coverage: Includes physicians and interns/residents who are listed under the speciality of General/Family Practice. Physicians not registered under any speciality have been included under Medical doctors not further defined since this should include physicians who are not classified elsewhere, that is, their area of practice cannot be identified.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Included physicians and interns who are not registered under any speciality.
Although it’s not possible to verify if all these physicians are actually working as generalists medical practitioners, in Malta all licensed physicians can practice as such even if they are not listed in the speciality of General/Family Practice.
Data has been amended. Physicians who are not registered under any speciality have been removed and included under Medical doctors not further defined since these physicians cannot be classified elsewhere, that is, their area of practice cannot be identified.
Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital.
Reference period: 31st December.
Note: Accurate figures are only available from end 2008. The predominant area of practice was used to classify physicians by categories.
Coverage: Data for 2011 has been amended since the figure for Specialist Medical Practitioners has been calculated incorrectly.

General paediatricians
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital.
Reference period: 31st December.
Note: Accurate figures are only available from end 2008. The predominant area of practice was used to classify physicians by categories.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital.
Reference period: 31st December.
Note: Accurate figures are only available from end 2008. The predominant area of practice was used to classify physicians by categories.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital.
Reference period: 31st December.
Note: Accurate figures are only available from end 2008. The predominant area of practice was used to classify physicians by categories.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital.
Reference period: 31st December.
Note: Accurate figures are only available from end 2008. The predominant area of practice was used to classify physicians by categories.
Coverage: Data for 2011 has been amended since the figure for Medical Group of Specialists has been calculated incorrectly.

Internal medicine
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians
Deviation from the definition:
- Data of 2011 includes physicians specializing in Nephrology too.
- Data from 2011 onwards does not include physicians specializing in Neonatology. These are usually included under the heading General Pediatricians. However, since the heading General Pediatricians was not included in the sheet Physicians by categories in 2012 and 2013, physicians specializing in neonatology were omitted.

Cardiologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians
Endocrinologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Oncologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Immunologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Neurologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Oto-rhino-laryngologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Radiologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

2011 figure has been amended since the figure has been incorrectly compiled

Haematologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.
Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Dermatologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Pathologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Occupational medicine
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians.

Deviation from the definition: 2008 data include physicians and trainees in public health.

Break in time series: 2009.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Specialist Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre, Mater Dei Hospital

Reference period: 31st December

Note: Accurate figures are only available from end 2008. The predominant area of practice was used to classify physicians by categories.

General surgeons
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Vascular surgeons

Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists

Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Urologists

Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Accident and emergency medicine

Source of data: Directorate for Health Information & Research (DHIR) from Registers of Medical council and Specialists Registers and data from the Post Graduate Training Centre at Mater Dei Hospital.

Coverage: Figures quoted refer to practising physicians

Other specialists not elsewhere classified

Data not available.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)

All physicians and interns who are not registered under any speciality are reported with ‘Other generalists (non-specialist) medical practitioners’. Although it’s not possible to verify if all these physicians are actually working as generalists medical practitioners, in Malta all licensed physicians can practice as such even if they are not listed in the speciality of General/Family Practice.

Data includes physicians not registered under any speciality since these physicians cannot be classified elsewhere, that is, their area of practice cannot be identified.

Break in Series: Data on physicians from 2011 onwards had been updated by the Medical Council and more accurate figures have been provided.

Notes updated: 2017

Netherlands

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period:
- Last Friday before Christmas.
- Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition: data refer to professionally active physicians. From 2014 onwards we use the definition of practising physicians.
Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

General practitioners

Source of data:
- From 1999 onwards: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register).

Reference period:
- 1980-1998: 1st January year t+1 is used for 31 December year T.
- From 1999 onwards: last Friday before Christmas.
- Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:
- Data up to 1998 refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Until 2014: Data refer to GP's who:
  - are licensed to practice with the specialty "general practice";
  - live and work in the Netherlands;
  - for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a health-care related sector; or
  - for self-employed GP's: are economically active (their license requires that they have been practising – not necessarily fulltime – in the past five years).
- List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors: NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305.
- NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.
- From 2014: Data refer to GP's who:
  - are licensed to practice with the specialty "general practice";
  - live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years.

Break in time series: 1999. As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.
Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data:
- Data for professionally active and licensed other generalist medical practitioners based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from the municipal register, tax register, social security, and business register).
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to generalist physicians who:
- are licensed to practice;
- live and work in the Netherlands;
- are active in a health- or social care sector or a health-care related sector;
Coverage: This group refers to "Arts niet in opleiding tot specialist" (Physician not in training for a specialty). This is calculated as a remainder: total active physicians minus all active physicians with a specialty (including GP's) minus all active physicians in training for a specialty.

Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data:
- Up to and including 1998: The BIG register (register installed by the Individual Health Care Professions Act), annual report (primary source: KNMG, Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie - Royal Dutch Society for the Advancement of Medicine, Medical Specialists Registration Commission).
- From 1999 onwards: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).
Deviation from the definition:
- Data up to 1998 refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
  • are licensed to practice with the specialty;
  • live and work in the Netherlands;
  • for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a health-care related sector; or
  • for self-employed physicians: are economically active (their license requires that they have been practising – not necessarily fulltime – in the past five years).
- List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors: NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305.
- NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 286, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, 8412 (will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.
- From 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
  • are licensed to practice with the specialty
  • live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Break in time series: 1999. As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

General paediatricians
Source of data:
- Up to and including 1998: The BIG register (register installed by the Individual Health Care Professions Act), annual report (primary source: KNMG, Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie - Royal Dutch Society for the Advancement of Medicine, Medical Specialists Registration Commission).
- From 1999 onwards: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians since 1999; data up to 1998 refer to physicians licensed to practice; data after 2014 refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Break in time series: 1999.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data:
- Up to and including 1998: The BIG register (register installed by the Individual Health Care Professions Act), annual report (primary source: KNMG, Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie - Royal Dutch Society for the Advancement of Medicine, Medical Specialists Registration Commission).
- From 1999 onwards: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians since 1999; data up to 1998 refer to physicians licensed to practice; data after 2014 refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Break in time series: 1999.

Psychiatrists
Source of data:
- Up to and including 1998: The BIG register (register installed by the Individual Health Care Professions Act), annual report (primary source: KNMG, Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie - Royal Dutch Society for the Advancement of Medicine, Medical Specialists Registration Commission).
- From 1999 onwards: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS
Registration committee medical specialists)
Deviations from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians since 1999; data up to 1998 refer to physicians licensed to practice; data after 2014 refer to practicing physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practicing in the past five years;

Estimation method: Until 1992, neuropathology and psychopathology were included.

Break in time series: 1999.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data:
- Up to and including 1998: The BIG register (register installed by the Individual Health Care Professions Act), annual report (primary source: KNMG, Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie - Royal Dutch Society for the Advancement of Medicine, Medical Specialists Registration Commission).
- From 1999 onwards: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians since 1999; data up to 1998 refer to physicians licensed to practice; data after 2014 refer to practicing physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practicing in the past five years;

Break in time series: 1999.

Internal medicine
Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:
- From 2014: Data refer to practicing physicians, i.e. physicians who:
  - are licensed to practice; and
  - live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practicing in the past five years;
- Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
  - are licensed to practice; and
  - live and work in the Netherlands; and
  - for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
  - for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses,
caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305

NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Cardiologists

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:

From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305

NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.
Endocrinologists
This is not a specialty for which a physician can be licensed in the Netherlands.
Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).
Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1. Deviation from the definition:
Until 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active
Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors: NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.
Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.
Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).
Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1. Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Oncologists
This is not a specialty for which a physician can be licensed in the Netherlands.

Immunologists
Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).
Reference period: last Friday before Christmas.
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military
hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753
(compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022,
8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512,
7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412
will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing
health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security),
8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.
Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism
and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in
the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore.
Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result
is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.
Neurologists
Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB
database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal
register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS
(Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical
specialists).
Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.
Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the
past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active
Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of
transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603
(part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological
research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses,
caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military
hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753
(compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022,
8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512,
7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412
will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing
health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security),
8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.
Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism
and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in
the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore.
Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result
is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.
Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:

Until 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB: Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Radiologists

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:

From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of
transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603
(part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological
research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses,
caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military
hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753
(compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022,
8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512,
7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412
will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing
health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security),
8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism
and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in
the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore.
Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result
is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB
database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal
register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS
(Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical
specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.
Deviation from the definition:

From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the
past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of
transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603
(part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological
research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses,
caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military
hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753
(compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022,
8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512,
7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412
will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing
health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

**Haematologists**

This is not a specialty for which a physician can be licensed in the Netherlands.

**Dermatologists**

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:

From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

**Pathologists**

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS
(Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).
Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.
Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active
Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.
Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialization and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.
Occupational medicine
Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para) medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).
Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.
Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active
Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305

NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, 8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security, 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

**Surgical group of specialists**

Source of data:
- Up to and including 1998: The BIG register (register installed by the Individual Health Care Professions Act), annual report (primary source: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists). Until 2009: KNMG, Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie - Royal Dutch Society for the Advancement of Medicine, Medical Specialists Registration Commission).

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians since 1999; data up to 1998 refer to physicians licensed to practice; data after 2014 refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Note: Physicians with the specialty “emergency medicine” are included, although in The Netherlands these physicians are not surgeons.

Break in time series: 1999.

**General surgeons**

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, 8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialization and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Neurological surgeons

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305
hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753
(compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022,
8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512,
7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412
will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing
health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security),
8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.
Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism
and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in
the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore.
Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result
is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Plastic surgeons

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB
database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal
register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS
(Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical
specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.
Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the
past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of
transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603
(part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological
research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses,
caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military
hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753
(compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022,
8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512,
7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412
will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing
health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security),
8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.
Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism
and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in
the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore.
Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result
is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305
NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Orthopaedists

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:

NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305

NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Thoracic surgeons

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:

From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:

NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305

NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing
health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

**Vascular surgeons**

This is not a specialty for which a physician can be licensed in the Netherlands.

**Intensive care & anaesthesiologists**

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:

From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:

NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305

NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

**Urologists**

Source of data: Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS
(Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Reference period: last Friday before Christmas. Physicians in training: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition:
From 2014: Data refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;

Until 2014: Data refer to physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; and
- for employees: are active in a health- or social care sector or a healthcare-related sector; or
- for self-employed specialists: are economically active

Coverage: List of NACE codes used for health- or social care and healthcare related sectors:
NACE v1: 851, 853, 2441, 2442, 331, 5146, 5231, 5232, 5248.2 (opticians), 6022 (part of transport for healthcare), 6602.3, 6602.4 (pension funds part for healthcare occupations), 6603 (part of health insurance funds and companies), 7310.3 (medical and pharmacological research and development), 745 (temporary work companies; very important for nurses, caring personnel and physiotherapists), 7522 (Ministry of Defense, including military hospital), 7523.2 (part of medical personnel for prisons, including prison hospital), 753 (compulsory health care insurance, operations for exceptional medical expenses act), 8022, 8030, 9304, 9305

NACE v2: 86, 87, 88, 212, 266, 325, 4646, 4773, 4774, 4778.2, 4932, 6530.3, 6530.9, 6512, 7211.2 + 7219.3 (R&D for health, medical products or pharmaceutical processes), 782, (8412 will be included when NACE v2 is available in SSB; Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security), 8422, 8423.2, 843, 8532, 854, 9313, 9609.

Break in time series: As from 2014 we adapted a new method to physicians with a specialism and general practitioners. As the license register requires physicians to have been practising in the past five years we did not use the sector of employment in the selection method anymore. Research showed this was a better estimate for the required definition of practising. The result is a slight increase of their numbers from 2014 onwards.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee Medical Specialists).

Reference period: 1 January of year t+1.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to physicians licensed to practice
Emergency medicine is not called a specialty but a profile in the Netherlands; furthermore, physicians with this profile are not surgeons.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data:
Data based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from municipal register, tax register, social security, business register). Physicians in training: RGS (Registratiecommissie Geneeskundig Specialisten: Registration committee medical specialists).

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians; data after 2014 refer to practising physicians, i.e. physicians who:
- are licensed to practice; and
- live and work in the Netherlands; their license requires that they have been practising in the past five years;
Coverage: Categories included in The Netherlands: occupational medicine, insurance health, community health, clinical chemistry (formerly a specialty), rehabilitative care, nursing home physicians, and physicians for the mentally handicapped. Physicians with specialties like forensic medicine which require additional education for several years but are not officially recognized as a specialty in The Netherlands are also included.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)

Source of data:
- 1998: The BIG register (register installed by the Individual Health Care Professions Act), annual report (primary source: KNMG, Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie - Royal Dutch Society for the Advancement of Medicine, Medical Specialists Registration Commission).
- From 1999 onwards: Data for professionally active and licensed physicians based on BIG register (register of (para)medical professions) and SSB database (micro-integrated database of Statistics Netherlands with data from the municipal register, tax register, social security, and business register).

Coverage: Since 1999, all physicians have been allocated to their specialty.

Notes updated: 2017

Austria

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.

Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).

Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- The Austrian Medical Chamber double counts physicians who have graduated as general practitioners as well as specialists. This concerns about 200 to 280 cases in the most recent years. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is greater than the total number of practising physicians.
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

General practitioners

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.

Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).

Coverage:
- includes general practitioners who run a private practice ("Ärzte für Allgemeinmedizin mit Ordination");
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

Break in time series: Before 1995 data include "Wohnsitzärzte", i.e. freelancing general practitioners without private practice.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.

Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- includes general practitioners who do not run a private practice (“Ärzte für Allgemeinmedizin ohne Ordination”), mainly general practitioners in hospitals.
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

Break in time series: From 1995 data include “Wohnsitzärzte”, i.e. freelancing general practitioners without private practice.

Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- The Austrian Medical Chamber double counts physicians who have graduated as general practitioners as well as specialists. This concerns about 200 to 280 cases in the most recent years. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is greater than the total number of practising physicians.
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

General paediatricians
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- The Austrian Medical Chamber double counts physicians who have graduated as general practitioners as well as specialists. This concerns about 200 to 280 cases in the most recent years. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is greater than the total number of practising physicians.
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- The Austrian Medical Chamber double counts physicians who have graduated as general practitioners as well as specialists. This concerns about 200 to 280 cases in the most recent years. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is greater than the total number of practising physicians.
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- includes Psychiatrie und Neurologie (PN), Psychiatrie (P), Psychiatrie und Psychotherapeutische Medizin (PPT), Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie (KJP; available only since 2007);
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- The Austrian Medical Chamber double counts physicians who have graduated as general practitioners as well as specialists. This concerns about 200 to 280 cases in the most recent years. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is greater than the total number of practising physicians.
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

Medical group of specialists

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- No data available for: Cardiology, Endocrinology, Gastroenterology, Oncology.
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- The Austrian Medical Chamber double counts physicians who have graduated as general practitioners as well as specialists. This concerns about 200 to 280 cases in the most recent years. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is greater than the total number of practising physicians.
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

Internal medicine

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Cardiologists

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Endocrinologists

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Gastroenterologists

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Respiratory medicine

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Oncologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Immunologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Neurologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Radiologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Haematologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Dermatologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

**Pathologists**
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

**Occupational medicine**
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

**Surgical group of specialists**
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- General surgery includes: Surgery ("Chirurgie"), Pediatric Surgery ("Kinder- und Jugendchirurgie"), Dentofacial Surgery ("Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie").
- Thoracic surgery includes: Cardiac Surgery ("Herzchirurgie") (available only since 2007), Thoracic Surgery ("Thoraxchirurgie") (available only since 2009).
- No data available for Vascular surgery.
- Excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- The Austrian Medical Chamber double counts physicians who have graduated as general practitioners as well as specialists. This concerns about 200 to 280 cases in the most recent years. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is greater than the total number of practising physicians.
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

**General surgeons**
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

**Neurological surgeons**
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

**Plastic surgeons**
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

**Ophthalmologists**
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Urologists
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber - total of members.
Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).
Coverage:
- Excludes interns ("Turnusärzte").

Deviation from definition:
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)

Source of data: Österreichische Ärztekammer - Vollerhebung / Austrian Medical Chamber -
total of members.

Reference period: December/January (reference day varies).

Coverage:
- As there are no data available for Physicians in training ("Turnusärzte") by specialty, they
are included in “Medical doctors not further defined”.

Deviation from definition:
- Medical interns/residents cannot be separated by specialisation or progress of training.

Notes updated: 2017

Poland

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Physicians with grade II specialization or with title of specialist in family medicine
(or undergoing training in this specialty), physicians with Grade I specialization in any
specialty, interns and physicians without specialization.

Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in
force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a
grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I
specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current
system of specialised training.

General practitioners


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Physicians with grade II specialization or with title of specialist in family medicine
or physicians undergoing training in this specialty.

Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in
force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a
grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I
specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current
system of specialised training.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Physicians with Grade I specialization in any specialty, interns and physicians
without specialization.

Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in
force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a
grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I
specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current
system of specialised training.

Specialist medical practitioners


Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Physicians with Grade I specialization in any specialty, interns and physicians
without specialization.
Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current system of specialised training.

**General paediatricians**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians with grade II specialization or with title of specialist in general paediatrics or undergoing training in this specialty.

Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current system of specialised training.

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians with grade II specialization or with title of specialist in Obstetrics and gynaecology or clinical genetics or undergoing training in these specialties.

Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, neonatologists were included in this category.
Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current system of specialised training.

**Psychiatrists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians with grade II specialization or with title of specialist in psychiatry, children and youth psychiatry or undergoing training in these specialties.

Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current system of specialised training.

**Medical group of specialists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians with grade II specialisation or with title of specialist in internal diseases, alergology, angiology, audiology and phoniatrics, balneology and physical medicine, cardiology, clinical immunology, clinical oncology, clinical toxicology, dermatology and venereology, diabetology, endocrinology, forensic medicine, gastroenterology, geriatrics, gynecology oncology, haematology, hypertensiology, infectious diseases, lung diseases, medical microbiology, medical rehabilitation, neonatology, nephrology, neurology, neuropathology, nuclear medicine, oncological radiotherapy, oto-rhino-laringology, palliative medicine, pathology, pediatric cardiology, pediatric neurology, paediatric oncology and haematology, paediatric oto-rhino-laringology, occupational medicine, radiology and diagnostic imaging, rheumatology, sexology, sports medicine, transfusion medicine and transport medicine or undergoing training in these specialties.
Break in time series: 2010. Prior to 2010, nephrology was classified under “Surgical group of specialities” and neonatology under “General paediatricians”.
Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current system of specialised training.

**Internal medicine**
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in “clinical toxicology” and “nephrology” are included in this category.

Break in time series: in 2010 - different criteria was used to classify physicians in those categories.

**Cardiologists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Angiology”, “Hypertensiology”, “Cardiology”, “Pediatric cardiology”.

**Endocrinologists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Endocrinology”.

**Gastroenterologists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Gastroenterology”.

**Respiratory medicine**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Lung diseases”.

**Oncologists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Gynaecology oncology”, “Paediatric oncology and haematology”, “Clinical oncology”.

**Immunologists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Allergology”, “Clinical immunology”, “Rheumatology”.

**Neurologists**
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Neurology”, “Paediatric neurology”.

**Oto-rhino-laringologists**
Reference period: 31st December.

Radiologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Nuclear medicine”, “Radiology and diagnostic imaging”, “Oncological radiotherapy”.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Medical microbiology”.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in “Clinical toxicology” are classified with “Internal medicine”.
Break in time series: in 2010 - different criteria was used to classify physicians in those categories.

Haematologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Haematology”, “Transfusion medicine”.

Dermatologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Dermatology and venereology”.

Pathologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians specialised in “Forensic medicine”, “Neuropathology”, “Pathology”.

Occupational medicine
Reference period: 31st December.

Surgical group of specialists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Physicians with grade II specialisation or with title of specialist in: accident and emergency medicine, cardiac surgery, clinical transplantology, general surgery, intensive care and anaesthesiology, maxillo-facial surgery (excluding dentists with this specialisation), neurosurgery, ophthalmology, orthopaedics and traumatology of locomotor system, paediatric surgery, paediatric urology, plastic surgery, surgical oncology, thoracic surgery, urology, vascular surgery or undergoing training in these specialties.
Break in time series: 2010. Prior to 2010, nephrology was classified under “Surgical group of specialities”.

Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current system of specialised training.

General surgeons

Neurological surgeons

Plastic surgeons

Ophthalmologists

Orthopaedists

Thoracic surgeons

Vascular surgeons

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists

Urologists

Note: Grade I and grade II specialisations were granted when the previous system was in force. Doctors, according to Polish law, could achieve this by September 1998. Obtaining a grade II specialisation is equivalent to the current title of specialist, but the grade I
specialisation is not equivalent to the title of specialist and has no counterpart in the current system of specialised training.

**Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)**
No data. All physicians were classified to more specific categories of physicians.

**Notes updated: 2017**

**Portugal**

**Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)**
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data include physicians with the specialty “General practice and family medicine” and non-specialised physicians.
- Data include active practising physicians, active but not practising physicians, and inactive physicians.
- Physicians with more than one specialisation (e.g. General Practice and Paediatrics) will be counted twice.

Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are counted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher than the actual total number of physicians.

**General practitioners**
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- In Portugal “General practice and family medicine” is a specialisation.
- Data on General Practitioners include active practising physicians, active but not practising physicians and inactive physicians.
- Physicians with more than one specialisation, (e.g. General Practice and Paediatrics) will be counted twice.
- The denomination for the physicians included in this category was/is:
  - from 1983-1995: Generalists (Generalistas);
  - from 1996 onwards: General and Family Medicine (Medicina Geral e Familiar).

Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are accounted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher than the actual total number of physicians.

**Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Data include non-specialised physicians (for the entire data series).

**Specialist medical practitioners**
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and the Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Histopathology/Pathological Anatomy (Anatomia Patológica), Anaesthetics (Anestesiologia), Angiology and vascular surgery (Angiologia e Cirurgia Vascular), Cardiology (Cardiologia), Paediatric cardiology (Cardiologia Pediátrica), Cardo-thoracic
surgery (Cirurgia Cardiotorácica), General surgery (Cirurgia Geral), Paediatric surgery (Cirurgia Pediátrica), Plastic surgery (Cirurgia Plástica Reconstrutiva e Estética), Dermatovenerology (Dermato-Venereologia), Infectious diseases (Doenças Infecciosas), Endocrinology and nutrition (Endocrinologia e Nutrição), Gastro-enterology (Gastroenterologia), Genetics (Genética Médica), Obstetrics and gynaecology (Ginecologia/Obstetrícia), Immunology (Imunologia), Immunohemotherapy (Imunohemoterapia), Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics (Farmacologia Clínica), Haematology (Hematologia Clínica), Sports medicine (Medicina Desportiva), Occupational medicine (Medicina do Trabalho), Physical and rehabilitation medicine (Medicina Física e de Reabilitação), Internal medicine (Medicina Interna), Legal medicine/Forensics (Medicina Legal), Nuclear medicine (Medicina Nuclear), Tropical medicine (Medicina Tropical), Renal medicine (Nefrologia), Neurosurgery (Neurocirurgia), Neurology (Neurologia), Neuroradiology (Neurorradiologia), Ophthalmology (Oftalmologia), Medical oncology (Oncologia Médica), Orthopaedics (Ortopedia), Otorhinolaryngology (Otorrinolaringologia), Clinical pathology (Patologia Clínica), Paediatrics (Pediatria), Pneumology/Respiratory medicine (Pneumologia), Psychiatry (Psiquiatria), Adolescent and child psychiatry (Psiquiatria da Infância e da Adolescência), Radiodiagnostic/Clinical radiology (Radiodiagnóstico), Radiotherapy/Clinical oncology (Radioterapia), Rheumatology (Reumatologia), Public health (Saúde Pública), Urology (Urologia).

Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are accounted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher than the actual total number of physicians.

**General paediatricians**

Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- All paediatricians licensed to practice (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
- Physicians with more than one specialisation, (e.g. General Practice and Paediatrics) will be counted twice.
Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are accounted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher than the actual total number of physicians.

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**

Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- These data refer to Obstetricians, Gynaecologists and more recently also to Geneticists licensed to practice:
- All physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are accounted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher than the actual total number of physicians.

**Psychiatrists**
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Psychiatry
- Child / Paediatric Psychiatry.
Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are accounted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher than the actual total number of physicians.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and the Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- These data refer to physicians licensed to practice. All physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
- The specialties counted for the medical group are: Histopathology/Pathological Anatomy, Cardiology, Paediatric cardiology, Dermatovenerology, Infectious diseases, Endocrinology and nutrition, Gastro-enterology, Immunoallergology, Immunohemotherapy, Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics, Haematology, Internal medicine, Legal medicine/Forensics, Nuclear medicine, Tropical medicine, Neurology, Neuroradiology, Medical oncology, Otorhinolaryngology, Clinical pathology, Pneumology/Respiratory medicine, Radiodiagnostic/Clinical radiology, Radiotherapy/Clinical oncology, Rheumatology, Occupational medicine and Public health.
- In 2014, data were revised to include Occupational medicine and Public health from 1980 and 1992 respectively.
Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are accounted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher than the actual total number of physicians.

Internal medicine
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Internal Medicine
- Infectious Diseases
- Tropical Medicine
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot equal the sum of physicians by categories.

Cardiologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Cardiology
- Paediatric Cardiology
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot equal the sum of physicians by categories.

**Endocrinologists**

Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.

Reference period: 31st December.

Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Endocrinology and nutrition.

**Gastroenterologists**

Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.

Reference period: 31st December.

Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Gastroenterology

**Respiratory medicine**

Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.

Reference period: 31st December.

Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Pneumology.

**Oncologists**

Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.

Reference period: 31st December.

Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Clinical Oncology

**Immunologists**

Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.

Reference period: 31st December.

Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Rheumatology
- Imunoallergology
- Imuno-hemotherapy

**Neurologists**
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Neurology
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot equal the sum of physicians by categories.

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Oto-rhino-laringology
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot equal the sum of physicians by categories.

Radiologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Radiodiagnosis
- Neuroradiology
- Radiotherapy
- Nuclear medicine
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Clinical pharmacology (Toxicology)
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Haematologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Clinical Haematology
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Dermatologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Dermatovenerology
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot equal the sum of physicians by categories.

Pathologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Clinical Pathology
- Pathological Anatomy
- Legal Medicine
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot equal the sum of physicians by categories.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Occupational Medicine (since 1980) and
- Public Health (since 1992)

According to 2014 guidelines, the specialty community medicine, should be moved from the group "other specialist not elsewhere classified" (where it previously was) to the "medical group of specialists”. Data on occupational medicine was therefore revised from 1992 onwards,

- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and the Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- These data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are accounted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher than the actual total number of physicians.

General surgeons
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- General Surgery
- Paediatric Surgery
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Neurosurgery
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Plastic, Reconstructive Medicine and Aesthetics
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Ophthalmology.
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Orthopaedics
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians (practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.

Coverage:
- Cardiothoracic Surgery
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.
Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians
(practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Angiology and Vascular Surgery
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total
  number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians
(practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Anaesthesiology
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total
  number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Urologists
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: data refer to physicians licensed to practice: all physicians
(practising, active but not practising or inactive) are included.
Coverage:
- Urology
- Nephrology
- Some physicians may be licensed to practice in more than one specialty. Therefore, the total
  number of physicians cannot be equal to the sum of physicians by categories.

Accident and emergency medicine
No data available.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: Statistics Portugal and the Portuguese Medical Association.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- These data refer to physicians licensed to practice. All physicians (practising, active but not
  practising or inactive) are included.
- Other specialists include: Sports medicine, Physical and rehabilitation medicine.
Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to physicians licensed to practice.
- Some physicians are licensed to practice in more than one specialty. These physicians are
  accounted in all specialties they have. Therefore the sum of physicians by categories is higher
  than the actual total number of physicians.
- In 2014, the data for "Other specialists n.e.c." have been revised from 1980 onwards,
  excluding Occupational medicine and Public health from this category.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Data not applicable.
Notes updated: 2017

Romania
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data:
Ministry of Health for the period 1986-2004, provided the medical specialist in its network.
National Institute of Statistics since 2005, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage:
From 1986-2004, the data cover General practitioners only from Ministry of Health network.
Starting with 2005, the data cover public and private sector.
Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians.
Till 2009 data refer to professionally active physicians.
In General Practice are included: general medicine, family medicine and resident medical officers. Because in 2007 and 2008 all resident physicians in training have been included in the “general medicine” category (proposed by the Ministry of Health). NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties. Since 2009, NIS included in its own questionnaire the division of residents by specialties according to Eurostat requests.
Break in the series:
- 2005 because were included also data from private sector and other public network.
- 2006 because the physicians by specialties include the residents.
- Since 2010 data refers to practising physicians.
Explanation:
In 2006 NIS included in own survey the physicians by specialties, including those of residents. These were included in each specialty, according to the nature of their residency.
The Ministry of Health considered that this distribution was incorrect because the specialty is obtained by the residents only at the end of their residency.
Thus, in 2007 and 2008 the residents physicians in training have been included in the “general medicine” category.
For the residents in training for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

General practitioners
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics. Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS
Coverage:
Up to 2009 the data refer to “active”.
Starting with 2010 the data refer to “practitioners”.
Up to 2008 the data can not be broken down, family medical practitioners and general practitioners being recorded together.
Data refer to family general practitioners and residents specialising in general practice.
Since 2012 the number of general practitioners decreased because the number of residents in family medicine decreased.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics. Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS
Coverage:
Up to 2009 the data refer to “active”.
Starting with 2010 the data refer to “practitioners”.

182
Up to 2008 the data can not be broken down, family medical practitioners and general practitioners being recorded together.
Data refer to general practitioners.

Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data:
Ministry of Health for the period 1994-2004, provided the medical specialist in its network.
National Institute of Statistics since 2005, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: From 1994-2004, the data cover only Ministry of Health network.
From 2005-2010, the data cover public and private sector.
Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians.
Break in the series:
- 2005 because were included also data from private sector and other public network.
- 2006 because the physicians by specialties include the residents.
- Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians.

General paediatricians
Source of data:
Ministry of Health for the period 1994-2004, provided the medical specialist in its network.
National Institute of Statistics since 2005, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: From 1994-2004, the data cover General paediatrics only from Ministry of Health network.
Data from 2005 till 2009 refer to professionally active physicians from public and private sector. Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.
Break in the series:
- 2005 because were included also data from private sector and other public network
- 2006 because the physicians by specialties include the residents.
- Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data:
Ministry of Health for the period 1994-2004, provided the medical specialist in its network.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: From 1994-2004, the data cover obstetricians and gynaecologists physicians only from Ministry of Health network Data from 2005 till 2009 refer to all professionally active physicians from public and private sector. Includes: Obstetric and Gynecology specialties.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in the series:
- 2005 because were included also data from private sector and other public network.
- 2006 because the physicians by specialties include the residents.
- Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians.

**Psychiatrists**

Source of data:
Ministry of Health for the period 1994-2004, provided the medical specialist in its network.
National Institute of Statistics since 2005, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.

Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: From 1994-2004, the data cover Psychiatrists only from Ministry of Health network. Data from 2005 till now refer to all professionally active physicians from public and private sector. Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in the series:
- 2005 because were included also data from private sector and other public network.
- 2006 because the physicians by specialties include the residents.
- Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians.

**Medical group of specialists**

Source of data:
Ministry of Health for the period 1994-2004, provided the medical specialist in its network.
National Institute of Statistics since 2005, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.

Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: From 1994-2004, the data cover medical specialists only from Ministry of Health network. Data from 2005 till now refer to all professionally active physicians from public and private sector. The medical group of specialties include: internal medicine, neonatology, diabetology, nutrition and metabolic diseases, rehabilitation, physical medicine and balneology, cardiology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, pneumology (including respiratory medicine), oncology, rheumatology, neurology, otho-rhino-laringology (from 2006), radiology, infectious diseases, haematology (from 2009), dermatology and pathology (from 2006).

Data on microbiology-bacteriology are not available. In accordance with national laws, the microbiology-bacteriology is "over specialization" of laboratory medicine.

Explanation:
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
The differences between years can be explained in that NIS did not collect all medical specialties (NIS collected only the specialties requested by Eurostat). Because there was no unitary methodology for the inclusion/exclusion of some medical specialties in the new categories, we did not have data for all (see the last column “other specialties n.e.c.”). Gradually we expanded the number of specialties thus being able to better allocate them according to European methodology and the last column, “other specialties n.e.c.”, decreased considerably.

Deviation from the definition: specialists in occupational medicine are not included up to 2004.

Break in the series:
- 2005 because were included also data from private sector and other public network.
- 2006 because the physicians by specialties include the residents.
- Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians.

Internal medicine
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Rehabilitation, physical medicine and balneology are included. Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.
From 2005 till 2008 the physicians specialised in haematology and emergency medicine were included in Internal medicine category and could not be separated out this category.
Break in series: 2006 because the internal medicine include the residents.

Cardiologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.
Break in series: 2006 because the cardiologists include the residents.

Endocrinologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by INS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the endocrinologists include the residents

Gastroenterologists

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.

Reference period: data as of 31st December.

Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.

Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the gastroenterologists include the residents

Respiratory medicine

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.

Reference period: data as of 31st December

Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.

Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the respiratory medicine include the residents

Oncologists

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.

Reference period: data as of 31st December

Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.

Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the oncologists include the residents

Immunologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.
Break in series: 2006 because the oncologists include the residents
Neurologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.
Break in series: 2006 because the neurologists include the residents
Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.
Break in series: 2006 because the neurologists include the residents
Radiologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of
residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the radiologists include the residents

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Data not available. In accordance with national laws, the microbiology-bacteriology is "over specialization" of laboratory medicine.

Haematologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
From 2005 till 2008 the physicians specialised in haematology were included in Internal medicine category.

Dermatologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the dermatologists include the residents

Pathologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: only pathological anatomy and forensic medicine are included.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the occupational medicine include the residents

Surgical group of specialists

Source of data:
Ministry of Health for the period 1994-2004, provided the medical specialist in its network.
National Institute of Statistics since 2005, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: From 1994-2004, the data cover surgical specialists physicians only from Ministry of Health network. Data from 2005 till 2009 refer to all professionally active physicians from public and private sector. Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in the series:
- 2005 because were included also data from private sector and other public network.
- 2006 because the physicians by specialties include the residents.
- Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians.

General surgeons

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

From 2005 till 2008 the physicians specialised in thoracic surgery and vascular surgery were included in general surgery category.
Break in series: 2006 because the general surgeons include the residents

Neurological surgeons

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the neurological surgeons include the residents Plastic surgeons

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the plastic surgeons include the residents Ophthalmologists

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the ophthalmologists include the residents Orthopaedists

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.

For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the thoracic surgeons include the residents Thoracic surgeons

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
From 2005 till 2008 the physicians specialised in thoracic surgery were included in general surgery category.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
From 2005 till 2008 the physicians specialised in vascular surgery were included in general surgery category.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the intensive care & anaesthesiologists include the residents

Urologists
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
Because in 2007 and 2008 the total number of residents was included in Generalist medical physicians category, NIS used estimates, in order to allocate residents physicians on specialties.
For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in series: 2006 because the urologists include the residents

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: The data cover all physicians from public and private sector.
From 2005 till 2008 the physicians specialised in emergency medicine were included in Internal medicine category.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data:
National Institute of Statistics, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.
Reference period: data as of 31st December.
Coverage: All professionally active physicians not elsewhere classified, from public and private sector. Residents medical training in surgical group of specialties are excluded. For the residents in training, for years 2007 and 2008, estimations were used to determine their distribution by category. The distribution was made by calculating the average percent of residents in each category, in the total number of residents for 2009 and 2010. These percentages were applied for years 2007 and 2008, using the total number of residents already known.

Break in the series:
- Since 2010 data refer to practising physicians.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)

Source of data:
National Institute of Statistics since 2005, Activity of Sanitary Units – annual survey performed by NIS.

Break in the series:
- 2005 because were included also data from private sector and other public network

Notes updated: 2017

Slovenia

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)

Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

General practitioners

Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Includes the following medical specialties: Medical specialities in Slovenia: General medicine, Family medicine.
Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners

Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

General paediatricians
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Includes the following medical specialities: Paediatrics, School medicine.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Includes the following medical specialities: Gynaecology and obstetrics.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Includes the following medical specialities: Psychiatry, Neuro-Psychiatry, Child and adolescent psychiatry.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Includes the following medical specialities: Internal medicine, Communicable diseases (infectology), Neurology, Dermatovenerology, Otorhinolaryngology, Transfusion medicine, Physical and rehabilitation medicine, Radiology, Oncology with radiotherapy, Nuclear medicine, Pathology, Forensic medicine, Medical microbiology, Occupational, traffic and sports medicine, Clinical microbiology, Hematology, Rheumatology, Gastroenterology, Internal oncology, Nephrology, Pneumology, Child neurology.

Internal medicine
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Deviation from the definition:
- years 2005-2012: the specialists in endocrinology and cardiology are also included in this category.
- Years 2013 onwards: the specialists in endocrinology are also included in this category.

**Cardiologists**
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

**Endocrinologists**
Data are included with specialists in internal medicine.

**Gastroenterologists**
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

**Respiratory medicine**
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

**Oncologists**
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

**Immunologists**
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

**Neurologists**
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

**Oto-rhino-laringologists**
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

**Radiologists**
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Haematologists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Dermatologists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Pathologists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

General surgeons
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Neurological surgeons
Plastic surgeons
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Orthopaedists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Urologists
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Includes the following medical specialities: Epidemiology, Hygiene, Social medicine, Medical biochemistry, Public health medicine, Clinical genetics, Clinical psychology.
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Health Care Providers Database.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The National Health Care Providers Database is a registry with total (100 %) coverage of health workers.
Includes the following medical specialities: Orthodontics, Child and preventive dentistry, Dental prosthetics, Endodontics, Parodontology
Notes updated: 2017

Slovakia
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: National Health Information Center. Data are provided from the Register of Health Professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- In the category of “general practitioners”, practising physicians are included whose main area of practice in general care is in accordance with the definition.
- Data are available only for the year 2007. The new Register of Health Professionals was introduced in 2007. This register is not updated every year; therefore data are available for 2007 only. Moreover, data before 2007 are not available because of a different data processing system.
General practitioners
Data not available.
Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available.
Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data: National Health Information Center. Data are provided from the Register of Health Professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Data are available only for the year 2007. The new Register of Health Professionals was introduced in 2007. This register is not updated every year; therefore data are available for 2007 only. Moreover, past data are not available because of a different data processing system.
General paediatricians
Source of data: National Health Information Center. Data are provided from the Register of Health Professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- In the category of “general paediatrics”, practising physicians are included whose main area of practice is in general care for children and adolescents, juvenile medicine, and primary care for children and adolescents in accordance with the definition.
- Data are available only for the year 2007. The new Register of Health Professionals was introduced in 2007. This register is not updated every year; therefore data are available for 2007 only. Moreover, past data are not available because of a different data processing system.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: National Health Information Center. Data is provided from Register of Health Professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- In the category of “obstetrics and gynaecology”, practising physicians are included whose main area of practice is in gynaecology and obstetrics, paediatric gynaecology, medical genetics, gynaecologic sexuology, clinical genetics, oncology in gynaecology, USG in gynaecology and obstetrics, and reproduction medicine in accordance with the definition.
- Data are available only for the year 2007. The new Register of Health Professionals was introduced in 2007. This register is not updated every year; therefore data are available for 2007 only. Moreover, past data are not available because of a different data processing system.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: National Health Information Center. Data is provided from Register of Health Professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- In the category of “psychiatry”, practising physicians are included whose main area of practice is in psychiatry, medicine of drug addiction, gerontopsychiatry, paediatric psychiatry, psychiatry for adults, and psychiatric sexuology in accordance with the definition.
- Data are available only for the year 2007. The new Register of Health Professionals was introduced in 2007. This register is not updated every year; therefore data are available for 2007 only. Moreover, past data are not available because of a different data processing system.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: National Health Information Center. Data is provided from Register of Health Professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- In the category of “medical group of specialties”, practising physicians are include whose main area of practice is in internal medicine, infectology, pneumology and fitiseology, neurology, otorhinolaryngology, dermatovenerology, clinical oncology, radiology, clinical biochemistry, physical training medicine, physiotherapy, balneology and rehabilitation, pathologic anatomy, haematilogy nad transfusiology, geriatrics, endocrinology, aviation medicine, paediatric neurology, paediatric otorhinolaryngology, child dermatovenerology, paediatric immunology and allergology, paediatric rheumatology, paediatric endocrinology, paediatric gastroenterology, hepatology and nutrition, paediatric cardiology, clinical immunology, allergology and anti-infective immunology, functional diagnostics, hepatology, paeditric oncology, acupuncture, andrology, abdominal ultrasonography in adults, oncology in surgery, paediatric hematolgy and oncology, and paliative care, etc. in accordance with the definition.
- Data are available only for the year 2007. The new Register of Health Professionals was introduced in 2007. This register is not updated every year; therefore data are available for 2007 only. Moreover, past data are not available because of a different data processing system.

**Internal medicine**
Data not available.

**Cardiologists**
Data not available.

**Endocrinologists**
Data not available.

**Gastroenterologists**
Data not available.

**Respiratory medicine**
Data not available.

**Oncologists**
Data not available.

**Immunologists**
Data not available.

**Neurologists**
Data not available.

**Oto-rhino-laringologists**
Data not available.

**Radiologists**
Data not available.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**
Data not available.

**Haematologists**
Data not available.

**Dermatologists**
Data not available.

**Pathologists**
Data not available.

**Occupational medicine**
Data not available.

**Surgical group of specialists**
Source of data: National Health Information Center. Data is provided from Register of Health Professionals.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- The category of “surgical group of specialties” includes practising physicians whose main area of practice is in surgery, orthopaedics, urology, accident surgery, ophthalmology, anaesthesiology and intensive medicine, urgent medicine, neurosurgery, plastic surgery, orthopaedic prosthetics, nephrology, surgery of vessels, cardiosurgery, thorax surgery, paediatric surgery, paediatric orthopaedics, paediatric urology, paediatric nephrology, eye microsurgery, gastroenterology surgery, paediatric anaesthesiology, paediatric intensive medicine, paediatric ophthalmology, intensive care in paediatrics, and intensive care in internal medicine in accordance with the definition.
- Data are available only for the year 2007. The new Register of Health Professionals was introduced in 2007. This register is not updated every year; therefore data are available for
2007 only. Moreover, past data are not available because of a different data processing system.
General surgeons
Data not available.
Neurological surgeons
Data not available.
Plastic surgeons
Data not available.
Ophthalmologists
Data not available.
Orthopaedists
Data not available.
Thoracic surgeons
Data not available.
Vascular surgeons
Data not available.
Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Data not available.
Urologists
Data not available.
Accident and emergency medicine
Data not available.
Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Data not available.
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: National Health Information Center. Data is provided from Register of Health Professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- The category of “other categories n.e.c.” includes practising physicians whose main area of practice is in occupational medicine, forensic medicine, epidemiology, clinical pharmacology, radiopharmaceutical technology, galenical pharmacy, pharmaceutical control and drugs quality assurance, clinical pharmacy, laboratory medicine, osteodensitometry, clinical occupational medicine and clinical toxicology, and other specialties, etc. in accordance with the definition.
- Data are available only for the year 2007. The new Register of Health Professionals was introduced in 2007. This register is not updated every year; therefore data are available for 2007 only. Moreover, past data are not available because of a different data processing system.

Notes updated: 2017

Finland
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
1) Until 2009
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association. The Register of Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.
Reference period: Mid-March.
Coverage: Data refer to professionally active physicians. Data include physicians who are under 64 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless
of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care and the physicians currently specialising are classified as other.

2) 2010

Reference period: End of year.
Coverage: Survey for 7,000 physicians, response rate 54 %. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. The given data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

3) 2011

Reference period: March 2012.
Coverage: The survey population consisted of physicians aged under 70 years old, resident in Finland and having a registered e-mail address in the Finnish Medical Association’s register. The survey was carried out electronically in March 2012. An e-mail invitation was sent to 18701 physicians. A total of 5660 physicians responded. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

4) 2012

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association. Data from a survey: "Finnish Medical Association Labour Market Survey 2013”.
Reference period: March 2013.
Coverage: The survey population consisted of physicians aged under 70 years old, resident in Finland and having a registered e-mail address in the Finnish Medical Association’s register. The survey was carried out electronically in March 2013. An e-mail invitation was sent to 19212 physicians. A total of 5 076 physicians responded. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

5) 2013

Reference period: March 2014.
Coverage: The survey population consisted of physicians aged under 70 years old, resident in Finland and having a registered e-mail address in the Finnish Medical Association’s register. The survey was carried out electronically in March 2014. A total of 4 562 physicians responded. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.


Reference period: March 2015.

Coverage: Survey for 7000 physicians under 70-years old, response rate 44 %. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series: 2010.


Reference period: March 2016.

Coverage: The survey population consisted of physicians aged under 70 years old, resident in Finland and having a registered e-mail address in the Finnish Medical Association’s register. The survey was carried out electronically in March 2016. A total of 4 118 physicians responded. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland in the beginning of 2016. This data concerns professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care and the physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series: 2010.

General practitioners
Data not available. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. There is no possibility of distinguishing between general practitioners and other generalist medical practitioners.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. There is no possibility of distinguishing between general practitioners and other generalist medical practitioners.

Specialist medical practitioners
1) Until 2009
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association. Register of the Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.
Reference period: Mid-March.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to 'professionally active' physicians. The specialty is according to the last specialty acquired.

2) 2010
Reference period: End of year.
Coverage: Survey for 7,000 physicians, response rate 54 %. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. Specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. Unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

3) 2011
Reference period: March 2012.
Coverage: The survey population consisted of physicians aged under 70, resident in Finland and having a registered e-mail address in the Finnish Medical Association’s register. The survey was carried out electronically in March 2012. An e-mail invitation was sent to 18,701 physicians. A total of 5,660 physicians responded. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

4) 2012
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association. Data from a survey: "Finnish Medical Association Labour Market Survey 2013”.
Reference period: March 2013.
Coverage: The survey population consisted of physicians aged under 70 years old, resident in Finland and having a registered e-mail address in the Finnish Medical Association’s register. The survey was carried out electronically in March 2013. An e-mail invitation was sent to 19,212 physicians. A total of 5,076 physicians responded. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

5) 2013
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association. Data from a survey: "Finnish Medical Association Labour Market Survey 2014".
Reference period: March 2014.
Coverage: The survey population consisted of physicians aged under 70 years old, resident in Finland and having a registered e-mail address in the Finnish Medical Association’s register. The survey was carried out electronically in March 2014. A total of 4,562 physicians responded. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

5) 2014
Reference period: March 2015.
Coverage: Survey for 7000 physicians under 70-years old, response rate 44 %. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland. These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians and physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”. Since 2010, they are classified according to their last specialty.

6) 2015
Reference period: March 2016.
Coverage: The survey population consisted of physicians aged under 70 years old, resident in Finland and having a registered e-mail address in the Finnish Medical Association’s register. The survey was carried out electronically in March 2016. A total of 4,118 physicians responded. The data were weighted according to sex, age group and specialisation to represent all physicians under 70 years old who are licensed to practice and living in Finland in the beginning of 2016. This data concerns professionally active physicians under 65 years old. All physicians working in primary care are classified as GP’s regardless of their specialty. The remaining specialist physicians are classified according to their last specialty. The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care and the physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series: 2010.

General paediatricians
- Until 2009: Finnish Medical Association. Register of the Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.

Reference period:
- Until 2009: Mid-March.
- 2010: End of year.
- Since 2011: March.

Coverage:
- Includes physicians specialised in child neurology and paediatricians not working in primary care.
- Specialist physicians and (since 2010) physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty.
- These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”. Since 2010, they are classified according to their last specialty.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists

- Until 2009: Finnish Medical Association. Register of the Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.

Reference period:
- Until 2009: Mid-March.
- 2010: End of year.
- Since 2011: March.

Coverage:
- Includes physicians specialised in obstetrics and gynaecology and clinical genetics not working in primary care.
- Specialist physicians and (since 2010) physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty.
- These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”. Since 2010, they are classified according to their last specialty.

Psychiatrists
- Until 2009: Finnish Medical Association. Register of the Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.

Reference period:
- Until 2009: Mid-March.
- 2010: End of year.
- Since 2011: March.

Coverage:
- Includes physicians specialised in child psychiatry, adolescent psychiatry, forensic psychiatry and psychiatry not working in primary care.
- Specialist physicians and (since 2010) physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty.
- These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”. Since 2010, they are classified according to their last specialty.

Medical group of specialists
- Until 2009: Finnish Medical Association. Register of the Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.

Reference period:
- Until 2009: Mid-March.
- 2010: End of year.
- Since 2011: March.

Coverage:
- Includes physicians specialised in cardiology, clinical haematology, clinical microbiology, clinical neurophysiology, clinical physiology and nuclear medicine, dermatology and allergology, endocrinology, forensic medicine, gastroenterology, geriatrics, infectious diseases, internal medicine, neurology, occupational health, oncology, otolaryngology, pathology, phoniatrics, physical and rehabilitation medicine, radiology, respiratory medicine and allergology and rheumatology not working in primary care.
- Specialist physicians and (since 2010) physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty.
- These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”. Since 2010, they are classified according to their last specialty.

**Internal medicine**
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.
Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.
Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Cardiologists**
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.
Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.
Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Endocrinologists**
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.
Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

**Gastroenterologists**
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example. Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example. Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

Oncologists
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example. Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

Immunologists
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations
related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Neurologists**

*Source of data:* Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
*Reference period:* Mid-March
*Coverage:* Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.

Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Oto-rhino-laringologists**

*Source of data:* Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
*Reference period:* Mid-March
*Coverage:* Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.

Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Radiologists**

*Source of data:* Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
*Reference period:* Mid-March
*Coverage:* Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.

Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**

*Source of data:* Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
*Reference period:* Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by specialty have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Haematologists**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.

Reference period: Mid-March

Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by specialty have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

**Dermatologists**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.

Reference period: Mid-March

Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by specialty have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Pathologists**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.

Reference period: Mid-March

Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by specialty have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

**Occupational medicine**
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.

Reference period: Mid-March

Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.

Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Surgical group of specialists**

- Until 2009: Finnish Medical Association. Register of the Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.

Reference period:

- Until 2009: Mid-March.
- 2010: End of year.
- Since 2011: March.

Coverage:

- Includes physicians specialised in anaesthesiology and intensive care, cardiothoracic surgery, gastroenterological surgery, general surgery, hand surgery, nephrology, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthopaedics and traumatology, paediatric surgery, plastic surgery, urology and vascular surgery not working in primary care.
- Specialist physicians and (since 2010) physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty.
- These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”. Since 2010, they are classified according to their last specialty.

**General surgeons**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.

Reference period: Mid-March

Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.

Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally
active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Neurological surgeons**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.

Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Plastic surgeons**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.

Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Ophthalmologists**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.

Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Orthopaedists**
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.
Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.
Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.
Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications.
Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.
Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Urologists**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Accident and emergency medicine**

Source of data: Finnish Medical Association, Survey for all physicians.
Reference period: Mid-March
Coverage: Physicians classified according to their main employment. Therefore it is not possible to distinguish between definitions for practising and professionally active. The definition for professionally active physicians is used in all classifications. Finnish Medical Association has had a reform concerning the data collection after the year 2009. In the latest provided data the figures for physicians by regional level and by speciality have been estimated with differing definitions and methods than those for professionally active physicians. Furthermore, the original data is differing. There are some limitations related to the use of survey with a relatively small sample size. This is affecting to the possibility to provide very detailed data, for example.

Data on physicians in training have been collected separately from the five university hospitals since 2010.

**Other specialists not elsewhere classified**

- Until 2009: Finnish Medical Association. Register of the Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.

Reference period:
- Until 2009: Mid-March.
- 2010: End of year.
- Since 2011: March.
Coverage:
- Includes physicians specialised in sports medicine, public health and occupational health not working in primary care.
- Specialist physicians and (since 2010) physicians currently specializing are classified according to their last specialty.
- These data concern professionally active physicians under 65 years old.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”. Since 2010, they are classified according to their last specialty.

**Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)**

Source of data:
- Until 2009: Finnish Medical Association. Register of the Finnish Medical Association which is updated by a yearly survey covering all physicians licensed to practice in Finland who are not retired.
Reference period:
- Until 2009: Mid-March.
- 2010: End of year.
- Since 2011: March.
Coverage:
- Includes physicians not elsewhere classified.
- The unspecialised physicians not working in primary care are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”.
- Up to 2009, includes physicians currently specialising who are not working in primary care.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series: 2010. Before 2010, physicians currently specialising are classified as “Medical doctors not further defined”. Since 2010, they are classified according to their last specialty.

**Notes updated: 2017**

**Sweden**

**Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)**

Source of data:
Reference period: 1st November.
Coverage:
- General practitioners include all physicians employed within the health-care sector whose latest specialist competence is in family medicine.
- 100% coverage.

**General practitioners**

Reference period: 1st November.
Coverage:
- General practitioners include all physicians employed within the health-care sector whose latest specialty is in family medicine.  
- 100% coverage.

**Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**  
All generalist practitioners must be specialized.

**Specialist medical practitioners**  
Reference period: 1st November.  
Coverage:  
- Specialists include all physicians employed within the health-care sector possessing a specialist competence (excluding competence in family medicine).  
- 100% coverage.

**General paediatricians**  
Reference period: 1st November.  
Coverage:  
- Specialists include all physicians employed within the health-care sector possessing a specialist competence (excluding competence in family medicine).  
- 100% coverage.

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**  
Reference period: 1st November.  
Coverage:  
- Specialists include all physicians employed within the health-care sector possessing a specialist competence (excluding competence in family medicine).  
- 100% coverage.

**Psychiatrists**  
Reference period: 1st November.  
Coverage:  
- Specialists include all physicians employed within the health-care sector possessing a specialist competence (excluding competence in family medicine).  
- 100% coverage.

**Medical group of specialists**  
Reference period: 1st November.  
Coverage:  
- Specialists include all physicians employed within the health-care sector possessing a specialist competence (excluding competence in family medicine).  
- 100% coverage.

**Internal medicine**  
Reference period: 1st November  
Coverage: 100 per cent
Cardiologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Endocrinologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Gastroenterologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Respiratory medicine
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Oncologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Immunologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Neurologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Oto-rhino-laringologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Radiologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Microbiology-bacteriologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent
Haematologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Dermatologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Pathologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Occupational medicine
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Surgical group of specialists
Reference period: 1st November.
Coverage:
- Specialists include all physicians employed within the health-care sector possessing a specialist competence (excluding competence in family medicine).
- 100% coverage.

General surgeons
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Neurological surgeons
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Plastic surgeons
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Ophthalmologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Orthopaedists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Thoracic surgeons
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Vascular surgeons
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Urologists
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Accident and emergency medicine
Reference period: 1st November
Coverage: 100 per cent

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Reference period: 1st November.
Coverage:
- Specialists include all physicians employed within the health-care sector possessing a specialist competence (excluding competence in family medicine).
- 100% coverage.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Reference period: 1st November.
Coverage:
- Data include physicians in training.
- 100% coverage.

Notes updated: 2017

United Kingdom
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
- England: NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics:
http://content.digital.nhs.uk/home.
- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System, GP Contractor Database.
Reference period: Data as at 30th September.
Coverage:
- Does not include private sector.
- Scotland: Headcount includes Performer, Performer Salaried, Performer Registrar (GPs in training) and Performer Retainees. Data excludes locum staff.
- Northern Ireland: Includes estimates of General Medicine doctors practising in hospitals, excluding Hospital/Medical practitioner grade, Research Fellows and Clinical Assistants. The UK equivalent of interns and residents, i.e. foundation doctors and registrars, will be included in this data. Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
Deviation from the definition:
- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
Estimation method:
- Northern Ireland: Hospital doctors with a department code of ‘General Medicine’ have now been included and figures from 2000 have been revised in 2011.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.
Break in time series: 2015.
- England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.
General practitioners
- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System, GP Contractor Database.
Reference period: Data as at 30th September.
Coverage:
- Does not include private sector.
- Scotland: Headcount includes Performer, Performer Salaried, Performer Registrar (GPs in training) and Performer Retainees. Data excludes locum staff.
- Northern Ireland: Includes estimates of General Medicine doctors practising in hospitals, excluding Hospital/Medical practitioner grade, Research Fellows and Clinical Assistants. The UK equivalent of interns and residents, i.e. foundation doctors and registrars, will be included in this data. Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
Deviation from the definition:
- Data include general practitioners and other generalists/non-specialists.
- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Estimation method:
- Northern Ireland: Hospital doctors with a department code of ‘General Medicine’ have now been included and figures from 2000 have been revised in 2011.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.

Break in time series: 2015.
- England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available (GPs and Other Medical Practitioners cannot be separated).

Specialist medical practitioners
- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System.

Reference period: Data as at 30th September.

Coverage:
- Does not include private sector.
- Northern Ireland: Data exclude bank staff, research fellows, clinical assistants and hospital/medical practitioners. Data from 2000 exclude staff on career breaks. The UK equivalent of interns and residents, i.e. foundation doctors and registrars, will be included in this data. Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
- Scotland: Data excludes locum staff.

Deviation from the definition:
- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
- England: Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners (OMPs) represent a headcount so each OMP is one individual, but the Hospital and Community Health Services (HCHS) portion of the Specialist Medical Practitioners for 2010-2012 are Rolecount - so some individuals may have more than one role (i.e in several hospital trusts). Rolecount data are slightly larger than headcount figures.

Estimation method:
- Northern Ireland: Department code has been used as an approximation of specialty.
- Wales: 2006 - With the exception of GP data, these data have been estimated by applying the proportional breakdown from 2005 and 2007 to the 2006 total.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.

Break in time series: 2015.
England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.

Note:

- England: As of 2015, based on the new method providing headcount of doctors, the number of ‘Specialist medical practitioners’ is lower than the sum of the sub-specialties. Some doctors with more than one specialty could be reported in several sub-groups, however they would be counted once only in ‘Specialist medical practitioners’. This results in a mismatch between the total specialties and the sum of sub-specialties.

General paediatricians

- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System.

Reference period: Data as at 30th September.

Coverage:

- Does not include private sector.

- Northern Ireland: Data exclude bank staff, research fellows, clinical assistants and hospital/medical practitioners. Data from 2000 exclude staff on career breaks. The UK equivalent of interns and residents, i.e. foundation doctors and registrars, will be included in this data. Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
- Scotland: Data excludes locum staff.

Deviation from the definition:

- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Estimation Method:

- Northern Ireland: Department code has been used as an approximation of specialty.
- Wales: 2006 - With the exception of GP data, these data have been estimated by applying the proportional breakdown from 2005 and 2007 to the 2006 total.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.
- England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists

- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System.

Reference period: Data as at 30th September.

Coverage:

- Does not include private sector.
- Northern Ireland: Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
- Scotland: Data excludes locum staff.

Deviation from the definition:
- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Estimation Method:
- Northern Ireland: Department code has been used as an approximation of specialty.
- Wales: 2006 - With the exception of GP data, these data have been estimated by applying the proportional breakdown from 2005 and 2007 to the 2006 total.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.

Break in time series: 2015.
- England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.

Psychiatrists
- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System.

Reference period: Data as at 30th September.

Coverage:
- Does not include private sector.
- Northern Ireland: Data exclude bank staff, research fellows, clinical assistants and hospital/medical practitioners. Data from 2000 exclude staff on career breaks. The UK equivalent of interns and residents, i.e. foundation doctors and registrars, will be included in this data. Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
- Scotland: Data excludes locum staff.

Deviation from the definition:
- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Estimation method:
- Northern Ireland: Department code has been used as an approximation of specialty.
- Wales: 2006 - With the exception of GP data, these data have been estimated by applying the proportional breakdown from 2005 and 2007 to the 2006 total.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.

Break in time series: 2015.
- England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data:
- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System.

Reference period: Data as at 30th September.

Coverage:
- Does not include private sector.
- Northern Ireland: Data exclude bank staff, research fellows, clinical assistants and hospital/medical practitioners. Data from 2000 exclude staff on career breaks. The UK equivalent of interns and residents, i.e. foundation doctors and registrars, will be included in this data. Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
- Scotland: Data excludes locum staff.

Deviation from the definition:
- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
- Scotland: Data exclude Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners.

Estimation method:
- Northern Ireland: Department code has been used as an approximation of specialty.
- Wales: 2006 - With the exception of GP data, these data have been estimated by applying the proportional breakdown from 2005 and 2007 to the 2006 total.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.

Break in time series: 2015.
- England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.
- Internal medicine

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only

Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).
Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only. Internal medicine combines ISD categories of Rehabilitation medicine, Geriatrics, Infectious diseases and Endocrinology & Diabetes. It is not possible to report Endocrinology and Diabetes separately and so a 0 is put in Endocrinology.
England: Trauma and orthopaedic surgery specialty has been placed under orthopaedics instead of accident and emergency medicine which states to include traumatology.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts such as SHA totals or areas of work totals are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.
2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection Cardiologists.

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System; Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

England: Trauma and orthopaedic surgery specialty have been placed under orthopaedics instead of accident and emergency medicine which states to include traumatology.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts such as SHA, totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection

Endocrinologists

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for England & Wales only; Scotland could not provide data for this.
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required.
Scotland: No data.
Deviation from the definition:
England: Trauma and orthopaedic surgery specialty has been placed under orthopaedics instead of accident and emergency medicine which states to include traumatology.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.
Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.
2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.
Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.
2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.
Gastroenterologists
Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:
Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).
Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

England: Trauma and orthopaedic surgery specialty have been placed under orthopaedics instead of accident and emergency medicine which states to include traumatology. Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England: 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.

Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection Respiratory medicine

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.

Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.

Oncologists

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.

Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection Immunologists

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection Neurologists.

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.

Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.

Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.

Oto-rhino-laringologists

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.

Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.

Radiologists

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;

Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only. Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.

Microbiology-bacteriologists

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.

Haematologists

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a 'B' to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.

Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.

Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection of Dermatologists.

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to
some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning
such staff to one group only.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been
included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical &
Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount
data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There
are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to
revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled
with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does
not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the
subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up
to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of
each individual once.
2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology
used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A
pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the
same proportions as indicated by the data for England.
2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s
figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection
Pathologists

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental
Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental
Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:
Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail
required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees),
Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an
administrative or director grade).
Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a 'B' to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.

Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection

Occupational medicine

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.

Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection Surgical group of specialists

Source of data:
- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System.

Reference period: Data as at 30th September.

Coverage:
- Does not include private sector.
- Northern Ireland: Data exclude bank staff, research fellows, clinical assistants and hospital/medical practitioners. Data from 2000 exclude staff on career breaks. The UK equivalent of interns and residents, i.e. foundation doctors and registrars, will be included in this data. Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
- Scotland: Data excludes locum staff.

Deviation from the definition:
- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Estimation method:
- Northern Ireland: Department code has been used as an approximation of specialty.
- Wales: 2006 breakdown was unavailable. The breakdown for 2006 was estimated by applying the proportional breakdown from 2005 and 2007 to the 2006 total.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.
- Break in time series: 2015.
- England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.

General surgeons

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
As of 2017 – Scotland has been able to separate Vascular Surgery from the general surgery specialties.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.
2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.
2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection

Neurological surgeons

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;

Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a 'B' to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.
2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.
2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.

Plastic surgeons

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part. Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.
2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.

**Ophthalmologists**

**Source of data:**

- **England** - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
- **Scotland** - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
- **Wales** - Welsh Assembly Government:

**Reference period:** As at 30th September.

**Coverage:**

- Does not include private sector
- Data is for Great Britain only
- Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
- There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
- Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
- Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

**Deviation from the definition:**

- Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
- Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

**Break in time series:**

- **England** - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
- Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.
- 2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
- 2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

**Estimation Method:**

- **Wales:** With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
- **Wales:** Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.
2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.

Orthopaedists

Source of data:

England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:

Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

Deviation from the definition:

Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:

- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.
2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.
Thoracic surgeons

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).


Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a 'B' to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.
2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.
2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection

Vascular surgeons

Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;

As of 2017 – Scotland has been able to separate Vascular Surgery from the general surgery specialties.
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for England only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
Prior to 2013 there was no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK; from 2013 onwards this category became a specialty.
Only England reported having vascular surgeons. Wales and Scotland reported zero Vascular surgeons. Northern Ireland is unable to specify.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:

Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection.
Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.
2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.
2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Urologists
Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:
Reference period: As at 30th September.
Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).
Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.
Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year's data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts, such as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up to match the national figures because at a national level figures, would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:
Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.
Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.
2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data:
England - NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census;
Scotland - Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, Medical and Dental Census, GP Contractor Database, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System;
Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:
Reference period: As at 30th September.

Coverage:
Does not include private sector
Data is for Great Britain only
Data exclude dental staff, optometrists/opticians, and locum staff
There is no specific specialist category for Vascular Surgery in the UK.
Northern Ireland are unable to provide medical and surgical specialities to the level of detail required. Data is therefore for Great Britain only.
Scotland: Headcount includes doctors working in General Practice (including GP retainees), Medical Hospital, Community and Public Health services (excluding staff with an administrative or director grade).

Deviation from the definition:
Scotland: the sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.
Wales have a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which have been included in All Other Categories.

Break in time series:
- England - 2010 NHS Digital, General & Personal Medical Services Statistics and Medical & Dental Workforce Census: From Census 2010 there is a change in methodology for headcount data. The new census headcount matches the monthly data methodology of headcount. There are no revised data available using the new methodology for earlier years. There is no plan to revise earlier year’s data using the new methodology. All data for 2010 are therefore labeled with a ‘B’ to denote a change in methodology. The new headcount methodology total does not equal the sum of its subtotals/component parts, as staff can work in more than one of the subtotals/component parts and therefore will be shown in each component part.
Subtotals/component parts such, as SHA totals or areas of work totals, are unlikely to add up
to match the national figures because at a national level, figures would only include a count of each individual once.

2011 – England methodology reverted back to role count this year to match the methodology used in 2009 in order to avoid double counting.

2015 - Break In Series due to England producing these figures by headcount.

Estimation Method:

Wales: With the exception of General Practitioners the 2006 breakdown was unavailable. A pro rata estimation was made based on the breakdown in 2005 and 2007.

Wales: Physicians in Training data was not available. This was therefore estimated using the same proportions as indicated by the data for England.

2015 – Welsh data was not available in time for this collection and so the previous year’s figure was used instead. This will be updated with the correct data in next year’s collection

Other specialists not elsewhere classified

- Scotland: Information Services Division, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System.

Reference period: Data as at 30th September.

Coverage:
- Does not include private sector.
- Wales has a category of hospital doctors involved in general medicine which has been included here.
- Northern Ireland: Data exclude bank staff, research fellows, clinical assistants and hospital/medical practitioners. Data from 2000 exclude staff on career breaks. Hospital doctors with a department code of ‘General Medicine’ who were previously included in the n.e.c category have now been included within the “Generalist Medical Practitioners” category. Data for 2013 is not available due to the phased implementation of a new human resources IT system.
- Scotland: Data excludes locum staff. In 2014, ‘Other specialists n.e.c’ head count has been amended for 2008 to 2010 to include paediatric cardiology and for 2011 and 2012 to include those with unknown medical speciality.

Deviation from the definition:
- Scotland: The sum of GPs and specialists is greater than the total number of physicians due to some staff holding more than one post. There is currently no conventional way of assigning such staff to one group only.

Break in time series:
- Scotland: Increase in 2012 due to system changes.

Estimation method:
- Northern Ireland: Department code has been used as an approximation of specialty.
- Wales: 2006 breakdown was unavailable. The breakdown for 2006 was estimated by applying the proportional breakdown from 2005 and 2007 to the 2006 total.
- Northern Ireland: 2013 data remain unavailable and continue to be an estimate of 2012. The data are unavailable due to the introduction of a new HR system in 2013.

Break in time series: 2015.
- England: break in 2015 – Figures for GPs and Hospital and Community Health Service (HCHS) staff have been produced for 2015 using a different methodology. All figures are now based on headcount.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Data not applicable.
Notes updated: 2017

Iceland

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one specialty, the counted specialisation is the newest specialty. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.
Break in time series: Break in series in 2005 due to revision of methodology. The methodology was altered in 2009 in such a way that registered domicile is now taken into account when counting the number of physicians, not only permanent residence. Figures for previous years, back to 2005, were revised accordingly.

General practitioners
Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one specialty, the counted specialisation is the newest specialty. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.
Break in time series: Break in series in 2005 due to revision of methodology. The methodology was altered in 2009 in such a way that registered domicile is now taken into account when counting the number of physicians, not only permanent residence. Figures for previous years, back to 2005, were revised accordingly.
Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available. Some practitioners may be included within the category “Medical doctors not further defined”.

Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected speciality are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one speciality, the counted specialisation is the newest speciality. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.

General paediatricians
Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected speciality are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one speciality, the counted specialisation is the newest speciality. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Includes female endocrinology
- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practicing physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one specialty, the counted specialisation is the newest specialty. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.

**Psychiatrists**

Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data.

- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one specialty, the counted specialisation is the newest specialty. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.

**Medical group of specialists**

Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count data.

- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one specialty, the counted specialisation is the newest specialty. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.

**Internal medicine**

Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Cardiologists**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.. Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Endocrinologists**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.. Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Gastroenterologists**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.. Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Oncologists
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Immunologists
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Neurologists**

Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Oto-rhino-laringologists**

Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Radiologists**

Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**

Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected speciality are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest speciality in case the person has more than one speciality. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Haematologists
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected speciality are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest speciality in case the person has more than one speciality. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Dermatologists
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected speciality are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest speciality in case the person has more than one speciality. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Pathologists
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Occupational medicine**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Surgical group of specialists**
Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one specialty, the counted specialisation is the newest specialty. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.

**General surgeons**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Neurological surgeons**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Plastic surgeons**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Ophthalmologists**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Orthopaedists**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals. Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Thoracic surgeons**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals. Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Vascular surgeons**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals. Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

**Intensive care & anaesthesiologists**
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Urologists
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Directorate of Health Iceland - Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count.
- Inclusive are 70 years and younger, with a permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders and foreign).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data is based on the register of physicians where only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- The specialisation referred to is the newest specialty in case the person has more than one specialty. Should two specialities be registered the same day the one that is more specialised is included.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Head count data.
- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practising physicians.
- Physicians in training are not included (unless they already have another specialisation) as data are based on The Register of physicians, and only those who have gained the respected specialty are registered.
- In cases where a physician has more than one specialty, the counted specialisation is the newest specialty. Should two specialities be registered on the same day, the one that is more specialised is included.

**Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)**

Source of data:
- 2016 and onwards: The Directorate of Health, Register of licenced health care professionals.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:
- Head count.
- Includes those physicians who are 70 years old or younger with permanent residence and registered domicile in Iceland (Icelanders or foreigners).
- Excludes retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- May include a very small number of non-practicing physicians.
- Physicians without a specialisation are included in "Medical doctors not further defined".

Notes updated: 2017

**Liechtenstein**

**Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)**

Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).

Deviation from the definition: From 2005 to 2009, interns are not included.

Break in time series: From 2010 on the List includes Interns with adequate diploma providing services under supervision of other medical doctors during their postgraduate internship or residency in the “Landesspital” in Vaduz.

**General practitioners**

Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).

**Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**

Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).

Deviation from the definition: From 2005 to 2009, interns are not included.

Break in time series: From 2010 on the List includes Interns with adequate diploma providing services under supervision of other medical doctors during their postgraduate internship or residency in the “Landesspital” in Vaduz.

**Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)**

Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).

**General paediatricians**

Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).

Psychiatrists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).

Internal medicine
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Cardiologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Endocrinologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Gastroenterologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Respiratory medicine
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Oncologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Immunologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Neurologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”) – Neurologists are counted in the group of psychiatrists

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Radiologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).
Coverage: 100%

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Haematologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Dermatologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Pathologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Occupational medicine
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

General surgeons
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice ("Ärzteliste")
Coverage: 100%

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”)
Coverage: 100%

Urologists
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”)
Coverage: 100%

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”)
Coverage: 100%

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”)

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data: Office of Public Health (Amt für Gesundheit), List of Physicians licensed to practice (“Ärzteliste”).

Notes updated: 2017

Norway
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data:
- From 2002: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel. See http://www.ssb.no/hesospers_en/.
- For the years prior to 2002: The Norwegian Medical Association was the source for this information.

Reference period: 3rd week of November.

Coverage:
Data on medical specialists are based on personnel fulfilling one of the following criteria:
- General practitioner
- Other generalist medical practitioners.

- The figures from 1993 and 1998 are the figures received from the Norwegian Medical Association and are not directly comparable with the figures from 2002 and onwards.
- From 2002 to 2007, data include only physicians specialised in general practice. From 2008, data include general practitioners and physicians specialised in general practice.
- Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.

As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

General practitioners
- From 2002: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel. See http://www.ssb.no/hesospers_en/.
- For the years prior to 2002 the Norwegian Medical Association was the source for this information.

Reference period: 3rd week of November.
Coverage:
Data on general practitioners are based on personnel fulfilling one of the following criteria:
- Occupation as general practitioner
- Practising physicians with a general practice contract.
- Last specialisation in general practice.
- Personnel working in NACE 8621 (general medical practice) and where occupational data are missing.
Deviation from the definition:
- Until 2008, the data include both general practitioners and other generalists/non-specialists.
Break in time series: 2009.
- The breakdown between general practitioners and other generalists/non-specialists is available as of 2009.
- Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.
As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Source of data:
- From 2010: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel. See http://www.ssb.no/hesospers_en/.
Reference period: 3rd week of November.
Coverage:
Data on other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners are based on personnel fulfilling the following criteria:
- Non-specialists;
- Not classified as a general practitioner.
Note: The breakdown between general practitioners and other generalists/non-specialists is available as of 2009.

Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data:
Reference period: 3rd week of November.
Coverage:
- Data on medical specialists are based on each physician's latest specialty. Each individual may have as many as three specialties, but only one of them is counted here.
- The figures include only the specialists within HP1-HP3. Specialists working outside these fields are not included.
- Interns and residents training for a specialty cannot be identified as specialists, and therefore are included in the category "Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners".
Break in time series: 2009.
- Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.
As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation.
Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**General paediatricians**
- Earlier years: Norwegian Medical Association.
Reference period: 3rd week of November.
Coverage:
- Data on medical specialists are based on each physician's latest specialty. Each individual may have as many as three specialties, but only one of them is counted here.
- The figures include only the specialists within HP1-HP3. Specialists working outside these fields are not included.
- 2002. The figures from 1993 and 1998 are the figures received from the Norwegian Medical Association and are not directly comparable with the figures from 2002 and onwards.
- 2009. Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.
As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**
Source of data:
- Earlier years: Norwegian Medical Association.
Reference period: 3rd week of November.
Coverage:
- Data on medical specialists are based on each physician's latest specialty. Each individual may have as many as three specialties, but only one of them is counted here.
- The figures include only the specialists within HP1-HP3. Specialists working outside these fields are not included.
- 2002. The figures from 1993 and 1998 are the figures received from the Norwegian Medical Association and are not directly comparable with the figures from 2002 and onwards.
- 2009. Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.
As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Psychiatrists**
Source of data:
Earlier years: Norwegian Medical Association.
Reference period: 3rd week of November.

Coverage:
- Data on medical specialists are based on each physician's latest specialty. Each individual may have as many as three specialties, but only one of them is counted here.
- The figures include only the specialists within HP1-HP3. Specialists working outside these fields are not included.

- 2002. The figures from 1993 and 1998 are the figures received from the Norwegian Medical Association and are not directly comparable with the figures from 2002 and onwards.
- 2009. Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.

As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Medical group of specialists
Source of data:

Reference period: 3rd week of November.

Coverage:
- Data on medical specialists are based on each physician's latest specialty. Each individual may have as many as three specialties, but only one of them is counted here.
- The figures include only the specialists within HP1-HP3. Specialists working outside these fields are not included.

Break in time series: 2009.
- Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.

As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Internal medicine
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November

Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
  Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated
with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Cardiologists**
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
  Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Endocrinologists**
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
  Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Gastroenterologists**
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
  Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Respiratory medicine**
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Oncologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Immunologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Neurologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Radiologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian
Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Haematologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Dermatologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Pathologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
- Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Occupational medicine
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1–HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data:
Reference period: 3rd week of November.
Coverage:
- Data on medical specialists are based on each physician's latest specialty. Each individual may have as many as three specialties, but only one of them is counted here.
- The figures include only the specialists within HP1–HP3. Specialists working outside these fields are not included.
Break in time series: 2009.
- Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1–HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.
As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

General surgeons
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1–HP3.
Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad.
Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Thoracic surgeons**

Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel

Reference period: 3rd week of November

Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Vascular surgeons**

Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel

Reference period: 3rd week of November

Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

**Intensive care & anaesthesiologists**

Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel

Reference period: 3rd week of November

Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.
Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Urologists
Source of data: Statistics Norway; Register-based statistics on employment of health care personnel
Reference period: 3rd week of November
Coverage:
- Excludes non-practising physicians, retired professionals and professionals working abroad. Includes professionals who are foreigners. The figures include personnel within HP1-HP3. Because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4 from 2009.

Break in time series: 2009. As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Data not available
Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data:
Reference period: 3rd week of November.
Coverage:
- Data on medical specialists are based on each physician's latest specialty. Each individual may have as many as three specialties, but only one of them is counted here.
- The figures include all physicians not classified in any specialised category within HP1-HP3.

Break in time series: 2009.
- Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.
As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Source of data:
Reference period: 3rd week of November.
Break in time series: 2009.
- Up to 2008, data include all personnel within HP1-HP3. From 2009, because of national registration and quality, it is also chosen to include physicians in HP4.
As from 2015, the register-based employment statistics will be based on a new data source for employees. Until the end of 2014, the main data source was The Central Register on Employers and Employees (EE register), produced by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (NAV). In 2015, this reporting to NAV was coordinated with the reporting of earnings and personnel data to the Tax Administration and Statistics Norway. This common reporting system is called “a-ordningen” (the a-system).

Notes updated: 2017

Switzerland

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.
Deviation from the definition:
- Interns and residents are not included.
- Until 2007, the data refer to professionally active physicians.
- Since 2011, former specialists in internal medicine are not registered under medical specialists but in one single category under Generalist medical practitioners, according to the Swiss medical association.
- Since 2008 the data refer to practising physicians. Data also include “practitioner medical doctors”, to be understood as GPs without FMH postgraduate qualification (specialisation).
- Since 2011, former specialists in internal medicine are registered in one single category under Generalist medical practitioners, according to the Swiss medical association.
Note: No data on physicians in training by categories are available.
- A 25% rise in the number of GPs in years 2002 and 2003 is chiefly the result of the application of the free movement of persons (agreement with the EU) to health professions, especially concerning the recognition of foreign titles and subsequent modification of rules for applying for titles.

General practitioners
Data not available.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available.

Specialist medical practitioners
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents are not included.
Break in time series: 2011: former specialists in internal medicine are not registered under medical specialists but in one single category under Generalist medical practitioners, according to the Swiss medical association.
Note: No data on physicians in training by categories are available.
Note: The last obtained specialty was used as criteria for categorising doctors with more than one specialty

General paediatricians
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.
Deviation from the definition:
- Interns and residents are not included.
- Until 2007, the data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series: 2008. Since 2008, the data refer to practising physicians.
Note: No data on physicians in training by categories are available.
Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.
Deviation from the definition:
- Interns and residents are not included.
- Until 2007, the data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series: 2008. Since 2008, the data refer to practising physicians.
Note: No data on physicians in training by categories are available.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.
Deviation from the definition:
- Interns and residents are not included.
- Until 2007, the data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series: 2008. Since 2008, the data refer to practising physicians.
Note: No data on physicians in training by categories are available.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents are not included.
- Since 2011, former specialists in internal medicine are not registered under medical group of specialists but in one single category under Generalist medical practitioners, according to the Swiss medical association.
Break in time series: 2011: former specialists in internal medicine are not registered under medical specialists but in one single category under Generalist medical practitioners, according to the Swiss medical association.
Coverage: Since 2008 the data refer to practising physicians.
Note: No data on physicians in training by categories are available.

Internal medicine
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.
Break in time series: 2011: former specialists in internal medicine are registered in one single category under Generalist medical practitioners, according to the Swiss medical association.

Cardiologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Endocrinologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Gastroenterologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.
Respiratory medicine
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Oncologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Immunologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Neurologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Otorhinolaryngologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Radiologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Haematologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Dermatologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Pathologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.
Occupational medicine
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents are not included.
Coverage: Since 2008 the data refer to practising physicians.
Note: No data on physicians in training by categories are available.

General surgeons
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Orthopaedists
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Until 2014 not recognised as a separate physician category and counted under vascular surgeons.
Break in time series: From 2015 recognised as a separate specialisation category.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.
Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.
Until 2014 not recognised as a separate physician specialisation category and includes thoracic surgeons.

Break in time series: From 2015 recognised as a separate specialisation category.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists

Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.

Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Urologists

Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.

Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents (physicians in training) are not included in the total by category.

Accident and emergency medicine

Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census.

Deviation from the definition: Not recognised as a physician specialisation category.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified

Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)

Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; medical statistics of physicians; yearly census.

Deviation from the definition: Interns and residents are not included.

Coverage: Since 2008 the data refer to practising physicians.

Note: No data on physicians in training by categories are available. Therefore, physicians in training are included in “Medical doctors not further defined”. Good global estimates of physicians completing their postgraduate medical education (resident medical officers) in training and specialising to become recognised GPs or specialists from the FMH (Swiss Medical Association) are 6913 physicians in 2008 and 6421 in 2009.

Notes updated: 2017

Montenegro

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)

Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st

Coverage: Only data from the public sector.

The criteria used for the data was the last speciality for which doctors have received registration.

Note: the breakdown was provided for professionally active physicians

General practitioners

Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.

Coverage: Only data from the public sector.

The criteria used for the data was the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
Note: the breakdown was provided for professionally active physicians

**Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**
Data not available.

**Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only data from the public sector.
The criteria used for the data was the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.

**General paediatricians**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only data from the public sector.
The criteria used for the data was the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only data from the public sector.
The criteria used for the data was the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.

**Psychiatrists**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only data from the public sector.

**Medical group of specialists**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only data from the public sector.

**Internal medicine**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.
Deviation from the definition: Cardiologists, endocrinologists, gastroenterologists, oncologists, haematologists, pulmonology, rheumatology are also included in this category. Neonatology is not included here.

**Cardiologists**
Data not available.

**Endocrinologists**
Data not available.

**Gastroenterologists**
Data not available.

**Respiratory medicine**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.
Deviation from the definition: Pulmonology is included under the number of internal medicine and paediatric pneumology is not included here.

**Oncologists**
Data not available.

**Immunologists**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.
Deviation from the definition: Rheumatology, Paediatric allergology and Paediatric rheumatology are not included here. Rheumatology is included under the number of internal medicine.

**Neurologists**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.
Deviation from the definition: Paediatric neurology is not included here.

**Oto-rhino-laringologists**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.
Deviation from the definition: Paediatric otorhinolaryngology is not included here.

**Radiologists**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Haematologists
Data not available.

Dermatologists
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Pathologists
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Occupational medicine
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only data from the public sector.
The criteria used for the data was the last specialty for which doctors have received registration.
Note: the breakdown was provided for professionally active physicians
Specialists of maxillofacial surgery are included (physicians).

General surgeons
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.
Deviation from the definition: Thoracic surgeons, vascular surgeons, cardiac surgeons, plastic surgeons, oncological surgeons are also included in this category.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/
Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.

Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Note: the number of plastic surgeons is under the number of general surgeons.

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.

Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Orthopaedists
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 1st.

Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Deviation from the definition:

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.

Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Note: they are included in number of general surgeons.

Vascular surgeons
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.

Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Note: the number of vascular surgeons is under the number of general surgeons.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.

Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Urologists
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.

Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.
Coverage: Only physicians from public sector.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified

Source of data: The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at http://www.ijzcg.me/

Reference period: December 31st.

Coverage: Only data from the public sector.

Deviation from the definition: specialists of health statistics and informatics and specialists of forensic medicine are included.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)

There are no doctors belonging to this category.

Notes updated: 2017

former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)

Source of data: Institute for Public Health–Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: All the physicians work in health sector: general practitioners and general practitioners with specialisation for general medicine (both public and private). Interns and residents are included.

Up until 2005, the data sets for private sector are incomplete, because private sector physicians were not sending reports regularly to the relevant organisations and the data for physicians by categories does not sum up to the total number of professionally active physicians. Since 2006, more strict controls for regular reporting were put into practice by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in very accurate report sending and vastly improved evidence of health personnel. Since year 2006, private sector physicians are included and the sum of physicians by categories equals the total number of physicians.

Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active.'

Break in the series: 2006.

General practitioners

Data for breakdown between General practitioners and Other generalists (non-specialist) medical practitioners not available.

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners

Data for breakdown between General practitioners and Other generalists (non-specialist) medical practitioners not available.

Specialist medical practitioners

Source of data: Institute for Public Health –Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Interns and residents are included.

Up until 2005, the data sets for private sector are incomplete, because private sector physicians were not sending reports regularly to the relevant organisations and the data for physicians by categories does not sum up to the total number of professionally active physicians. Since 2006, more strict controls for regular reporting were put into practice by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in very accurate report sending and vastly improved evidence of health personnel. Since year 2006, private sector physicians are included and the sum of physicians by categories equals the total number of physicians.

Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active.'

Break in the series: 2006.
General paediatricians
Source of data: Institute for Public Health –Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Interns and residents are included.
Up until 2005, the data sets for private sector are incomplete, because private sector physicians were not sending reports regularly to the relevant organisations and the data for physicians by categories does not sum up to the total number of professionally active physicians. Since 2006, more strict controls for regular reporting were put into practice by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in very accurate report sending and vastly improved evidence of health personnel. Since year 2006, private sector physicians are included and the sum of physicians by categories equals the total number of physicians.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians (general paediatrics) are 'professionally active'.
Break in the series: 2006.

Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Interns and residents are included.
Up until 2005, the data sets for private sector are incomplete, because private sector physicians were not sending reports regularly to the relevant organisations and the data for physicians by categories does not sum up to the total number of professionally active physicians. Since 2006, more strict controls for regular reporting were put into practice by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in very accurate report sending and vastly improved evidence of health personnel. Since year 2006, private sector physicians are included and the sum of physicians by categories equals the total number of physicians.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians (spec. – obstetricians and gynaecologists) are 'professionally active'.
Break in the series: 2006.

Psychiatrists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health –Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Interns and residents are included.
Up until 2005, the data sets for private sector are incomplete, because private sector physicians were not sending reports regularly to the relevant organisations and the data for physicians by categories does not sum up to the total number of professionally active physicians. Since 2006, more strict controls for regular reporting were put into practice by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in very accurate report sending and vastly improved evidence of health personnel. Since year 2006, private sector physicians are included and the sum of physicians by categories equals the total number of physicians.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians (psychiatrists) are 'professionally active'.
Break in the series: 2006.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: The category "internal medicine" comprises specialists in internal medicine and subspecialists in the following specialties: pulmonology, cardiology, gastroenterology, haematology, nephrology, rheumatology, endocrinology and toxicology. Interns and residents are included.
Up until 2005, the data sets for private sector are incomplete, because private sector physicians were not sending reports regularly to the relevant organisations and the data for physicians by categories does not sum up to the total number of professionally active physicians. Since 2006, more strict controls for regular reporting were put into practice by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in very accurate report sending and vastly improved evidence of health personnel. Since year 2006, private sector physicians are included and the sum of physicians by categories equals the total number of physicians.

Deviation from the definition: Physicians (medical specialists) are 'professionally active'.
Break in the series: 2006.

Differences in the data reported for each year for doctors, specialists example haematologists, rheumatologists and toxicologists is because they move from public institutions to private.

**Internal medicine**

Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Coverage: Up to 2009, the category "internal medicine" comprises specialists in internal medicine and subspecialists in the following specialties: pulmology, cardiology, gastroenterology, haematology, nephrology, rheumatology, endocrinology and toxicology. Interns and residents are included.
Break in time series: 2010.
Difference in each year from doctors, specialists example haematologists rheumatologists and toxicologists is because they move from public institutions to private.

**Cardiologists**

Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Coverage: Up to 2009, the category "cardiologists" is included with “internal medicine”.
Interns and residents are included.
Break in time series: 2010.

**Endocrinologists**

Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Coverage: Up to 2009, the category "endocrinologists" is included with “internal medicine”.
Interns and residents are included.
Break in time series: 2010.

**Gastroenterologists**

Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Coverage: Up to 2009, the category "gastroenterologists" is included with “internal medicine”. Interns and residents are included.
Break in time series: 2010.

**Respiratory medicine**

Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Coverage: Up to 2009, the category "pulmonology" is included with “internal medicine”.
Interns and residents are included.
Break in time series: 2010.

Oncologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Immunologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Neurologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Radiologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Microbiology-bacteriologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Haematologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Dermatologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Pathologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

288
Occupational medicine
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health –Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Includes General surgery, Neurological surgery, Plastic surgery, other types of surgery, Anaesthesiology and Intensive care. Interns and residents are included.
Up until 2005, the data sets for private sector are incomplete, because private sector physicians were not sending reports regularly to the relevant organisations and the data for physicians by categories does not sum up to the total number of professionally active physicians. Since 2006, more strict controls for regular reporting were put into practice by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in very accurate report sending and vastly improved evidence of health personnel. Since year 2006, private sector physicians are included and the sum of physicians by categories equals the total number of physicians.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians (Surgical specialists) are 'professionally active'.
Break in the series: 2006.

General surgeons
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Plastic surgeons
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Ophthalmologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Orthopaedists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Vascular surgeons
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Urologists
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Coverage: Up to 2009, the category "nephrology" is included with “internal medicine”.
Interns and residents are included.
Break in time series: 2010.
Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data: Institute for Public Health -Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Deviation from the definition: Physicians are 'professionally active'.
Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data: Institute for Public Health –Skopje. Report for health staff in health sector (3-00-60).
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage: Includes interns and residents. All other categories n.e.c. comprises the following specialties: hygiene, epidemiology, social medicine, medical biochemistry, clinical pharmacology and medical genetics.
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
There is no doctors not further defined. All physicians have been categorized into more specific specialities.
Notes updated: 2017

Albania
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Data not available.
General practitioners
Data not available.
Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Data not available.
Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Data not available.
General paediatricians
Data not available.
Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Data not available.
Psychiatrists
Data not available.
Medical group of specialists
Data not available.
Internal medicine
Data not available.
Cardiologists
Data not available.
Endocrinologists
Data not available.
Gastroenterologists
Data not available.
Respiratory medicine
Data not available.
Oncologists
Data not available.
Immunologists
Data not available.
Neurologists
Data not available.
Otorhinolaryngologists
Data not available.
Radiologists
Data not available.
Microbiology-bacteriologists
Data not available.
Haematologists
Data not available.
Dermatologists
Data not available.
Pathologists
Data not available.
Occupational medicine
Surgical group of specialists
Data not available.
General surgeons
Data not available.
Neurological surgeons
Data not available.
Plastic surgeons
Data not available.
Ophthalmologists
Data not available.
Orthopaedists
Data not available.
Thoracic surgeons
Data not available.
Vascular surgeons
Data not available.
Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Data not available.
Urologists
Data not available.

Accident and emergency medicine
Data not available.

Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Data not available.

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Data not available.

Notes updated: 2017

Serbia

General practitioner (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians

Generalists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians

Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians

Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

General paediatricians
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.
Obstetricians and gynaecologists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Psychiatrists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Medical group of specialists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Internal medicine
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in internal medicine with subspecialty in cardiology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, pulmology, oncology, rheumatology, and haematology are excluded. Specialists in communicable diseases are included.

Cardiologists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in internal medicine with subspecialty in cardiology.

Endocrinologists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in internal medicine with subspecialty in endocrinology.

Gastroenterologists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in internal medicine with subspecialty in gastroenterology.

Respiratory medicine
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in internal medicine with subspecialty in pulmology and specialists in pneumophtysiology.

Oncologists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in internal medicine with subspecialty in oncology.

Immunologists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Deviation from the definition: Specialists in internal medicine with subspecialty in rheumatology are included.

Neurologists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services,
prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

**Radiologists**


Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

Deviation from the definition: Specialists in nuclear medicine are not included.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**


Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

**Haematologists**


Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

Deviation from the definition: Specialists in transfusiology are not included.

**Dermatologists**


Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

**Pathologists**


Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

Deviation from the definition: Specialists in forensic medicine are not included.

**Occupational medicine**


Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

**Surgical group of specialists**

Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

General surgeons

Neurological surgeons

Plastic surgeons

Ophthalmologists

Orthopaedists

Thoracic surgeons

Vascular surgeons
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists

Urologists

Accident and emergency medicine

Other specialists not elsewhere classified

Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)

Notes updated: 2017

Turkey
Generalist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2211)
Source of data:
- From 2000 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.

Coverage:
- Up to 1999: Data includes physicians working in public or university administration. Medical residents are included among generalist medical practitioners. General Practitioners are physicians without any specialty education.
- From 2000 to 2005: Number of GPs only (MoH, university, and private sector are included). Medical residents are not included, which explains the sharp decrease in data between 1999 and 2000.
- From 2006 onwards: Data includes MoH, university, private sector and others (other public establishments and local administrations). MoND-affiliated facilities are not included until 2011.
- Since 2006, the number of generalist medical practitioners in Turkey contains family physicians, GPs and family medicine residents.
- A GP is a general practitioner in medicine who has had 6-year basic medical education. GPs are physicians without any specialty education.
- A Family Physician (Doctor) is a medical professional who received 3-year Family Medicine residency training after graduation from a 6-year medical faculty.
- A Family Medicine Resident (Assistant) is a medical professional who is undergoing a 3-year Family Medicine residency training after graduation from a 6-year medical faculty.
- GPs and family physician specialists acting as managers are also included.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series:
- 2000 and 2006 (see above).
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.

General practitioners

Source of data:
- From 2000 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.

Coverage:
- Up to 1999: Data includes physicians working in public or university administration. Medical residents are included among GPs. General Practitioners are physicians without any specialty education.
- From 2000 to 2005: Number of GPs only (MoH, university, and private sector are included). Medical residents are not included, which explains the sharp decrease in data between 1999 and 2000.
- From 2006 onwards: Data includes MoH, university, private sector and others (other public establishments and local administrations). MoND-affiliated facilities are not included until 2011.
- Since 2006, the number of general practitioners in Turkey contains family physicians, GPs and family medicine residents.
- A GP is a general practitioner in medicine who has had 6-year basic medical education. GPs are physicians without any specialty education.
- A Family Physician (Doctor) is a medical professional who received 3-year Family Medicine residency training after graduation from a 6-year medical faculty.
- A Family Medicine Resident (Assistant) is a medical professional who is undergoing a 3-year Family Medicine residency training after graduation from a 6-year medical faculty.
- GPs and family physician specialists acting as managers are also included.

Deviation from the definition:
- Data refer to professionally active physicians.
- Data correspond to all generalist medical practitioners.

Break in time series:
- 2000 and 2006 (see above).
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.

**Other generalist (non-specialist) medical practitioners**

Data not available.

**Specialist medical practitioners (ISCO-08 code: 2212)**

Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.
- Up to 2013: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and ESPC Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Data include Paediatricians, Obstetricians and gynaecologists, Psychiatrists, Medical specialists, Surgical specialists and Medical interns or residents training for a specialty.
- Ministry of Health, university, private and other sectors (other public establishments, local administrations and MoND-affiliated facilities) are included.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series:
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.
- The strong increase in 2000 is partly due to improvement in registration.

**General paediatricians**

Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.
- Up to 2013: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and ESPC Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- General paediatric specialists and medical residents of paediatrics in all health care facilities (excluding MOD) added to the number of general paediatricians.
- Ministry of Health, university, private and other sectors (other public establishments, local administrations and MoND-affiliated facilities) are included.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series:
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.

**Obstetricians and gynaecologists**

Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.
- Up to 2013: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and ESPC Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- The number of obstetricians and gynaecologists includes obstetrics and gynaecology specialists and medical residents of obstetrics and gynaecology in all health care facilities.
- Ministry of Health, university, private and other sectors (other public establishments, local administrations and MoND-affiliated facilities) are included.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series:
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.

**Psychiatrists**

Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.
- Up to 2013: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and ESPC Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
The number of psychiatrists includes psychiatry specialists and medical residents of psychiatry in all health care facilities. Ministry of Health, university, private and other sectors (other public establishments, local administrations and MoND-affiliated facilities) are included. Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series:
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.

Medical group of specialists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.
- Up to 2013: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and ESPC Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- The number of medical group of specialties includes medical specialists and medical residents of these branches in all health care facilities.
- Physical treatment and rehabilitation specialists and residents are included in the internal medicine category.
- Ministry of Health, university, private and other sectors (other public establishments, local administrations and MoND-affiliated facilities) are included.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.

Break in time series:
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.

Internal medicine
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Includes internal medicine specialists and residents in all health care facilities
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Cardiologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Includes cardiology specialists and residents in all health care facilities.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Endocrinologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Endocrine specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Gastroenterologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Gastroenterology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Respiratory medicine
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Respiratory specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Oncologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Oncology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Immunologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Immunology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Neurologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Neurology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Oto-rhino-laringologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Oto-rhino-laringology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

**Radiologists**
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Radiology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

**Microbiology-bacteriologists**
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Microbiology-bacteriology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

**Haematologists**
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Haematology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

**Dermatologists**
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Dermatology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

**Pathologists**
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.

Coverage:
- Pathology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

**Occupational medicine**
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Occupational medicine specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Surgical group of specialists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.
- Up to 2013: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and ESPC Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- The number of surgical group of specialties includes surgical specialists and surgical residents of these branches in all health care facilities.
- Ministry of Health, university, private and other sectors (other public establishments, local administrations and MoND-affiliated facilities) are included.
- Specialties are: General surgery, Neurological surgery, Plastic surgery, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Thoracic surgery, Cardiovascular surgery, Intensive care & anaesthesiology, Urology, and Accident and emergency medicine
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series:
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.

General surgeons
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- General surgery specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Neurological surgeons
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Neurological surgery specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Plastic surgeons
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Plastic surgery specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.
Ophthalmologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Ophthalmology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Orthopaedists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Orthopaedic specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Thoracic surgeons
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Thoracic specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Vascular surgeons
Data unavailable. A separate vascular surgery branch is unavailable in Turkey. Cardiovascular surgery in Turkey is included in thoracic surgery.

Intensive care & anaesthesiologists
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Anaesthesiology specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Urologists
Source of data: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
Coverage:
- Urology specialist and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.

Accident and emergency medicine
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health
- Up to 2013, General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ESPC) Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Accident and emergency medicine specialists and residents in all health care facilities are included.
- It includes the given branches in above inclusion list.
- All sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private and Other) included.
Other specialists not elsewhere classified
Source of data:
- From 2013 onwards: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.
- Up to 2013: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health and ESPC Higher Education Statistics.
Coverage:
- Specialist physicians and medical residents who cannot be classified elsewhere and whose branches are not known are put into this group.
- Ministry of Health, university, private and other sectors (other public establishments, local administrations and MoND-affiliated facilities) are included.
Deviation from the definition: Data refer to professionally active physicians.
Break in time series:
- MoND-affiliated facilities are included since 2012.
Medical doctors not further defined (ISCO-08 code: 2210)
Data not applicable.
Notes updated: 2017