**Objective**

- This case study seeks to examine a particular national cohort of immigrant doctors (Hong Kong and Taiwan) and place their experiences within a wider social-historical and political context.

**Methodology**

- Using secondary sources to provide the historical context of Canada and two ‘donor’ countries during the 1960s.
- Using four scanned editions of the Canadian Medical Directory (CMD) (1961, 1966, 1971, 1976) and the printed copy of the CMD to extract information on subset of doctors from Taiwan and Hong Kong.
- Using CMD entries, Census data, and reports from the Federal Department of Immigration and Manpower to summarize geographical dispersion and medical specialty.
- Using a proxy age of 25 to estimate the age of the doctors when they were practicing in Canada.
- Using a biographical profile of two doctors to create a fuller image of the lives of immigrant doctors.

**Results**

**CMD Results**

- A clear increase between the number of both Taiwanese and Hong Kong doctors after 1967.
- For Hong Kong doctors, the average age was 36 years old, with a median age of 37 whereas Taiwanese doctors were slightly younger, with an average age of 35, and a median age of 32.
- 54% of Taiwanese doctors had a specified specialty (105 out of 195).
- 55% of Hong Kong doctors had specified specialty (84 out of 152).

**Geographical Distribution**

- Total of 87 towns and cities were listed from the CMDs that corresponded to census data.
- Ontario had the highest concentration of urban cities; Alberta had the highest concentration of rural cities.
- Provinces such as Manitoba and Nova Scotia experienced higher rates of Taiwanese and Hong Kong trained doctors moving out of the province.

**Implications**

- Further considerations into the racial dynamics should be taken, and what constitutes a "donor" country, as many were decidedly non-white.
- The realities of ‘de-skilling’, the exclusive nature of the graduates able to initially afford medical education, and political convictions

**Works Cited**

L. Peter: *The Chinese in Canada: Toronto-Oxford University Press, 1996*


“Welcome, Immigrant M.D.’s”: Taiwan and Hong Kong trained doctors in Canada

Robyn Lee, History
Supervised by Professor David Wright, History

Canadian Context
- During the Post-war period, Canada experienced a physical shortage of medical professionals, which prompted an influx of International Medical Graduates (IMG) and doctors from countries including both Taiwan and Hong Kong.
- In 1962, the federal government implemented an immigration policy that encouraged the entry of doctors, particularly possessing occupational skills that were in demand in Canada.

Using a biographical profile of two doctors to create a profile of their experiences in Canada (Kelley and Trebilcock, 351).

International Migration of Doctors from Taiwan and Hong Kong
- Between 1966 and 1968, a total of 3,013 immigrants entered Canada from China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan (Ng, 22).
- Movement from PRC totaled 177 entries in 1969, whereas Hong Kong immigration increased to 3,301 between 1966-1972.

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Census Data
- I used three categories of the cities/towns: (1) ‘rural’: fewer than 5,000, (2) ‘small to medium sized town’: 5,000-99,999, and (3) ‘urban’ area: 100,000+.
- 19 were rural, 51 were medium-sized, and 17 cities were urban.
- Solo practitioners also settled in smaller-medium sized areas that appeared once.
- 37 cities within Taiwanese subset
- 9 cities within the Hong Kong subset
- Instances of doctors moving from larger cities to smaller towns (For example, Dr. Norman Chan from Toronto, ON to Bonnyville, AB; Dr. Shiul Chan from Hamilton, ON to Port Alberni, BC.)

Works Cited