For each source or method of data you have, choose the best match under "Data type," provide a link or description of the data in "Source Provided," and summarize the data in "Summary of Information." The associated topics or learning objectives should be entered next, along with the related CanMEDS role(s) in the last column. A CanMEDS reference and summary is provided at the bottom of this document.

NOTE: You do not need to use all data types, and you may use the same data type more than once.

Needs	Source (e.g.,	Summary of	Topics or learning objectives	CanMEDS role(s) addressed by
Assessment Data	link, title,	Information from	identified from this source	this topic/learning objective
Туре	description)	source		
Best Practice				
Guidelines				
Chart Audits				
Clinical				
Observances/				
Patient Outcomes				
Emerging Trends				
Epidemiological/				
Population Health				
Data				
Evaluation				
Summary from				
Previous Program				
Focus Groups/				
Interviews				
Other				
Peer Reviewed				
Literature/				
Research Findings				
Physician/ Faculty/				
Target Audience				
Request				
Referral Patterns				
Scientific Planning				
Committee				
Minutes				

Survey of		
Anticipated Target		
Audience		

As a quick reference, please see the quick summaries below of the skills captured under each CanMEDS role, and some suggestions for how they can relate to your CPD Program. Please note that the suggestions are not exhaustive, and please reference each of the Colleges for the specific definitions and associated competencies.



CanMEDS (RCPSC)



CanMEDS-Family Medicine (CFPC)

	Summary	CPD Program may address
Medical Expert	The most commonly selected role that CPD program planners identify as being addressed through their needs assessment review. In some ways, this is understandable because both Colleges describe the medical expert role as the one that incorporates all of the other competencies!	Clinical reasoning / decision-making; clinical assessment and management; diagnosis, treatment, follow-up; scope of practice; procedural skills
Communicator	Addresses the physician-patient relationship, patient-centered communication, and communication with family. This includes understanding the patient's fears, context, socio-economic status, family history, social issues and incorporating this understanding into patient care.	Patient values, patient-centred care, disclosure of harm, maintaining accurate and up-to-date patient records;
Collaborator	Incorporates sharing of knowledge, responsibilities, perspectives, and a willingness to work together to achieve the best outcome. This role refers to relationships with patients and their families, physicians, other health professionals, and community partners and may extend to administrative roles, education, advocacy and scholarship.	Teamwork, IPE, handover, referrals, conflict management
Leader	Refers to a physician role in the health care system, their responsibility to provide excellent patient care though their role as a clinician, administrator, educator or scholar.	Leading change, career development, QI, managing practice, health care systems
Health Advocate	Extends beyond the advocacy for a particular patient's needs. It also reflects the physician's societal role in prevention, health promotion and equity, in navigating the healthcare system.	Health promotion, equity, community engagement

Scholar	Refers to a physician's commitment to continuous learning, teaching, evaluation of evidence, and contributing to the creation and sharing of knowledge through research.	Writing, grants, QI, research ethics, research skills, giving / receiving feedback, teaching
Professional	The role of professional refers to a physician's commitment to ethical practice, high personal standards of behavior, accountability to the profession and society, and maintenance of personal health.	Ethical practice, wellness, personal behaviour, burnout, boundaries