

**Table 1:** Trainee FTE totals by gender and placement type in pre-pandemic (2017–2019) and pandemic (2020–2022) periods.

	Pre-pandemic (FTE)		Pandemic (FTE)	
	Urban	Provincial	Urban	Provincial
<b>Male</b>	41.83	7.5	41.81	7.58
<b>Female</b>	34.5	7.83	41.98	7.67

**Table 2:** Comparison of surgical counts and mean annual FTE-adjusted rates for all trainee-involved and trainee-performed surgeries by gender and placement over the entire study period (2017–2022), with corresponding significance testing and effect-size measures.

	Total surgery counts		FTE-adjusted surgery rates & statistics			
	All involved	Performed	All involved (/FTE/year)	ANOVA p (F) [Cohen's d]	Performed (/FTE/Year)	ANOVA p (F) [Cohen's d]
<b>Male</b>	20,852	14,088	211.2	0.141 (2.757) [0.661]	142.7	0.022* (8.603) [-1.215]
<b>Female</b>	20,518	11,146	223.1		121.2	
<b>Urban</b>	29,840	18,405	157.0	<0.001* (27.176) [3.555]	114.9	<0.001* (19.682) [2.876]
<b>Provincial</b>	11,530	6,829	322.5		223.3	
<b>Total</b>	41,370	25,234	216.9		132.3	

\* Statistically significant

**Table 3:** FTE-adjusted mean annual surgical volumes, with subgroup analysis by placement (all centres, urban, provincial) and gender, comparing pre-pandemic (2017–2019) and pandemic (2020–2022) periods. Percentage change between periods, and results of linear mixed-effects model significance testing are displayed.

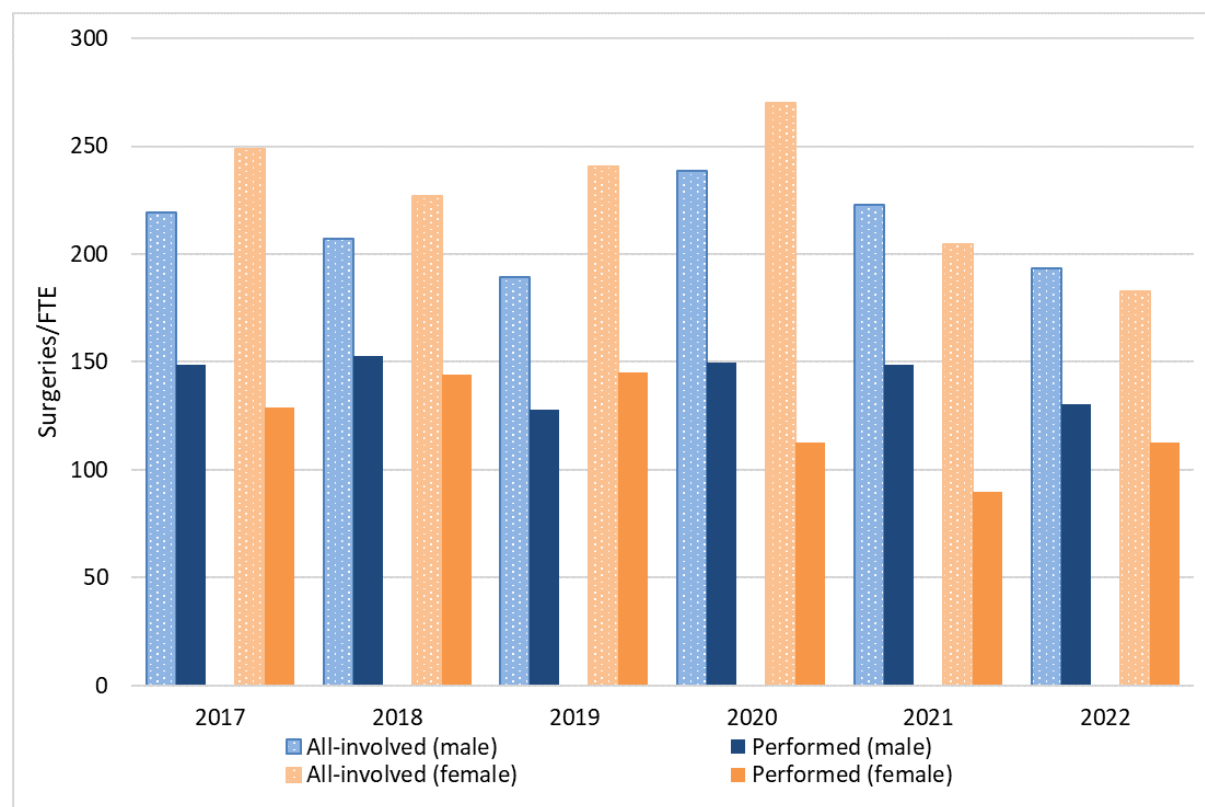
		Pre-pandemic (/ FTE/year)	Pandemic (/FTE/year)	Change (%)	p-value (F)
<b>All centres</b>	All involved	219.6	214.46	-2.34%	0.894 (0.02)
	Male	235.3	252.2	+7.2%	0.157 (2.757) <sup>1</sup>
	Female	201.1	177.4	-11.78%	
	Performed	139.2	124.1	-10.84%	0.05* (7.71)
	Male	134.7	135.7	+0.74%	0.045* (5.938) <sup>2</sup>
	Female	145.1	109	-24.94%	
<b>Urban</b>	All involved	188.1	184.7	-1.80%	0.97 (0.002)
	Performed	122	108.5	-11.10%	0.29 (1.461)
<b>Provincial</b>	All involved	376.2	377.8	+0.41%	0.92 (0.012)
	Performed	237.1	209.4	-11.70%	0.61 (0.304)

\* Statistically significant

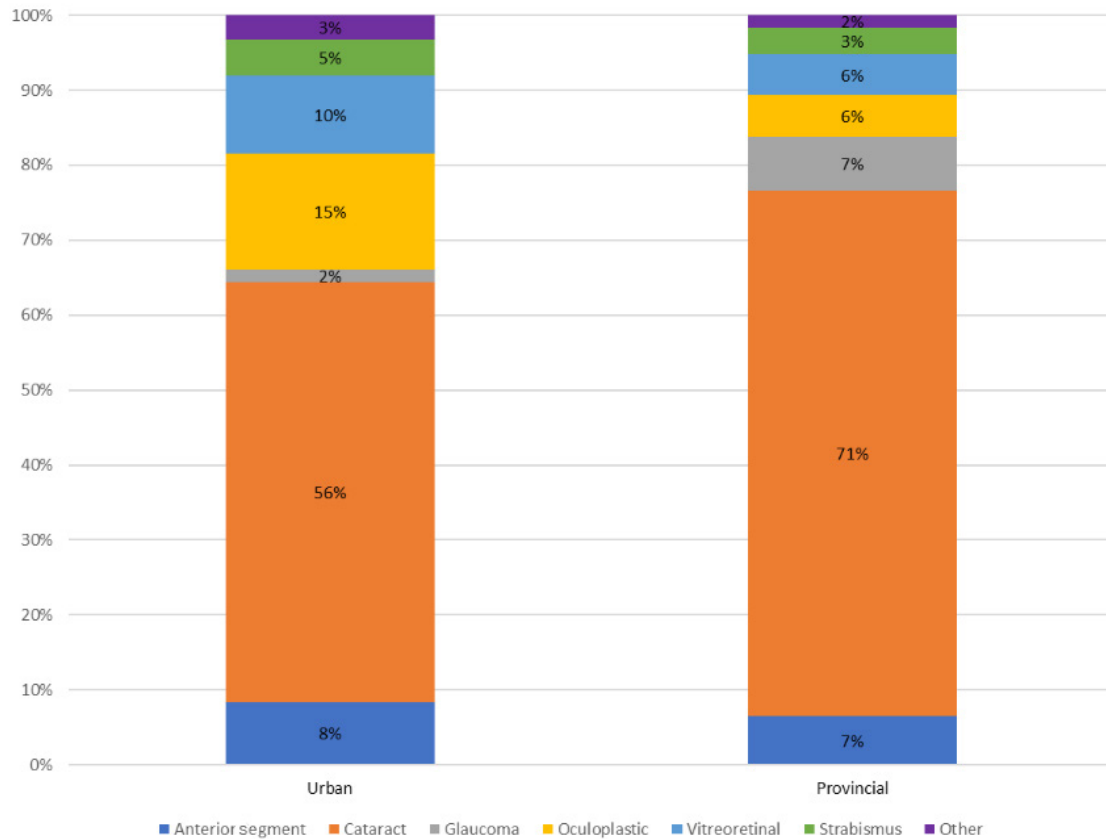
<sup>1</sup> The p and F values shown are for the interaction between gender and the pandemic period for trainee-involved surgeries.

<sup>2</sup> The p and F values shown are for the interaction between gender and the pandemic period for trainee-performed surgeries.

**Figure 1:** Comparison of annual trainee-involved and trainee-performed surgeries per FTE by gender. Trainee-involved and trainee-performed surgeries per FTE remained relatively stable for male trainees but decreased significantly for female trainees during the pandemic period (2020–2022).



**Figure 2:** Comparison of subspecialty case mix between urban (left) and provincial (right) centres for all trainee-involved surgeries from 2017–2022. Cataract surgery comprised the majority of surgical procedures, particularly in provincial centres. Oculoplastic and vitreoretinal cases comprised a greater proportion of case mix in urban centres than provincial centres.



**Table 4:** Analysis of pre-pandemic (2017–2019) and pandemic (2020–2022) trainee-involved mean annual surgeries per FTE, by subspecialty. Percentage change in mean annual surgeries per FTE between pre-pandemic and pandemic period and bootstrap analysis with 95% confidence intervals are displayed.

	Pre-pandemic (/ FTE/year)	Pandemic avg (/ FTE/year)	Percentage change (%)	Bootstrap analysis (95% CIs)
<b>Anterior segment</b>	16.69	17.74	6.30	(-0.96–3.37)
<b>Cataract</b>	131.29	130.71	-0.45	(-20.6–20.49)
<b>Glaucoma</b>	6.12	7.81	27.64	(0.03–3.67)*
<b>Oculoplastic</b>	31.44	24.90	-20.80	(-9.49–-1.48)*
<b>Strabismus</b>	19.89	20.19	1.53	(-1.04–1.27)
<b>Vitreoretinal</b>	9.56	9.64	0.94	(-0.08–0.24)
<b>Other</b>	5.52	6.69	21.30	(-3.37–6.21)

\* Statistically significant