

# RESIDENCY AND PHYSICIAN WORKFORCE TRENDS

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2023 Edition





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# SPECIALTY HIGHLIGHTS

In this guide, you will find detailed trend information for over 30 medical specialties to assist you with informed career planning.

A few highlights of residency and workforce trends for medical specialties are presented below. Read on to learn more about each specialty profile, and how the different specialties compare.



## Licensed Physicians

**Family medicine** is the most widespread specialty, with over 47,000 family physicians practicing in Canada in 2021.



## Age Demographics

**Psychiatry** reported the highest number of age 65+ physicians in Canada at 27%; **Internal medicine** reported the highest number of age <35 at 21%.



## CaRMS Applications

**Nuclear Medicine** was the most competitive specialty to apply to in 2022, and **Neurosurgery** was the least competitive.



## Work Hours

**Cardiac surgery** reported working the highest number of hours in a week at 80.9; **Public Health and Preventive Medicine** reported working the lowest at 44.7 hours.



## Professional Life

**Public Health and Preventive Medicine** and **Ophthalmology** reported the highest satisfaction with current professional life at 85%+ satisfied.



## Work-life Balance

**Ophthalmology** reported the highest work-life balance at 68% satisfied.



## Job Prospects

**Dermatology** offered the most positions available in 2020, with 4x more job opportunities than job seekers.



## Compensation

**Ophthalmology** was the highest billing specialty in 2021-22 with average billings of \$1,246,000/year.



## Gender Distribution

**Obstetrics & Gynecology/ Medical Genetics** reported the highest percentage of female physicians at 62%; **Cardiac Surgery/Urology/ Neurosurgery** reported the lowest at 11%

# ACRONYMS

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Below is a list of acronyms used in this guide:

CaRMS	Canadian Resident Matching Service
CAPER	Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry
CCFP	Canadian College of Family Physicians
CPSS	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan
CMA	Canadian Medical Association
CIHI	Canadian Institute for Health Information
CMG	Canadian Medical Graduate
CoM	College of Medicine
FM/ES	Family Medicine/Enhanced Skills (Also called R3, +1)
FRCPC	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada
GIM	General Internal Medicine
IMG	International Medical Graduate
PG/Postgrad	Postgraduate
PGY	Postgraduate Year (eg. PGY1 = first year of medical residency)
MD	Doctor of Medicine
MHO	Medical Health Officer
MSB	Medical Services Branch
MSM	Medicine Subspecialty Match
PSM	Pediatric Subspecialty Match
R-1	R-1 Main Residency Match
R3/Enhanced Skills	R3 Residency Match (for Family Medicine residents after 2 <sup>nd</sup> year)
SCA	Saskatchewan Cancer Agency
SHA	Saskatchewan Health Authority
SMA	Saskatchewan Medical Association
USask	University of Saskatchewan

# INTRODUCTION

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## **saskdocs: Your Resource for Career Planning in Saskatchewan:**

saskdocs is a one-stop shop for physicians and their families wanting to live and work in Saskatchewan, Canada. We work in partnership with students, medical trainees, physicians, and Canadian and international medical graduates to help you plan your way to practice here.

We are a part of the Saskatchewan Health Authority. We work with colleagues across the province to help you plan your way towards your perfect practice opportunity.

## **Planning Your Career Path:**

This publication is intended to provide you with information on residency and workforce trends within Saskatchewan and across Canada. You can use this information to assist you in making informed decisions when career planning.

We also encourage you to consult with course advisors, colleagues, physicians, mentors, faculty, the Saskatchewan Medical Association (SMA), Saskatchewan Health Authority recruiters, and saskdocs staff for guidance.

The University of Saskatchewan's (USask) College of Medicine offers 130 residency training seats in various specialties each year. The following pages profile many of the specialty paths you may wish to consider after completing your medical degree.

While this guide covers over 30 specialties and subspecialties, we note that there are a number of discipline pathways available in addition to what is covered here. For a complete list of specialties and subspecialties that are certified in Canada, please refer to the [Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#) website.

## **CaRMS Matches:**

Information compiled in the following pages of this guide includes the specialties available in the CaRMS R-1 Main Residency Match (R-1 Match), the Medicine Subspecialty Match (MSM), the Family Medicine/Enhanced Skills Match (FM/ES). CaRMS also offers a Pediatric Subspecialty Match (PSM).

Each match has two iterations with a given number of seats (quota) per year. If you do not match to a seat in the first iteration, you can apply to unfilled positions in the second iteration. This information, including a list with the number of seats available in 2022 in the first and second iteration of the match for each specialty, is presented near the end of this document.

The R-1 Match for entry level postgraduate positions is CaRMS' largest match. Medical students can apply to the R-1 match in the final year of their medical degree. It encompasses all 17 Canadian medical schools and is offered in two iterations each year. The first iteration includes all graduating students and prior year graduates from Canada, the USA, and international medical schools who meet the basic criteria and have no prior postgraduate training in Canada or the USA.

The MSM is for residents currently in an internal medicine residency training program who are looking to apply for subspecialty training. Applicants must be Canadian citizens or hold valid Canadian permanent resident cards.

The FM/ES Match is for Family Medicine residents wishing to undertake an additional year of training in a particular skill.

### Using this Guide:

The information in this guide includes:

- Individual specialty profiles, with information about:
  - **Each specialty** and a description of what it is. The specialty details are provided from Royal College and Canadian Medical Association descriptions.
  - **Residency seats** available in Saskatchewan. Where Saskatchewan does not offer a residency seat, the number of other institutions that offer seats for that specialty is provided.
  - **Number of specialists** in Saskatchewan and throughout Canada. Some specialty data is combined where numbers are too low, as this helps preserve confidentiality.
  - **Age demographics** of each specialty. Some specialty data is combined where numbers are too low, as this helps preserve confidentiality.
  - **CaRMS application** numbers for each discipline. This shows what the competitiveness of applying to each specialty is. For further information, ratios demonstrating this are presented towards the end of this document.
  - **Work hours** per week, including on-call (where applicable). A comparison of work hours is also presented towards the end of this document.
  - **Work-life and professional balance** for each specialty. These are compiled from survey results from the Canadian Medical Association.
  - **Job market outlook** which compares jobs posted to residency completers. The data is a snapshot in time, and only reflects full-time jobs posted. Therefore actual positions available will be understated because it does not fully reflect the hidden job market.
  - **Remuneration** for each specialty. This is average payments per year, as provided by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Health. Average Medical Services Branch payments are based on fee-for-service and non-fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated. Comparative information is also presented towards the end of the document.
- Comparative information across all specialties for remuneration, gender ratios, work hours, and competitiveness.
- Resources for you to explore for further information about your specialties and subspecialties of interest. These resources include website links for your perusal.

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## Overview:

Anesthesiology is a medical specialty responsible for the care of patients before, during and after surgical operations, labour and delivery, and certain interventional procedures. Anesthesiologists have unique skills and knowledge to support, and in appropriate circumstances lead, the provision of resuscitation, critical care medicine, palliative care, and pain medicine.

Certain strengths may be needed to pursue this specialty such as the ability to perform under pressure, to think quickly in stressful situations, to use one's hands, and to work in a team environment. The opportunity to establish continuing, long-term physician/patient relationships is limited in this specialty.

Certification in anesthesiology requires completion of a residency program which typically takes **5 years**.

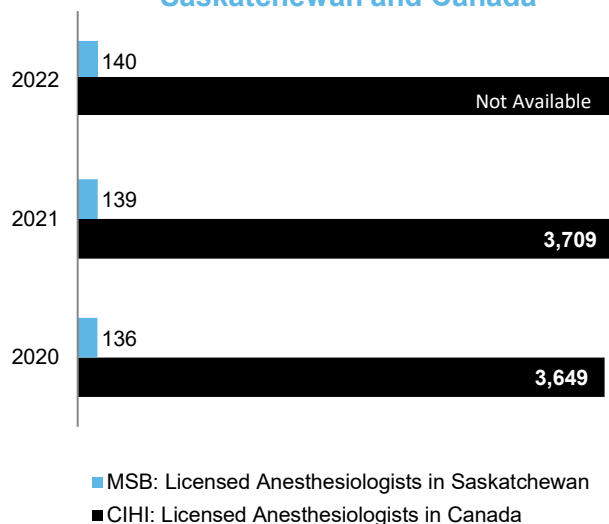
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for anesthesiology in 2022 was **8 seats**.
- Saskatchewan anesthesiology residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **140 licensed anesthesiologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

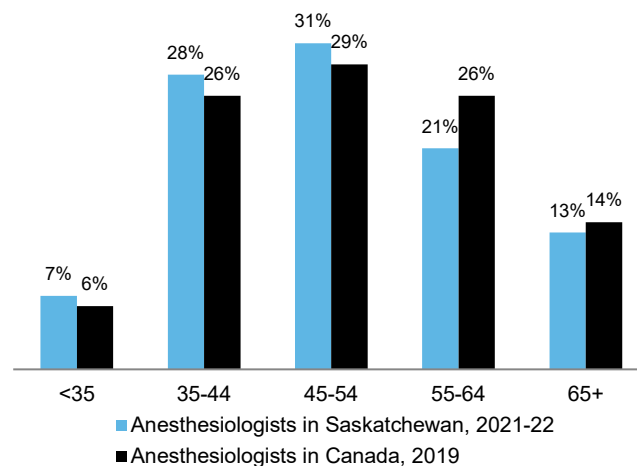
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have anesthesiology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Yorkton

### Licensed Anesthesiologists in Saskatchewan and Canada

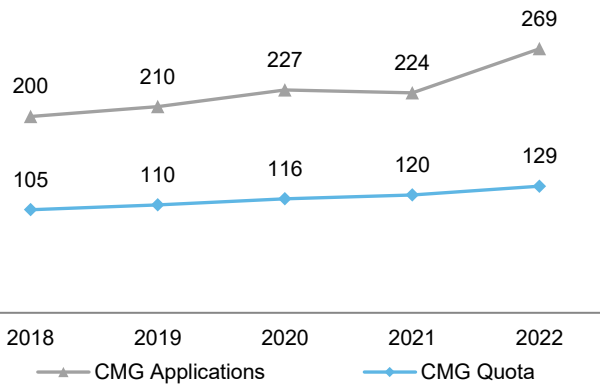


### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



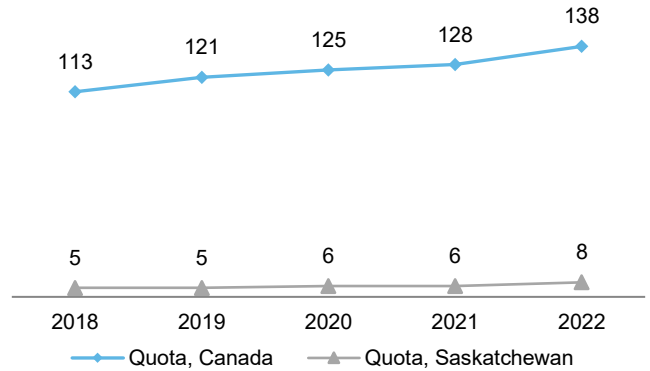
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

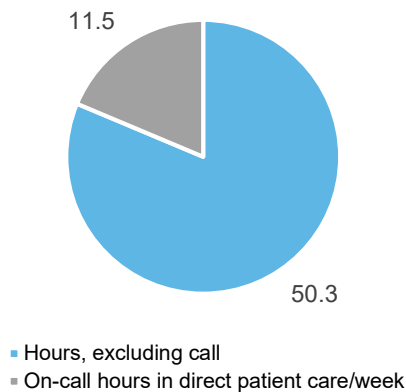


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

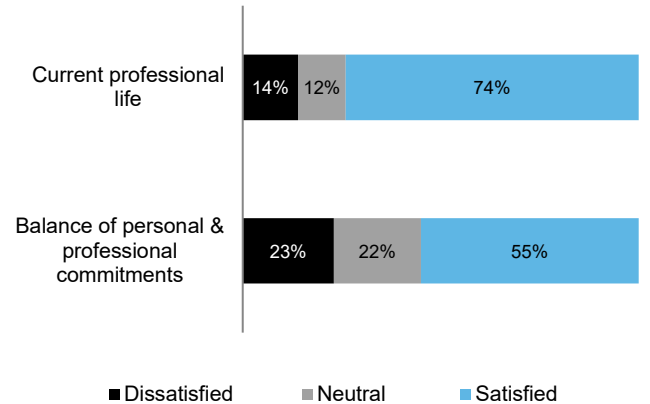
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

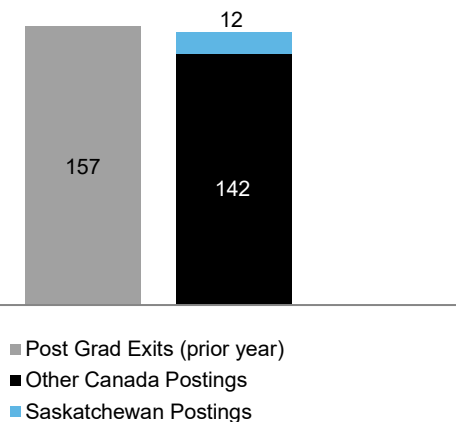


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020. Anesthesiology exits includes Critical Care and Pain Medicine.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for anesthesiologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$347,900/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# CARDIAC SURGERY

## Overview:

Cardiac Surgery is the area of surgery that deals with diseases of the pericardium, heart, and vessels.

Procedures that are performed include coronary artery bypass, valve repair or replacement, heart transplantation, replacement of the aorta, and procedures to correct congenital abnormalities. Cardiac surgery is a demanding, technical specialty that is very diverse. It exposes practitioners to a wide variety of medical problems and requires them to interact often with other physicians including the operating room team comprised of specialized nurses, technicians, and anesthesiologists.

Certification in cardiac surgery requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **6 years**.

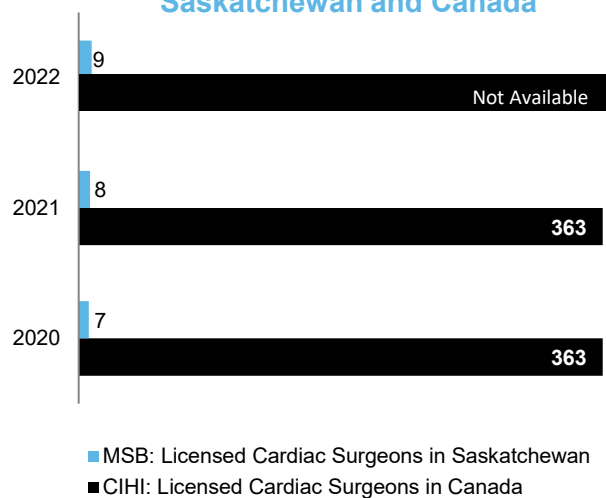
## Key highlights:

- Cardiac surgery residency training was offered at **11 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022. Cardiac surgery postgraduate medical training is not offered at the University of Saskatchewan.
- There were **9 licensed cardiac surgeons** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

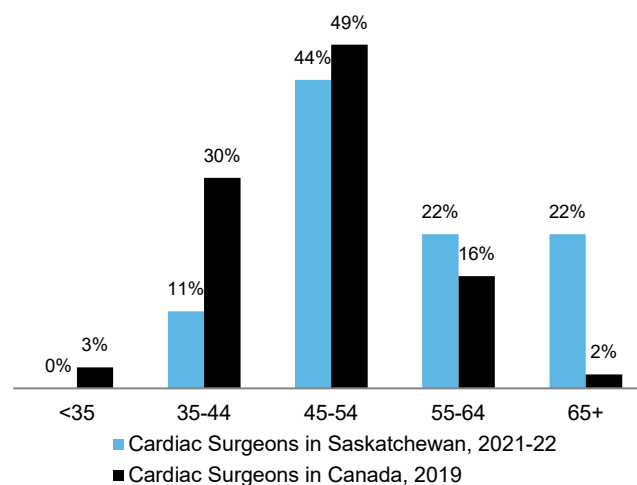
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have cardiac surgery services:
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

### Licensed Cardiac Surgeons in Saskatchewan and Canada

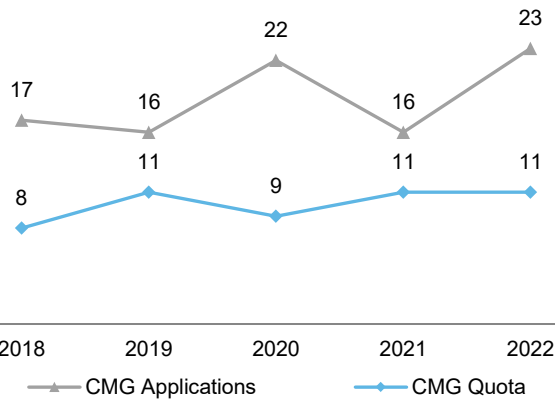


### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



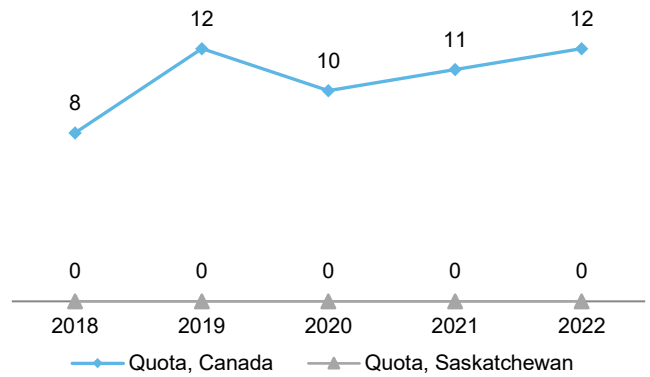
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

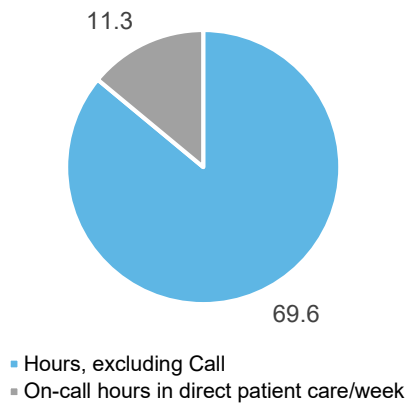


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

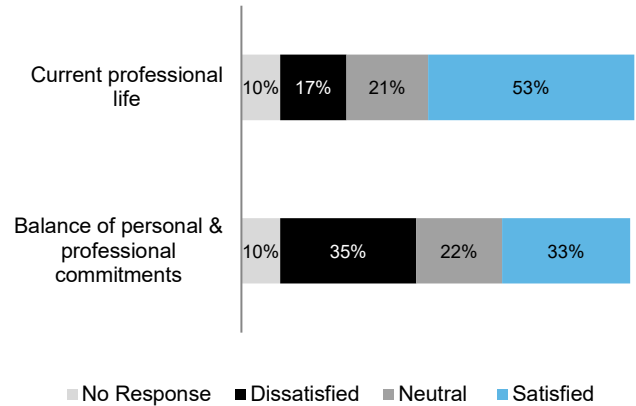
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2014

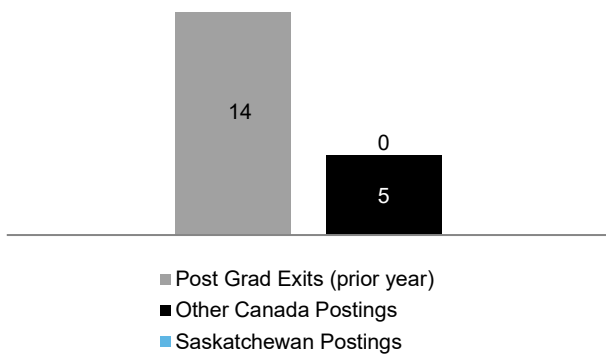


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for cardiac surgeons in Saskatchewan was

**\$393,200/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Overview:

Dermatology is the branch of medicine concerned with the study and clinical management of the skin, both in health and disease.

Dermatologists engage in a variety of procedural work and have the opportunity to combine cognitive skills with surgical skills. They also have expertise in the care of normal skin and in the prevention of skin disease and skin cancers.

Certification in dermatology requires completion of a residency training program that typically takes **5 years**.

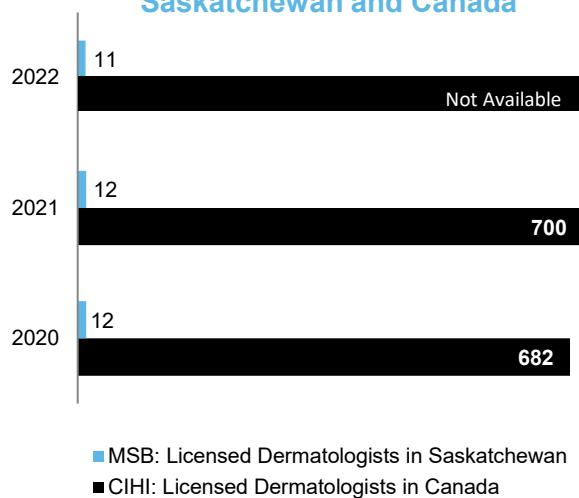
## Key highlights:

- Dermatology residency training was offered at **11 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022.
- The University of Saskatchewan does not offer dermatology training, however the Ministry of Health may purchase dermatology training seats partially/fully at other universities.
- There were **11 licensed dermatologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

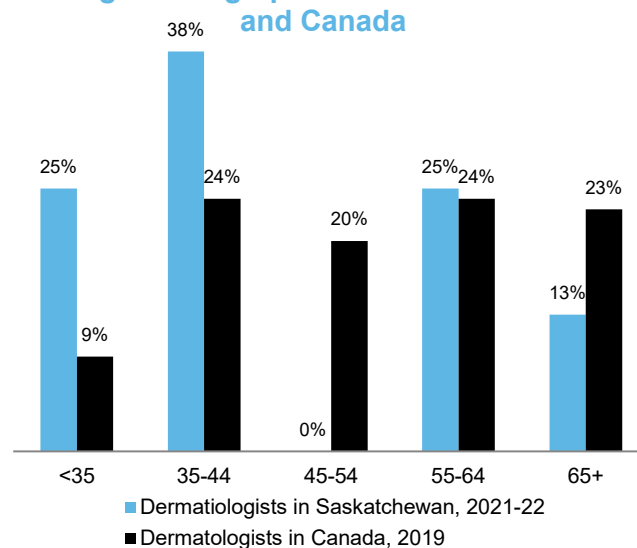
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have dermatology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

### Licensed Dermatologists in Saskatchewan and Canada

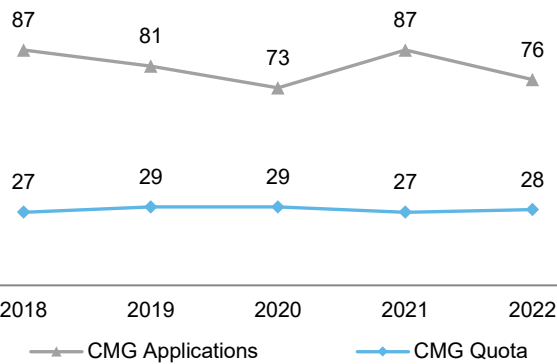


### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



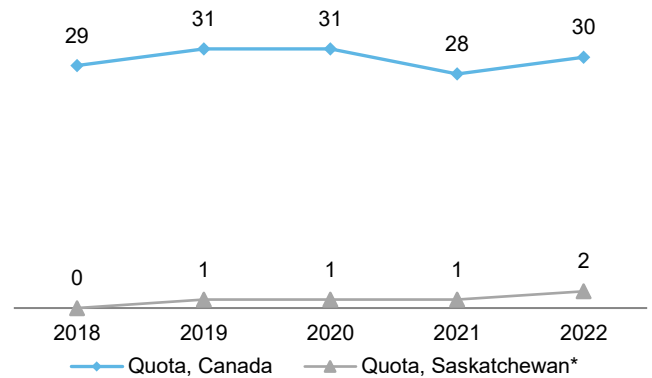
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada



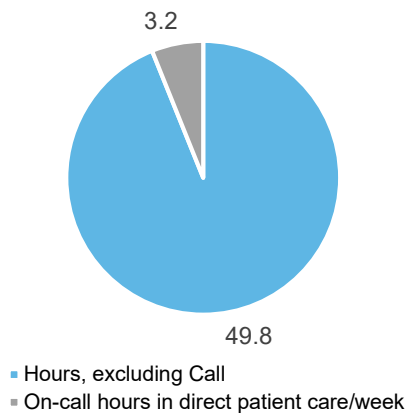
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs

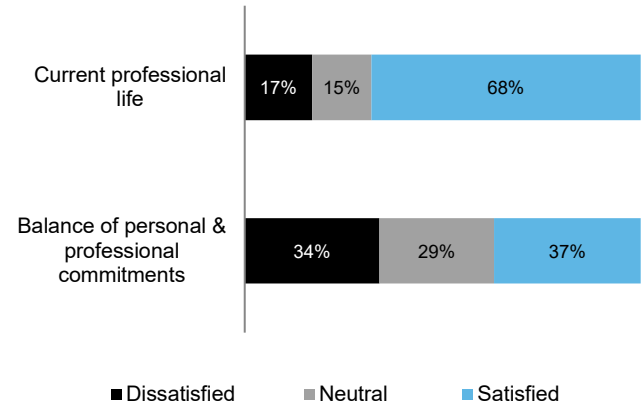


**Note:** Saskatchewan does not offer the full five years of training for dermatologists, but may purchase seats partially/fully in other provinces.

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

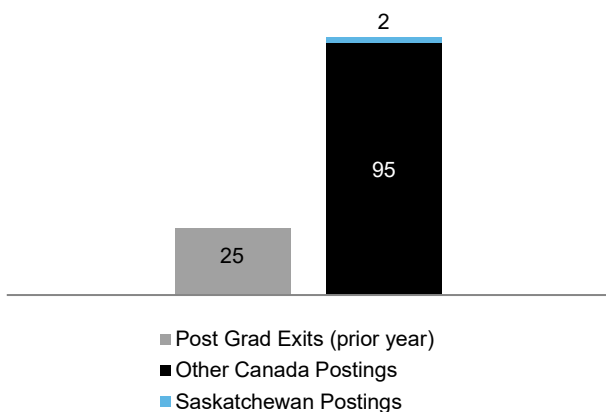


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for dermatologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$425,100/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY

## Overview:

Diagnostic radiology is a branch of medical practice concerned with the use of imaging techniques in the study, diagnosis, and treatment of disease. The radiologist's major role is as a consultant to other physicians.

Radiology encompasses many subspecialties, including neuroradiology, ultrasound, MRI and CT, mammography and gastrointestinal radiology. Interventional radiology is becoming a rapidly growing area within this specialty. Trained radiologists can perform minimally invasive procedures, such as biopsies, drain abscesses, clot bleeding arteries, remove biliary or urinary tract stones and insert central lines.

Certification in diagnostic radiology requires completion of a residency training program that typically takes **5 years**.

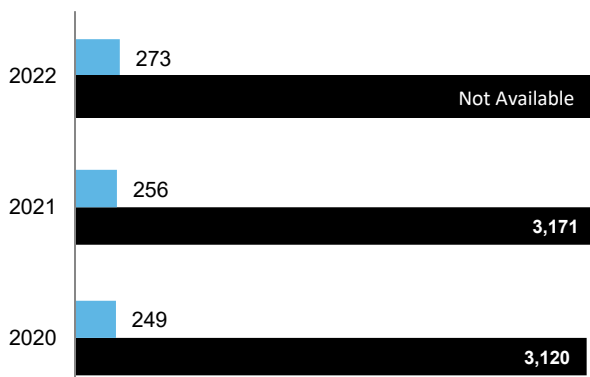
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for diagnostic radiology in 2022 was **4 seats**.
- Diagnostic radiology residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **273 licensed diagnostic radiologists and pathologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022 (specialty data has been combined).

## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have diagnostic radiology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Rural and Northern
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Yorkton

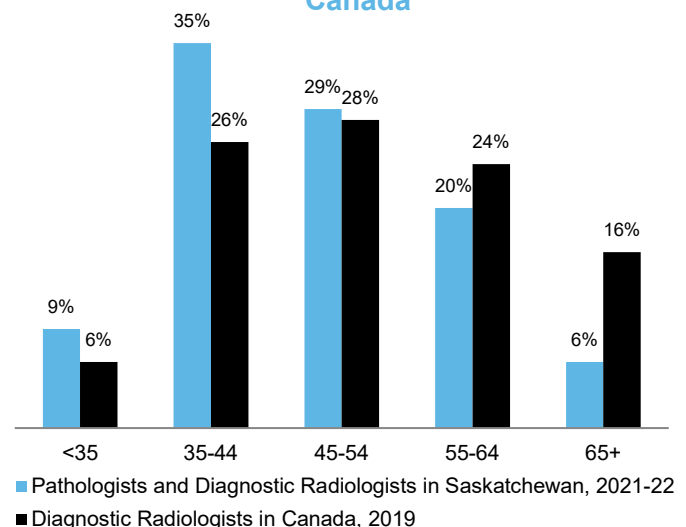
**Licensed Pathologists and Diagnostic Radiologists\* in Saskatchewan and Canada**



■ MSB: Licensed Pathologists and Diagnostic Radiologists in Sask  
 ■ CIHI: Licensed Pathologists and Diagnostic Radiologists in

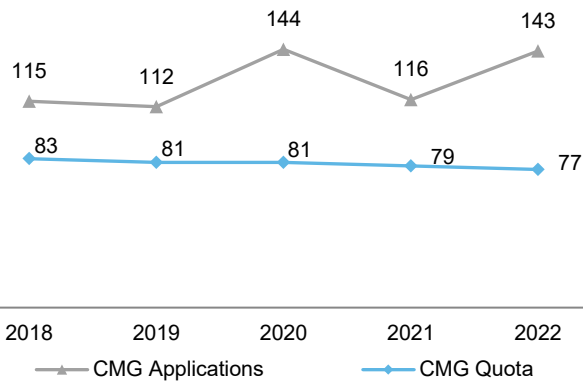
**Note:** Pathology and Diagnostic Radiology data has been combined.

**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



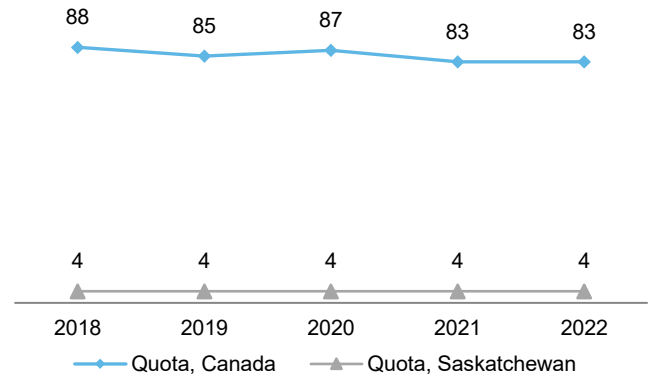
**Note:** Pathology and Diagnostic Radiology data combined for Sask. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

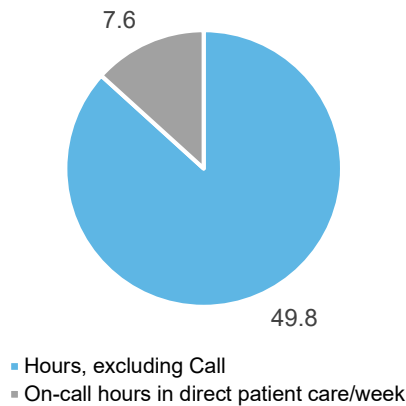


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

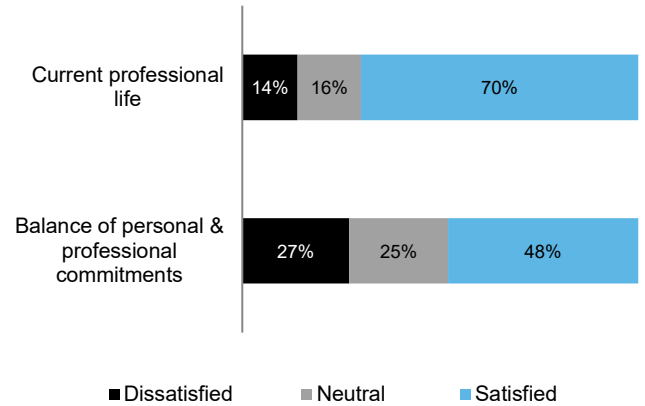
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

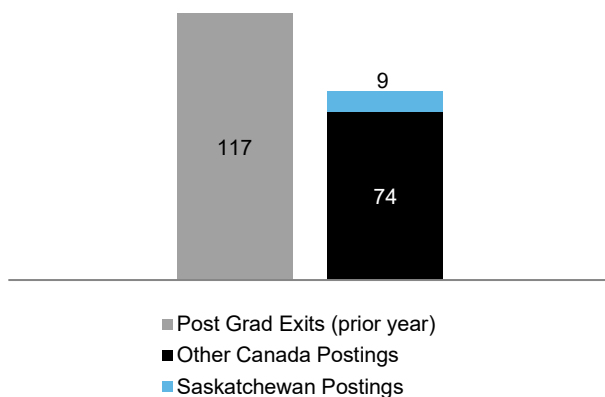


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for diagnostic radiologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$422,200/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.



# EMERGENCY MEDICINE

## Overview:

Emergency medicine focuses on the recognition, evaluation and care of patients who are acutely ill or injured. It is a high-pressure, fast-paced specialty that, because of its diversity, requires a broad base of medical knowledge and a variety of well-honed clinical and technical skills. Emergency physicians must be prepared to treat patients of all ages and a nearly infinite variety of conditions and degrees of illness – often before a definite diagnosis is made and within time-restricted circumstances.

After completing medical school, physicians can choose between two pathways to become a certified emergency medicine physician:

- Complete a **5-year emergency medicine residency** program (certification with Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (FRCP route)).
- Complete a **2-year family medicine residency, then pursue a 1-year (R3) program** in emergency medicine, (certification with College of Family Physicians of Canada (CCFP route)).

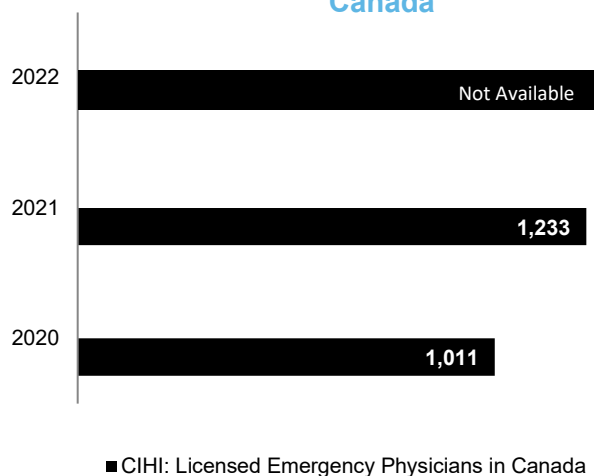
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for emergency medicine (FRCP) in 2022 was **3 seats**.
- Saskatchewan emergency medicine residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.

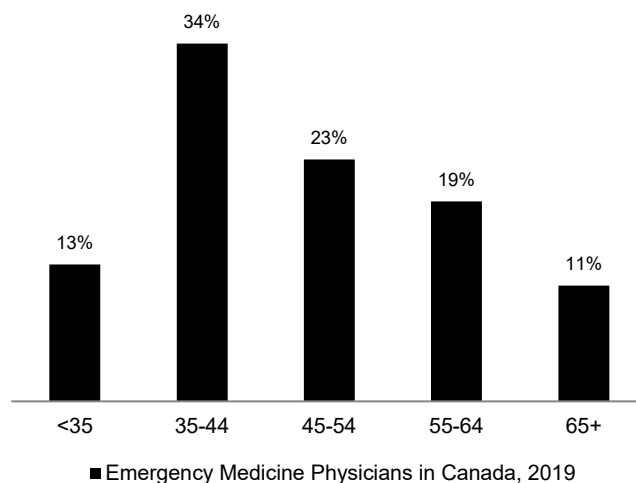
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have emergency medicine services:
  - Saskatoon
  - Regina
  - Swift Current
  - Prince Albert
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Lloydminster
  - Yorkton
  - Weyburn
  - Estevan
  - Rural and Northern

### Licensed Emergency Physicians in Canada

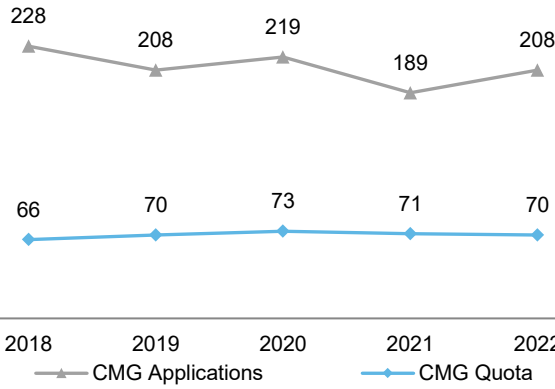


### Age Demographics: Canada



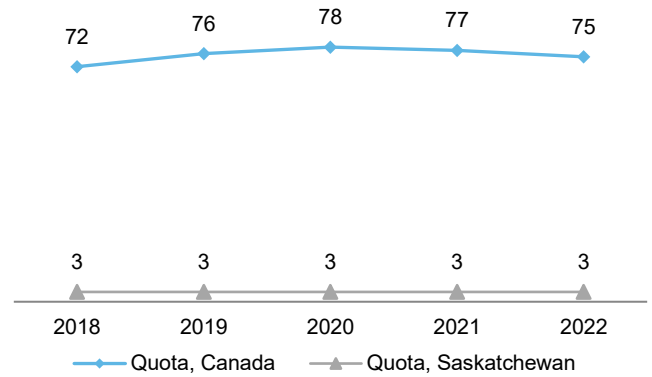
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

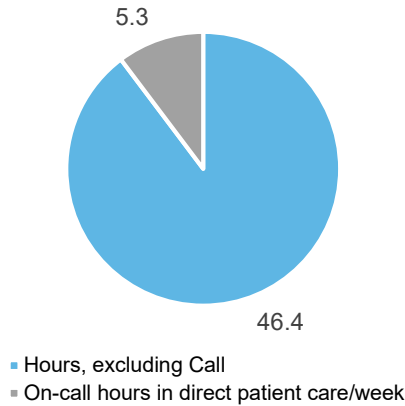


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

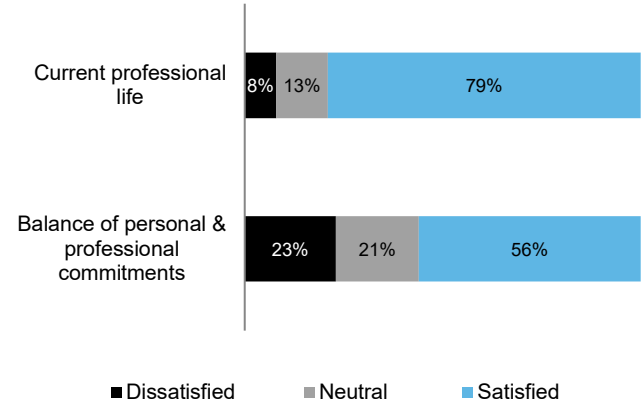
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

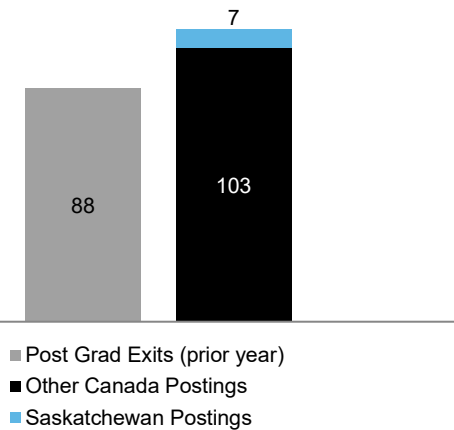


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Earnings, 2021

- In 2021, the average remuneration for emergency medicine physicians in Saskatchewan was

**\$340,000 - 430,000/year**

**Note:** Based on ER and ER (FRCP) negotiated payment grids, effective April 1, 2021

## Overview:

Family physicians, as skilled generalists, provide high-quality, responsive, community-adaptive care across patients' life cycles. Family physicians use compassionate, patient-centred care when assessing and managing patient concerns, forming partnerships with patients, families, and communities to advocate when necessary for improvements to living conditions, resources, access, and care.

Certification in family medicine requires completion of a residency training program that typically takes **2 years**.

Family physicians may gain enhanced skills by completing a third year of training, also called an R3 program. The University of Saskatchewan offers R3 training programs in Anesthesia, Emergency Medicine, Enhanced Surgical Skills, and Sport & Exercise Medicine.

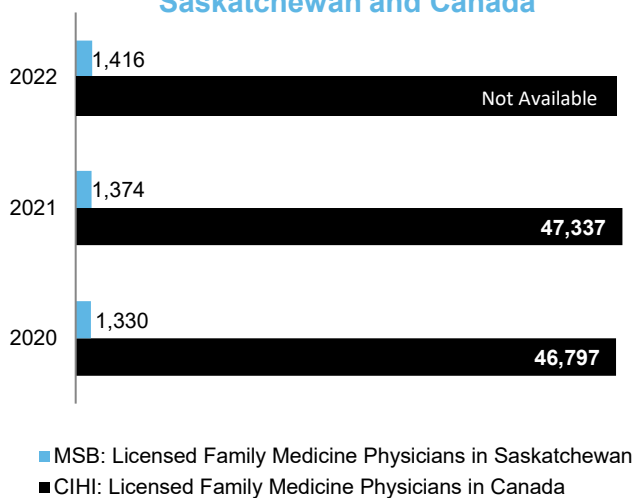
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for family medicine in 2022 was **52 seats**.
- Residency training seats are available in **La Ronge, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Rural South East, Saskatoon, and Swift Current**.
- There were **1,416 licensed family physicians** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

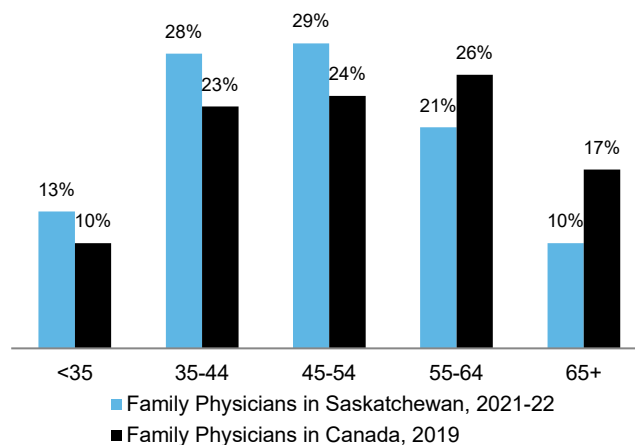
## Communities of practice:

- There are many diverse communities throughout Saskatchewan that offer family medicine services: from large cities, to regional centres, to rural communities.
- See a list of some of these communities and check out what they have to offer here:
  - <https://www.saskdocs.ca/work/community-practice-profiles/>

**Licensed Family Physicians in Saskatchewan and Canada**

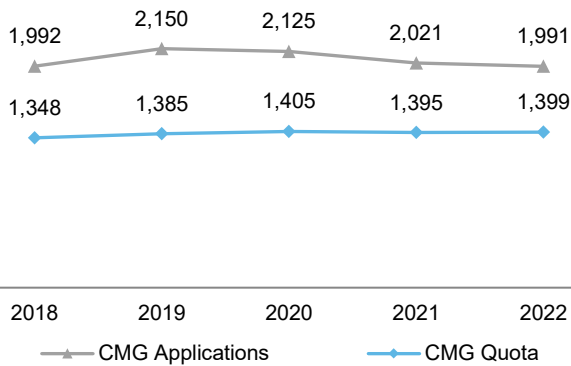


**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



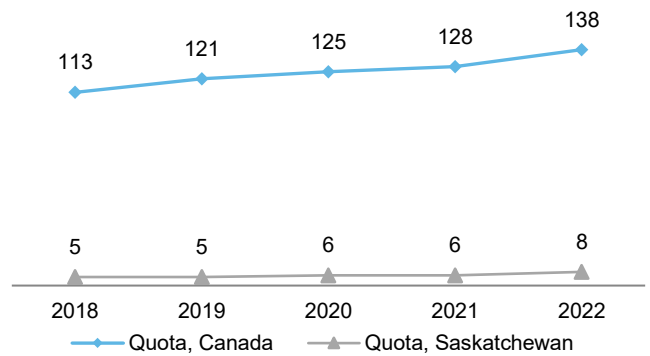
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

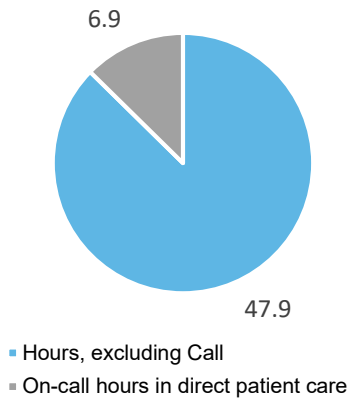


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

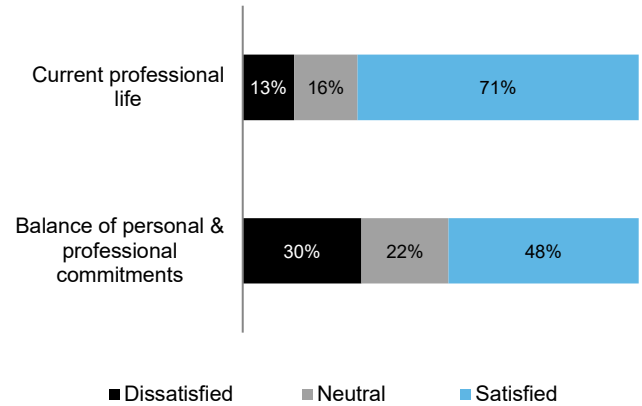
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

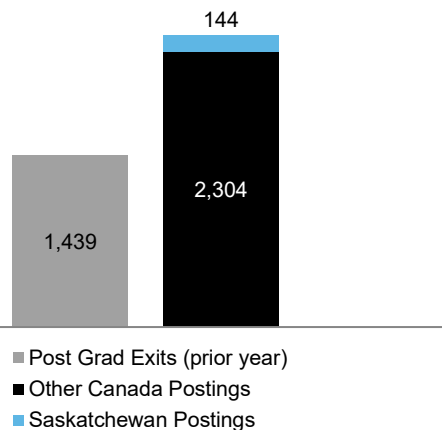


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for family physicians in Saskatchewan was

**\$228,600/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Family Medicine Enhanced Skills: TRAINING PROGRAMS

### Overview:

Family physicians may gain additional skills by completing a third year of training. The University of Saskatchewan offers enhanced skill training programs in Anesthesia, Emergency Medicine, Enhanced Surgical Skills, and Sport & Exercise Medicine.

Family Medicine/Enhanced Skills Programs available in the CaRMS R3/Enhanced Skills Match include:

- Family Medicine - Emergency Medicine
- Family Medicine - Palliative Care
- Family Medicine - Family Practice Anesthesia
- Family Medicine - Care of the Elderly
- Family Medicine - Sport and Exercise Medicine
- Family Medicine - Addiction Medicine
- Family Medicine - Obstetrical Surgical Skills
- Family Medicine - Enhanced Surgical Skills

## University of Saskatchewan R3 Programs

### Family Practice Anesthesia

- The Enhanced Skills Family Practice Anesthesia Program at the University of Saskatchewan is a one-year residency program designed to train Family Practice Anesthesiologists to provide family medicine and anesthesia services in rural Canada. The program is open to veteran family physicians as well as physicians fresh out of residency. Upon completion of the training year, graduates will have the knowledge and skills to provide anesthesia care for low-risk patients undergoing relatively uncomplicated procedures.
- The Family Practice Anesthesia training site is in **Saskatoon**.

### Family Medicine Emergency Medicine

- The goal of the R3-EM training program is to prepare family physicians who will provide expert and high-quality care for patients requiring emergency services in any remote, rural, regional, urban, or academic hospital emergency department in Saskatchewan and across Canada. The program will produce well rounded physicians who are equipped to be local leaders and experts in Emergency Medicine.
- The Family Medicine Emergency Medicine training sites are in **Saskatoon, Regina, and Swift Current**.

### Enhanced Surgical Skills

- The goal of the Enhanced Surgical Skills training program is to provide enhanced general surgical and obstetrical skills to a family physician or other non-surgeon physician. The principal focus is to train a competent physician allowing them to safely provide surgical care in low resource environments. The program will produce well rounded physicians who are equipped to be local leaders and experts in obstetrics, surgery and procedural medicine.
- The Enhanced Surgical Skills training site is in **Prince Albert**.

### Sport & Exercise Medicine

- The goal of the Sport & Exercise Medicine program is to provide enhanced skills in musculoskeletal history taking, physical exam and patient management to a family physician. This includes procedural skills such as musculoskeletal related injections, splinting, bracing and casting. The program will maintain an emphasis on Family Medicine and produce well rounded physicians equipped to be local leaders and experts in sport medicine and the care of the individual athlete as well as sports teams.

## Family Medicine Enhanced Skills: PROGRAMS BY MEDICAL SCHOOL

### Medical Schools:

There are eight enhanced skills program options that family medicine graduates are able to match to through CaRMS following completion of their second year of family medicine residency training.

The below chart provides the number of seats that each medical school offers for family medicine/enhanced skills training, as of 2022.

FM/ES Program	Memorial	Dalhousie	Laval	Sherbrooke	Montreal	McGill	Ottawa	Queen's	NOSM	Toronto	McMaster	Western	Manitoba	Sask	Alberta	Calgary	UBC
Addiction Medicine					3	4	1			3			2			2	2
Care of the Elderly	1	1	4	5	4		2	1	1	3	1	1	1		3	3	2
Emergency Medicine	5	4	7	10	10	10	5	8	6	7	6	11	6	11	7	8	13
Enhanced Surgical Skills														2			
Family Practice Anesthesia							2	2	3	4	2		3	2	3	2	5
Obstetrical Surgical Skills									1				2				2
Palliative Care		1	3	3	2	3	3	2		3	1	2	2		2	2	5
Sport & Exercise Medicine			1	2	2	2	3			3	1	3	2	1	1	2	1

The University of Saskatchewan offers enhanced skill training programs in:

- Anesthesia – seats are available in Saskatoon
- Emergency Medicine – seats are available in Saskatoon, Regina, and Swift Current
- Enhanced Surgical Skills – seats are available in Prince Albert
- Sport and Exercise Medicine – seats are available in Regina

Further information about programs offered by the University of Saskatchewan is available here: <https://medicine.usask.ca/familymedicine/learners/postgraduate.php#ResidencyTrainingSites>

# GENERAL PATHOLOGY

## Overview:

General pathology is a specialty concerned with all aspects of laboratory investigation in health and disease that focuses on the causes, manifestations and diagnosis of disease. A pathologist may act as a consultant for clinical physicians and their advice is often sought in the treatment of patients. Pathologists apply a range of biomedical science knowledge to achieve a diagnosis.

General pathologists are competent in the selection and interpretation of diagnostic tests, in the principles of methodology instrumentation and quality control, and managerial skills appropriate to the direction of a clinical laboratory in a community hospital. They are involved in the day-to-day liaison between the laboratory and the clinical staff and serve as consultants to clinical colleagues in the application of the resources of the laboratory to help solve clinical problems.

Certification in general pathology requires completion of a residency training program that typically takes **5 years**.

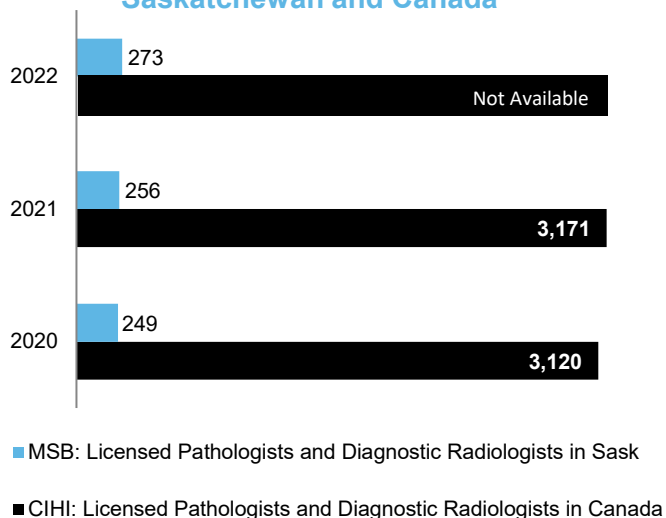
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for general pathology in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Saskatchewan general pathology residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **273 pathologists and diagnostic radiologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022 (data has been combined).

## Communities of practice:

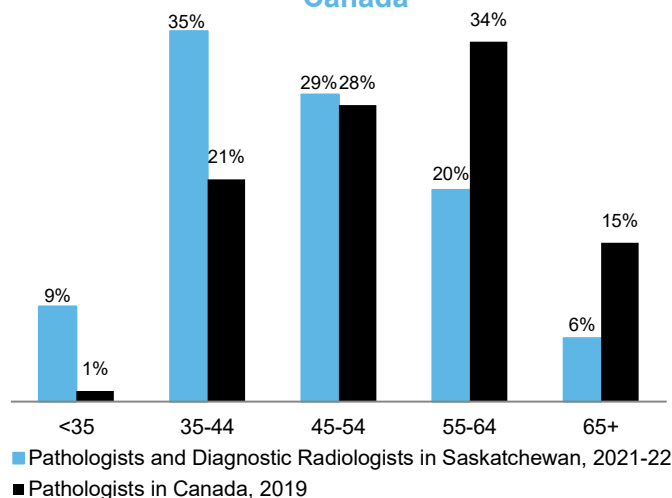
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have general pathology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

Licensed Pathologists\* and Diagnostic Radiologists in Saskatchewan and Canada



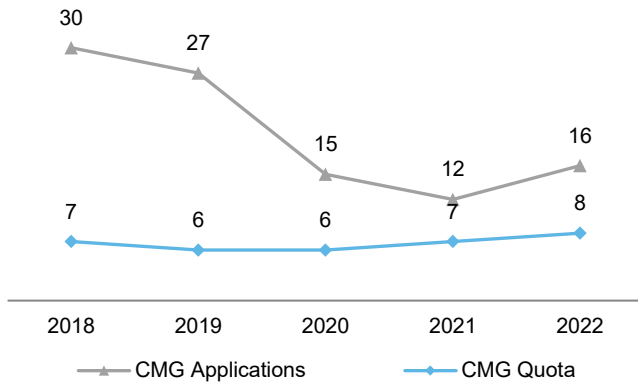
\*Note: Pathology and Diagnostic Radiology data has been combined.

Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



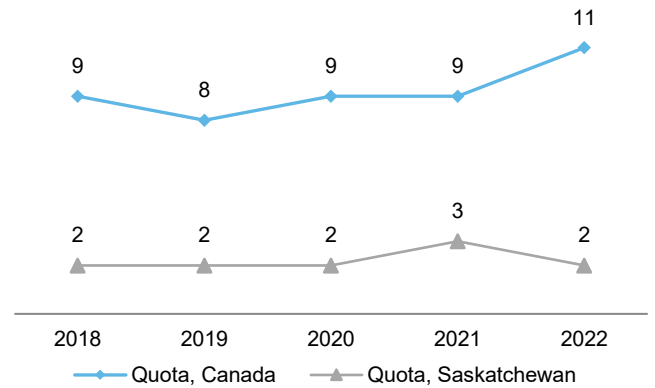
Note: Pathology and Diagnostic Radiology data is combined for Sask. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

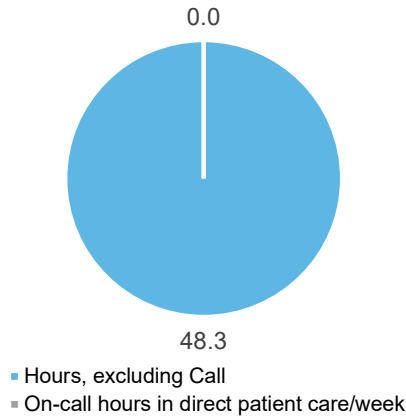


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

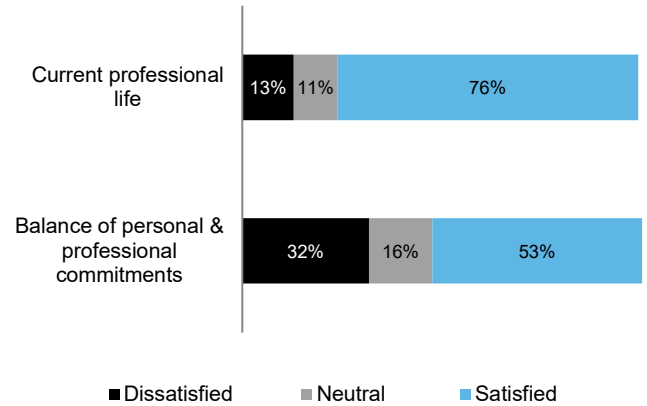
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

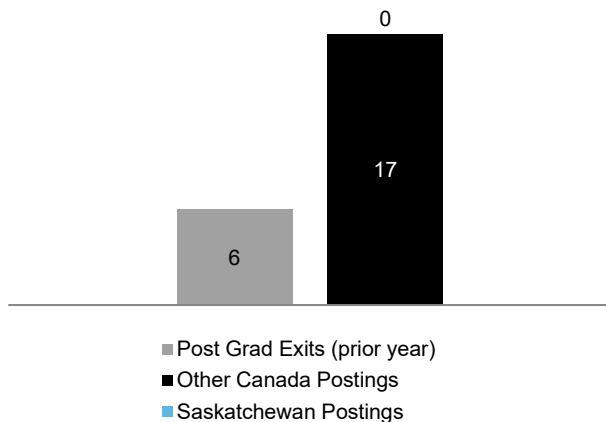


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for pathologists and diagnostic radiologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$422,200/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.



# GENERAL SURGERY

## Overview:

General Surgery is the branch of surgery concerned with the study, diagnosis and management of a broad range of conditions involving the alimentary tract, liver and pancreas, endocrine glands, breast, skin and soft tissues, as well as conditions arising from traumatic injuries.

General surgeons are trained to provide surgical care for the whole patient. This includes making a diagnosis; preoperative, operative, and postoperative care. General surgery tends to be a varied specialty, where the activities of a general surgeon involve time in the operating room, office, emergency department and the intensive care unit. General surgical practice requires expertise in communication and collaboration, teaching and research, health care management and continuing professional development.

Certification in general surgery requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

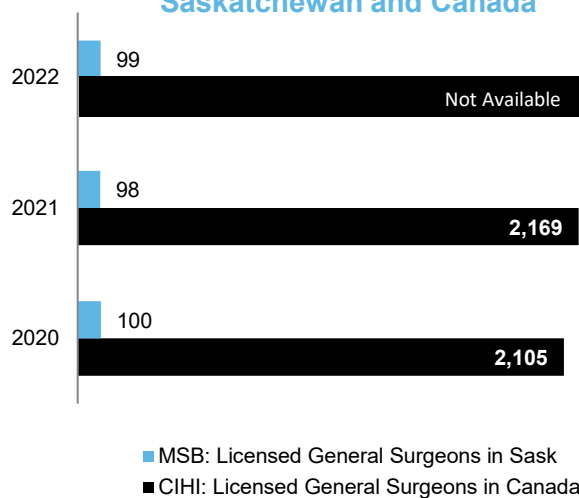
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for general surgery in 2022 was **4 seats**.
- Saskatchewan general surgery residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **99 licensed general surgeons** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

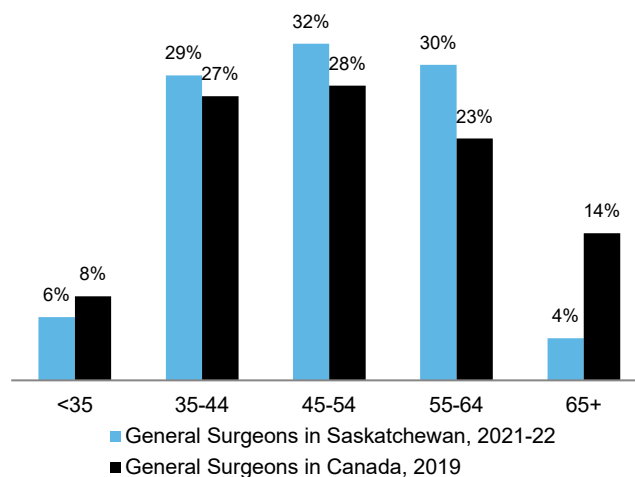
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have general surgery services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Estevan
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Weyburn

**Licensed General Surgeons in Saskatchewan and Canada**

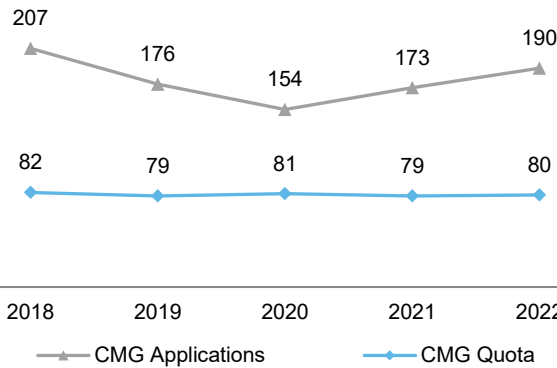


**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



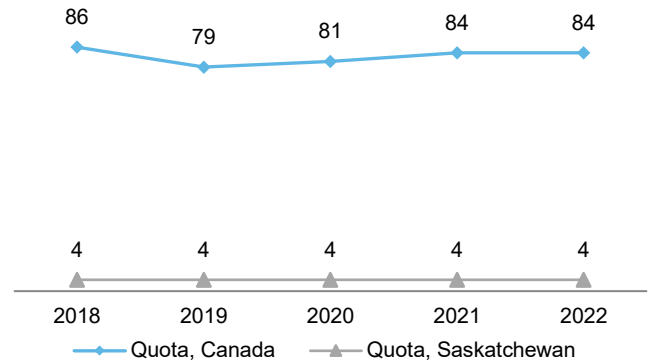
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

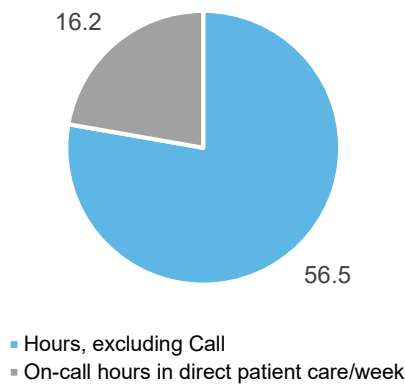


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

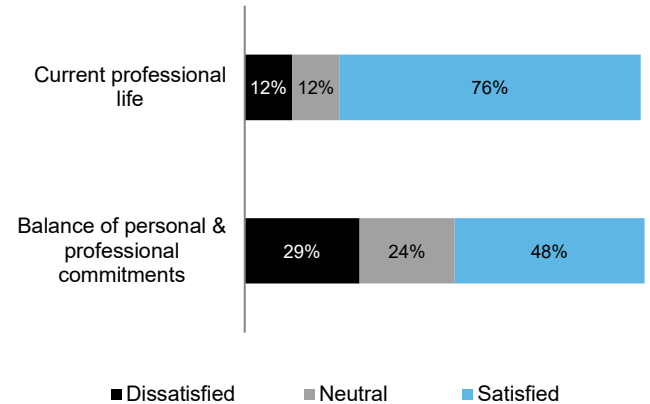
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

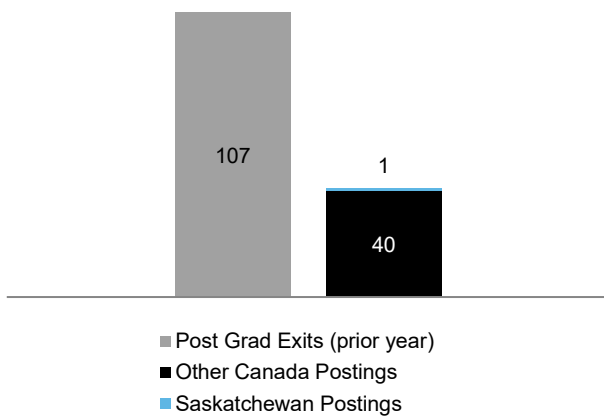


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for general surgeons in Saskatchewan was

\$348,600/year

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# INTERNAL MEDICINE

## Overview:

Internal medicine is a broad-based specialty that is dedicated to providing primary and specialty care to adults. Internists diagnose and manage diseases involving any of the organ systems, and are specially trained to manage seriously ill patients suffering from advanced illness and/or diseases of more than one system.

Internists tend to the general medical needs of their patients in the office, including disease prevention, early detection of disease, screening, patient education and follow-up care from hospitalization.

Certification in core internal medicine requires completion of a residency training program that is usually **4 years**.

Residents may also apply for subspecialty training after their third year of internal medicine residency through the CaRMS Medicine Subspecialty Match (MSM). Subspecialty training usually takes an additional 2-3 years of training (for a total of 5-6 years of residency).

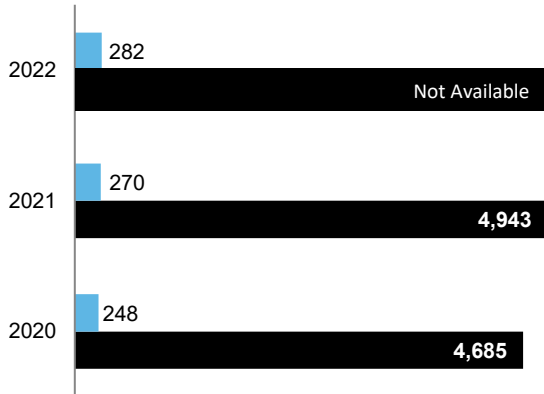
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for anesthesiology in 2022 was **23 seats**.
- Saskatchewan internal medicine residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon and Regina**.
- There were **282 licensed internists and physiatrists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have internal medicine services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Yorkton

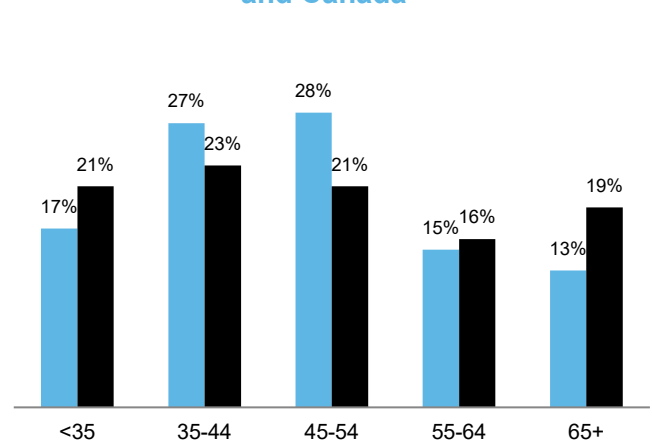
**Licensed Internists\* and Physiatrists in Saskatchewan and Canada**



■ MSB: Licensed Internists and Physiatrists in Sask  
 ■ CIHI: Licensed Internists and Physiatrists in Canada

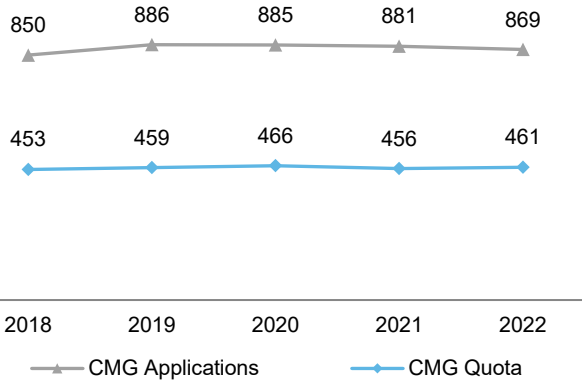
\*Note: Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been combined.

**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



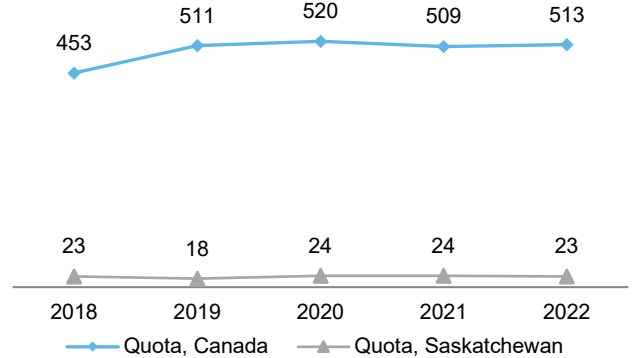
Note: Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been combined for Sask. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

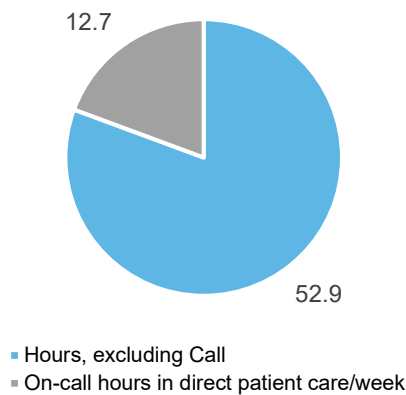


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

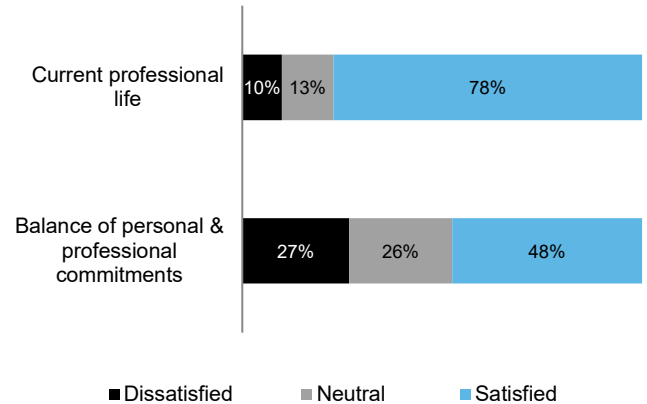
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

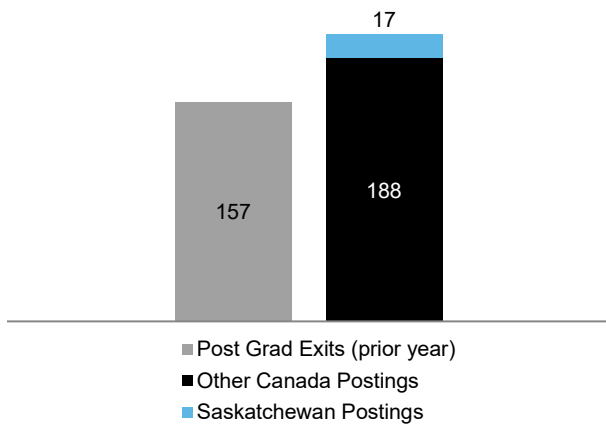


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for internists and psychiatrists in Saskatchewan was

**\$332,800/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Subspecialties of Internal Medicine: **CARDIOLOGY**

### Overview:

Cardiology is the medical subspecialty concerned with the prevention of illness and the diagnosis, management, and rehabilitation of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.

Cardiologists are highly specialized practitioners in a dynamic field who place a premium on mastery and competence. They use their hands for invasive procedures and other manual tasks, but they also apply cognitive skills to the physical exam and other diagnostic procedures. Their daily tasks are diverse. With the pace of new developments (both in medical technology and in broader treatment trends) a high level of challenge and diversity, as well as significant intellectual demands, are associated with this specialty.

Cardiologists are expected to act as consultants in cardiovascular disease to all branches of medicine and pediatrics. They must be proficient in the management of acute coronary care problems, participate in the medical and surgical therapy of coronary artery disease and deal with the pre- and post-operative evaluation of cardiac surgical cases.

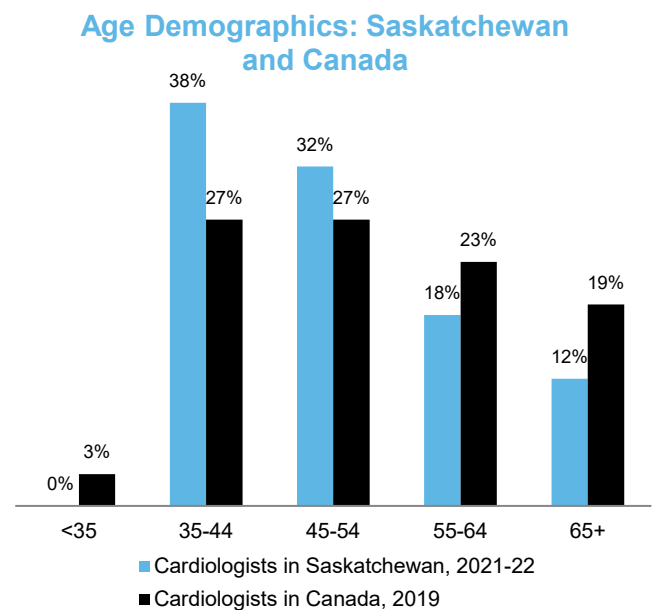
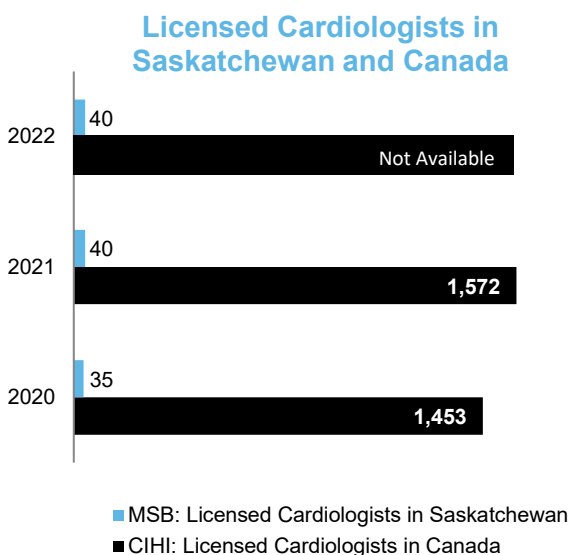
Certification in cardiology typically requires completion of 3 core years of internal medicine residency, followed by an additional 3 years of training in cardiology, for a total of **6 years** of residency training.

### Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for cardiology in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Cardiology residency training seats are offered in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **40 licensed cardiologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

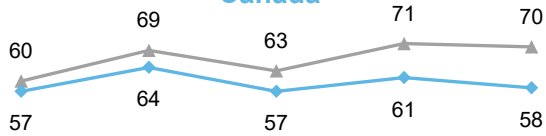
### Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have cardiology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Moose Jaw
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS First Choice Applications and Quota MSM Match, Canada

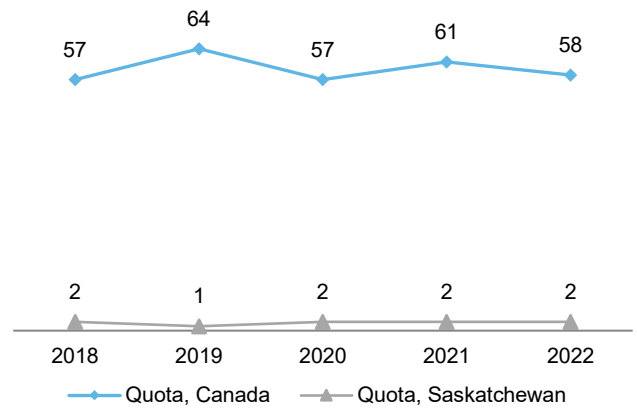


2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

—▲ First Choice Discipline Applications —◆ Quota, Canada

**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

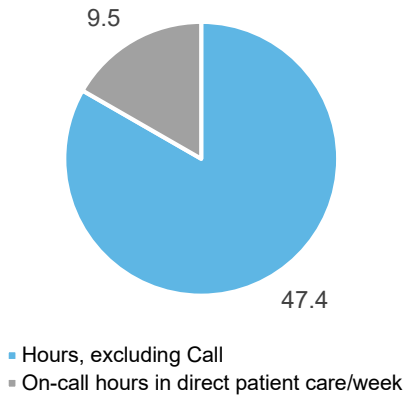
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for MSM Match



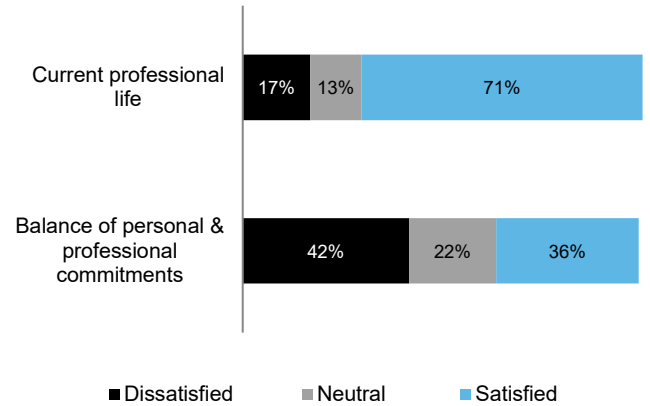
2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

—◆ Quota, Canada —▲ Quota, Saskatchewan

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

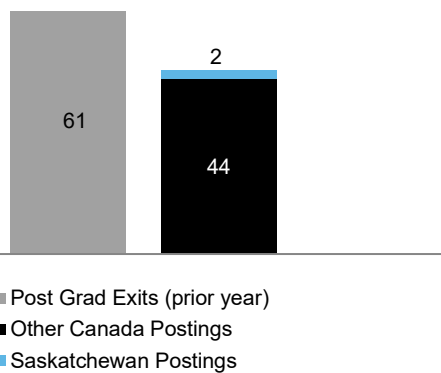


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



■ Post Grad Exits (prior year)  
 ■ Other Canada Postings  
 ■ Saskatchewan Postings

**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for cardiologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$817,600/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# Subspecialties of Internal Medicine: GASTROENTEROLOGY

## Overview:

Gastroenterology is a subspecialty of internal medicine and/or pediatrics dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and disorders related to the digestive system including the esophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine (colon), gallbladder, pancreas, and liver. It is a procedures-oriented specialty that requires some manual dexterity and the ability to analyze problems and data.

Gastroenterologists are generally not primary care physicians, but instead, part of a health care team that provides a diagnostic and therapeutic function in patient care. Gastroenterologists perform procedures such as liver biopsies, and endoscopic examinations of the esophagus, stomach, small and large bowels. Gastroenterologists frequently work with surgeons in helping them select the best operation for a particular patient.

Certification in gastroenterology typically requires completion of 3 core years of internal medicine residency, followed by an additional 2 years of training in gastroenterology, for a total of **5 years** of residency training.

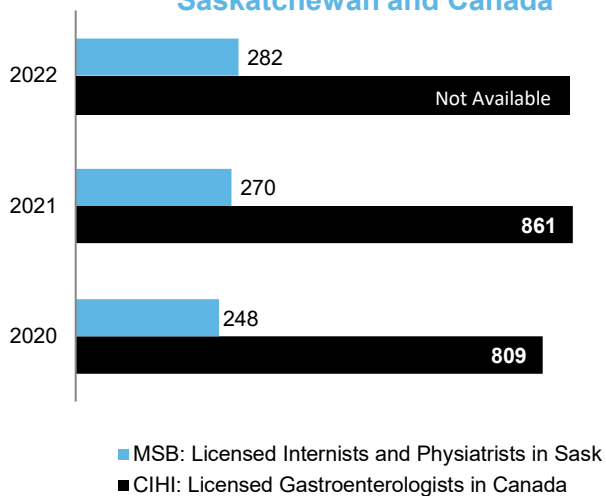
## Key highlights:

- Gastroenterology residency training was offered at **14 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022. Gastroenterology postgraduate medical training is not offered at the University of Saskatchewan.

## Communities of practice:

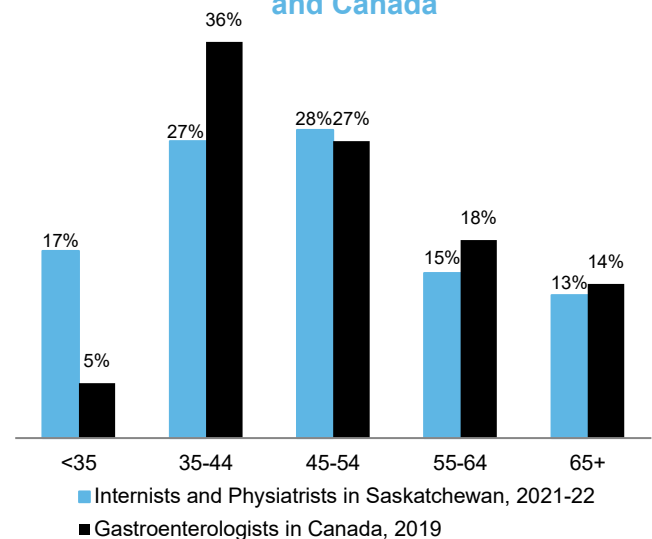
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have gastroenterology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina

Licensed Gastroenterologists\* in Saskatchewan and Canada



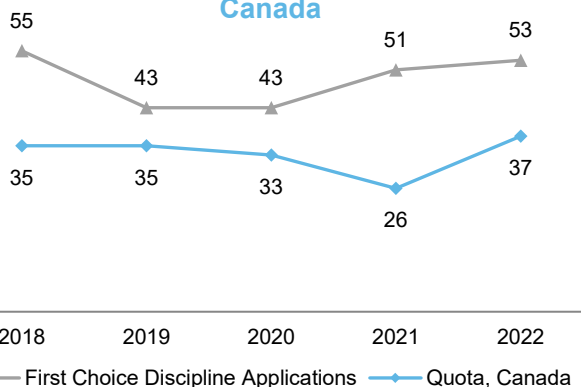
**\*Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Gastroenterology data is not available.

Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



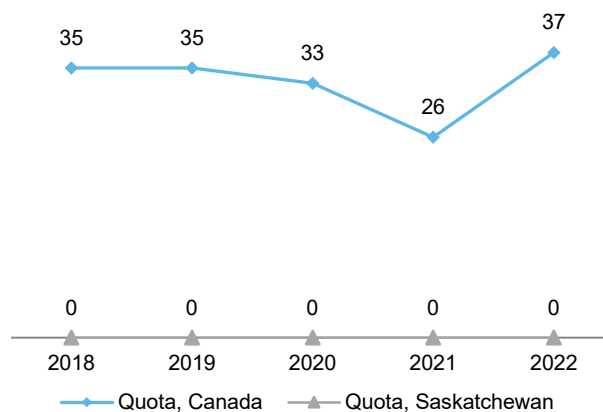
**Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since gastroenterology data is not available. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS First Choice Applications and Quota MSM Match, Canada

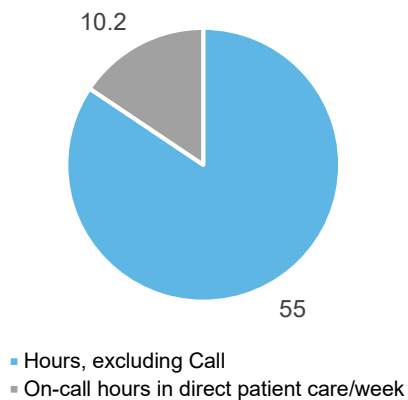


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

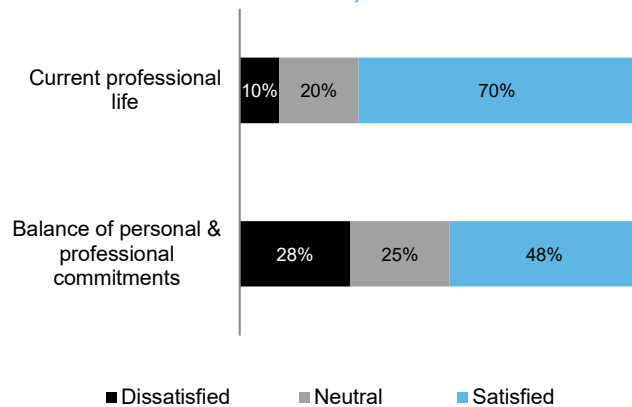
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for MSM Match



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

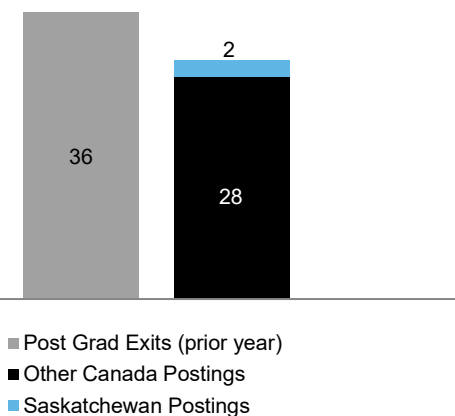


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for gastroenterologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$460,000 - \$620,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.



# Subspecialties of Internal Medicine: GENERAL INTERNAL MEDICINE

## Overview:

General Internal Medicine (GIM) is a subspecialty of Internal Medicine which encompasses the values of generalism, and is characterized by its breadth of clinical activity and alignment of practice profile with health needs of local populations.

Internists diagnose and manage diseases involving any of the organ systems. Internists are specially trained to manage seriously ill patients suffering from advanced illness and/or diseases of more than one system. In the hospital and ambulatory setting, internists manage acute and chronic illness of their patients and other patients that have been referred to them by other practitioners such as family physicians. They are also trained to meet the special needs of the geriatric population.

Certification in general internal medicine typically requires completion of 3 core years of internal medicine residency, followed by an additional 2 years of training in general internal medicine, for a total of **5 years** of residency training.

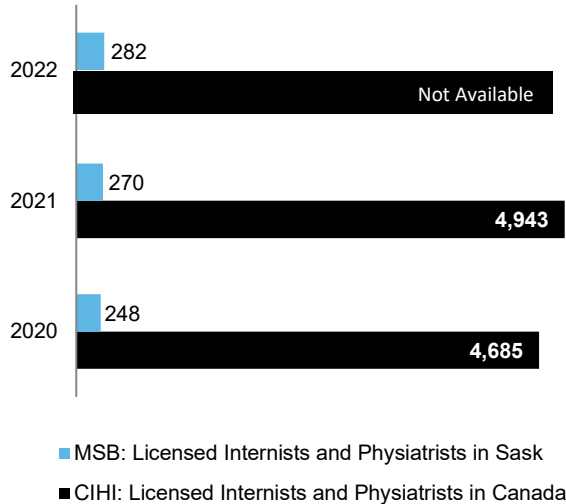
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for General Internal Medicine in 2022 was **5 seats**.
- General Internal Medicine residency training seats are offered in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **282 licensed internists and physiatrists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022 (data has been combined).

## Communities of practice:

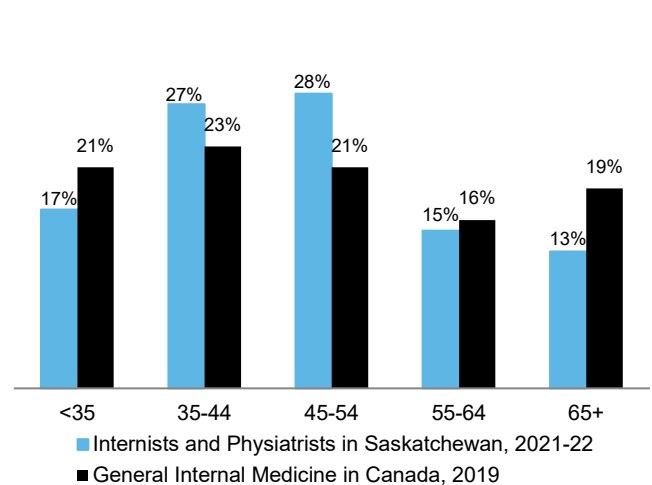
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have internal medicine services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current

**Licensed Internists and Physiatrists\*  
in Saskatchewan and Canada**



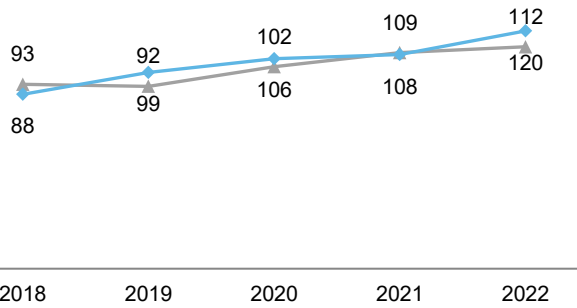
\*Note: Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been combined. Data are for all Internists (not specific to General Internal Medicine)

**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan  
and Canada**



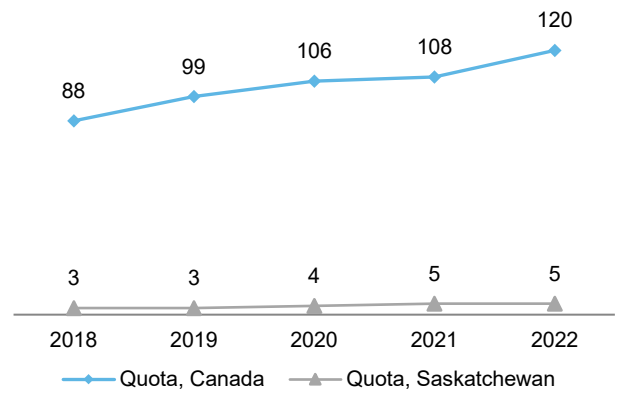
Note: Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been combined for Sask. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS First Choice Applications and Quota MSM Match, Canada

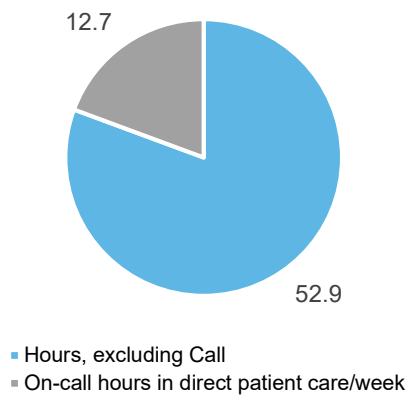


Note: 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

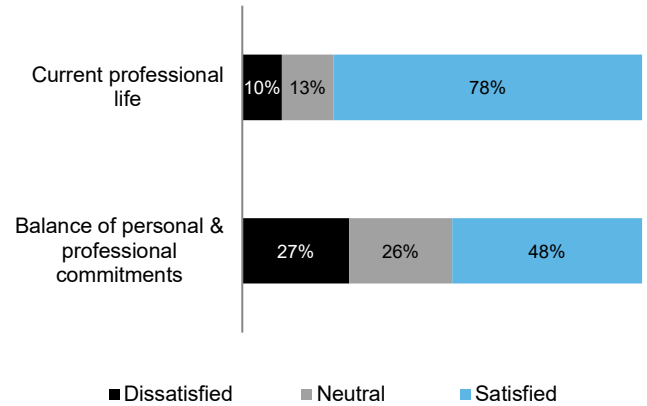
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for MSM Match



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

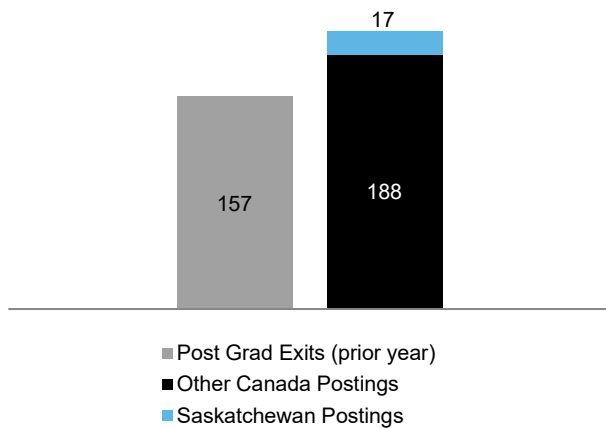


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



Note: Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for internists and psychiatrists in Saskatchewan was

**\$332,800/year**

Note: Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Subspecialties of Internal Medicine: HEMATOLOGY

### Overview:

Hematology is concerned with the clinical and laboratory investigation, diagnosis and medical management of diseases of the blood and blood-forming tissues.

The hematologist must be able to interpret a wide range of laboratory procedures. They require knowledge of the basic medical sciences (e.g., physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, immunology), in addition to clinical medicine and relevant aspects of pathology. Since advances come rapidly in this field, physicians are required to stay current with scientific knowledge and laboratory procedures.

Hematologists treat all age groups and should be able to provide consultant advice in diagnosis and management of patients of any age. Close patient contact is common and hematologic diseases are often serious or fatal. Hematology is an academic pursuit, closely related to medical oncology with which its training programs are connected.

Certification in hematology typically requires completion of 3 core years of internal medicine residency, followed by an additional 2 years of training in hematology, for a total of **5 years** of residency training.

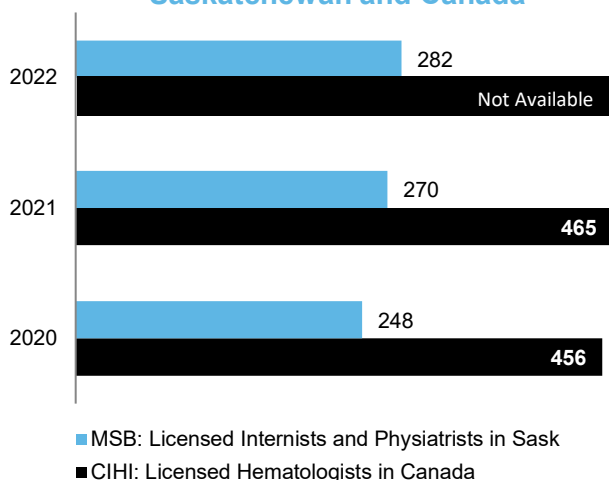
### Key highlights:

- Hematology residency training was offered at **14 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022. Hematology postgraduate medical training is not offered at the University of Saskatchewan.

### Communities of practice:

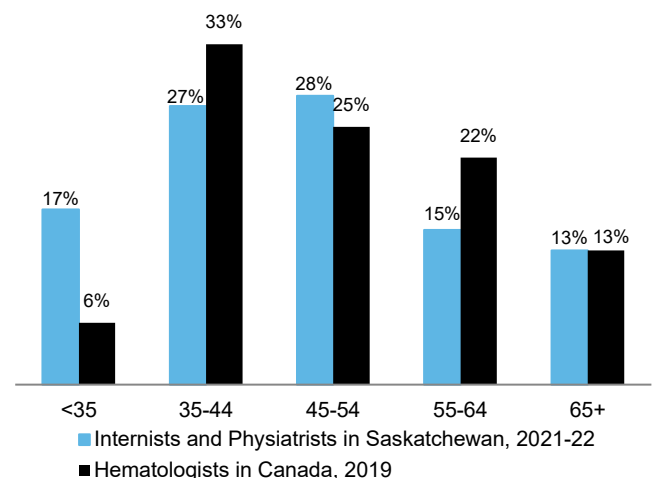
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have hematology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

**Licensed Hematologists\* in Saskatchewan and Canada**



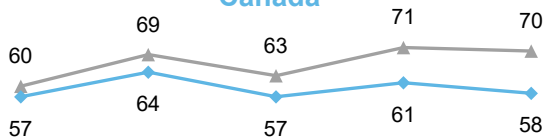
**\*Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Hematology data is not available.

**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



**Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since hematology data is not available. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS First Choice Applications and Quota MSM Match, Canada

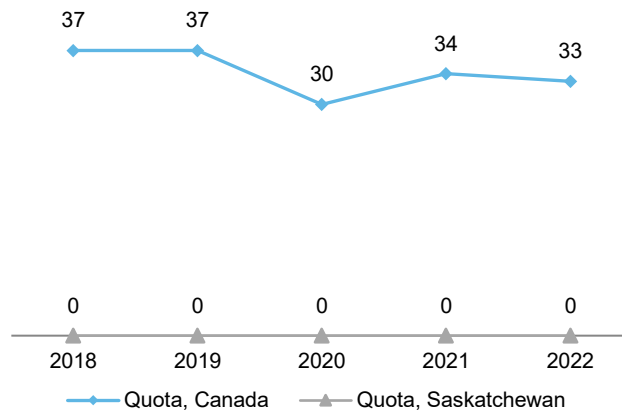


2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

▲ First Choice Discipline Applications ◆ Quota, Canada

**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for MSM Match

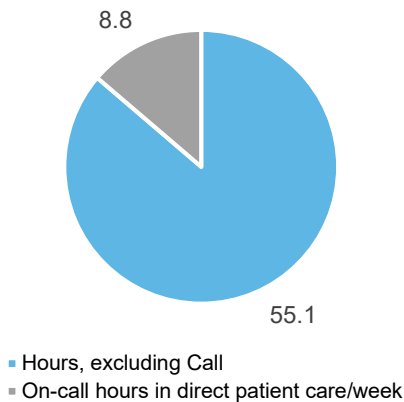


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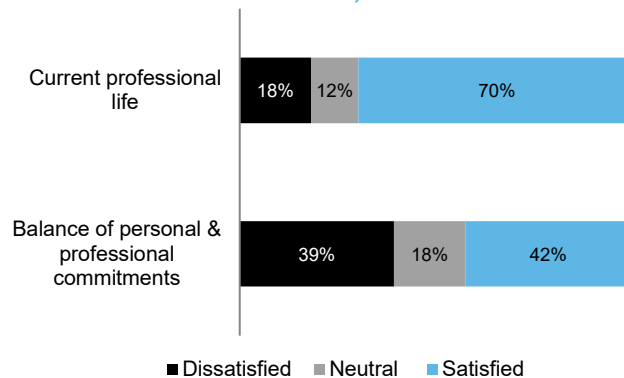
2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

◆ Quota, Canada ▲ Quota, Saskatchewan

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2013

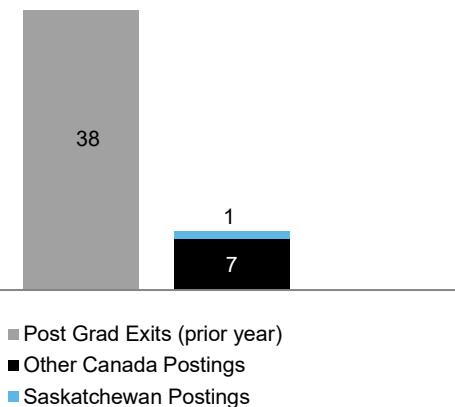


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for hematologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$340,000 - \$440,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

**Overview:**

Medical oncology is a subspecialty of internal medicine that focusses on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Medical oncology is a varied, multidisciplinary field involving all aspects of internal medicine and requiring clinical knowledge and skills. Oncologists are tasked with managing therapeutic programs for patients such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy. They also provide services such as counselling, physiotherapy and palliative care.

The medical oncologist often coordinates the multidisciplinary care of patients with cancer, including diagnosis, therapy (e.g., surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and other modalities), physiotherapy, counseling, clinical genetics, palliative care and ethical questions surrounding cancer care. It also involves screening efforts for both entire populations and of the relatives of patients in types of cancer that are thought to have a hereditary basis, such as certain types of breast cancer.

Certification in medical oncology typically requires completion of 3 core years of internal medicine residency, followed by an additional 2 years of training in medical oncology, for a total of **5 years** of residency training.

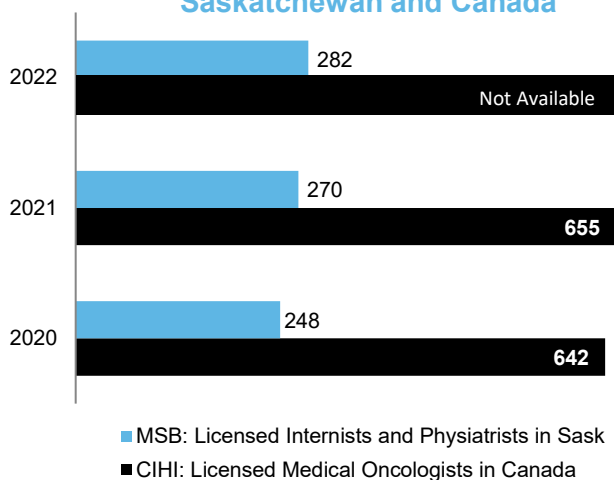
**Key highlights:**

- Medical oncology residency training was offered at **12 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022. Medical oncology postgraduate medical training will be offered at the University of Saskatchewan commencing in July 2023.

**Communities of practice:**

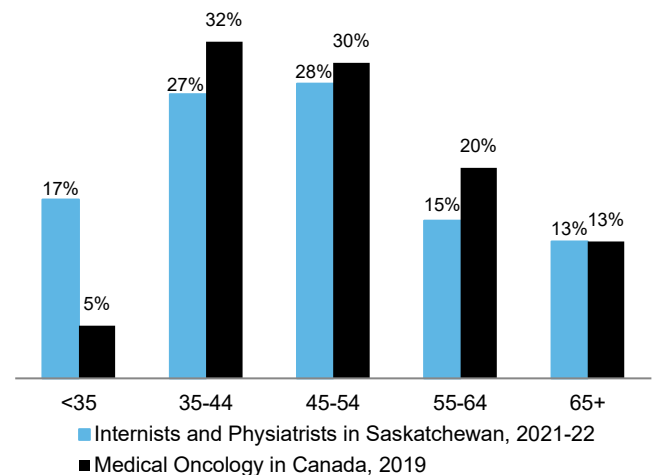
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have medical oncology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Saskatoon
  - Regina

**Licensed Medical Oncologists\* in Saskatchewan and Canada**



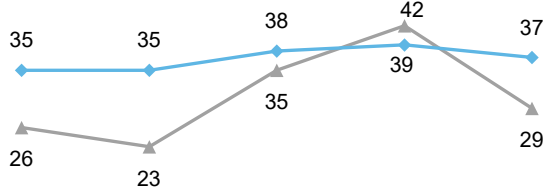
**\*Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Medical Oncology data is not available.

**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



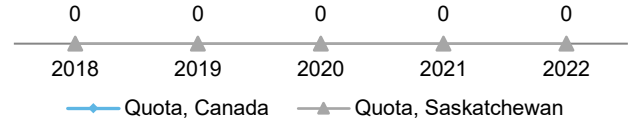
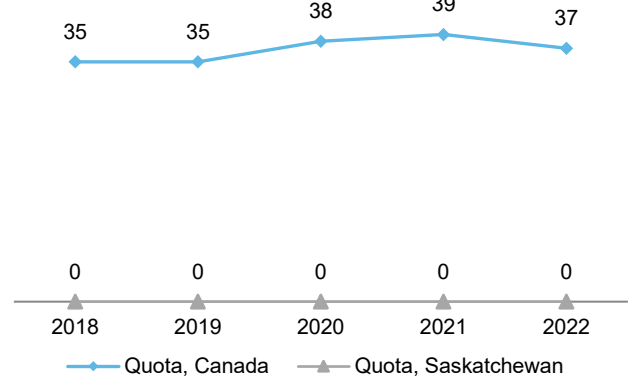
**Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Medical Oncology data is not available. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS First Choice Applications and Quota MSM Match, Canada

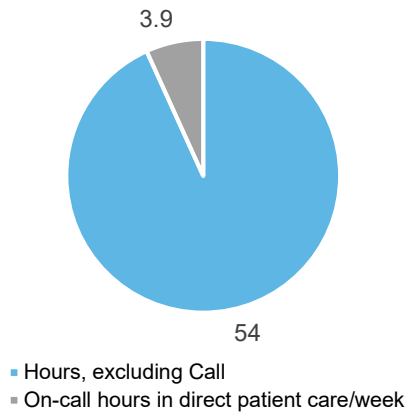


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

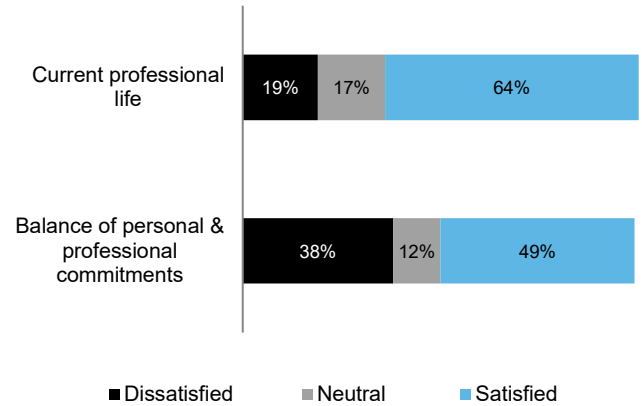
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for MSM Match



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2014

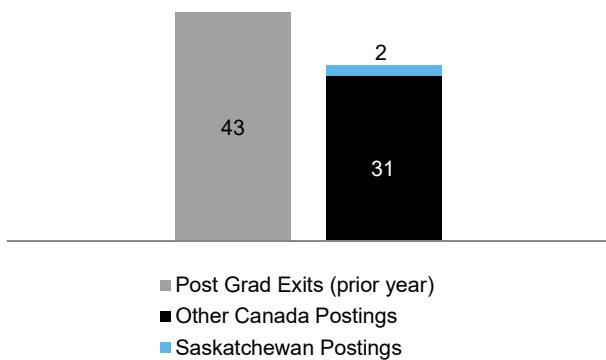


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for medical oncologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$340,000 - \$440,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Subspecialties of Internal Medicine: NEPHROLOGY

### Overview:

Nephrology is concerned with treating diseases of the kidneys and urinary system.

Nephrologists are motivated by the opportunity to restore chronically ill patients to productive lives and are often challenged by life-and-death situations. The practice of nephrology is closely linked to a teaching hospital so these specialists incorporate a major component of teaching and research into their overall activity profile. This may be viewed as one of the attractions of nephrology, in as much as it allows for tremendous diversity and flexibility.

Nephrologists care for patients with kidney disease (including the management of dialysis and renal transplantation), and disturbances with acid-base, fluid and electrolyte metabolism. They work in a variety of health care settings including acute and chronic care hospitals, dialysis units (hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis), as well as ambulatory care clinics (general nephrology, pre-dialysis, renal transplantation). They should function as a member of a multi-disciplinary team, effectively collaborating with other health professionals.

Certification in nephrology typically requires completion of 3 core years of internal medicine residency, followed by an additional 2 years of training in nephrology, for a total of **5 years** of residency training.

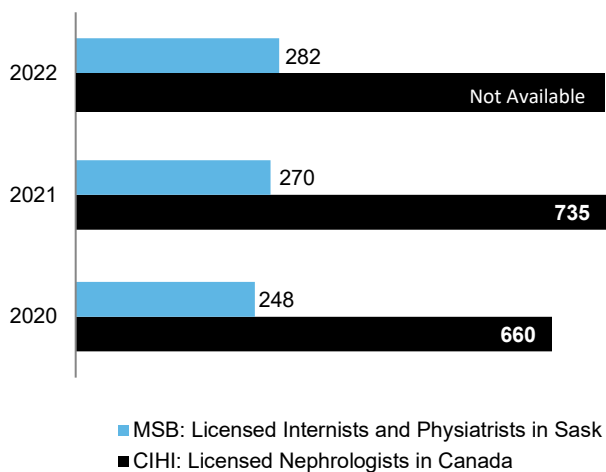
### Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for nephrology in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Nephrology residency training seats are offered in **Saskatoon**.

### Communities of practice:

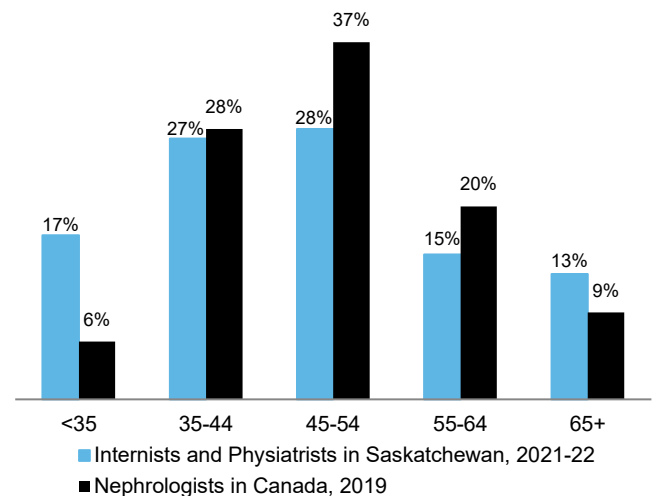
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have nephrology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current

**Licensed Nephrologists\* in Saskatchewan and Canada**



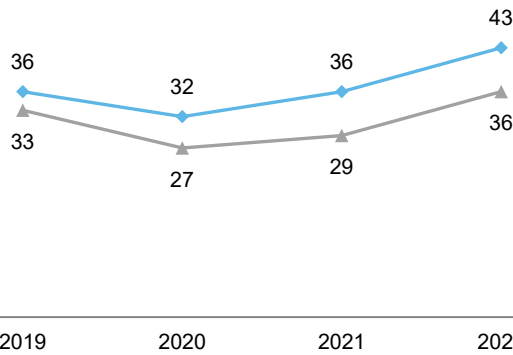
**\*Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Nephrology data is not available.

**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



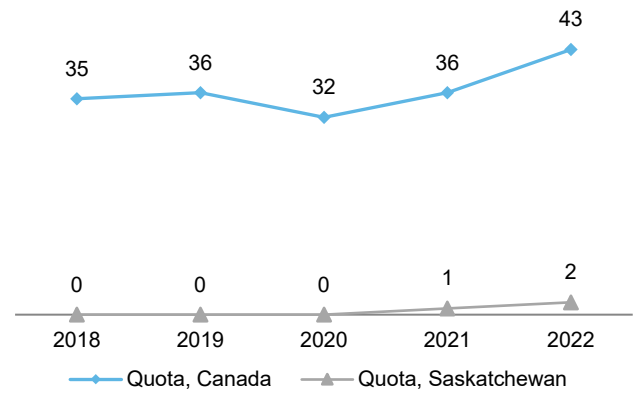
**Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Nephrology data is not available. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS First Choice Applications and Quota MSM Match, Canada

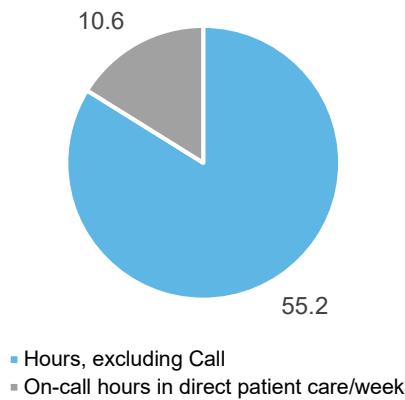


—▲— First Choice Discipline Applications —◆— Quota, Canada  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

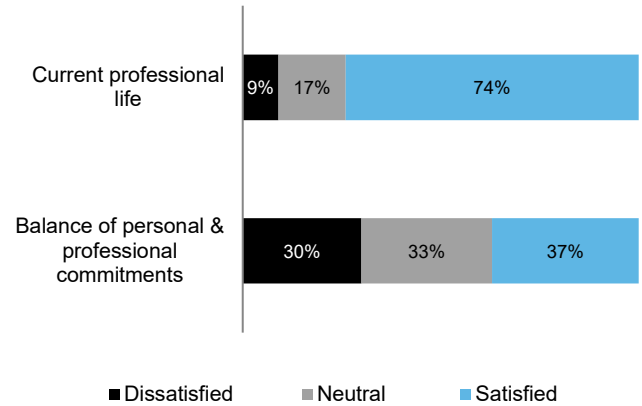
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for MSM Match



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

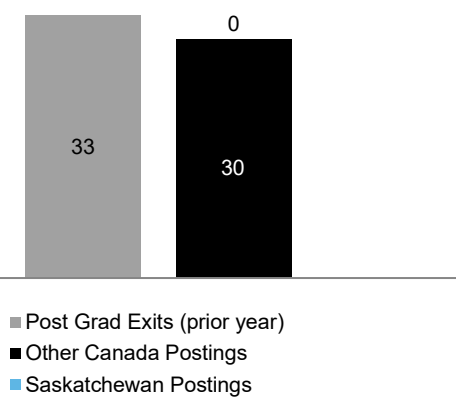


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for nephrologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$500,000 - \$550,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.



## Subspecialties of Internal Medicine: RESPIROLOGY

### Overview:

Respirology is a subspecialty of internal medicine which deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the respiratory system.

This specialty offers a balance between direct patient care, doing procedures and working with technology. Since pulmonary medicine touches upon other subspecialties, it requires in-depth knowledge of internal medicine. Respirologists may specialize in either adult or pediatric respiratory medicine.

Certification in respirology typically requires completion of 3 core years of internal medicine residency, followed by an additional 2 years of training in respirology, for a total of **5 years** of residency training.

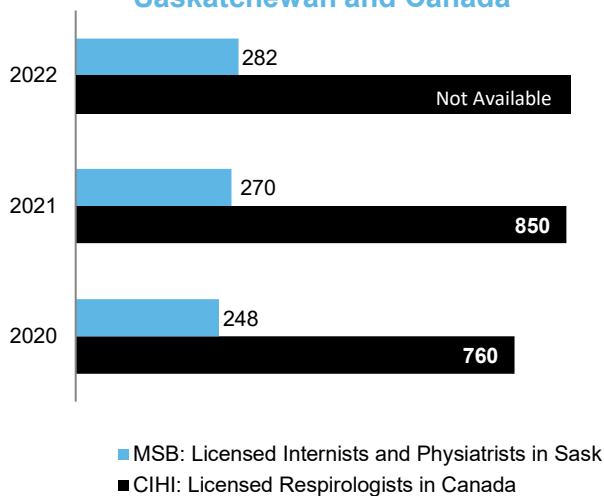
### Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for respirology in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Respirology residency training seats are offered in **Saskatoon**.

### Communities of practice:

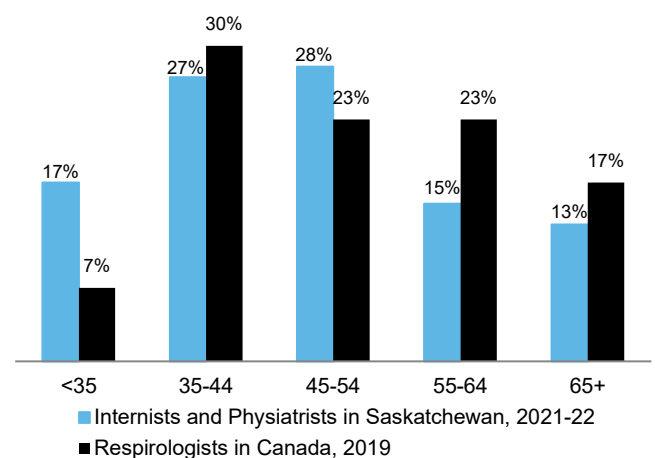
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have respirology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - North Battleford
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

**Licensed Respirologists\* in Saskatchewan and Canada**



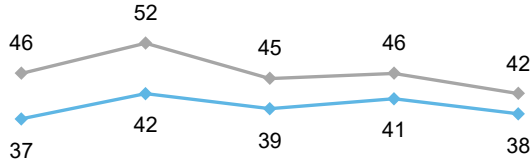
**\*Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Respirology data is not available.

**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



**Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Respirology data is not available. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS First Choice Applications and Quota MSM Match, Canada

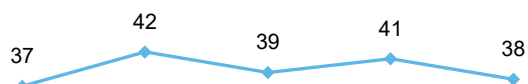


2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

— First Choice Discipline Applications — Quota, Canada

**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

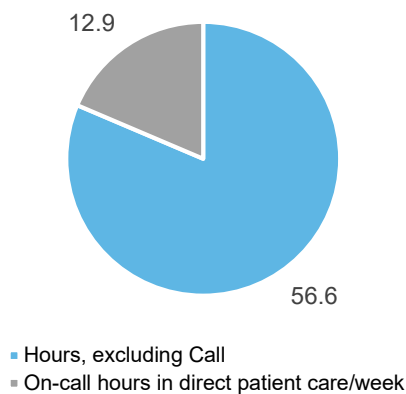
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for MSM Match



2 2 2 2 2  
2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

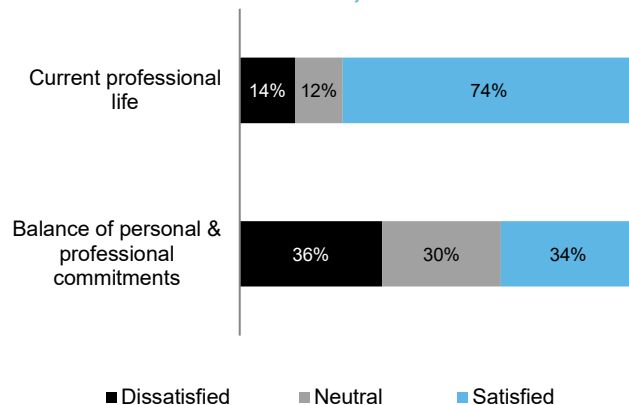
— Quota, Canada — Quota, Saskatchewan

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019



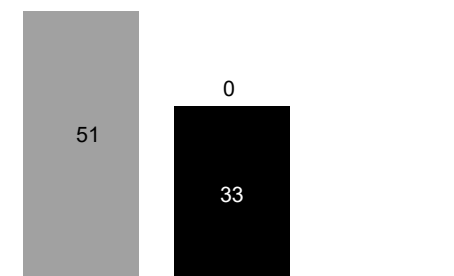
■ Hours, excluding Call  
■ On-call hours in direct patient care/week

### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



■ Post Grad Exits (prior year)  
■ Other Canada Postings  
■ Saskatchewan Postings

**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for respirologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$440,000 - \$500,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Subspecialties of Internal Medicine: RHEUMATOLOGY

### Overview:

Rheumatology is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of rheumatic diseases, which may involve many systems, as well as joint, muscle and skeletal disorders.

A rheumatologist must be effective in the assessment, investigation, management, and rehabilitation of patients with: acute and chronic forms of arthritis; soft tissue rheumatic disorders; collagen-vascular diseases and vasculitides; spinal and regional pain problems; and the musculoskeletal manifestations of systemic disease.

Certification in rheumatology typically requires completion of 3 core years of internal medicine residency, followed by an additional 2 years of training in rheumatology, for a total of **5 years** of residency training.

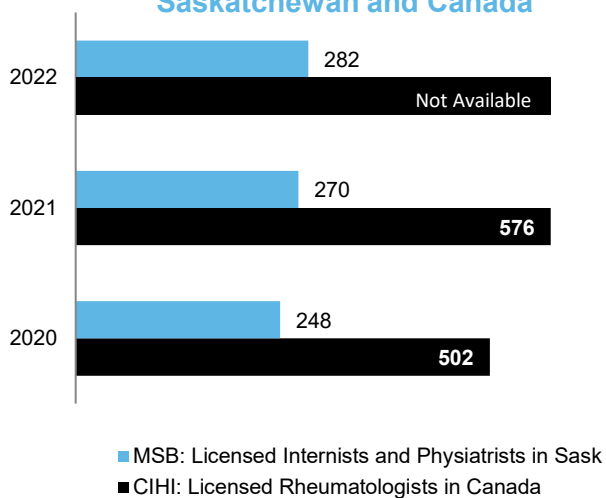
### Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for rheumatology in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Rheumatology residency training seats are offered in **Saskatoon**.

### Communities of practice:

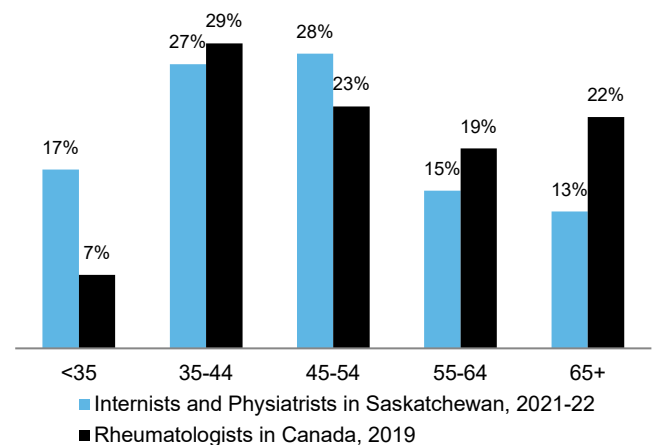
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have rheumatology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - North Battleford
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

#### Licensed Rheumatologists\* in Saskatchewan and Canada



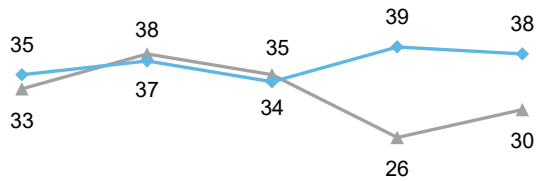
**\*Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Rheumatology data is not available.

#### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



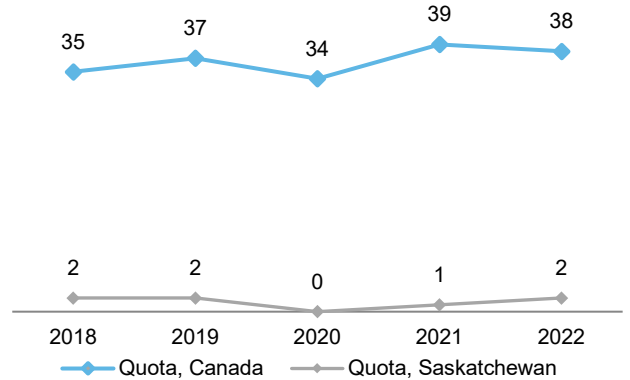
**Note:** Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask since Rheumatology data is not available. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS First Choice Applications and Quota MSM Match, Canada

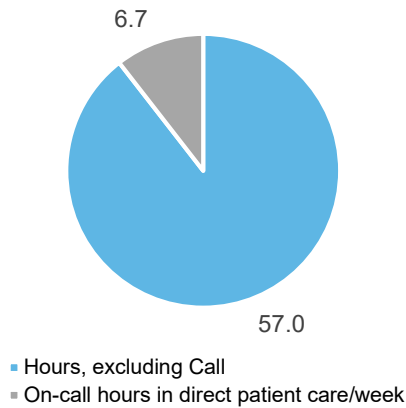


2018 2019 2020 2021 2022  
 — First Choice Discipline Applications — Quota, Canada  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

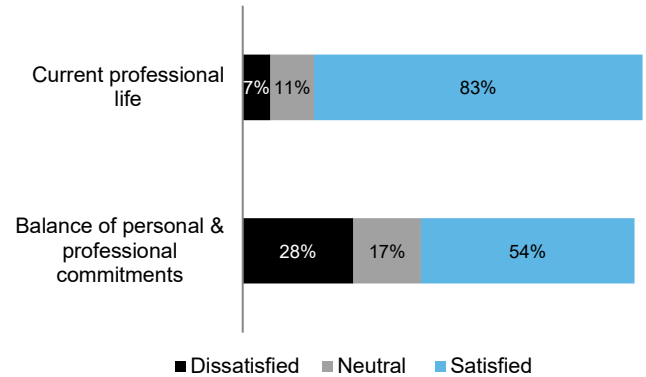
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for MSM Match



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

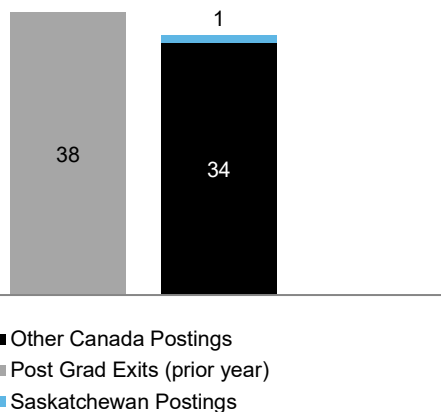


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for rheumatologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$365,000 - \$455,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# MEDICAL GENETICS AND GENOMICS

## Overview:

Medical genetics and genomics is that branch of medicine concerned with the effect of genetic variation on human development and health and also with the study, diagnosis, management, and prevention of genetic and related disorders in individuals, families, and communities.

Medical genetics requires in-depth knowledge of basic genetic principles and of genetic diseases as they affect all body systems. Geneticists work collaboratively as part of multidisciplinary teams, providing expertise in diverse areas of medical genetics, including inborn errors of metabolism, prenatal diagnosis, cancer genetics, developmental delay, and others.

Geneticists provide counseling services to the patient/family supportively when genetic conditions are diagnosed, and must inform referring practitioners about the implications, prognosis, and risks associated with the genetic disorder. Geneticists must have excellent communication and counseling skills, as well as clinical, diagnostic and technical skills. This specialty also has ample opportunity for clinical and laboratory research.

Certification in medical genetics and genomics requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

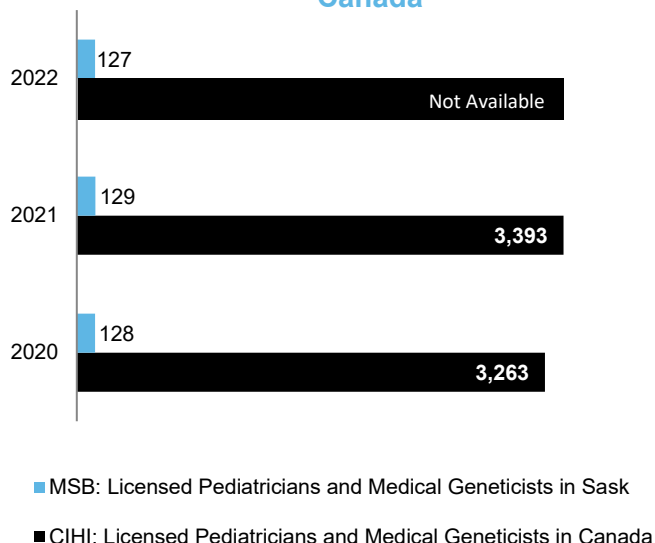
## Key highlights:

- Medical genetics residency training was offered at **8 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022. Medical genetics postgraduate medical training is not offered at the University of Saskatchewan.
- There were **127 licensed pediatricians and medical geneticists** in Saskatchewan in March 2021 (specialty data has been combined).

## Community of practice:

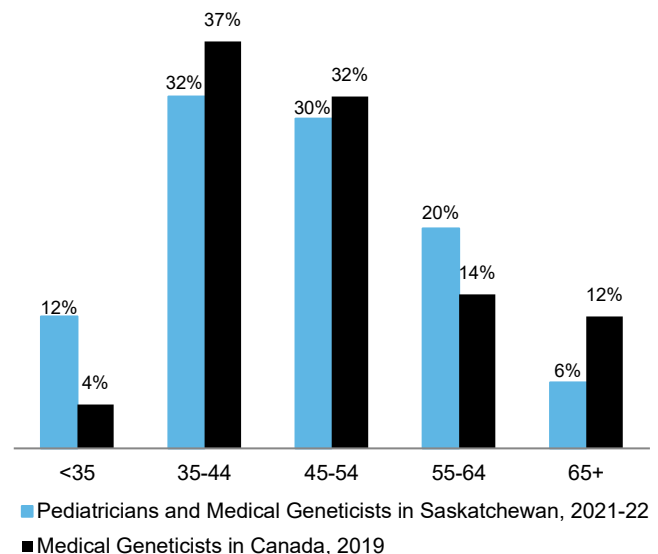
- The following community in Saskatchewan may have medical genetics services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Saskatoon

Licensed Pediatricians and Medical Geneticists\* in Saskatchewan and Canada



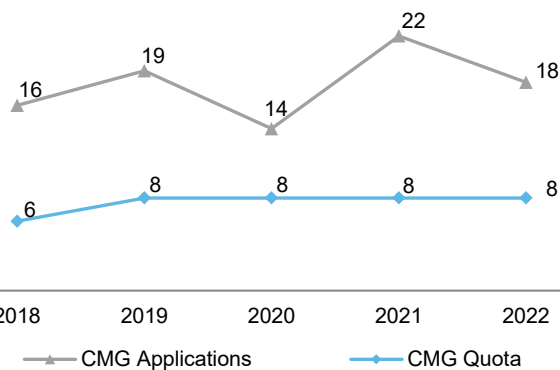
\*Note: Pediatrics/Medical Genetics data has been combined.

Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



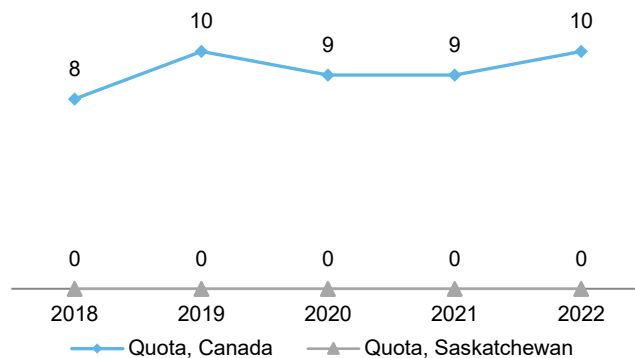
Note: Pediatrics/Medical Genetics data has been combined for Sask. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

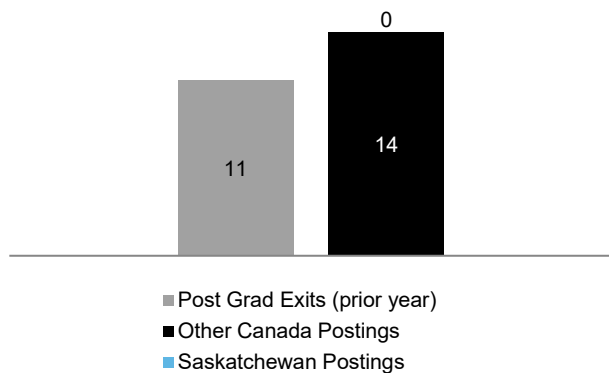


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for pediatricians and medical geneticists in Saskatchewan was

**\$213,300/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Overview:

Neurology is the area of medicine that focusses on treating disorders of the nerves and nervous system. This includes diagnosing and treating the spinal cord, brain, nerves and other muscular conditions.

Many neurological problems are characterized by pain and are chronic, debilitating and untreatable. Neurologists are increasingly involved in rehabilitation and in the psychological and social aspects of patient care. A large portion of neurology practice is consultative.

Neurology requires that a physician be able to demonstrate diagnostic and therapeutic skills for ethical and effective patient care, access and apply relevant information to clinical practice. Neurologists are required to provide effective consultation services with respect to patient care, education and legal opinions.

Certification in neurology requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

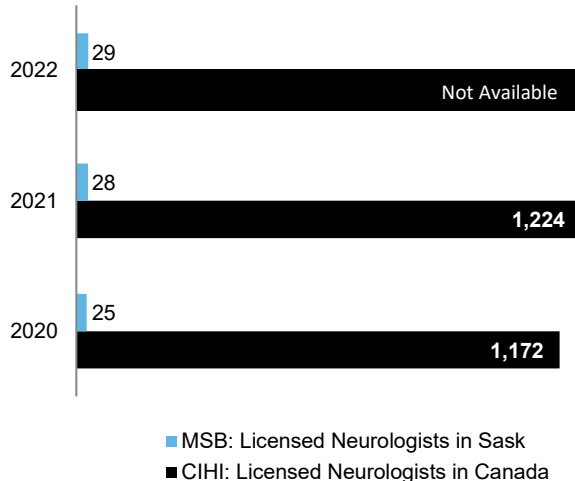
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for neurology in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Saskatchewan neurology residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **29 licensed neurologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

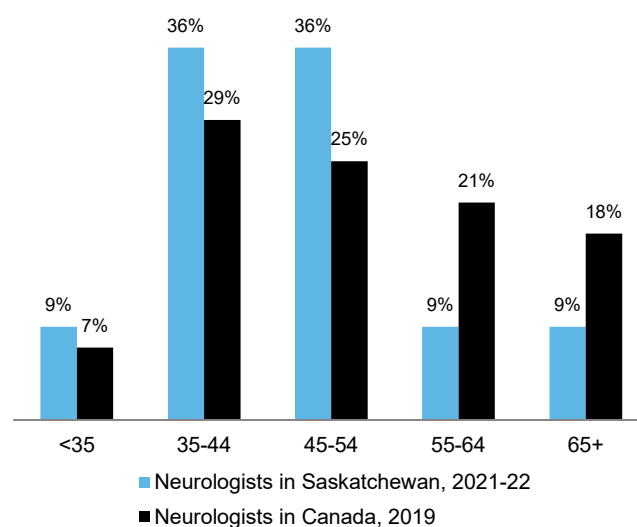
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have neurology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

### Licensed Neurologists in Saskatchewan and Canada

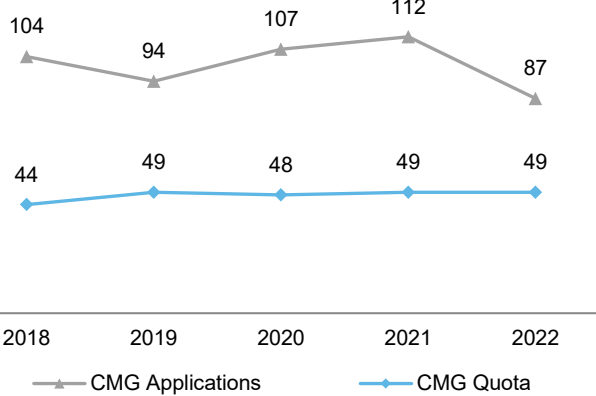


### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



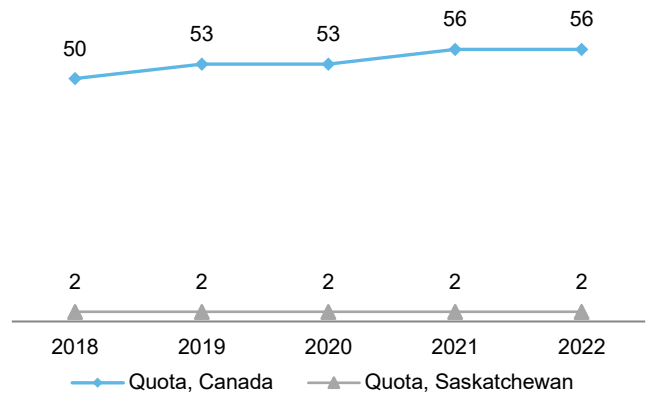
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

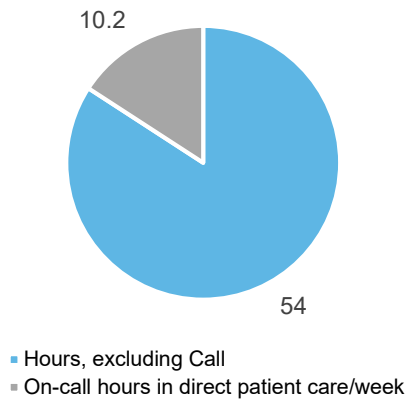


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

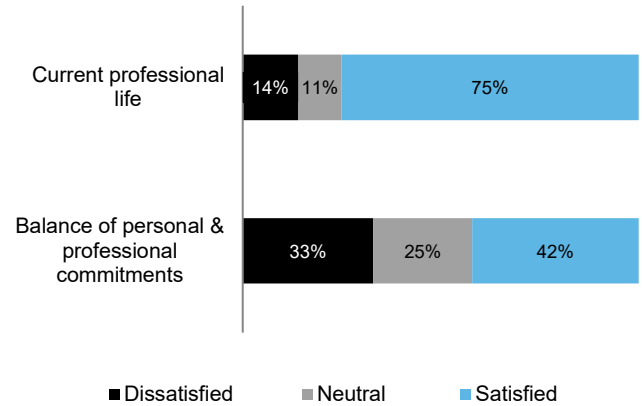
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

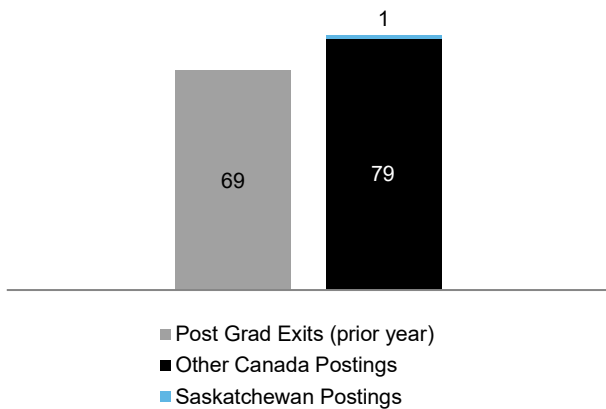


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for neurologists in Saskatchewan was

\$330,700/year

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.



## Overview:

Neurosurgery is the specialty of surgery dedicated to the diagnosis, surgical, and nonsurgical management of congenital abnormalities, trauma, and diseases affecting the nervous system and supporting structures, in both adults and children.

Practitioners diagnose problems through physical examination with the aid of such tools as MRI, CT scans and laboratory tests and frequently provide surgical treatment. Neurosurgery includes management of diseases of the skull, the brain, the pituitary and the spinal cord. Management of head and spinal injuries is a major challenge.

Certification in neurosurgery requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **6 years**.

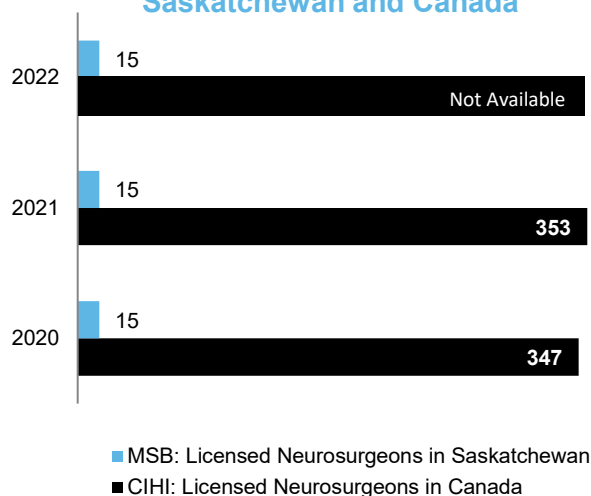
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for neurosurgery in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Saskatchewan neurosurgery residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **15 licensed neurosurgeons** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

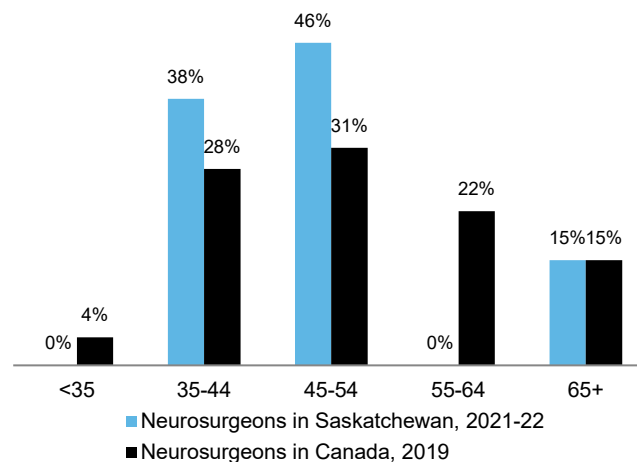
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have neurosurgery services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

### Licensed Neurosurgeons in Saskatchewan and Canada

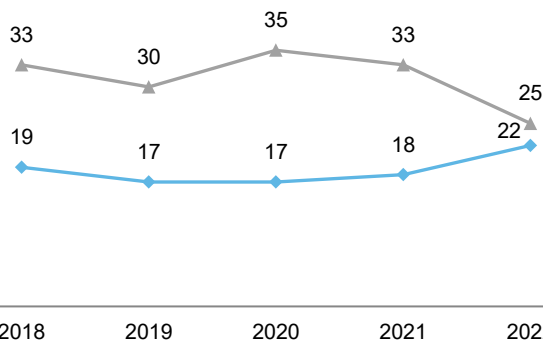


### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



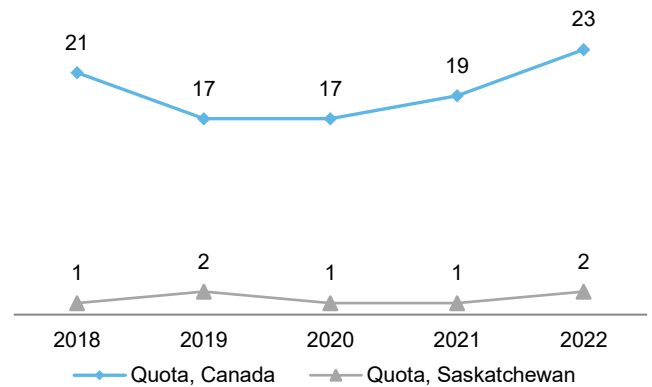
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

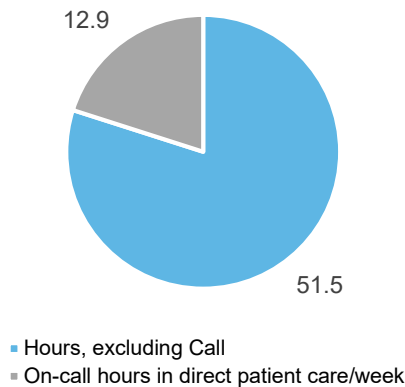


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

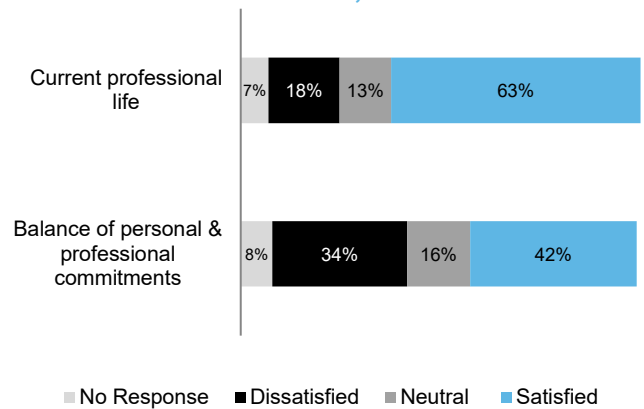
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2014

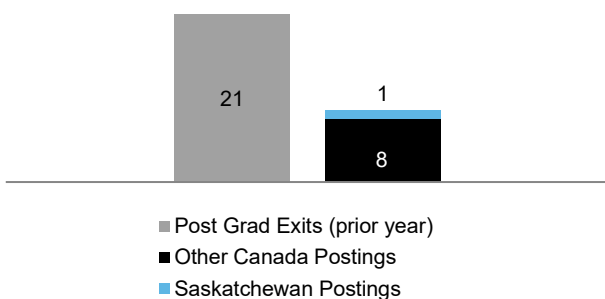


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2013



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for neurosurgeons in Saskatchewan was

**\$604,800/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Overview:

Nuclear Medicine is the branch of medicine concerned primarily with the use of unsealed radioactive sources in the study, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases in patients of all ages.

Nuclear medicine combines medicine and basic biomedical science and has grown out of the fields of radiology, internal medicine, and pathology. It is primarily a clinical, diagnostic discipline using radioactivity attached to pharmaceuticals.

Nuclear medicine requires a strong background in areas such as physiology, biochemistry, mathematics, physics, chemistry, computer science, and statistics and probability.

Certification in nuclear medicine requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

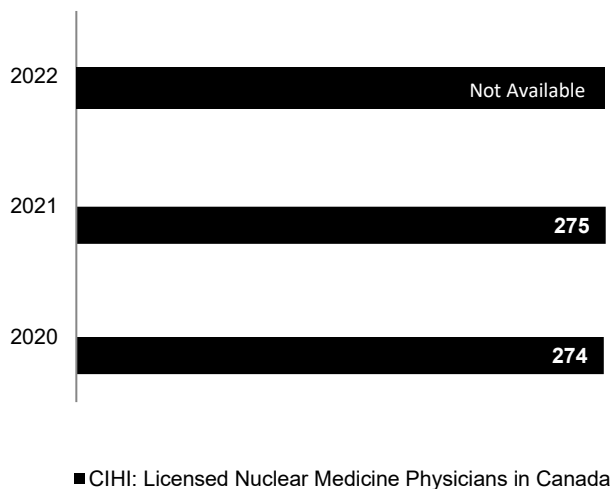
## Key highlights:

- Nuclear medicine residency training was offered at **6 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022. Nuclear medicine postgraduate medical training is not offered at the University of Saskatchewan.

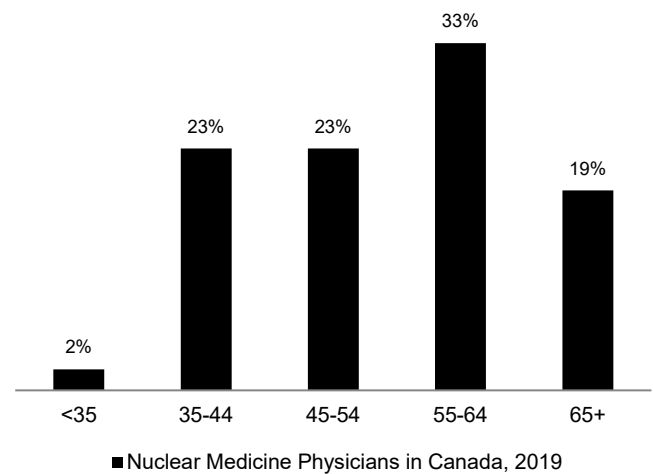
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have nuclear medicine services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

### Licensed Nuclear Medicine Physicians in Canada

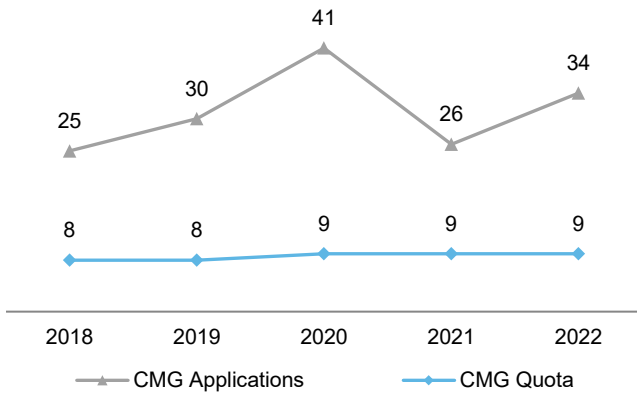


### Age Demographics: Canada



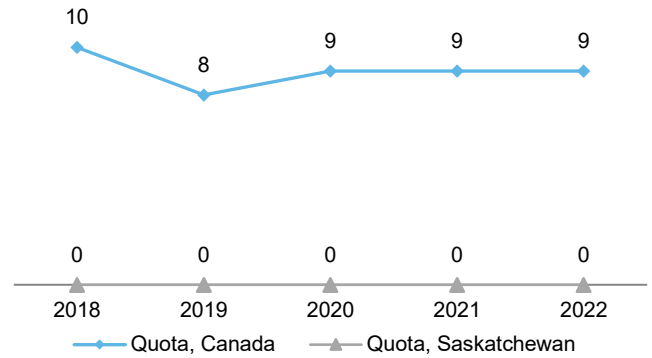
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

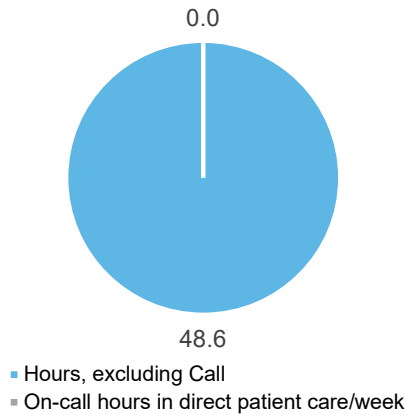


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

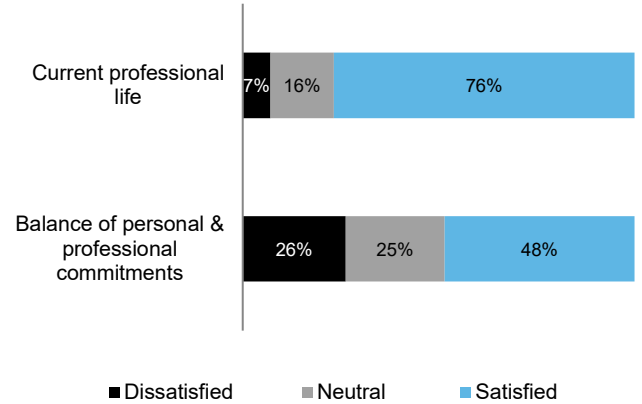
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

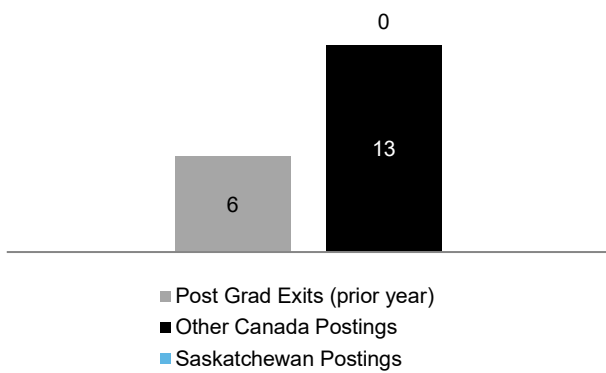


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2013



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for nuclear medicine physicians in Saskatchewan was

Not Available

**Note: Unavailable due to a small number of specialists in this area.** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## Overview:

Obstetrics and gynecology combines medical, surgical, obstetrical and gynecologic knowledge in the prevention, diagnosis and management of conditions affecting women's general and reproductive health.

Physicians in this discipline can provide services such as preventive medicine, detection of sexually transmitted diseases, prenatal care, pap test screening, family planning, menopause, endometriosis, osteoporosis and surgery. Obstetrics and gynecology offers the ability to subspecialize in the areas of gynecological oncology, reproductive endocrinology and infertility or maternal-fetal medicine. Other areas of sub-specialization include contraception, adolescent gynecology and endoscopy.

Certification in obstetrics and gynecology requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

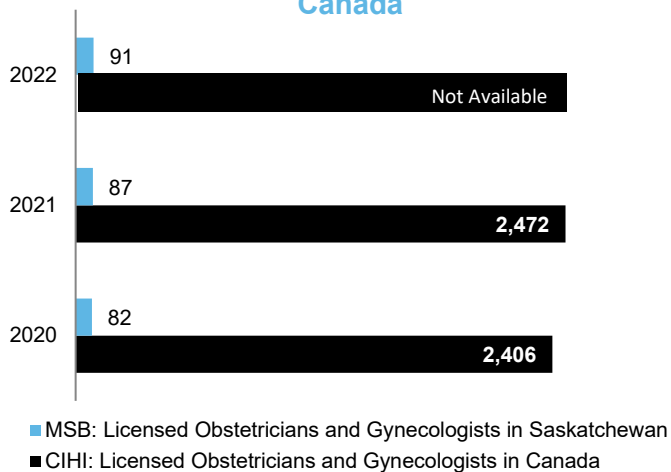
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for obstetrics and gynecology in 2022 was **6 seats**.
- Saskatchewan obstetrics and gynecology residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon and Regina**.
- There were **91 licensed obstetricians and gynecologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

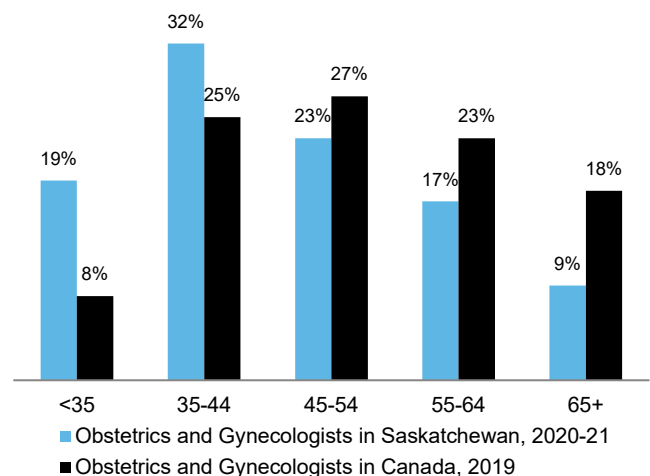
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have obstetrics and gynecology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Estevan
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Yorkton

**Licensed Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Saskatchewan and Canada**

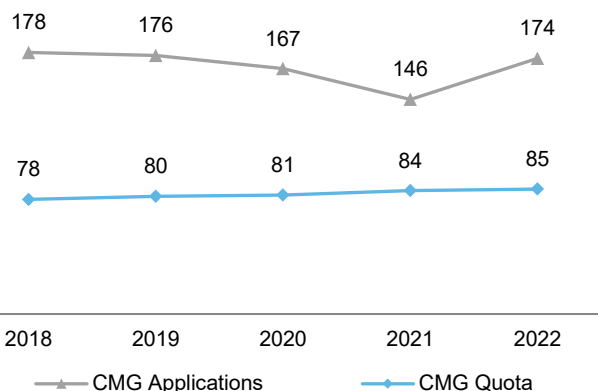


**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



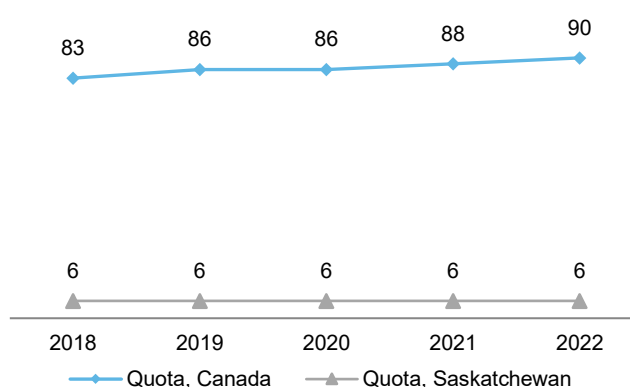
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

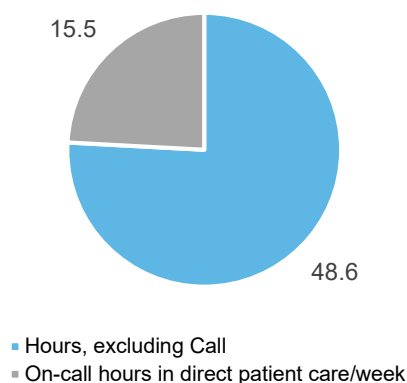


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

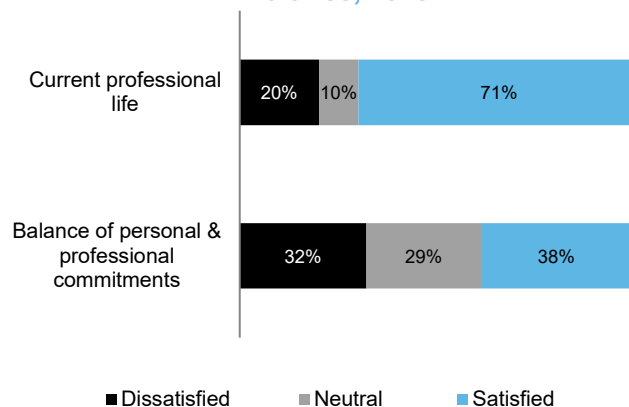
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

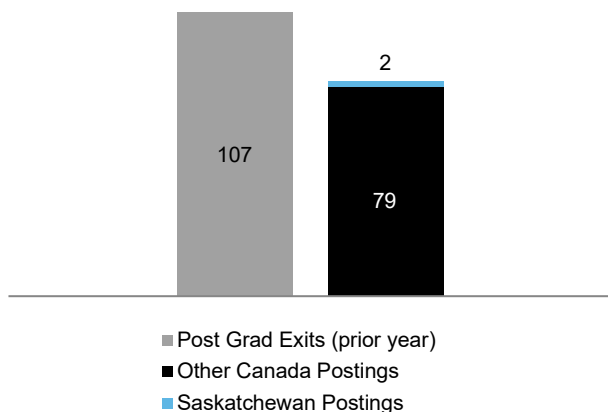


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for obstetricians and gynecologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$316,900/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Overview:

Ophthalmology is the branch of surgery concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, and management of optical, medical, and surgical disorders of the eye, the visual pathways, and the visual system.

The specialty relies on a combination of diagnostic, medical and surgical skills. Most surgical interventions are microsurgical requiring excellent fine-motor manual dexterity. Ophthalmologists operate within a fairly specific area of expertise but on a broad range of patients, from newborns to geriatric patients.

Certification in ophthalmology requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

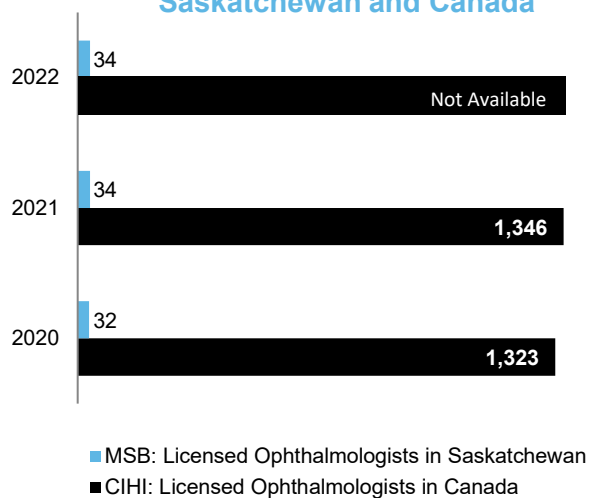
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for ophthalmology in 2022 was **1 seat**.
- Saskatchewan ophthalmology residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **34 licensed ophthalmologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

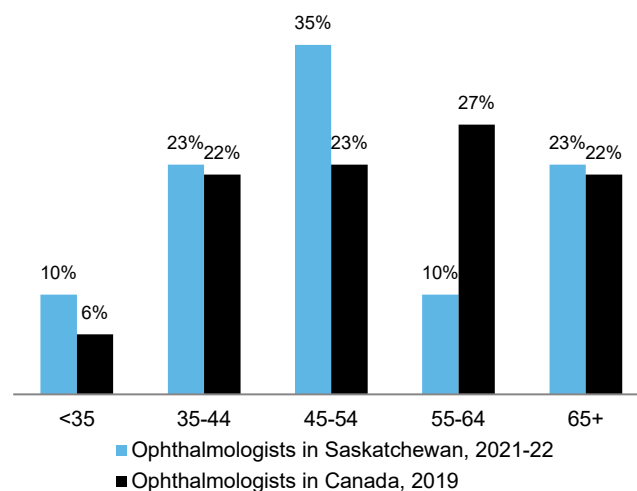
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have ophthalmology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Yorkton

### Licensed Ophthalmologists in Saskatchewan and Canada

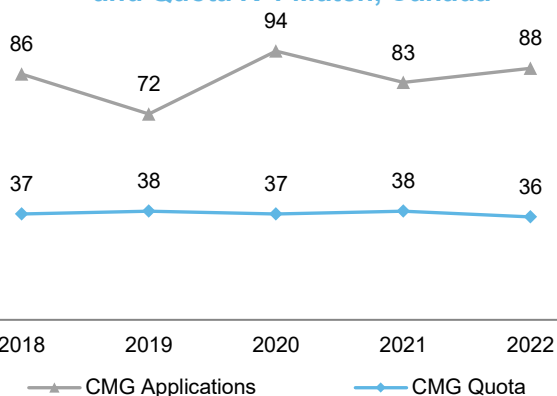


### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



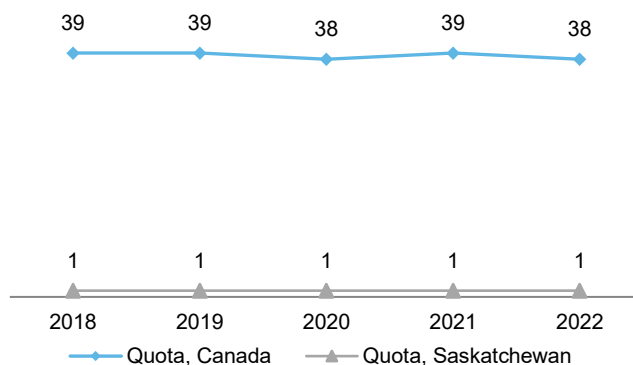
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

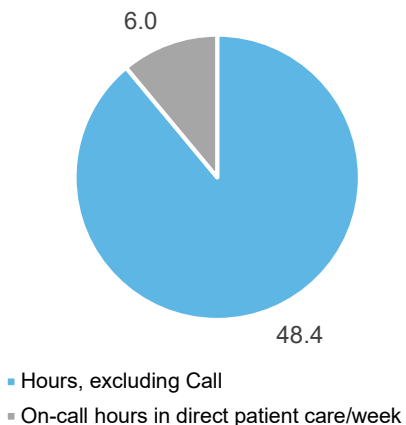


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

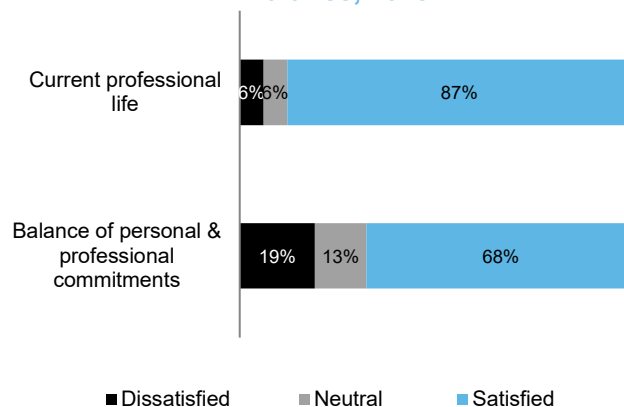
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

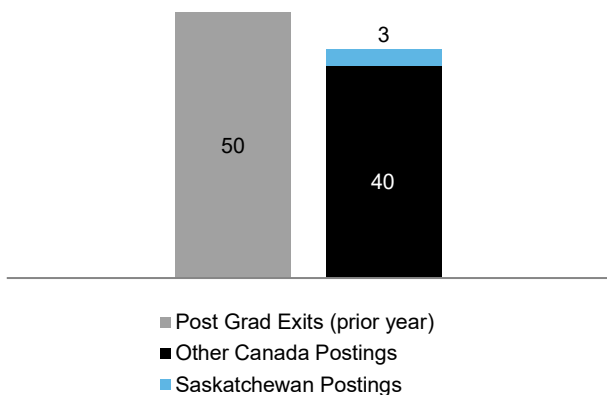


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for ophthalmologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$1,246,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.



# ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

## Overview:

Orthopedic surgery focuses on the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of diseases of the bones, joints, ligament, muscles, tendons and nerves. These specialists employ medical, physical, rehabilitation and surgery to restore normal function.

Orthopedic surgeons treat diseases and conditions, such as fractures, dislocations, torn ligaments, sprains and strains, tendon injuries, pulled muscles, lower back pain, surgical management of degenerative joint disease, arthritis, osteoporosis, bone tumors, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, and much more. Orthopedic surgeons may engage in a broad practice or may focus on a narrower area of special interest such as spine, hip, foot or sports medicine.

Certification in orthopedic surgery requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

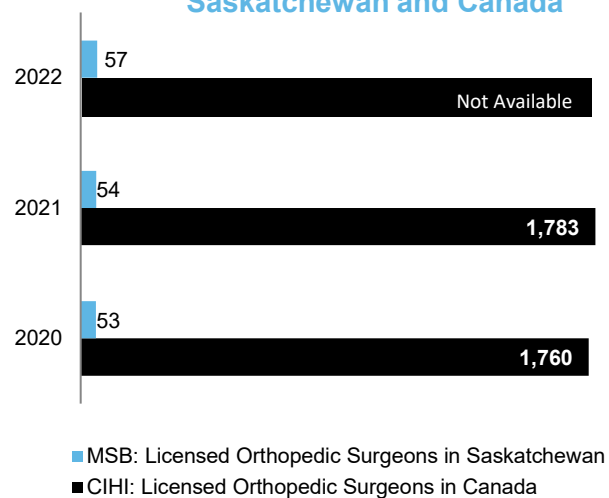
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for orthopedic surgery in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Saskatchewan orthopedic surgery residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **57 licensed orthopedic surgeons** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

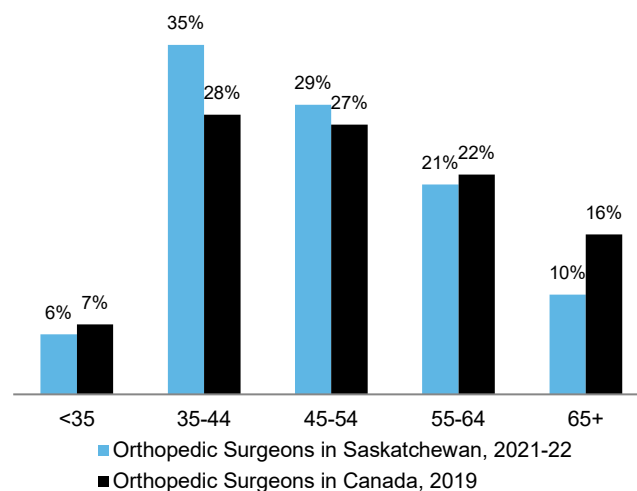
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have orthopedic surgery services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Yorkton

### Licensed Orthopedic Surgeons in Saskatchewan and Canada

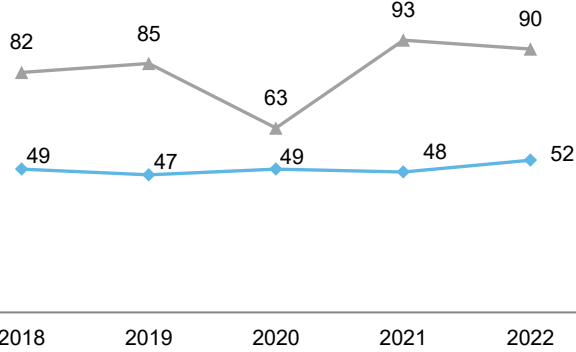


### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



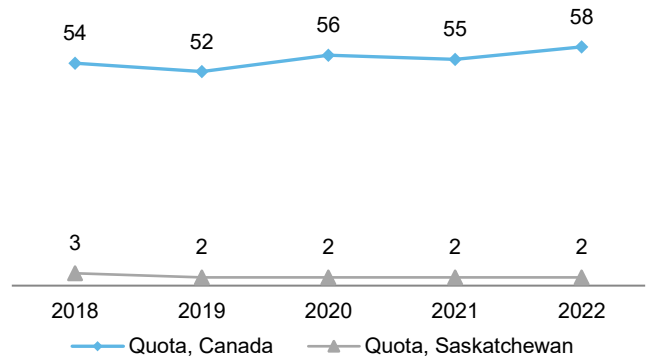
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada



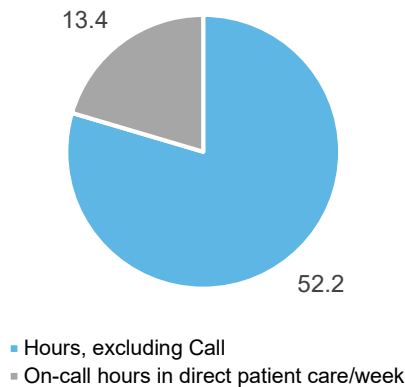
▲ CMG Applications      ◆ CMG Quota  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs

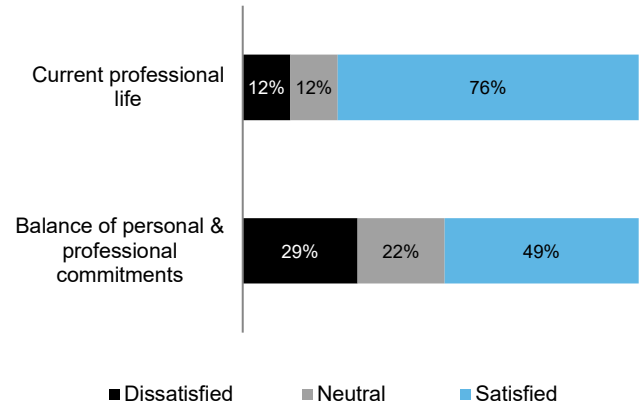


◆ Quota, Canada      ▲ Quota, Saskatchewan

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

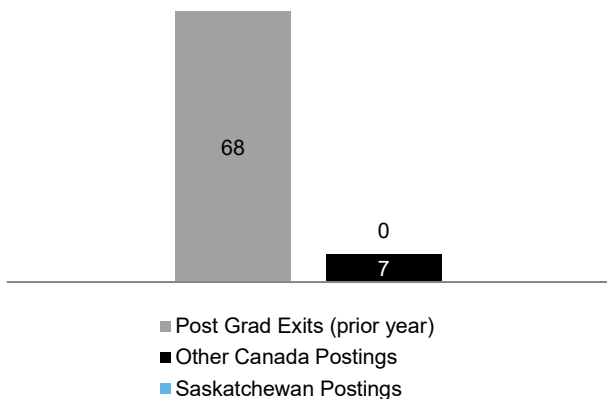


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for orthopedic surgeons in Saskatchewan was

\$467,600/year

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Overview:

Otolaryngology (also called ear, nose, throat or ENT) is a medical specialty focused on the screening, diagnosis and management of medical surgical disorders of the ear, the upper respiratory and upper alimentary system, and related structures of the head and neck. Otolaryngologists treat most diseases and lesions above the shoulders, with the exception of eye-related disorders and lesions of the brain.

Otolaryngology embraces some components of neurology, neurosurgery, plastic surgery, dermatology, respirology, pathology and oral surgery. It requires clinical competence and detailed knowledge of the scientific rationale for the medical and surgical management of otolaryngologic disorders in patients of all ages.

Certification in otolaryngology requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

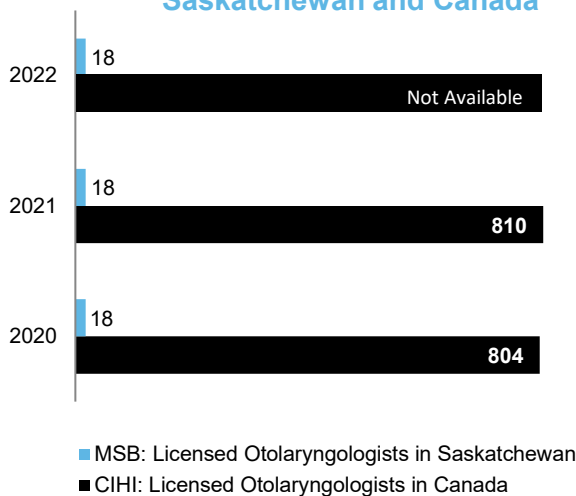
## Key highlights:

- Otolaryngology residency training was offered at **13 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022. Otolaryngology postgraduate medical training is not offered at the University of Saskatchewan.
- There were **18 licensed otolaryngologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

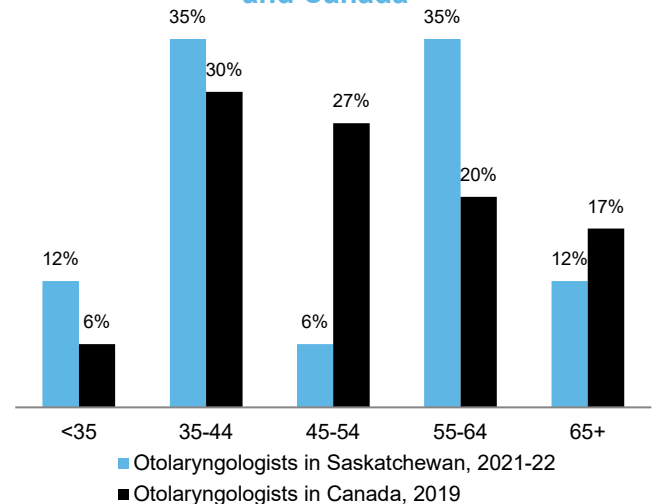
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have otolaryngology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

**Licensed Otolaryngologists in Saskatchewan and Canada**

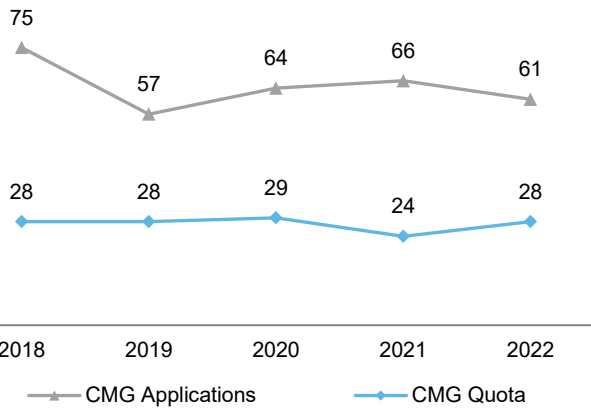


**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



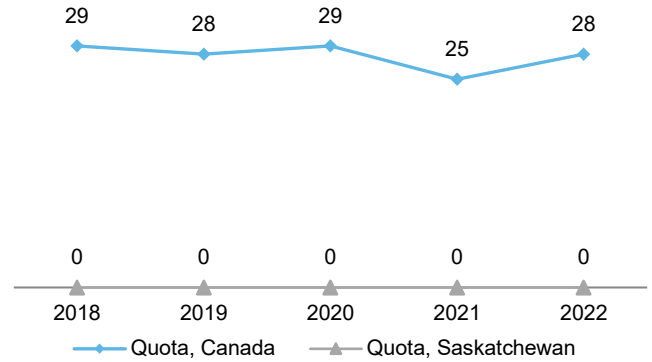
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

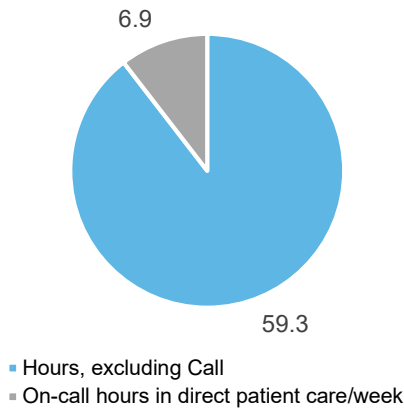


**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

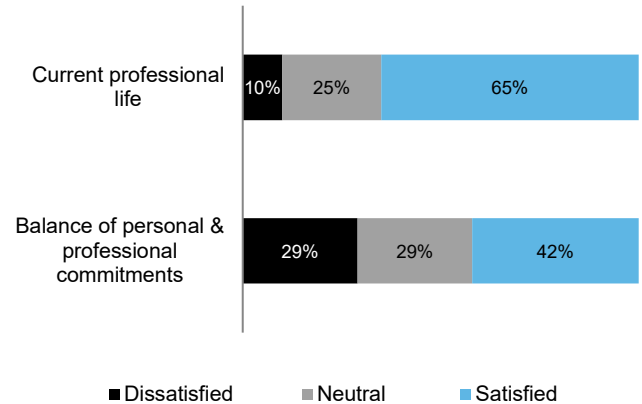
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

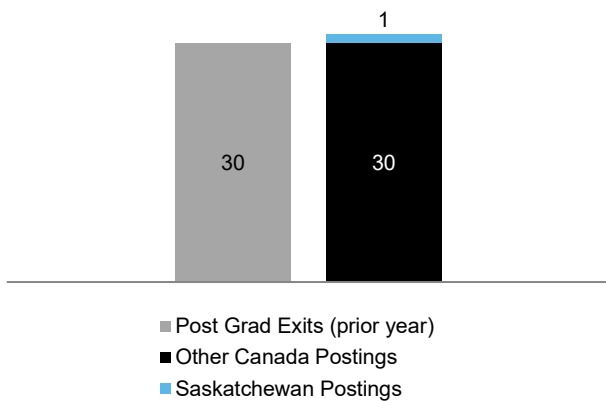


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for otolaryngologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$546,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# PEDIATRICS

## Overview:

Pediatrics is the branch of medicine concerned with the study and care of children in health and disease, their physical, mental, and social growth and development, and their opportunity to achieve their full potential as adults.

This specialty deals with health promotion and prevention, and the detection and management of physical, behavioural, developmental, mental/emotional, environmental and social problems that affect children. The ability to communicate effectively with patients, families, teachers and social service professionals is key to providing effective pediatric care.

Certification in pediatrics requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **4 years**.

Residents may also apply for subspecialty training after their third year of residency through the CaRMS Pediatric Subspecialty Match (PSM). Subspecialty training takes an additional 1-3 years of training (for a total of 4-6 years).

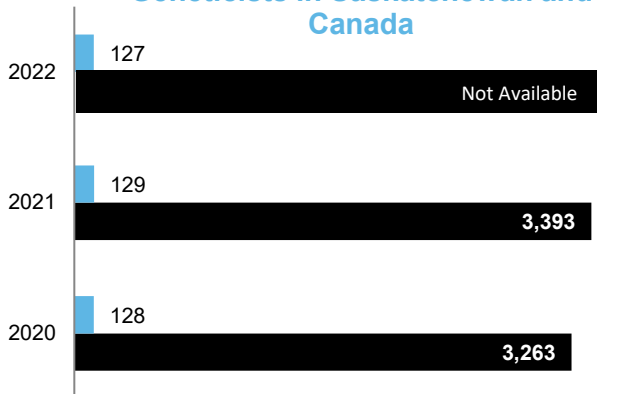
### Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for pediatrics in 2022 was **8 seats**.
- Saskatchewan pediatrics residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon and Regina**.
- There were **127 licensed pediatricians and medical geneticists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022 (specialty data has been combined).

### Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have pediatric services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Yorkton

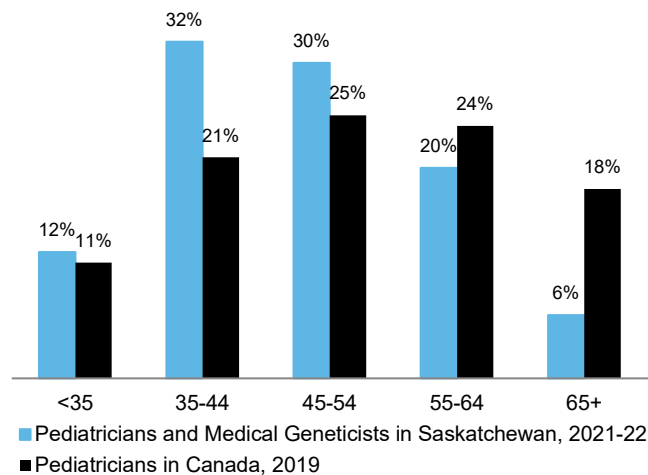
**Licensed Pediatricians\* and Medical Geneticists in Saskatchewan and Canada**



■ MSB: Licensed Pediatricians and Medical Geneticists in Sask  
 ■ CIHI: Licensed Pediatricians and Medical Geneticists in Canada

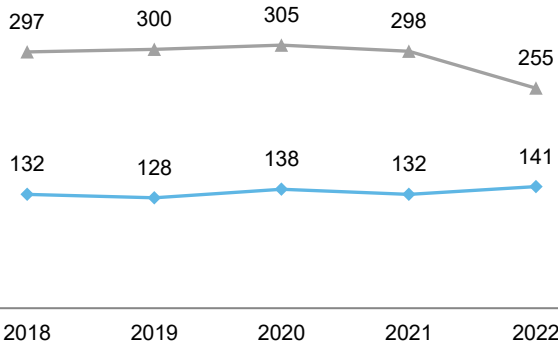
\*Note: Pediatrics/Medical Genetics data has been combined.

**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



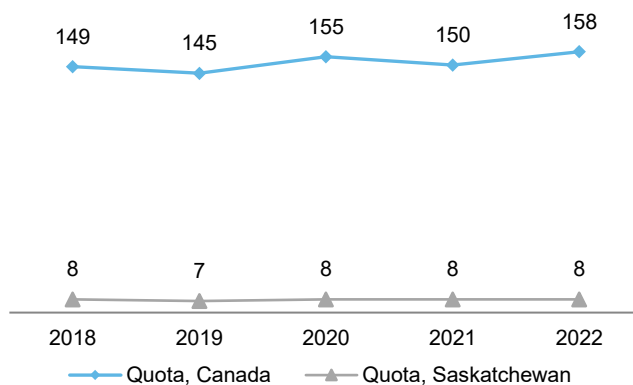
Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada

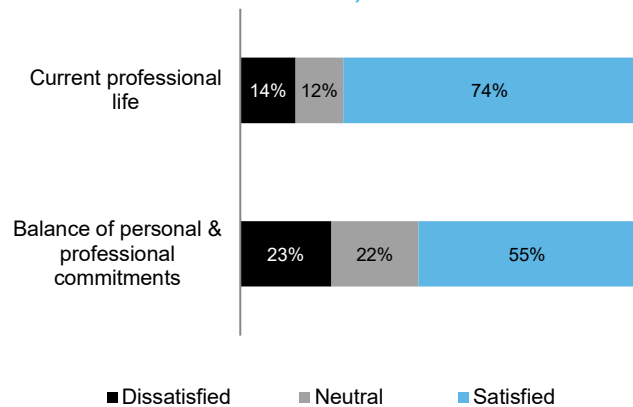


▲ CMG Applications      ◆ CMG Quota  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs

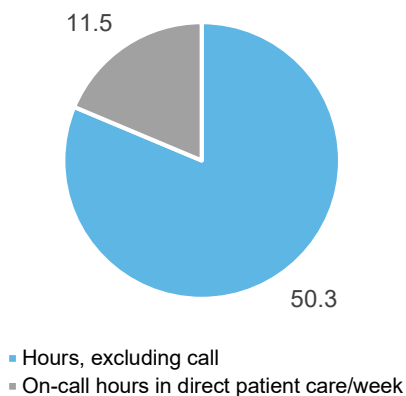


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019

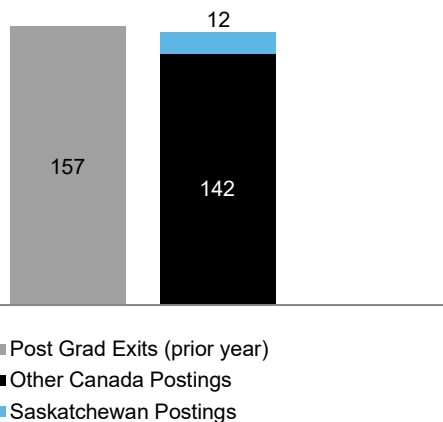


**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019



### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for pediatricians and medical geneticists in Saskatchewan was

**\$213,300/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION

## Overview:

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (also known as Physiatry or PM&R) is the branch of medicine concerned with diagnosis, medical management, and rehabilitation of persons of all ages with neuromusculoskeletal disorders and associated disabilities.

Physicians in this discipline approach treatment options by considering the physical and psychosocial aspects of a patient's diagnosis and basing evaluations on both neurological and musculoskeletal factors.

Certification in physical medicine and rehabilitation requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

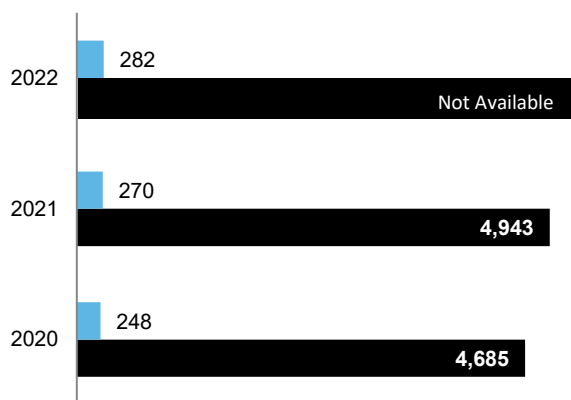
## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for physical medicine and rehabilitation in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Saskatchewan physical medicine and rehabilitation residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.
- There were **282 licensed internists and physiatrists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022

## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have physical medicine and rehabilitation services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - North Battleford
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

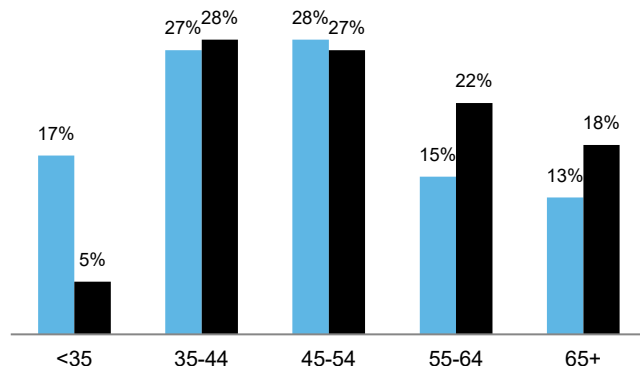
Licensed Physiatrists\* and Internists in Saskatchewan and Canada



■ MSB: Licensed Internists and Physiatrists in Sask  
 ■ CIHI: Licensed Internists and Physiatrists in Canada

\*Note: Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been combined.

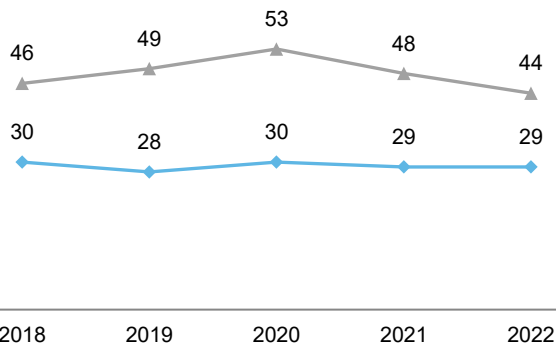
Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



■ Internists and Physiatrists in Saskatchewan, 2021-22  
 ■ Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Physicians in Canada, 2019

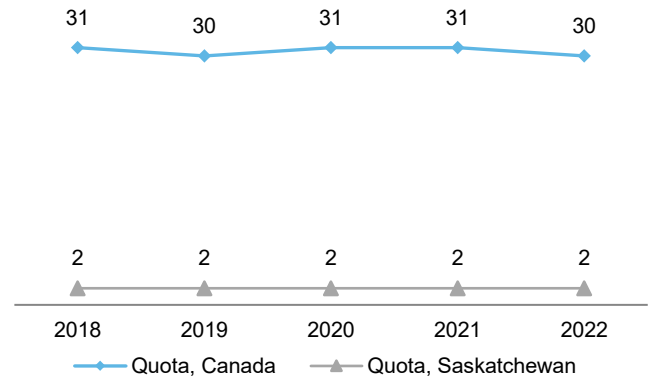
Note: Internal Medicine/Physiatry data has been presented for Sask as Nephrology data is not available. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada



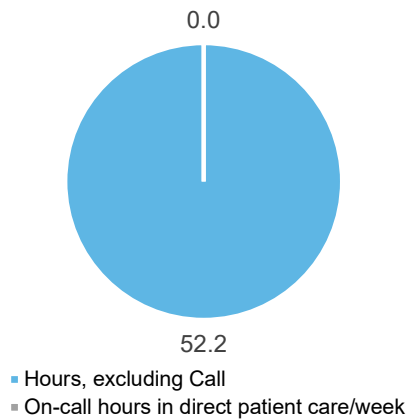
▲ CMG Applications      ◆ CMG Quota  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs

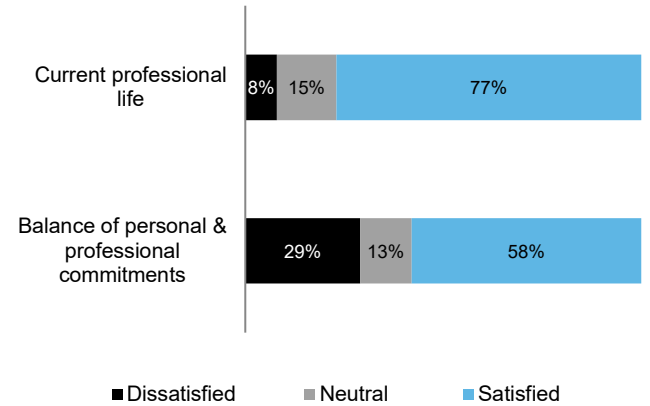


◆ Quota, Canada      ▲ Quota, Saskatchewan

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

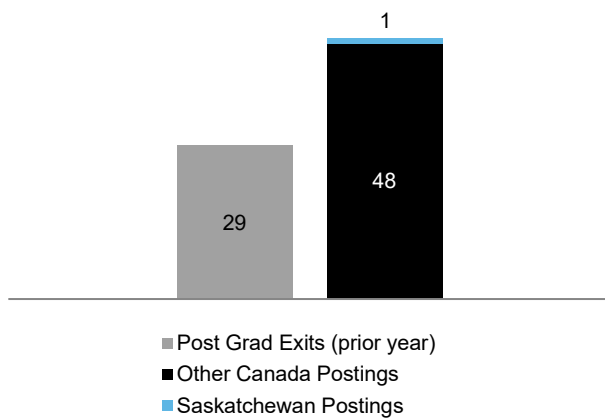


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Earnings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average ACFGP Benchmark Compensation rate was:

**\$400,000 - 460,000/year**

**Note:** Based on ACFP GROSS Benchmark Compensation Rate Ranges Level 1 (40th percentile) and Level 2 (60th percentile)



# PLASTIC SURGERY

## Overview:

Plastic surgery is the branch of surgery concerned with the management of complex tissue deformities or defects, as well as the enhancement of appearance in the absence of functional problems or defects. Plastic surgery includes the management of major burns, reconstruction of congenital malformations, cosmetic surgery and other minor surgical procedures.

Plastic surgeons treat a wide variety of clinical disorders including developmental problems, trauma, cancer and degenerative diseases. Often their goal is not only to improve appearances but also to restore function. Depending on the type of practice, many procedures are done under local anesthetic on an outpatient basis.

Certification in plastic surgery requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

## Key highlights:

- Plastic surgery residency training was offered at **13 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022.
- The University of Saskatchewan does not offer plastic surgery training, however the Ministry of Health may purchase plastic surgery training seats at other universities.
- There were **16 licensed plastic surgeons** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

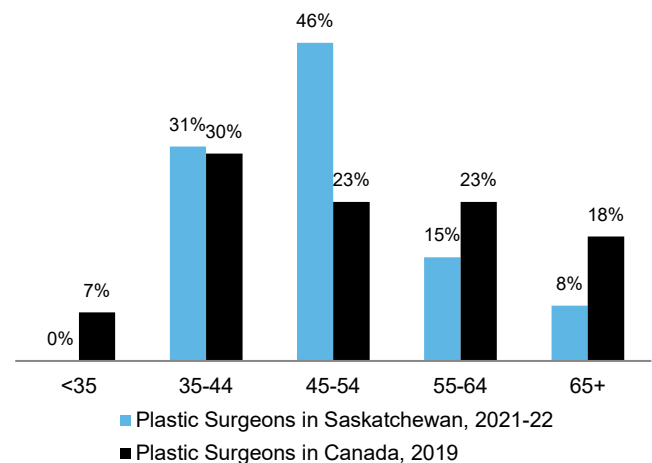
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have plastic surgery services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

### Licensed Plastic Surgeons in Saskatchewan and Canada

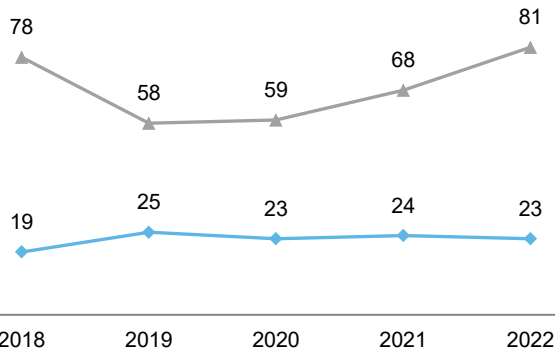


### Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada



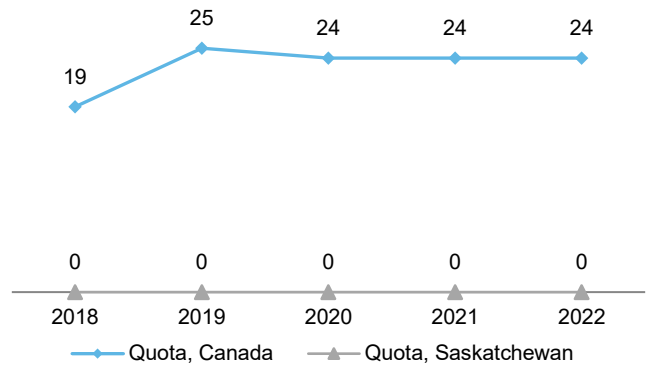
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada



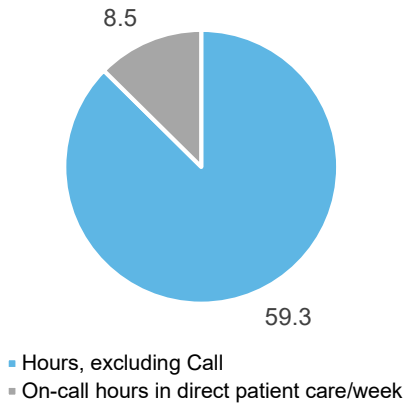
—▲ CMG Applications      —◆ CMG Quota  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



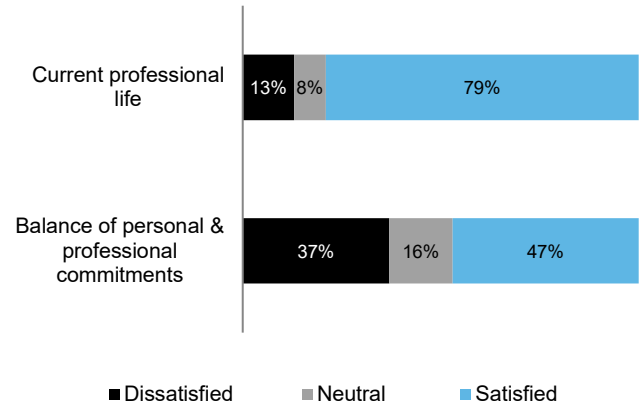
—◆ Quota, Canada      —▲ Quota, Saskatchewan

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019



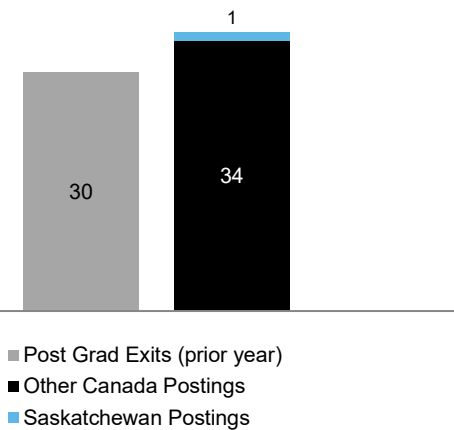
■ Hours, excluding Call  
■ On-call hours in direct patient care/week

### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



■ Post Grad Exits (prior year)  
■ Other Canada Postings  
■ Saskatchewan Postings

**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for plastic surgeons in Saskatchewan was

**\$537,900/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

## Overview:

Psychiatry is the medical specialty that deals with the study, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, and emotional and behavioural disorders.

Psychiatrists use a combination of biological, psychological and social treatment methods to provide diagnosis and treatment plans for patients. Psychiatrists are employed in general hospitals, outpatient clinics, psychiatric hospitals and in community office practice. They may specialize in areas such as addictions and substance abuse disorders, mood and anxiety disorders, schizophrenia or eating disorders.

Certification in psychiatry requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for psychiatry in 2022 was **8 seats**.
- Saskatchewan psychiatry residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon and Regina**.
- There were **120 licensed psychiatrists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

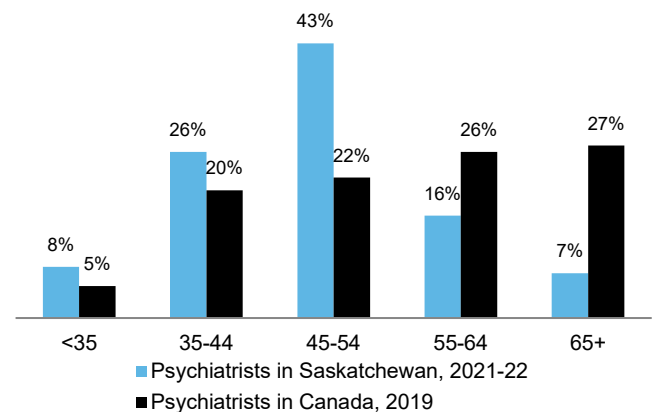
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have psychiatry services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Weyburn
  - Yorkton

**Licensed Psychiatrists in Saskatchewan and Canada**

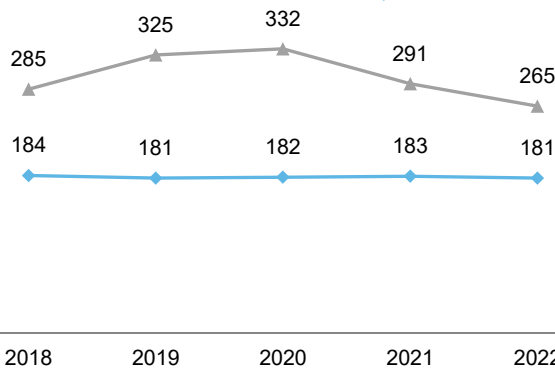


**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



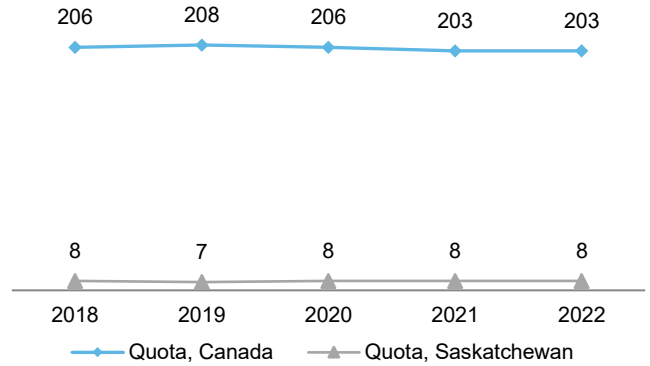
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada



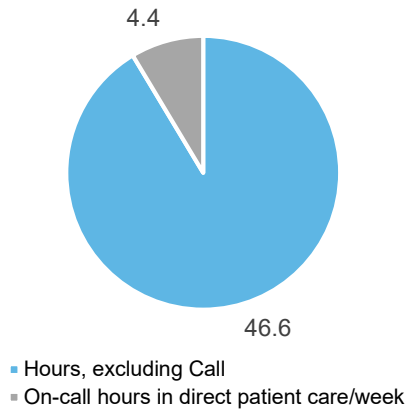
▲ CMG Applications      ◆ CMG Quota  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



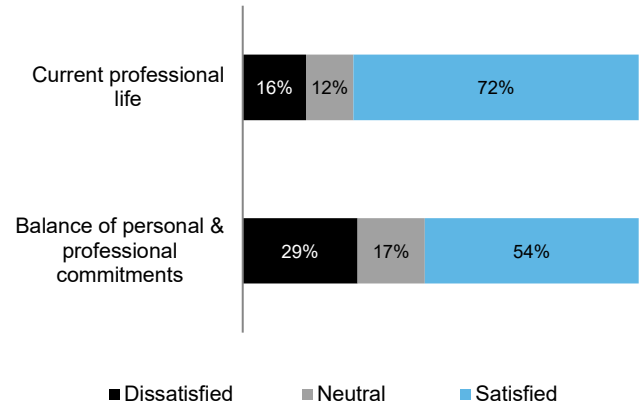
◆ Quota, Canada      ▲ Quota, Saskatchewan

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019



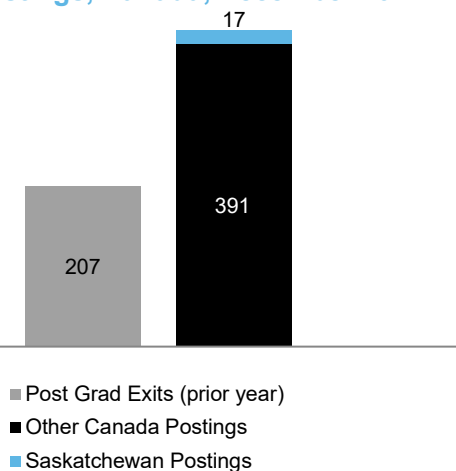
■ Hours, excluding Call  
■ On-call hours in direct patient care/week

### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



■ Post Grad Exits (prior year)  
■ Other Canada Postings  
■ Saskatchewan Postings

**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for psychiatrists in Saskatchewan was

\$351,500/year

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

## Overview:

Public health and preventive medicine is the branch of medicine concerned with the health of the population. These specialists use population health knowledge and skills to play leading and collaborative roles in the maintenance and improvement of the health and well-being of the community. They measure the health needs of populations and develop strategies for improving health and well-being, through health promotion, disease prevention, and health protection.

They work in places such as public health departments, hospitals, universities, family practice settings, public agencies, industry, and non-governmental organizations.

Certification in public health and preventive medicine requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

## Key highlights:

- The University of Saskatchewan quota for public health and preventive medicine in 2022 was **2 seats**.
- Saskatchewan public health and preventive medicine residency training seats are available in **Saskatoon**.

## Communities of practice:

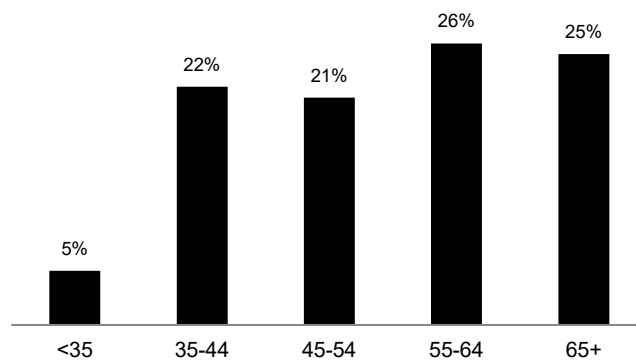
- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have public health and preventive medicine services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Lloydminster
  - Moose Jaw
  - North Battleford
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Rural and Northern
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current
  - Weyburn
  - Yorkton

### Licensed Public Health and Preventive Medicine Specialists in Canada



■ CIHI: Licensed Public Health and Preventive Medicine in Canada

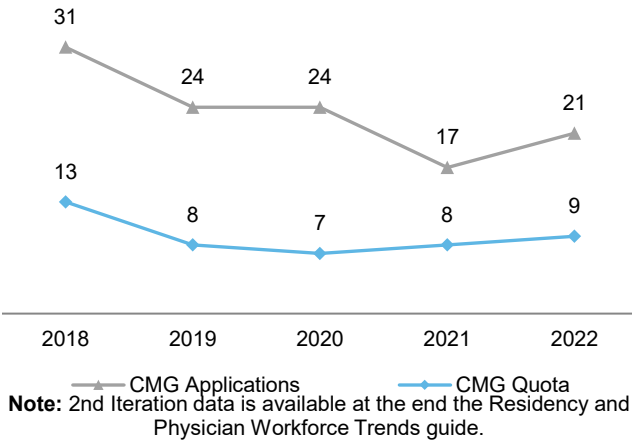
### Age Demographics: Canada



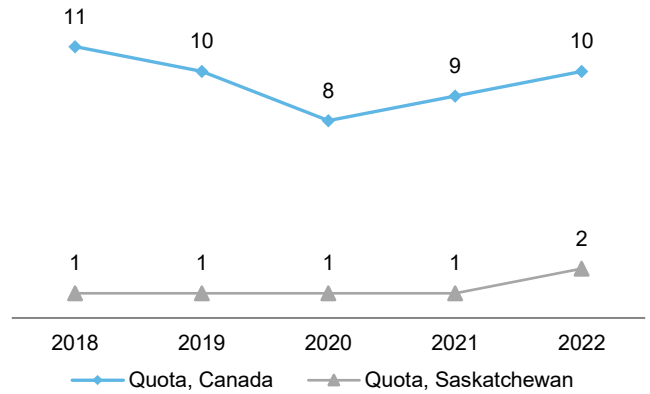
■ Public Health and Preventive Medicine Physicians in Canada, 2019

**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

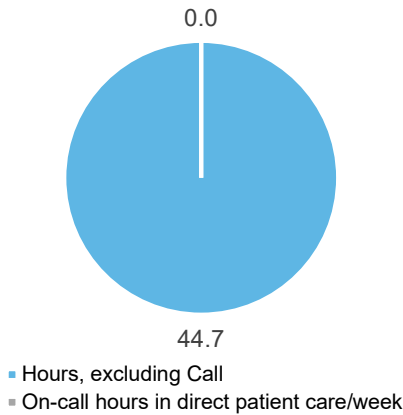
### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada



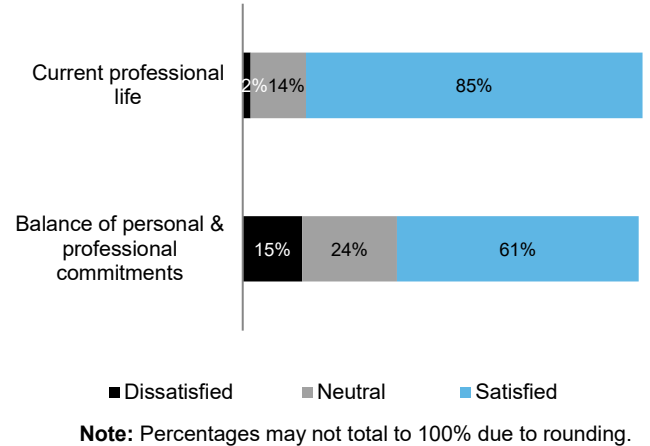
### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs



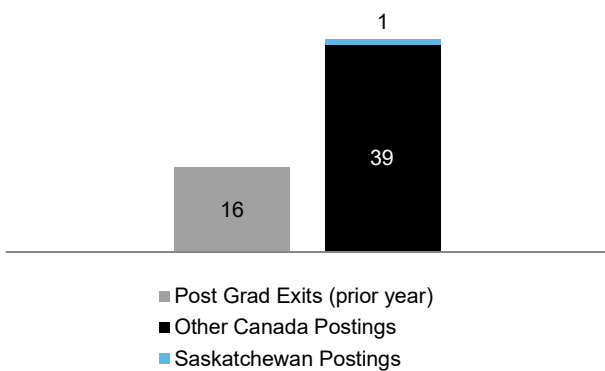
### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019



### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Earnings, 2021

- In 2021, the average remuneration for public health and preventive medicine physicians in Saskatchewan was

**\$283,000 - \$330,000/year**

**Note:** Based on negotiated MHO/DMHO payment grids, effective April 1, 2021

## Overview:

Radiation oncology is that branch of medicine concerned with the management of patients utilizing therapeutic ionizing radiation.

Radiation oncologists have unique knowledge, understanding and expertise in the diagnosis and care of patients with malignant disease. They are integrally involved in the formulation and execution of the management plan of cancer patients and therefore require specific knowledge and skills in the application of ionizing radiations to cancer treatment.

Typically, a radiation oncologist practices in a multidisciplinary fashion in close collaboration with general and subspecialty surgeons, medical and gynecological oncologists. Ambulatory patient care is the norm.

Certification in radiation oncology requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

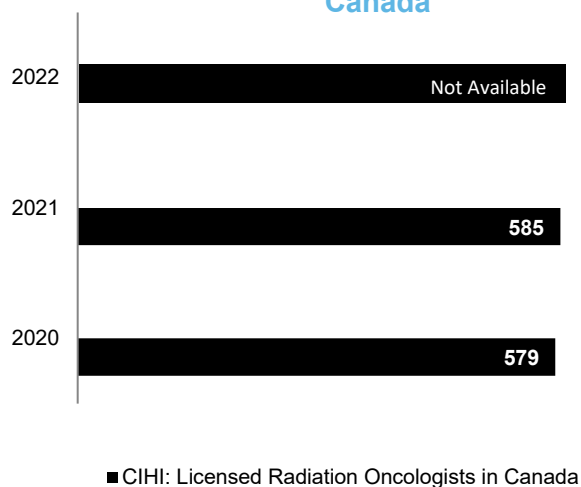
## Key highlights:

- Radiation oncology residency training was offered at **13 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022. Radiation oncology postgraduate medical training is not offered at the University of Saskatchewan.

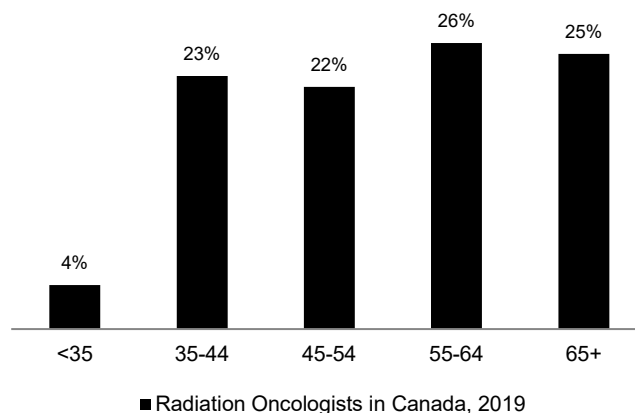
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have radiation oncology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon

### Licensed Radiation Oncologists in Canada

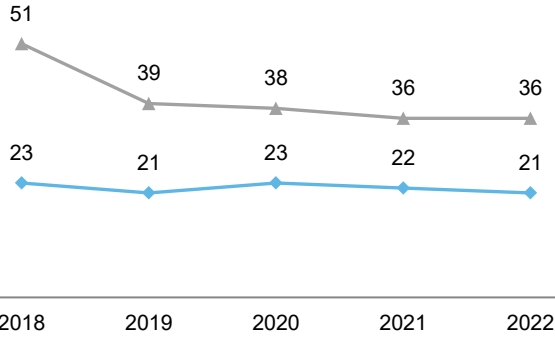


### Age Demographics: Canada



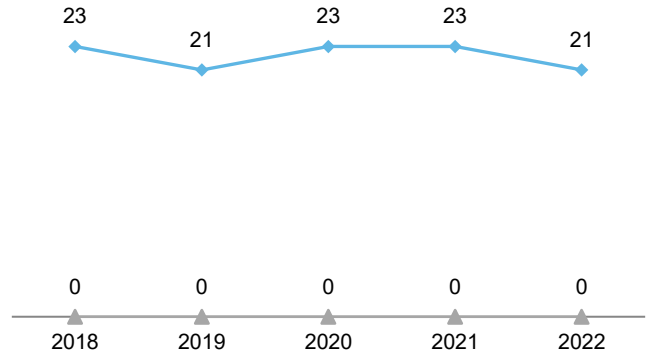
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada



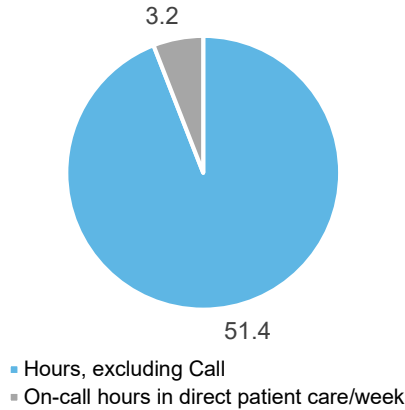
▲ CMG Applications      ◆ CMG Quota  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs

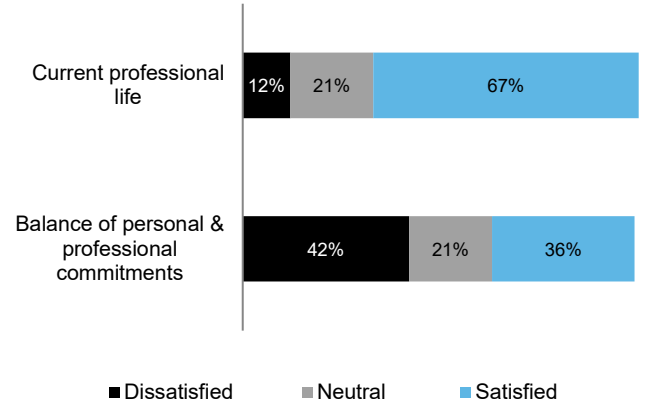


◆ Quota, Canada      ▲ Quota, Saskatchewan

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2014

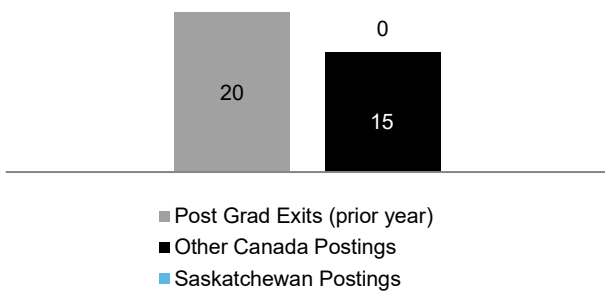


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for radiation oncologists in Saskatchewan was

**\$340,000 - \$440,000/year**

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.



## Overview:

Urology is a surgical subspecialty that focuses on the medical and surgical treatment of disorders and diseases of the female urinary tract and the male urogenital system. It involves diagnosis, endoscopy, surgery and lithotripsy. The most common clinical encounters involve prostate disease, renal dysfunction particular to surgical management (colic, stones), bladder dysfunction and urinary tract infections.

A urologist must understand the normal function and the pathological processes and diseases that affect the adrenal gland, the kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra in the male and female, and the prostate and external genitalia of the male. This includes an understanding, appropriate to the practice of urology of normal development and embryology, biochemistry and pharmacology, physiology, anatomy, and gross and microscopic pathology of the genito-urinary tract.

Certification in urology requires completion of a residency training program which typically takes **5 years**.

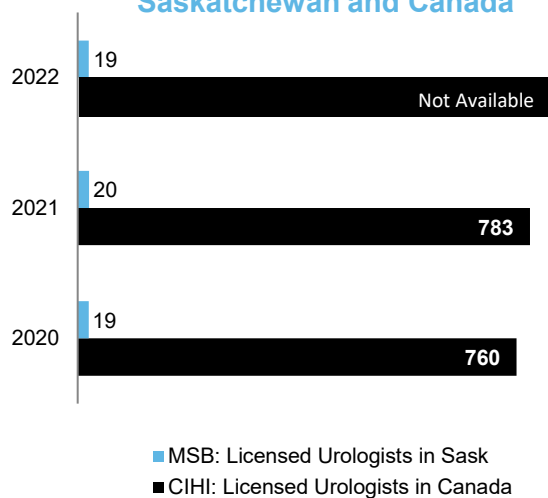
## Key highlights:

- Urology residency training was offered at **13 of the 17 medical schools** across Canada in 2022.
- The University of Saskatchewan does not offer urology training, however the Ministry of Health may offer urology training seats at other universities.
- There were **19 licensed urologists** in Saskatchewan in March 2022.

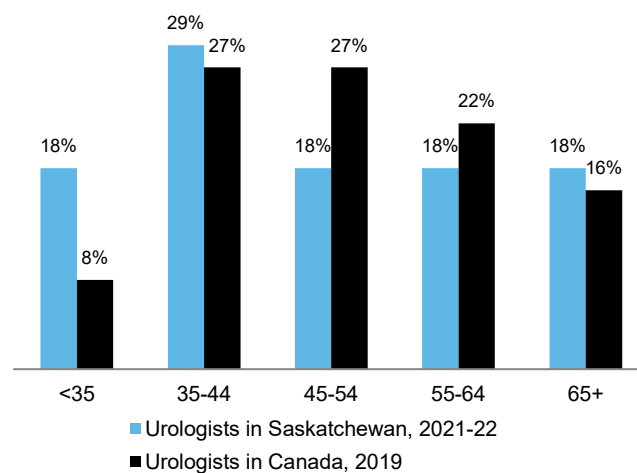
## Communities of practice:

- The following communities in Saskatchewan may have urology services (additional communities may have coverage/visiting services):
  - Moose Jaw
  - Prince Albert
  - Regina
  - Saskatoon
  - Swift Current

**Licensed Urologists in Saskatchewan and Canada**

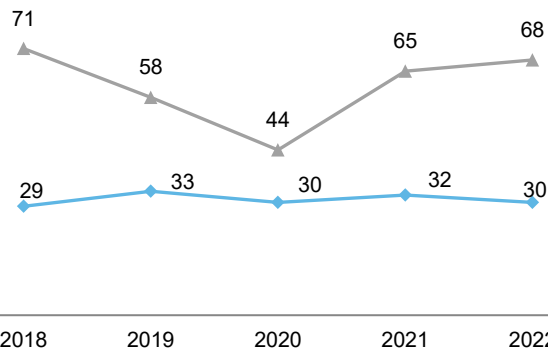


**Age Demographics: Saskatchewan and Canada**



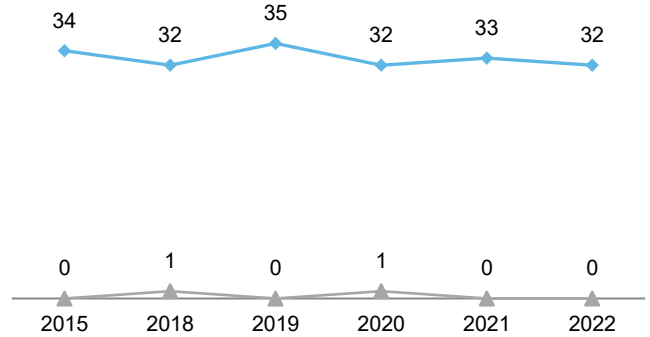
**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Competition: CaRMS CMG Applications and Quota R-1 Match, Canada



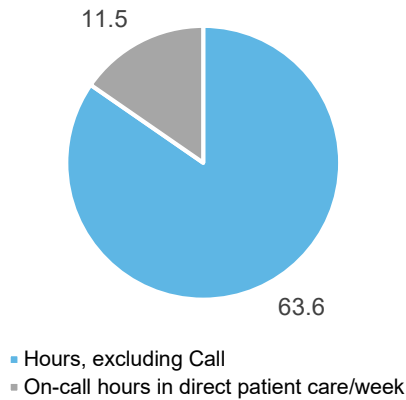
▲ CMG Applications      ◆ CMG Quota  
**Note:** 2nd Iteration data is available at the end the Residency and Physician Workforce Trends guide.

### Seat availability: CaRMS Results for CMGs & IMGs

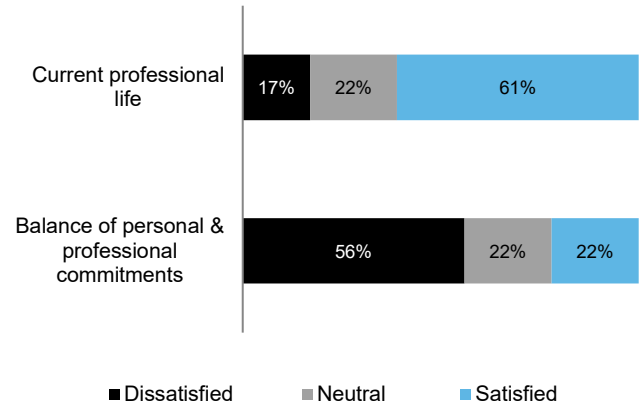


◆ Quota, Canada      ▲ Quota, Saskatchewan  
**Note:** Saskatchewan does not offer urology training, but may purchase seats partially/fully in other provinces.

### Work Hours: Average Specialty Hours Worked per Week, 2019

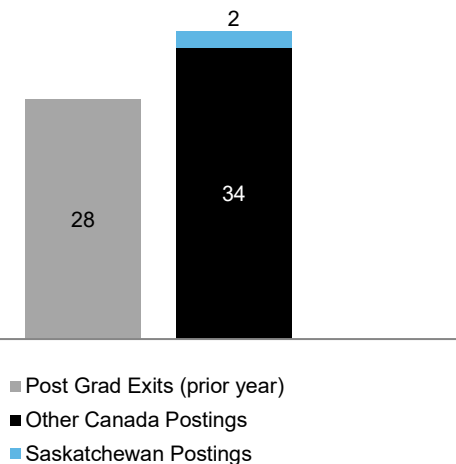


### Satisfaction: Professional & Work-life Balance, 2019



**Note:** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

### Job Market Outlook: Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada, December 2021



**Note:** Postings were compiled by CAPER in December 2021, and only represent full-time permanent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time and postings before January 2020.

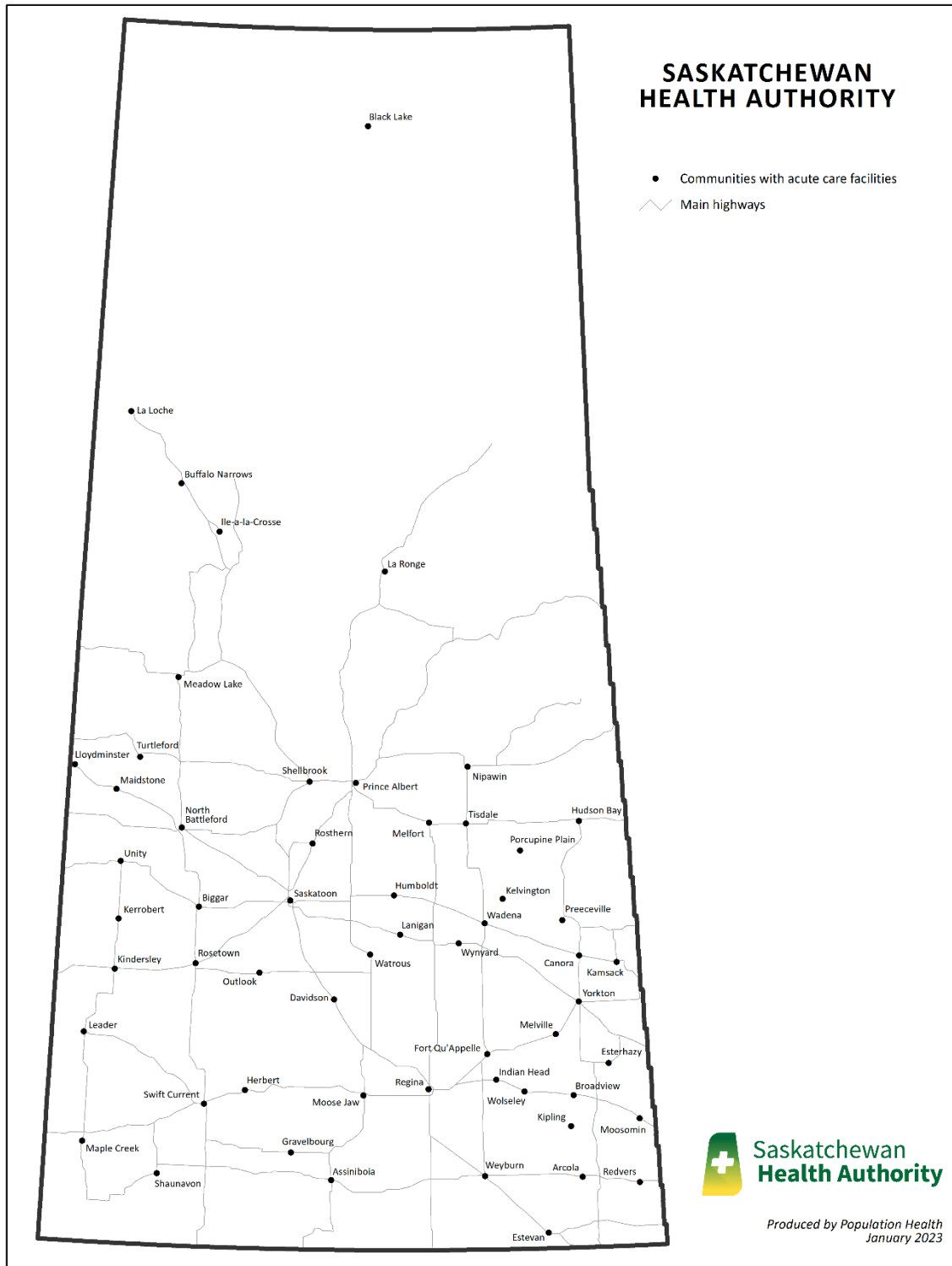
### Remuneration: Average Annual Specialty Billings, 2021-22

- In 2021-22, the average billings for urologists in Saskatchewan was

\$494,800/year

**Note:** Average MSB Payments are based on fee-for-service and non fee-for-service (shadow) billings, which may impact the average payment stated.

# COMMUNITIES WITH ACUTE CARE FACILITIES



## WORK HOURS AND PAYMENTS BY SPECIALTY

This chart provides weekly average hours (including on-call hours in direct patient care) worked by physicians (Canada-wide) and annual average payments made to physicians in Saskatchewan by specialty.

Specialty	Average Weekly Work Hours, Canada, 2019 <sup>1</sup>	Average Annual Payment/Grid, Saskatchewan, 2022 <sup>2</sup>
Anesthesiology	61.8	\$347,900
Cardiac Surgery	80.9	\$393,200
Cardiology	56.9	\$817,600
Dermatology	53.0	\$425,100
Diagnostic Radiology	57.4	\$422,200 <sup>3</sup>
Emergency Medicine	51.7	\$340,000 - \$430,000 <sup>i</sup>
Family Medicine	54.8	\$228,600
Gastroenterology	65.2	\$460,000 - \$620,000 <sup>i</sup>
General Pathology	48.3	\$422,200 <sup>3</sup>
General Surgery	72.7	\$348,600
General/Internal Medicine	65.6	\$332,800 <sup>3</sup>
Hematology	63.9	\$340,000 - \$440,000 <sup>i</sup>
Medical Genetics and Genomics	n/a <sup>ii</sup>	\$213,300 <sup>3</sup>
Medical Oncology	57.9	\$340,000 - \$440,000 <sup>iv</sup>
Nephrology	65.8	\$500,000 - \$550,000 <sup>i</sup>
Neurology	64.2	\$330,700
Neurosurgery	64.4	\$604,800
Nuclear Medicine	48.6	n/a <sup>ii</sup>
Obstetrics and Gynecology	64.1	\$316,900
Ophthalmology	54.4	\$1,246,000
Orthopedic Surgery	65.6	\$467,600
Otolaryngology	66.2	\$546,000
Pediatrics	59.0	\$213,300 <sup>3</sup>
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	52.5	\$400,000 - \$460,000 <sup>i</sup>
Plastic Surgery	67.8	\$537,900
Psychiatry	51.0	\$351,500
Public Health and Preventive Medicine	44.7	\$283,000 - \$330,000 <sup>iii</sup>
Radiation Oncology	54.6	\$340,000 - \$440,000 <sup>iv</sup>
Respirology	69.5	\$440,000 - \$500,000 <sup>i</sup>
Rheumatology	63.7	\$365,000 - \$455,000 <sup>i</sup>
Urology	75.1	\$494,800

1: Source: CMA Specialty Profiles; work hours outsourced from the 2019 National Physician Survey, where updated. Includes regular hours and on-call hours in direct patient care.

2: Source: Medical Services Branch (MSB) Annual Statistical Report, 2021-22; based on both *fee-for-service* and *non-fee-for-service* billings (unless stated otherwise: i - iv).

i: Based on MSB or SMA Payment Grid.

ii: Payment information is unavailable due to the small sample size of physicians in this specialty.

iii: Based on MSB Payment Grid for Medical Health Officers (MHO) and Deputy Medical Health Officers.

iv: Based on Saskatchewan Cancer Agency (SCA) Payment Grid.

3: The following specialty average annual payment grids are combined to de-identify data:

- Pediatrics and Medical Genetics
- Internal Medicine and Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- General Pathology and Diagnostic Radiology

## CaRMS MATCH COMPETITIVENESS BY SPECIALTY

This chart provides a comparison of competitiveness in the CaRMS match. A higher ratio indicates there were more applicants compared to seats available in each discipline. Data for CMGs is presented for the R-1 Match. Competitiveness can vary from year to year; the below data is for 2022.

### Specialties

Specialty	CMG Application to Quota Ratio, R-1 Match, Canada	CMG/Competitive Stream Quota, Canada	CMG/Competitive Stream Quota, Saskatchewan
Nuclear Medicine	3.8 : 1	9	0
Plastic Surgery	3.5 : 1	23	0
Emergency Medicine	3.0 : 1	70	3
Dermatology	2.7 : 1	28	0 <sup>1</sup>
General Surgery	2.4 : 1	80	4
Ophthalmology	2.4 : 1	36	1
Medical Genetics and Genomics	2.3 : 1	8	0
Public Health and Preventive Medicine	2.3 : 1	9	2
Urology	2.3 : 1	30	0
Otolaryngology	2.2 : 1	28	0
Anesthesiology	2.1 : 1	129	7
Cardiac Surgery	2.1 : 1	11	0
General Pathology	2.0 : 1	8	2
Obstetrics and Gynecology	2.0 : 1	85	6
Diagnostic Radiology	1.9 : 1	77	4
Internal Medicine	1.9 : 1	461	19
Neurology	1.8 : 1	49	2
Pediatrics	1.8 : 1	141	8
Orthopedic Surgery	1.7 : 1	52	2
Radiation Oncology	1.7 : 1	21	0
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	1.5 : 1	29	2
Psychiatry	1.5 : 1	181	5
Family Medicine	1.4 : 1	1399	52
Neurosurgery	1.1 : 1	22	2

### Subspecialties

Subspecialty	First Choice Application to Quota Ratio <sup>2</sup>	Quota, Canada	Quota, Saskatchewan
Gastroenterology	1.4 : 1	37	0
Cardiology	1.2 : 1	58	2
Respirology	1.1 : 1	38	2
General Internal Medicine	0.9 : 1	120	5
Hematology	0.9 : 1	33	0
Medical Oncology	0.8 : 1	37	0
Nephrology	0.8 : 1	43	2
Rheumatology	0.8 : 1	38	2

<sup>1</sup>Saskatchewan sponsored 2 dermatology seats in another province in 2022. The data above only includes CMG and competitive seats. There may be additional seats for IMGs.

<sup>2</sup>MSM application data is first choice discipline only; therefore the ratio inclusive of all choice rankings may be higher than the above.

# GENDER DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIALTY

This chart provides a comparison of gender distribution by specialty type, as of 2019 per CMA data.

Specialty	Male	Female
Obstetrics and Gynecology	38%	62%
Medical Genetics and Genomics	38%	62%
Rheumatology	44%	56%
Dermatology	49%	51%
Public Health and Preventive Medicine	49%	51%
Hematology	51%	49%
Family Medicine	53%	47%
Medical Oncology	53%	47%
Psychiatry	53%	47%
Nephrology	61%	39%
Pediatrics	61%	39%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	61%	39%
General Pathology	62%	38%
General/Internal Medicine	63%	37%
Radiation Oncology	63%	37%
Neurology	64%	36%
Respirology	64%	36%
Anesthesiology	67%	33%
Diagnostic Radiology	68%	32%
Emergency Medicine	69%	31%
Gastroenterology	69%	31%
General Surgery	72%	28%
Ophthalmology	72%	28%
Plastic Surgery	74%	26%
Otolaryngology	76%	24%
Cardiology	78%	22%
Nuclear Medicine	80%	20%
Orthopedic Surgery	87%	13%
Cardiac Surgery	89%	11%
Neurosurgery	89%	11%
Urology	89%	11%

## SEATS AVAILABLE IN CaRMS MATCH BY DISCIPLINE

The chart below provides match data for both CMGs and IMGs that participated in the 2022 match (first and second iterations).

Specialty	Seats Available in 1 <sup>st</sup> Iteration of CaRMS	Seats Available in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Iteration of CaRMS	Unfilled Seats after 2 <sup>nd</sup> Iteration
Family Medicine	1567	225	99
Internal Medicine	513	9	3
Psychiatry	203	17	3
Pediatrics	158	10	0
Anesthesiology	138	2	0
General Internal Medicine	120	1	1
Obstetrics and Gynecology	90	1	0
General Surgery	84	0	0
Diagnostic Radiology	83	0	0
Emergency Medicine	75	0	0
Cardiology	58	1	0
Orthopedic Surgery	58	0	0
Neurology	56	8	0
Nephrology	43	8	5
Ophthalmology	38	0	0
Respirology	38	1	0
Rheumatology	38	8	6
Gastroenterology	37	1	1
Medical Oncology	37	8	6
Hematology	33	4	2
Urology	32	0	0
Dermatology	30	0	0
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	30	2	0
Otolaryngology	28	0	0
Plastic Surgery	24	0	0
Neurosurgery	23	3	0
Radiation Oncology	21	2	0
Cardiac Surgery	12	0	0
General Pathology	11	5	1
Medical Genetics and Genomics	10	1	0
Public Health and Preventive Medicine	10	1	0
Nuclear Medicine	9	2	0

# SPECIALTIES OFFERED BY MEDICAL SCHOOL

This chart provides the number of seats that each medical school offers for specialty training, as of 2022.

Specialty	Memorial	Dalhousie	Laval	Sherbrooke	Montreal	McGill	Ottawa	Queen's	NOSM	Toronto	McMaster	Western	Manitoba	Sask	Alberta	Calgary	UBC
Anesthesiology	4	6	8	5	9	7	10	4	2	16	8	7	7	6	7	7	15
Cardiac Surgery			1		1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Cardiology		3	4	4	6	4	4	2		7	3	3	3	2	3	4	6
Dermatology			3	2	3	2	3			5			1	1	2	3	3
Diagnostic Radiology	3	5	7	3	8	5	7	3		9	5	4	4	4	4	5	6
Emergency Medicine		3	3		4	3	9	4		10	6	4	5	2	6	4	13
Family Medicine	35	67	104	92	139	97	69	72	39	157	94	77	52	48	71	84	171
Gastroenterology		2	2	1	2	2	3	2		4	3	3	3		2	2	5
General Internal Medicine	2	6	11	12	15	16	5	3		8	4	5		5	8	6	10
General Pathology		1									2			3		1	
General Surgery	4	5	4	4	4	3	6	3	2	13	7	5	3	4	6	4	7
Hematology		2	2	2	2	2	2	1		5	2	2	1		2	2	4
Internal Medicine	13	19	35	33	44	29	28	19	6	62	28	33	20	24	32	35	49
Medical Genetics and Genomics					2	1	1			2		1	1			1	1
Medical Oncology			2	3	2	3	2	1		5	2	2			2	2	5
Nephrology		3	3	2	3	2	2	1		4	2	4	1	1	4	3	3
Neurology	2	3	3	3	3	2	4	2		7	3	4	2	2	5	4	5
Neurosurgery		1		1		1	1			5	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
Nuclear Medicine				2	2	1						1	1		2		
Obstetrics and Gynecology	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	3		12	7	6	4	6	6	6	8
Ophthalmology		3	3	2	4	3	3	3		5	1	2	1	1	3	2	3
Orthopedic Surgery	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	9	4	5	3	1	3	5	3
Otolaryngology		2	2	1	2	1	2			5	2	2	1		2	1	2
Pediatrics	7	6	8	7	8	5	10	4	1	17	10	9	9	7	11	11	17
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation		2	3		4		2	1		3	4	1	2	2	3	2	2
Plastic Surgery		2	1	1	2	1	2			3	3	2	2		1	2	2
Psychiatry	5	8	14	12	16	11	13	6	3	36	10	9	12	8	10	8	22
Public Health and Preventive Medicine			2	2		2								1	1		
Radiation Oncology		1	1		1	1	2	2		4	2	2	2		2	1	2
Respirology		1	3	3	3	2	2	2		5	3	3	1	2	2	3	3
Rheumatology		1		1	3	4	2	1		4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Urology		2	2	2	2	1	4	1		5	3	3	2		3		3



# RESOURCES

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saskdocs would like to extend a thank you to our partners that compiled the data that this guide was sourced from. For further information on physician and residency workforce trends, we invite you to peruse the links below.

Data in this report is only current up to the date it was sourced, and is therefore subject to change. Should you have any questions, please connect with saskdocs at any time.

SECTION	DESCRIPTION AND SOURCE
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<b>Overview</b>	<p>The overview provides a summary for each specialty profile, which includes definition, required technical skills, and residency training requirements for each profile. The majority of information presented in the overview was sourced from Royal College Medical Workforce Knowledgebase and the Canadian Medical Association (CMA) Specialty Profiles.</p> <p>“Canadian Physician Specialty Profiles.” <i>Canadian Medical Association</i>, 2019, <a href="https://www.cma.ca/canadian-physician-specialty-profiles">https://www.cma.ca/canadian-physician-specialty-profiles</a></p> <p>“Royal College Medical Workforce Knowledgebase®.” <i>Royal College Medical Workforce Knowledgebase® :: The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada</i>, <a href="https://www.royalcollege.ca/rcsite/health-policy/medical-workforce-knowledgebase-e">https://www.royalcollege.ca/rcsite/health-policy/medical-workforce-knowledgebase-e</a></p>
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<b>Key Highlights</b>	<p><b>Post-graduate seats:</b> Provides the number of residency positions for each specialty at the University of Saskatchewan.</p> <p>College of Medicine, PGME Office, University of Saskatchewan. Data provided directly to saskdocs. 2022.</p> <p><b>Licensed physicians:</b> Provides the number of specialty physicians licensed to practice in Saskatchewan. This number may be greater than the number of active physicians in Saskatchewan.</p> <p>Medical Services Branch (MSB) Annual Statistical Report, Ministry of Health, Government of Saskatchewan, 2021-22, <a href="https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/products/11793">https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/products/11793</a></p> <p><b>Work hours:</b> Showcases the total weekly work hours for physicians in Canada in 2019 (unless otherwise noted).</p> <p>“Canadian Physician Specialty Profiles.” <i>Canadian Medical Association</i>, 2019, <a href="https://www.cma.ca/canadian-physician-specialty-profiles">https://www.cma.ca/canadian-physician-specialty-profiles</a></p>
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<b>Communities</b>	<p>Lists the number of communities in Saskatchewan that may offer services in each specialty. This was collected from internal consultations with SHA colleagues as well as through the CPSS physician search.</p>
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“Physician Search.” *College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan (CPSS)*, 2022, <https://www.cps.sk.ca/imis>

Saskatchewan Health Authority. Internal consultations. May 2022.

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**CaRMS Match Results by School**

This table shows the number of matched applicants by school of residency. The table includes total numbers from both the first and second iterations of the R-1 or Medicine Subspecialty Match (MSM) as applicable.

“R-1 Data and Reports.” Tables 27, 28, and 55. *CaRMS*, 2022, <https://www.carms.ca/data-reports/r1-data-reports/>

“MSM Data and Reports.” Tables 9 and 15. *CaRMS*, 2022, <https://www.carms.ca/data-reports/msm-data-reports/>

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**Physician Remuneration/Salary**

This table displays a breakdown of annual average payments made to physicians in each specialty. Payments are based on fee-for-service and non-fee-for-service billings. Data capture may not be complete for physicians participating in non-fee-for-service arrangements and may be affected by the extent of shadow billing, which may impact the average payment stated (overstated/understated). Shadow billing is defined as physicians who are not billing fee-for-service and whose submissions to MSB do not generate an actual payment.

Medical Services Branch (MSB) Annual Statistical Report, Ministry of Health, Government of Saskatchewan, 2021-22, <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/products/11793>

Saskatchewan Cancer Agency (SCA) Payment Grids, 2022

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**Age Demographics**

Physicians in Canada and Saskatchewan are captured according to age range. Due to the small sample size of some specialists in Saskatchewan (e.g. Medical Oncology), age demographics may not be shown.

Medical Services Branch (MSB) Annual Statistical Report, Ministry of Health, Government of Saskatchewan, 2021-22, <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/products/11793>

Physicians by Specialty/Age. Canadian Medical Association, 2019. [https://www.cma.ca/sites/default/files/2019-11/2019-02-physicians-by-specialty-age-e\\_0.pdf](https://www.cma.ca/sites/default/files/2019-11/2019-02-physicians-by-specialty-age-e_0.pdf)

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**Licensed Physician Workforce in Canada**

This provides a graphical representation of physicians that are licensed to practice in each specialty in Canada. Data was sourced from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (further sourced from The Canadian Institute for Health Information - CIHI). The Royal College is a regulatory college that helps to ensure and maintain standards of quality in the training and evaluation of medical and surgical specialists. The Medical

Workforce Supply Overview provides a snapshot of trends in Canadian's physician workforce.

**Source:** Medical Workforce Supply Overview, Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI).

Medical Workforce Supply Overview, Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI), 2022. <http://www.royalcollege.ca/rcsite/health-policy/medical-workforce-knowledgebase/mwk-supply-overview-e>

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**CMG Applications and Quota in the R-1 Match and MSM, Canada**

CaRMS Results, Canada

This chart provides a graphical representation of total applications, quota and quota filled. Data was sourced from the Residency Match Reports that are published by CaRMS annually. CaRMS is the national organization that provides application and matching services for medical training throughout Canada. The R-1 Main Residency Match and Medicine Subspecialty Match reports present information on match trends and results on an annual basis.

"R-1 Data and Reports." Tables 9, 12, 14, 48, 55. *CaRMS*, 2022, <https://www.carms.ca/data-reports/r1-data-reports/>

"MSM Data and Reports." Tables 3, 9, 15. *CaRMS*, 2022, <https://www.carms.ca/data-reports/msm-data-reports/>

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**CaRMS Results, Saskatchewan**

This chart provides information on the number of application quota, and seats available in 2<sup>nd</sup> Iteration, specific to Saskatchewan.

College of Medicine, PGME Office, University of Saskatchewan. Data provided directly to saskdocs. 2022.

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**Post Grad Exits vs Job Postings, Canada**

A graphical representation of the national total number of postgraduate exits and job postings. This data was sourced from the Annual Census of Post-M.D. Trainees published by the Canadian Post-MD Education Registry (CAPER). CAPER is the central repository for statistical information on postgraduate medical education in Canada. CAPER gathers data from all 17 Canadian Faculties of Medicine on an annual basis. The CAPER Annual Census of Post-M.D. Trainees provide comprehensive statistical profiles of post-M.D. trainees such as their socio-demographics (e.g. gender, age), field of Post-M.D. training, source of funding, distribution of trainees across provinces, etc.

Please note that job postings were compiled (by CAPER) during December 2021, and only represent opportunities that are exclusive of locums, part-time, and postings before January 2020.

Canadian Post-MD Education Registry (CAPER) Annual Census of Post-M.D. Trainees. <https://caper.ca/postgraduate-medical-education/annual-census>  
Job postings data provided directly to saskdocs, 2022.

**Professional & Work-Life Balance Satisfaction**

A graphical representation of current professional life and balance of personal and professional commitments.

“Canadian Physician Specialty Profiles.” *Canadian Medical Association*, 2019, <https://www.cma.ca/canadian-physician-specialty-profiles>

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**Gender Distribution**

Provides the reported male and female percentages of physicians that practice in each specialty. Unknown/no response genders were excluded.

“Canadian Physician Specialty Profiles.” *Canadian Medical Association*, 2019, <https://www.cma.ca/canadian-physician-specialty-profiles>

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**R3 Programs**

“Program Descriptions - Archives.” *CaRMS*, 2022, <https://www.carms.ca/match/family-medicine-enhanced-skills-match/program-descriptions-archive-first-iteration-fmes/>

The University of Saskatchewan provides further information on R3 programs offered in Saskatchewan:

“Family Practice Anesthesia.” *University of Saskatchewan*, 2022. <https://medicine.usask.ca/familymedicine/learners/family-practice-anesthesia.php>

“Family Medicine Emergency Medicine.” *University of Saskatchewan*, 2022. <https://medicine.usask.ca/familymedicine/learners/family-medicine-emergency-medicine.php>

“Enhanced Surgical Skills.” *University of Saskatchewan*, 2022. <https://medicine.usask.ca/familymedicine/learners/enhanced-surgical-skills.php>

“Sports & Exercise Medicine.” *University of Saskatchewan*, 2022. <https://medicine.usask.ca/familymedicine/learners/sports-exercise-medicine.php>

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