



Pharmacists in Canada, 2010 National and Jurisdictional Highlights and Profiles

October 2011



Who We Are

Established in 1994, CIHI is an independent, not-for-profit corporation that provides essential information on Canada's health system and the health of Canadians. Funded by federal, provincial and territorial governments, we are guided by a Board of Directors made up of health leaders across the country.

Our Vision

To help improve Canada's health system and the well-being of Canadians by being a leading source of unbiased, credible and comparable information that will enable health leaders to make better-informed decisions.

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About CIHI's Pharmacist Database

In order to determine the number of health professionals required in any jurisdiction, it is necessary to understand the current supply and how that supply is changing. Since 2006, the Pharmacist Database (PDB) has collected information on the supply and distribution, demographics, geography, education and employment of pharmacists in selected provinces and territories in Canada.

Want to Know More?

Other PDB documents that may be of interest and are available free of charge in English and French on the CIHI website at www.cihi.ca:

- *Pharmacists in Canada, 2010*
 - *Database Guide*
 - *Data Tables*
- Previous reports
 - *Pharmacists in Canada* series (2006 to 2009)
- Reference documents
 - *Data Dictionary*
 - *Data Submission Specifications Manual*
 - *Privacy Impact Assessment*

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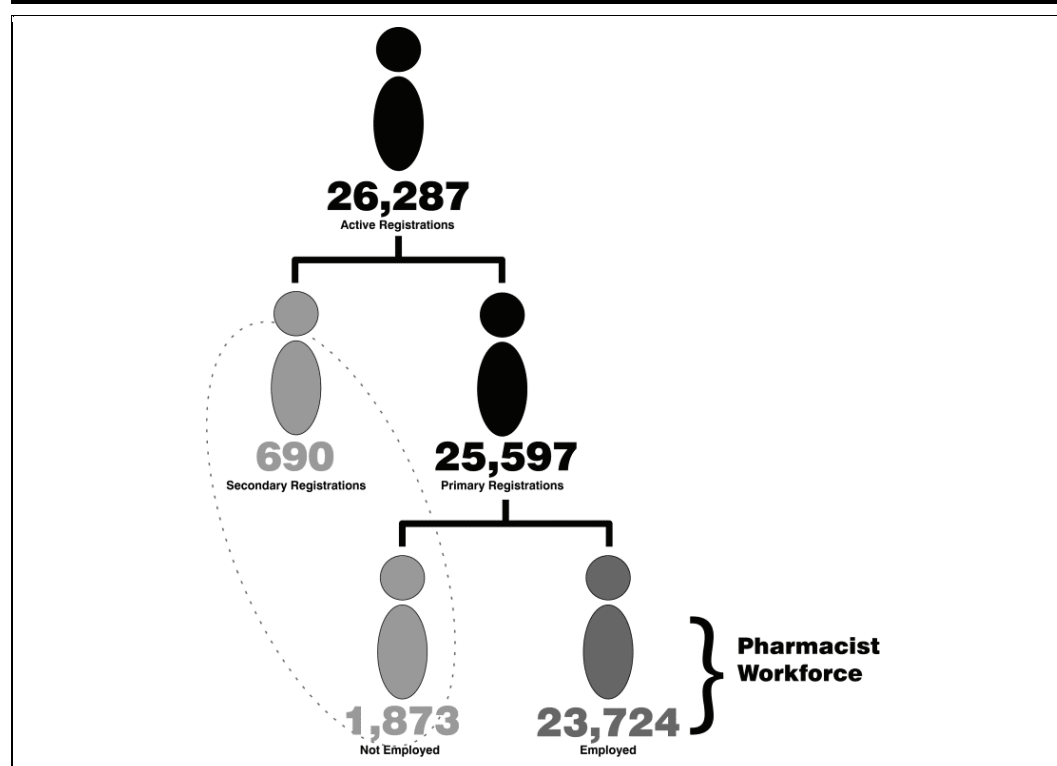
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CIHI's Definition of the Pharmacist Workforce in Canada

In CIHI's PDB publications, "pharmacist workforce" is defined as the total number of pharmacists holding active registrationⁱ in Canada who are employed and are not considered secondary registrationsⁱⁱ or interprovincial duplicates. For more detailed information on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, please see the Methodological Notes.

Figure 1: Defining the CIHI PDB Pharmacist Workforce, 2010



Notes

Data from Quebec and Nunavut was not available.

The Methodological Notes provide more comprehensive information regarding the collection and comparability of PDB data.

Source

Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

- i. Active Registrations: Provincial regulatory authorities provided data to CIHI for the PDB for those pharmacists who held an active membership for 2010. This includes those specific membership categories authorizing a member as eligible to work in the particular jurisdiction in the particular year.
- ii. Secondary Registrations: This group includes pharmacists who maintain provincial registration while living outside of Canada or whose Province of Residence and/or Province of Primary Employment is in a Canadian jurisdiction that is different from Province of Registration.

In 2010, information on 26,287 pharmacists in Canada was submitted by the provincial regulatory authorities and territorial governments (excluding Quebec and Nunavut). Of these, 690 (2.6%) were secondary registrations and 1,873 (7.1%) were either not employed in the profession of pharmacy or had an unknown Employment Status and so were removed from the analysis (see 2010 PDB Data Tables).

Canada Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Data on the 2010 pharmacist workforce in Quebec and Nunavut was not available from the Pharmacist Database. The supply data for these two jurisdictions was taken from CIHI's Health Personnel Database (HPDB) and included in some of the analyses. Specific analyses may exclude some jurisdictions due to data quality concerns; therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting results. All exclusions are detailed in the footnotes of the highlights.

Supply

- The supply of registered pharmacists in Canada grew by 16.3%ⁱⁱⁱ between 2006 and 2010, reaching a total of 31,195.^{iv}
- The per-population supply of pharmacists in Canada has increased consistently since 2006. It went from 82.1 per 100,000 population in 2006 to 91.1 per 100,000 population in 2010.^{iv} Nova Scotia (122.4) and Newfoundland and Labrador (122.1) had the highest supply of pharmacists per 100,000 population, whereas the Northwest Territories (38.9) and the Yukon (69.6) had the lowest supply of pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2010.

Demographics

- The proportion of females in the pharmacist workforce has shown an increase since 2006. More than half of pharmacists in 2010 were female (59.7%),^v which was higher than the proportion in 2006 (57.2%).^{vi}
- Gender distribution varied by province, with the highest percentage of female pharmacists located in Nova Scotia (71.2%) and the lowest percentage in Newfoundland and Labrador (52.6%).

iii. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C. from 2006 to 2010 and the addition of Manitoba to the PDB in 2009. In Nova Scotia, 99.5% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 49.0% over 2006. In Saskatchewan, 97.8% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 21.4% over 2006. In Alberta, 99.5% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 20.5% over 2006. In B.C., 96.4% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 33.6% over 2006.

iv. Includes Quebec and Nunavut.

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vi. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

- The average age of pharmacists has been fairly stable since 2006. The average age of pharmacists in 2010 was 43.4,^{vii} whereas in 2006 it was 43.3.^{viii} In 2010, Ontario pharmacists tended to be older (average age of 44.8), while the youngest were in the Northwest Territories (average age of 40.7).
- Almost one-third (31.5%) of employed pharmacists were older than 50, whereas more than one-quarter (28.3%) were in their 30s.^{vii}

Education

- The majority of pharmacists had a baccalaureate degree (92.0%). The percentage of pharmacists with a baccalaureate degree has declined since 2006 (97.2%); conversely, the percentage of pharmacists with a master's degree (from 0.7% in 2006 to 1.4% in 2010) and PharmD (from 1.2% in 2006 to 2.6% in 2010) has increased.^{ix}
- Ten universities in eight provinces offered a program in pharmacy. The University of Waterloo started offering the program in 2008; thus there were no graduates from that university in the 2010 pharmacist workforce.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists, 27.9% of pharmacists in Canada obtained their basic education in pharmacy in Ontario, followed by 17.0% in Alberta and 16.8% in B.C.^x
- Of the four provinces (Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and B.C.) whose data was included in the international graduate analysis, 26.5% of pharmacists were educated outside of Canada. One-fifth (20.3%) of those international graduates obtained their basic education in pharmacy in Egypt, followed by the United States (15.9%) and India (10.7%).^{xi}
- Just more than five percent (5.1%) of pharmacists were classified as new graduates, having a graduation year of 2009 or 2010.^v This proportion increased slightly from 4.2%^{xii} in 2006.

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vii. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

viii. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

ix. 2006 excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, the Yukon and Nunavut. 2010 excludes Quebec, Nunavut and the Yukon.

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xi. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

xii. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Employment

- Most pharmacists worked for a single employer (80.4%),^{xiii} while the remainder had at least two employers. Male pharmacists (22.5%) showed a higher tendency to have multiple employers than their female counterparts (18.0%).^{xiv}
- More than one-fifth (21.0%) of pharmacists with multiple employers were age 40 to 49.
- The majority of pharmacists (84.9%) were employed on a permanent basis, whereas less than 10% (8.1%) were self-employed.^{xv}
- Findings indicated that more than three-quarters of the pharmacist workforce (75.8%) was employed in community pharmacies, followed by 18.4% employed in hospitals and other health care facilities.^x A higher percentage of males (84.2%) worked in community pharmacies than females (70.5%).^v
- Almost two-thirds (63.9%) of pharmacists were employed as staff pharmacists, followed by 30.0% who were employed as pharmacy owners/managers.^{xv} A higher percentage of males (45.2%) worked as pharmacy owners/managers than females (20.0%).
- Almost half of the pharmacist workforce (46.0%) worked 40 or more hours per week. Conversely, less than five percent (4.8%) worked 14 or fewer hours per week.^{xvi}

Geography and Mobility

- The majority (87.4%) of the pharmacist workforce was employed in urban areas, while 12.6% was located in rural and remote areas.^x The percentage of the pharmacist workforce working in urban settings has decreased slightly from 2006 (89.7%).^{xvii}

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xiv. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xv. Excludes Quebec, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xvi. Excludes Quebec, Ontario, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xvii. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Canada Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce [†]	26,829	100	28,495	100	29,010	100	30,333	100	31,195	100
Gender [‡]										
Female	10,098	57.2	11,489	58.4	12,268	59.0	13,566	59.2	13,372	59.7
Male	7,558	42.8	8,187	41.6	8,538	41.0	9,357	40.8	9,020	40.3
Missing Values	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	159	0.7	2	0.0
Average Age [‡]	43.3		43.4		43.3		43.5		43.4	
Age Range (Years) [‡]										
20–29	2,135	12.1	2,373	12.5	2,628	12.6	2,913	12.6	2,973	13.3
30–39	5,231	29.7	5,492	28.9	6,023	28.9	6,571	28.5	6,329	28.3
40–49	4,930	28.0	5,286	27.9	5,765	27.7	6,272	27.2	6,028	26.9
50–59	3,787	21.5	4,051	21.3	4,436	21.3	4,985	21.6	4,843	21.7
60+	1,546	8.8	1,776	9.4	1,953	9.4	2,300	10.0	2,195	9.8
Missing Values	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	12	0.1	2	0.0
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	3,575	82.7	7,207	84.8	8,352	85.1	10,605	85.5	20,011	84.9
Temporary Employee	56	1.3	124	1.5	131	1.3	180	1.5	294	1.2
Casual Employee	173	4.0	412	4.8	472	4.8	588	4.7	1,370	5.8
Self-Employed	520	12.0	752	8.9	856	8.7	1,032	8.3	1,898	8.1
Missing Values	39	0.9	705	7.7	491	4.8	225	1.8	127	0.5
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	2,803	17.7	3,165	18.0	3,437	18.3	4,088	18.8	4,353	18.4
Community Pharmacy	12,342	78.0	13,411	76.2	14,243	75.6	16,420	75.5	17,898	75.8
Other Pharmacy	38	0.2	23	0.1	38	0.2	79	0.4	103	0.4
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	8	0.1	14	0.1	19	0.1	62	0.3	43	0.2
Community Health Centre	10	0.1	17	0.1	26	0.1	49	0.2	96	0.4
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	19	0.1	29	0.2	45	0.2	138	0.6	149	0.6
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	32	0.2	65	0.4	83	0.4	108	0.5	115	0.5
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	211	1.3	91	0.5	129	0.7	318	1.5	332	1.4
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	288	1.8	684	3.9	687	3.6	274	1.3	270	1.1
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	22	0.1	52	0.3	55	0.3	134	0.6	153	0.6
Other	41	0.3	47	0.3	67	0.4	71	0.3	108	0.5
Missing Values	31	0.2	269	1.5	148	0.8	653	2.9	104	0.4

(cont'd on next page)

Canada Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
Position	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Director of Pharmacy	30	0.2	101	0.6	118	0.6	164	0.7	174	0.7
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	2,295	18.2	2,884	16.1	3,177	16.2	3,609	16.1	3,583	15.2
Pharmacy Manager	1,885	14.9	2,816	15.7	2,886	14.8	3,219	14.4	3,478	14.8
Institutional Leader/ Coordinator	22	0.2	48	0.3	72	0.4	92	0.4	94	0.4
Staff Pharmacist	7,682	60.8	11,203	62.4	12,325	63.0	14,198	63.3	15,023	63.9
Pharmacist Consultant	351	2.8	206	1.1	249	1.3	437	1.9	425	1.8
Educator	72	0.6	115	0.6	122	0.6	151	0.7	162	0.7
Researcher	24	0.2	32	0.2	34	0.2	40	0.2	30	0.1
Industrial Pharmacist	183	1.4	326	1.8	331	1.7	168	0.7	156	0.7
Other	95	0.8	218	1.2	248	1.3	350	1.6	379	1.6
Missing Values	8	0.1	1,030	5.4	553	2.7	625	2.7	196	0.8
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	14,731	89.7	13,145	88.3	17,075	88.1	19,311	87.4	20,327	87.4
Rural	888	5.4	885	5.9	1,114	5.7	1,298	5.9	1,349	5.8
Remote	800	4.9	863	5.8	1,194	6.2	1,478	6.7	1,582	6.8
Missing Values	422	2.5	681	4.4	732	3.6	995	4.3	466	2.0
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	11,107	81.2	15,136	80.9	16,085	80.5	18,278	80.5	19,026	80.4
Multiple Employers	2,565	18.8	3,576	19.1	3,891	19.5	4,434	19.5	4,627	19.6
Missing Values	0	0.0	245	1.3	119	0.6	321	1.4	30	0.1
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	107	0.7	166	0.9	383	1.9	448	1.9	431	1.8
Baccalaureate	15,992	97.2	17,983	95.0	18,601	92.6	21,261	92.4	21,776	92.0
Master's	107	0.7	189	1.0	244	1.2	305	1.3	326	1.4
PharmD	194	1.2	326	1.7	424	2.1	528	2.3	611	2.6
Doctorate	6	0.0	23	0.1	37	0.2	43	0.2	56	0.2
Accredited Residency	51	0.3	241	1.3	391	1.9	427	1.9	461	1.9
Missing Values	384	2.3	51	0.3	35	0.2	41	0.2	39	0.2
New Graduates										
No	15,737	95.8	18,029	95.5	19,171	95.5	21,995	95.5	21,223	94.9
Yes	693	4.2	855	4.5	907	4.5	1,037	4.5	1,138	5.1
Missing Values	389	2.3	95	0.5	37	0.2	50	0.2	33	0.1

Jurisdiction Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
N.L.	509,239	622	122.1
P.E.I.	143,241	169	118.0
N.S.	943,882	1,155	122.4
N.B.	752,814	721	95.8
Ont.	13,268,558	10,564	79.6
Man.	1,240,020	1,330	107.3
Sask.	1,049,701	1,245	118.6
Alta.	3,735,086	3,837	102.7
B.C.	4,551,853	4,040	88.8
Y.T.	34,475	24	69.9
N.W.T.	43,757	17	38.9

Notes

† To provide context for the pharmacist workforce in Canada, when data was not available in the PDB for any jurisdiction, aggregate data was obtained from CIHI's Health Personnel Database (HPDB). The data from the HPDB may include different membership categories for registrants and may be useful for some purposes; however, it should be used within the limitations of the Methodological Notes section of *Canada's Health Care Providers, 2000 to 2009: A Reference Guide*.

‡ For 2009, aggregate data for Gender and Age for Manitoba was provided by Manitoba Health.

Data Inclusions:

2006

The PDB provided data for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

2007

The PDB provided data for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

2008

The PDB provided data for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for Quebec, Manitoba, the Yukon and Nunavut.

2009

The PDB provided data for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for Quebec and Nunavut.

2010

The PDB provided data for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for Quebec and Nunavut.

Data Not Available/Exclusions:

2006

Gender data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

Age data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Employment Category data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, the Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.

Place of Employment data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut.

Position data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Nunavut, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Urban Versus Rural data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Multiple Employment Status data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nunavut, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Current Level of Education data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

New Graduate data for 2006 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

2007

Gender data for 2007 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

Age data for 2007 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Employment Category data for 2007 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Place of Employment data for 2007 does not include the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut.

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2008

Gender data for 2008 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Age data for 2008 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Employment Category data for 2008 does not include the following jurisdictions: New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Place of Employment data for 2008 does not include the following jurisdictions: New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Position data for 2008 does not include the following jurisdictions: New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

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2009

Gender data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec and Nunavut.

Age data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Employment Category data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Ontario, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Place of Employment data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: New Brunswick, Quebec and Nunavut.

Position data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Urban Versus Rural data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec and Nunavut.

Multiple Employment Status data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Nunavut, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Current Level of Education data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Nunavut and the Yukon.

New Graduate data for 2009 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec and Nunavut.

2010

Gender data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

Age data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Employment Category data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Place of Employment data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec and Nunavut.

Position data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Urban Versus Rural data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec and Nunavut.

Multiple Employment Status data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Nunavut, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Current Level of Education data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Nunavut and the Yukon.

New Graduate data for 2010 does not include the following jurisdictions: Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

Data Quality Improvement

The supply of registered pharmacists in Canada grew by 16.3% between 2006 and 2010. This increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia from 2006 to 2010 and the addition of Manitoba to the PDB in 2009. In Nova Scotia, 99.5% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 49.0% over 2006. In Saskatchewan, 97.8% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 21.4% over 2006. In Alberta, 99.5% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 20.5% over 2006. In British Columbia, 96.4% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 33.6% over 2006.

For 2006 and 2007, the supply differs slightly due to enhancements made to the methodology for secondary registrations.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element.

There are three types of missing values, defined by the following situations:

Not collected—the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or a data provider cannot submit the information;

Unknown—the information was not provided by the registrant; and

Not applicable—the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant.

Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

CIHI's data will differ from provincial regulatory authority and territorial government statistics due to CIHI's collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Pharmacist Database and Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, 25, 1, catalogue no. 91-002-XWE, accessed from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=91-002-XWE&lang=eng>.

Newfoundland and Labrador Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of pharmacists in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 5.1% between 2007 and 2010, reaching a total of 622 employed pharmacists in 2010.
- The number of pharmacists per 100,000 population showed an increase, from 116.8 in 2007 to 122.1 in 2010. In 2010, Newfoundland and Labrador had the second-highest number of pharmacists per population, after Nova Scotia (122.4).

Demographics

- Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest percentage of female pharmacists (52.6%) in 2010. This was a slight increase from last year (51.8%).
- Pharmacists in Newfoundland and Labrador had an average age of 42.5, younger than the average for all jurisdictions included in the analysis (43.4).^{vii}
- Newfoundland and Labrador had one of the lowest percentages of pharmacists age 30 to 39 (26.1%), compared with the jurisdictions included in the analysis (28.3%).^{vii}

Education

- Newfoundland and Labrador had one university (Memorial University) that offered a program in pharmacy.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists in Newfoundland and Labrador, almost all (95.8%) obtained their basic education in pharmacy from Memorial University.
- In 2010, 7.5% of the Newfoundland and Labrador pharmacist workforce were new graduates (graduated in 2009 or 2010), the second-highest percentage after Saskatchewan (7.6%) of all jurisdictions included in this analysis.^v
- Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest percentage (58.7%) of pharmacists with a baccalaureate degree as their current level of education in pharmacy and the highest percentage (38.0%) of pharmacists with a diploma as their current level of education in pharmacy.

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vii. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

Employment

- In Newfoundland and Labrador, 88.0% of the pharmacist workforce indicated that they had a single employer, which was the second-highest percentage, after Alberta (88.8%), of all jurisdictions included in this analysis (80.4%).^{xiii}
- More than three-quarters (76.4%) of the Newfoundland and Labrador pharmacist workforce were employed in community pharmacies, which was slightly higher than the average of all jurisdictions included in this analysis (75.8%).^x
- Almost half of the pharmacists employed in Newfoundland and Labrador reported working 40 or more hours per week (45.3%). Comparatively, only 3.6% of the Newfoundland and Labrador pharmacist workforce worked 14 hours or less per week.

Geography and Mobility

- Newfoundland and Labrador had one of the lowest percentages of pharmacists working in urban areas (62.2%) and one of the highest percentages of pharmacists working in rural and remote areas (37.8%).

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Newfoundland and Labrador Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	585 ¹	100	592	100	571	100	591	100	622	100
Gender										
Female	—	—	—	—	293	51.3	305	51.8	327	52.6
Male	—	—	—	—	278	48.7	284	48.2	295	47.4
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
Average Age	—	—	—	—	42.0	—	42.3	—	42.5	—
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	—	—	—	—	90	15.8	103	17.5	109	17.6
30–39	—	—	—	—	160	28.0	148	25.2	162	26.1
40–49	—	—	—	—	180	31.5	175	29.8	166	26.8
50–59	—	—	—	—	98	17.2	117	19.9	133	21.5
60+	—	—	—	—	43	7.5	45	7.7	50	8.1
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	3	0.5	2	0.3
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	—	—	—	—	441	83.4	482	82.5	498	83.0
Temporary Employee	—	—	—	—	5	0.9	*	*	*	*
Casual Employee	—	—	—	—	30	5.7	**	**	**	**
Self-Employed	—	—	—	—	53	10.0	53	9.1	53	8.8
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	42	7.4	7	1.2	22	3.5
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	—	—	—	—	93	17.5	98	16.8	107	17.3
Community Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	405	76.4	449	76.8	472	76.4
Other Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
Community Health Centre	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	—	—	—	—	11	2.1	14	2.4	13	2.1
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	—	—	—	—	12	2.3	12	2.1	13	2.1
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	5	0.8
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	41	7.2	6	1.0	4	0.6

(cont'd on next page)

Newfoundland and Labrador Profile
Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Position										
Director of Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	8	1.5	6	1.0	9	1.5
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	—	—	—	—	196	37.1	213	36.4	215	34.8
Pharmacy Manager	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Institutional Leader/ Coordinator	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
Staff Pharmacist	—	—	—	—	302	57.1	341	58.3	367	59.4
Pharmacist Consultant	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	**	**
Educator	—	—	—	—	8	1.5	12	2.1	11	1.8
Researcher	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Industrial Pharmacist	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	—	—	—	—	10	1.9	6	1.0	9	1.5
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	42	7.4	6	1.0	4	0.6
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	—	—	—	—	313	60.5	349	61.6	374	62.2
Rural	—	—	—	—	65	12.6	71	12.5	74	12.3
Remote	—	—	—	—	139	26.9	147	25.9	153	25.5
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	54	9.5	24	4.1	21	3.4
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	—	—	—	—	477	90.0	516	88.2	544	88.0
Multiple Employers	—	—	—	—	53	10.0	69	11.8	74	12.0
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	41	7.2	6	1.0	4	0.6
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	—	—	—	—	221	40.9	223	40.0	224	38.0
Baccalaureate	—	—	—	—	308	56.9	317	56.9	346	58.7
Master's	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
PharmD	—	—	—	—	**	**	7	1.3	10	1.7
Doctorate	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Accredited Residency	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	7	1.3	6	1.0
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	30	5.3	34	5.8	33	5.3
New Graduates										
No	—	—	—	—	512	94.6	523	93.9	545	92.5
Yes	—	—	—	—	29	5.4	34	6.1	44	7.5
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	30	5.3	34	5.8	33	5.3

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
1011 Eastern	302,714	400	132.1
1012 Central	93,299	89	95.4
1013 Western	77,460	87	112.3
1014 Labrador–Grenfell	36,266	23	63.4
Missing Values	—	23	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for Newfoundland and Labrador for 2006.

Newfoundland and Labrador Pharmacy Board provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for Newfoundland and Labrador for 2007.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element.

There are three types of missing values, defined by the following situations:

- *Not collected*—the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or a data provider cannot submit the information;
- *Unknown*—the information was not provided by the registrant; and
- *Not applicable*—the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant.

Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

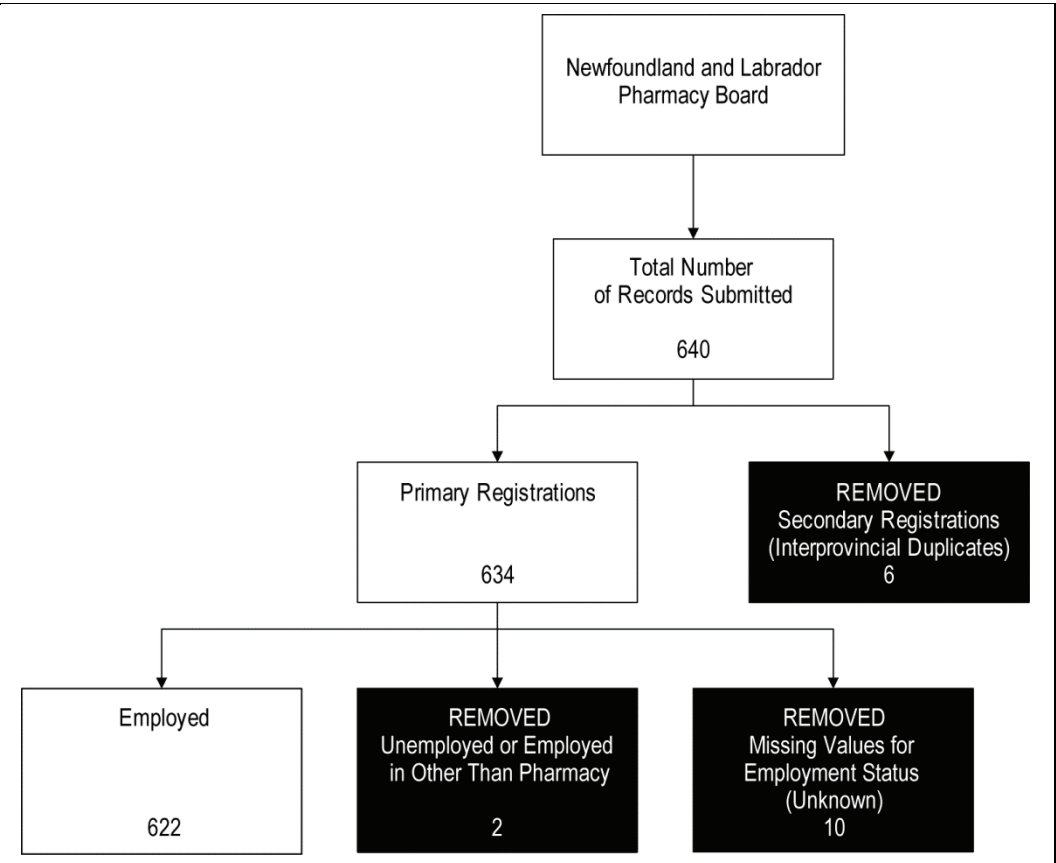
CIHI's data will differ from provincial regulatory authority and territorial government statistics due to CIHI's collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Pharmacist Database and Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on July 8, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a01?lang=eng>>.

Newfoundland and Labrador Data Flow
From the Newfoundland and Labrador Pharmacy Board to CIHI, 2010



Prince Edward Island Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of employed pharmacists in P.E.I. grew by 19.9% since 2006 and reached a total of 169 in 2010.
- This has resulted in an increase in the number of pharmacists per population; 118.0 per 100,000 population in 2010, compared with 102.1 in 2006.

Demographics

- Almost two-thirds (63.3%) of the P.E.I. pharmacist workforce was female. The average was 59.7%^v for the participating jurisdictions.
- Pharmacists in P.E.I. had an average age of 42.3, which was younger than the average (43.4)^{vii} for all jurisdictions included in this analysis.
- P.E.I. had the second-highest percentage (30.2%) of pharmacists age 40 to 49, after the Northwest Territories (35.3%).

Education

- P.E.I. did not have a university with a pharmacy program.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists, the majority (84.0%) of pharmacists employed in P.E.I. attained their basic education in pharmacy at Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia.
- The majority of pharmacists (87.6%) in P.E.I. had a baccalaureate degree as their current education in pharmacy, compared with 92.0%^{xv} for all jurisdictions included in the analysis.

Employment

- Almost one-fifth (17.8%) of pharmacists in P.E.I. indicated that they had multiple employers, which was less than the average for all jurisdictions included in this analysis (19.6%).^{xiii}
- P.E.I. had the lowest percentage (3.6%) of self-employed pharmacists, compared with 8.1% for all the jurisdictions included in the analysis.

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vii. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xv. Excludes Quebec, the Yukon and Nunavut.

- Two out of five pharmacists in P.E.I. (42.6%) reported working 30 to 39 hours per week. This was higher than the percentage in all the jurisdictions included in the analysis (33.8%).^{xvi}

Geography and Mobility

- Almost three-quarters of the P.E.I. pharmacist workforce were employed in urban areas. The percentage for this analysis is suppressed due to small cell sizes.

xvi. Excludes Quebec, Ontario, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Prince Edward Island Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	141	100	155	100	161	100	161	100	169	100
Gender										
Female	89	64.0	99	63.9	103	64.0	102	63.4	107	63.3
Male	50	36.0	56	36.1	58	36.0	59	36.6	62	36.7
Missing Values	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average Age	40.9		41.4		41.9		42.6		42.3	
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	21	14.9	25	16.1	22	13.7	19	11.8	22	13.0
30–39	52	36.9	53	34.2	56	34.8	54	33.5	55	32.5
40–49	37	26.2	41	26.5	45	28.0	49	30.4	51	30.2
50–59	20	14.2	23	14.8	26	16.1	25	15.5	26	15.4
60+	11	7.8	13	8.4	12	7.5	14	8.7	15	8.9
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	129	93.5	139	89.7	146	91.3	148	91.9	149	88.2
Temporary Employee	*	*	7	4.5	*	*	**	**	10	5.9
Casual Employee	*	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	*	*
Self-Employed	6	4.3	**	**	6	3.8	5	3.1	**	**
Missing Values	3	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	20	14.2	23	14.8	27	16.9	24	14.9	24	14.2
Community Pharmacy	113	80.1	122	78.7	124	77.5	127	78.9	135	79.9
Other Pharmacy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community Health Centre	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	5	3.5	7	4.5	6	3.8	7	4.3	**	**
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0

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Prince Edward Island Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
Position	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Director of Pharmacy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	20	14.2	21	13.5	20	12.5	19	11.8	19	11.2
Pharmacy Manager	27	19.1	25	16.1	27	16.9	27	16.8	30	17.8
Institutional Leader/ Coordinator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0.0
Staff Pharmacist	87	61.7	102	65.8	105	65.6	106	65.8	111	65.7
Pharmacist Consultant	*	*	*	*	5	3.1	*	*	5	3.0
Educator	0	0.0	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Researcher	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Industrial Pharmacist	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	99	73.3	116	76.3	115	73.7	121	76.1	123	73.2
Rural	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Remote	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Missing Values	6	4.3	3	1.9	5	3.1	2	1.2	1	0.6
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	130	92.2	129	83.2	131	81.9	136	84.5	139	82.2
Multiple Employers	11	7.8	26	16.8	29	18.1	25	15.5	30	17.8
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	10	7.1	11	7.1	12	7.5	10	6.2	12	7.1
Baccalaureate	131	92.9	137	88.4	139	86.3	141	87.6	148	87.6
Master's	0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0.0
PharmD	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doctorate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Accredited Residency	0	0.0	**	**	8	5.0	8	5.0	**	**
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Graduates										
No	128	91.4	144	92.9	155	96.3	**	**	157	92.9
Yes	12	8.6	11	7.1	6	3.7	*	*	12	7.1
Missing Values	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
1101 Kings County	18,206	12	65.9
1102 Queens County	79,959	103	128.8
1103 Prince County	44,101	53	120.2
Missing Values	—	1	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

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The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element.

There are three types of missing values, defined by the following situations:

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- *Unknown*—the information was not provided by the registrant; and
- *Not applicable*—the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant.

Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

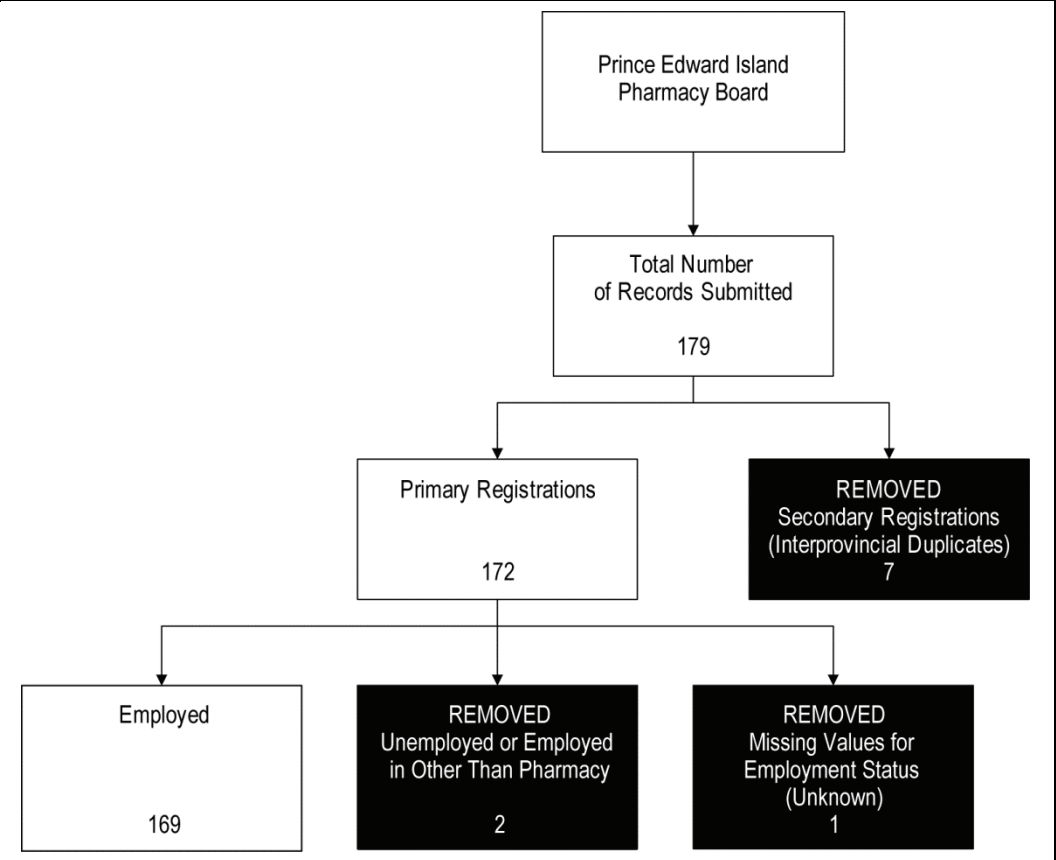
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Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

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Prince Edward Island Data Flow
From the Prince Edward Island Pharmacy Board to CIHI, 2010



Nova Scotia Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of employed pharmacists in Nova Scotia grew by 46.6%^{xviii} from 2006 to 2010, with a total of 1,155 employed pharmacists in 2010.
- The number of pharmacists per population in Nova Scotia was 122.4 per 100,000, the highest across all the jurisdictions included in this analysis. This was a significant increase, from 84.1 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2006.

Demographics

- Nova Scotia had the lowest proportion of males (28.8%) of all the jurisdictions included in this analysis (40.3%).^v
- The average age for pharmacists in Nova Scotia increased, from 40.9 in 2006 to 42.1 in 2010.

Education

- Nova Scotia had one university (Dalhousie University) that offered a program in pharmacy.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists in Nova Scotia, 91.7% obtained their basic education in pharmacy at Dalhousie University.
- Most (91.2%) of the pharmacist workforce in Nova Scotia had a baccalaureate degree as their current level of education in pharmacy.
- Nova Scotia had 81 new graduates, which equalled 7.0% of its pharmacist workforce.

Employment

- In Nova Scotia, 16.0% of the pharmacist workforce indicated that they had multiple employers; this proportion was lower than the average of all jurisdictions included in this analysis (19.6%).^{xiii}

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xviii. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in Nova Scotia from 2006 to 2010. In 2010, 99.5% of pharmacists in Nova Scotia reported their Employment Status, which represents an increase of 49.0% over 2006.

- More than three-quarters (76.5%) of pharmacists in Nova Scotia worked in community pharmacies. This was slightly higher than the average for the participating jurisdictions (75.8%).^x
- Almost half (47.1%) of pharmacists in Nova Scotia worked 40 hours or more per week; this was slightly higher than the average of all jurisdictions included in the analysis (46.0%).^{xvi}

Geography and Mobility

- Nova Scotia had one of the highest percentages of pharmacists located in rural and remote areas (27.2%) across all jurisdictions (12.6%).^x

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xvi. Excludes Quebec, Ontario, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Nova Scotia Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	788	100	1,002	100	1,093	100	1,098	100	1,155	100
Gender										
Female	534	67.8	688	68.7	755	69.1	761	69.3	822	71.2
Male	254	32.2	314	31.3	338	30.9	337	30.7	333	28.8
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average Age	40.9		41.9		41.8		42.4		42.1	
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	113	14.3	132	13.2	158	14.5	134	12.2	157	13.6
30–39	284	36.0	322	32.2	345	31.6	348	31.7	360	31.2
40–49	217	27.5	291	29.1	306	28.0	313	28.5	323	28.0
50–59	136	17.3	198	19.8	220	20.1	235	21.4	249	21.6
60+	38	4.8	58	5.8	64	5.9	68	6.2	66	5.7
Missing Values	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	—	—	836	87.9	896	86.7	946	86.5	990	87.5
Temporary Employee	—	—	11	1.2	18	1.7	22	2.0	22	1.9
Casual Employee	—	—	24	2.5	31	3.0	35	3.2	31	2.7
Self-Employed	—	—	80	8.4	88	8.5	91	8.3	88	7.8
Missing Values	—	—	51	5.1	60	5.5	4	0.4	24	2.1
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	—	—	147	15.4	171	16.5	180	16.4	185	16.3
Community Pharmacy	—	—	748	78.4	795	76.7	834	76.0	867	76.5
Other Pharmacy	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Community Health Centre	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	—	—	*	*	*	*	5	0.5	5	0.4
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	—	—	16	1.7	23	2.2	24	2.2	21	1.9
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	—	—	10	1.0	12	1.2	15	1.4	19	1.7
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	—	—	11	1.2	14	1.4	18	1.6	14	1.2
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	—	—	12	1.3	12	1.2	14	1.3	12	1.1
Other	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Missing Values	—	—	48	4.8	56	5.1	0	0.0	22	1.9

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Nova Scotia Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
Position	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Director of Pharmacy	—	—	18	1.9	19	1.8	22	2.0	20	1.8
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	—	—	284	29.9	290	28.1	301	27.5	119	10.5
Pharmacy Manager	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203	17.9
Institutional Leader/Coordinator	—	—	**	**	**	**	**	**	11	1.0
Staff Pharmacist	—	—	588	61.8	643	62.2	683	62.4	705	62.3
Pharmacist Consultant	—	—	14	1.5	19	1.8	21	1.9	24	2.1
Educator	—	—	14	1.5	20	1.9	23	2.1	21	1.9
Researcher	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0.0
Industrial Pharmacist	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	—	—	22	2.3	30	2.9	33	3.0	29	2.6
Missing Values	—	—	51	5.1	60	5.5	4	0.4	23	2.0
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	—	—	620	69.8	675	70.8	745	71.4	817	72.8
Rural	—	—	87	9.8	91	9.5	103	9.9	92	8.2
Remote	—	—	181	20.4	188	19.7	195	18.7	213	19.0
Missing Values	—	—	114	11.4	139	12.7	55	5.0	33	2.9
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	—	—	827	86.7	901	86.9	930	84.7	952	84.0
Multiple Employers	—	—	127	13.3	136	13.1	168	15.3	181	16.0
Missing Values	—	—	48	4.8	56	5.1	0	0.0	22	1.9
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	—	—	**	**	32	2.9	30	2.7	26	2.3
Baccalaureate	—	—	907	95.0	986	90.3	992	90.3	1,053	91.2
Master's	—	—	0	0.0	**	**	**	**	**	**
PharmD	—	—	*	*	19	1.7	18	1.6	17	1.5
Doctorate	—	—	0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accredited Residency	—	—	0	0.0	41	3.8	45	4.1	46	4.0
Missing Values	—	—	47	4.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Graduates										
No	—	—	859	94.6	1,019	93.5	1,049	95.5	1,074	93.0
Yes	—	—	49	5.4	71	6.5	49	4.5	81	7.0
Missing Values	—	—	94	9.4	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
1201 Zone 1	116,740	123	105.4
1202 Zone 2	82,707	73	88.3
1203 Zone 3	106,746	110	103.0
1204 Zone 4	90,950	98	107.8
1205 Zone 5	122,937	135	109.8
1206 Zone 6	422,426	582	137.8
Missing Values	—	34	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

The supply of pharmacists in Nova Scotia grew by 46.6% from 2006 to 2010. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in Nova Scotia from 2006 to 2010. Almost all (99.5%) pharmacists in Nova Scotia reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 49.0% over 2006.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

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Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

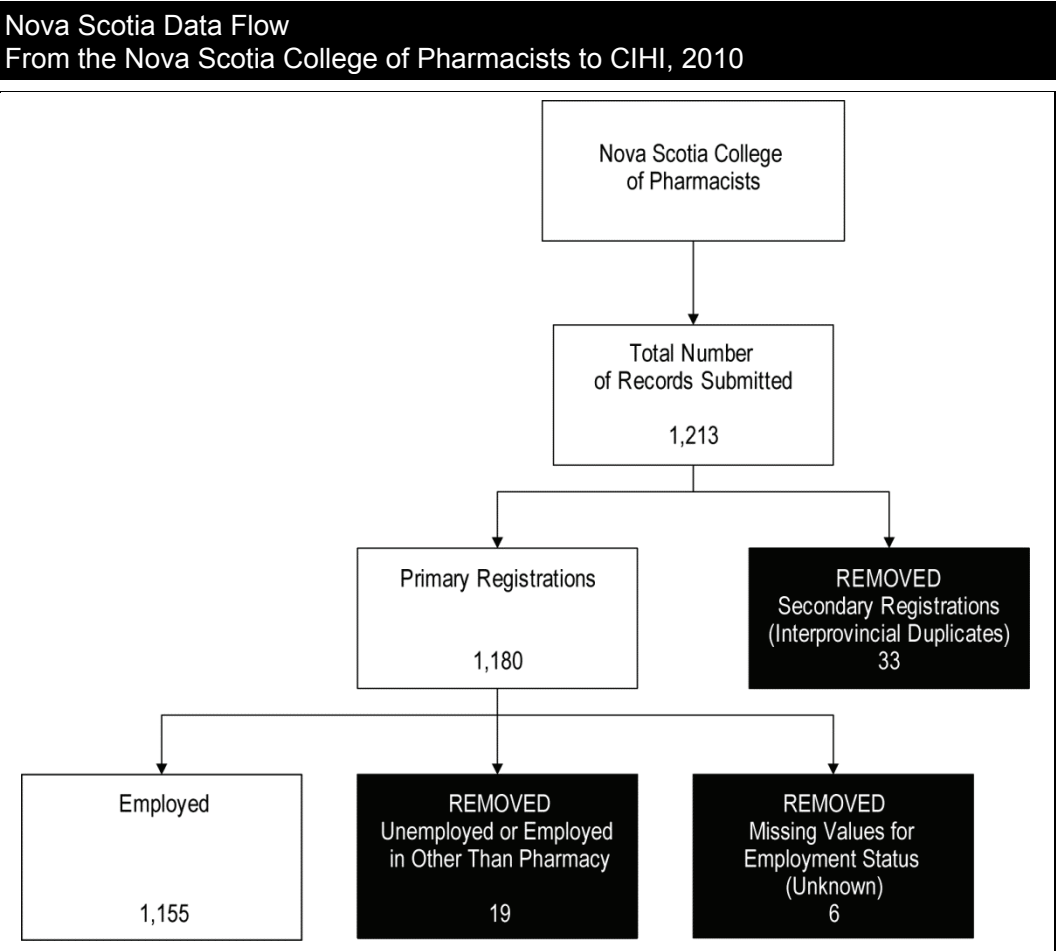
Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

CIHI's data will differ from provincial regulatory authority and territorial government statistics due to CIHI's collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on July 8, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a01?lang=eng>>.



New Brunswick Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of pharmacists in New Brunswick grew by 7.9% between 2007 and 2010, with a total of 721 employed pharmacists in 2010. It translated to 95.8 pharmacists per 100,000 population, the lowest among the Atlantic provinces. This increased from 89.5 per 100,000 population in 2007.

Demographics

- The proportion of females in the pharmacist workforce in New Brunswick was 66.8%. This proportion was higher than the average for all jurisdictions included in the analysis (59.7%).^v
- The average age of pharmacists in New Brunswick in 2010 was 41.4, the youngest in the Atlantic provinces.

Education

- New Brunswick did not have a university with a pharmacy program.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists, 73.6% of pharmacists employed in New Brunswick acquired their basic education in pharmacy at Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia.
- Most (87.8%) of the pharmacists in New Brunswick had a baccalaureate degree as their current education in pharmacy. This proportion was lower than the average for all jurisdictions included in the analysis (92.0%).^{xv}
- New Brunswick had 41 new graduates, equivalent to 5.7% of its pharmacist workforce.

Employment

- In New Brunswick, 15.8% of the pharmacist workforce indicated that they had multiple employers. This proportion was lower than the average of all the jurisdictions included in this analysis (19.6%).^{xiii}
- More than one-tenth (11.7%) of the pharmacists employed in New Brunswick were self-employed. This was the second-highest proportion of self-employed pharmacists, after Saskatchewan (12.4%), among all of the participating jurisdictions.

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xv. Excludes Quebec, the Yukon and Nunavut.

- One-fifth (20.2%) of the New Brunswick pharmacist workforce was employed in hospitals and other health care facilities. This was the second-highest proportion among all of the participating jurisdictions, after Manitoba (22.4%).
- The majority of pharmacists in New Brunswick worked 30 hours or more per week (85.3%).

Geography and Mobility

- More than one-quarter (28.1%) of the pharmacist workforce in New Brunswick worked in rural and remote areas. This was one of the highest proportions among all of the jurisdictions included in the analysis.

New Brunswick Profile										
Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	625 ¹	100	668	100	692	100	688	100	721	100
Gender										
Female	—	—	440	65.9	459	66.4	461	67.1	480	66.8
Male	—	—	228	34.1	232	33.6	226	32.9	239	33.2
Missing Values	—	—	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.3
Average Age	—	—	—	—	41.2	—	41.6	—	41.4	—
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	—	—	—	—	93	13.5	86	12.5	108	15.0
30–39	—	—	—	—	239	34.6	238	34.7	227	31.5
40–49	—	—	—	—	196	28.4	193	28.1	200	27.7
50–59	—	—	—	—	128	18.6	139	20.3	152	21.1
60+	—	—	—	—	34	4.9	30	4.4	34	4.7
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	2	0.3	0	0.0
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	—	—	—	—	—	—	571	83.6	598	83.1
Temporary Employee	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.5	14	1.9
Casual Employee	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	2.9	24	3.3
Self-Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	12.0	84	11.7
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.7	1	0.1
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13.9	146	20.2
Community Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	77.2	535	74.2
Other Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	10	1.4
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Community Health Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	*	*
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	16	2.2
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Community Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Corporate Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	3	0.4
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	609	88.5	0	0.0

(cont'd on next page)

New Brunswick Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Position										
Director of Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1.0	7	1.0
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	31.0	244	34.0
Pharmacy Manager	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	0	0.0
Institutional Leader/Coordinator	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1.0	**	**
Staff Pharmacist	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	62.8	438	61.1
Pharmacist Consultant	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.6	11	1.5
Educator	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Researcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Industrial Pharmacist	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1.8	10	1.4
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1.9	4	0.6
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	70.8	503	71.9
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	17.0	113	16.1
Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	12.2	84	12.0
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	9.3	21	2.9
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	—	—	—	—	—	—	589	85.6	607	84.2
Multiple Employers	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	14.4	114	15.8
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	8.3	48	6.7
Baccalaureate	—	—	—	—	—	—	621	90.4	633	87.8
Master's	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	10	1.4
PharmD	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	11	1.5
Doctorate	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Accredited Residency	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	19	2.6
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	0	0.0
New Graduates										
No	—	—	—	—	—	—	663	97.4	680	94.3
Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2.6	41	5.7
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1.0	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
1301 Zone 1	203,982	233	114.2
1302 Zone 2	175,948	157	89.2
1303 Zone 3	173,916	143	82.2
1304 Zone 4	48,848	41	93.9
1305 Zone 5	26,416	30	113.6
1306 Zone 6	77,757	54	69.4
1307 Zone 7	44,888	41	91.3
Missing Values	—	22	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

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† The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for New Brunswick for 2006. The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

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Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

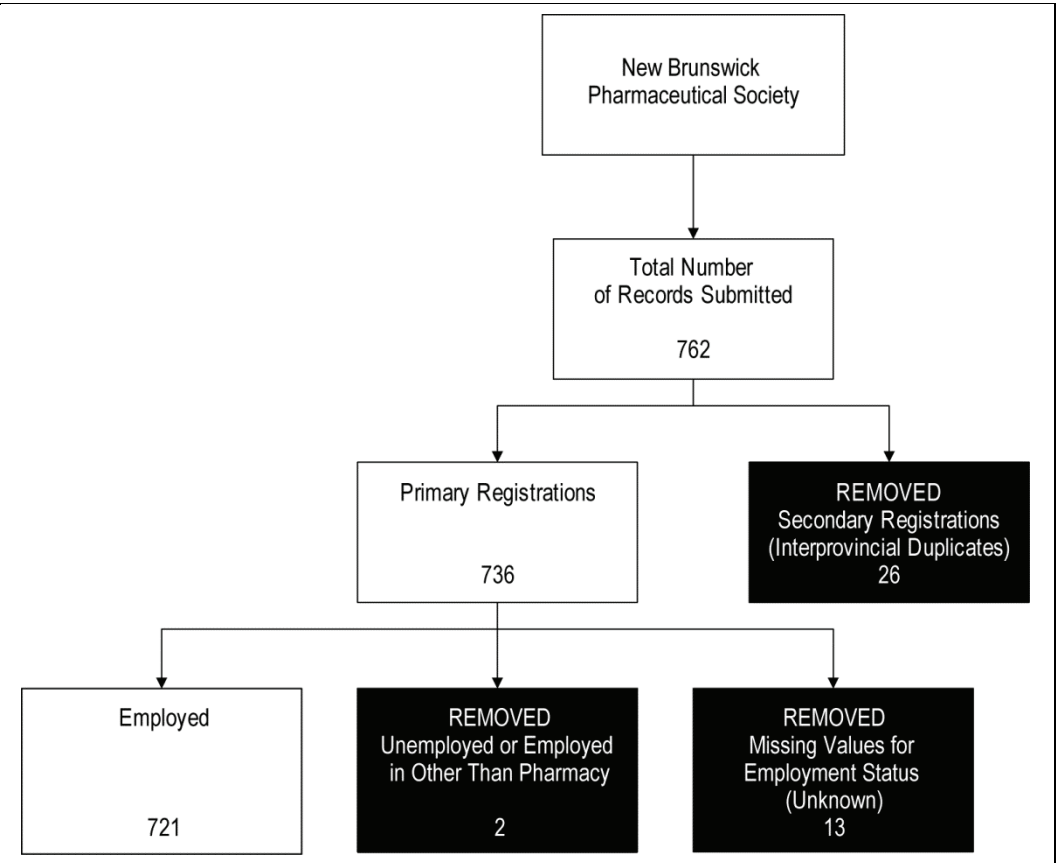
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Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

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New Brunswick Data Flow
From the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society to CIHI, 2010



Ontario Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The proportion of employed pharmacists in Ontario increased by 13.5% between 2006 and 2010.
- In 2010, there were 10,564 employed pharmacists in Ontario, which translated to 79.6 pharmacists per 100,000 population. This has increased from 73.2 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2006.

Demographics

- The gender distribution in Ontario (42.4% male and 57.6% female) was similar to the average distribution for all participating jurisdictions (40.3% male and 59.7% female).^v
- Pharmacists in Ontario were the oldest, with an average age of 44.8, compared with an average of 43.4^{vii} across all participating jurisdictions.

Education

- Ontario had two university programs in pharmacy (University of Waterloo and University of Toronto).
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists, more than three-quarters of the Ontario pharmacist workforce (76.0%) obtained their basic education in pharmacy in Ontario.
- Ontario had the lowest proportion (3.8%) of new graduates (graduated in 2009 or 2010), after the Yukon (which had none), across all jurisdictions included in this analysis.
- Almost 40% (37.9%) of the Ontario pharmacist workforce were international graduates. Of these international graduates, 22.4% graduated in Egypt.

Employment

- Ontario had the highest percentage of employed pharmacists with multiple employers (26.6%). This percentage has shown a slight increase, from 26.2% in 2006.

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vii. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

- In Ontario, 17.3% of the pharmacist workforce was employed in hospitals and other health care facilities; this was lower than the average of all the jurisdictions included in the analysis (18.4%).^x

Geography and Mobility

- Second only to the Yukon (100.0%), Ontario had the highest percentage (92.9%) of pharmacists working in urban areas.

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

Ontario Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	9,309	100	9,779	100	9,813	100	10,423	100	10,564	100
Gender										
Female	5,136	55.2	5,461	55.8	5,583	56.9	5,984	57.4	6,089	57.6
Male	4,173	44.8	4,318	44.2	4,230	43.1	4,439	42.6	4,475	42.4
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average Age	44.4		44.6		44.7		45.1		44.8	
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	850	9.1	938	9.6	916	9.3	943	9.0	1,054	10.0
30–39	2,693	28.9	2,761	28.2	2,734	27.9	2,838	27.2	2,897	27.4
40–49	2,722	29.2	2,825	28.9	2,829	28.8	2,954	28.3	2,939	27.8
50–59	2,044	22.0	2,146	21.9	2,205	22.5	2,378	22.8	2,412	22.8
60+	1,000	10.7	1,109	11.3	1,129	11.5	1,310	12.6	1,262	11.9
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Employment Category[†]										
Permanent Employee	9,309	100.0	9,582	100.0	9,813	100.0	10,093	100.0	8,880	84.1
Temporary Employee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	93	0.9
Casual Employee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	736	7.0
Self-Employed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	852	8.1
Missing Values	0	0.0	197	2.0	0	0.0	330	3.2	3	0.0
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	1,616	17.4	1,668	17.4	1,707	17.4	1,758	17.7	1,824	17.3
Community Pharmacy	7,219	77.6	7,254	75.7	7,432	75.8	7,601	76.5	8,112	76.8
Other Pharmacy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1	**	**
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.3	*	*
Community Health Centre	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.2	60	0.6
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	0.6	66	0.6
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	**	**	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	177	1.9	15	0.2	20	0.2	176	1.8	168	1.6
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	263	2.8	628	6.6	634	6.5	220	2.2	220	2.1
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	0.6	69	0.7
Other	26	0.3	13	0.1	18	0.2	12	0.1	30	0.3
Missing Values	1	0.0	201	2.1	2	0.0	481	4.6	2	0.0

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Ontario Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
Position	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Director of Pharmacy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	1,900	20.4	1,905	19.9	1,942	19.8	1,945	19.3	2,031	19.2
Pharmacy Manager	1,245	13.4	1,308	13.7	1,297	13.2	1,377	13.7	1,402	13.3
Institutional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Leader/Coordinator										
Staff Pharmacist	5,612	60.3	5,876	61.4	6,071	62.0	6,247	62.0	6,639	62.9
Pharmacist Consultant	301	3.2	108	1.1	101	1.0	240	2.4	214	2.0
Educator	52	0.6	54	0.6	48	0.5	56	0.6	51	0.5
Researcher	10	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.1	**	**	**	**
Industrial Pharmacist	178	1.9	316	3.3	325	3.3	162	1.6	150	1.4
Other	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	0.4	60	0.6
Missing Values	0	0.0	203	2.1	20	0.2	341	3.3	8	0.1
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	8,441	92.8	8,687	92.9	8,906	92.9	9,227	93.3	9,625	92.9
Rural	465	5.1	473	5.1	484	5.0	468	4.7	511	4.9
Remote	192	2.1	189	2.0	197	2.1	195	2.0	225	2.2
Missing Values	211	2.3	430	4.4	226	2.3	533	5.1	203	1.9
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	6,869	73.8	7,130	74.4	7,238	73.8	7,443	73.4	7,759	73.4
Multiple Employers	2,440	26.2	2,452	25.6	2,575	26.2	2,697	26.6	2,805	26.6
Missing Values	0	0.0	197	2.0	0	0.0	283	2.7	0	0.0
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	80	0.9	87	0.9	93	0.9	102	1.0	98	0.9
Baccalaureate	9,039	97.1	9,480	96.9	9,479	96.6	10,008	96.0	10,096	95.6
Master's	53	0.6	54	0.6	62	0.6	75	0.7	84	0.8
PharmD	137	1.5	158	1.6	179	1.8	238	2.3	286	2.7
Doctorate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Accredited Residency	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Graduates										
No	8,975	96.5	9,399	96.1	9,466	96.5	10,069	96.6	10,161	96.2
Yes	328	3.5	379	3.9	344	3.5	354	3.4	403	3.8
Missing Values	6	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
3501 Erie St. Clair	643,467	470	7.3
3502 South West	952,181	661	69.4
3503 Waterloo Wellington	747,359	468	62.6
3504 Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	1,403,678	1,106	78.8
3505 Central West	841,767	465	55.2
3506 Mississauga Halton	1,156,965	948	81.9
3507 Toronto Central	1,184,571	1,490	125.8
3508 Central	1,733,338	1,411	81.4
3509 Central East	1,552,885	1,101	70.9
3510 South East	488,754	340	69.6
3511 Champlain	1,245,072	994	79.8
3512 North Simcoe Muskoka	455,383	291	63.9
3513 North East	565,117	431	76.3
3514 North West	240,130	183	76.2
Missing Values	—	205	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

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** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† For 2006 to 2009, the Ontario College of Pharmacists was unable to identify the Employment Category and indicated that 100% of active registrants were *permanent employees* in its data submission to CIHI.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element.

There are three types of missing values, defined by the following situations:

- *Not collected*—the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or a data provider cannot submit the information;
- *Unknown*—the information was not provided by the registrant; and
- *Not applicable*—the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant.

Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

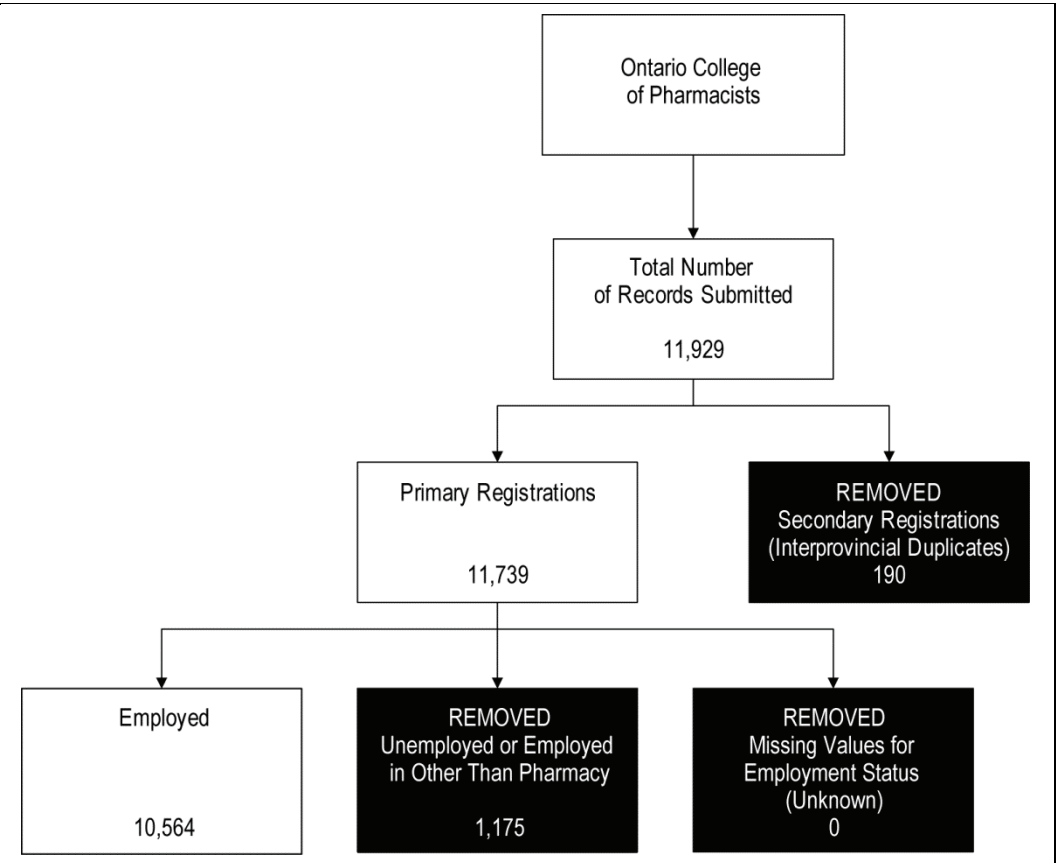
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Ontario Data Flow
From the Ontario College of Pharmacists to CIHI, 2010



Manitoba Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of pharmacists in Manitoba grew by 7.9% between 2009 and 2010, reaching a total of 1,330 employed pharmacists in 2010.
- This translated to an increase in the per population ratio, from 100.8 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2009 to 107.3 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2010.

Demographics

- Information on the gender and age of pharmacists in Manitoba was not available for 2010.

Education

- Manitoba had one university (University of Manitoba) that offered a pharmacy program.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists in Manitoba, 89.7% obtained their basic education in pharmacy at the University of Manitoba.
- The majority (93.4%) of the Manitoba pharmacist workforce had a baccalaureate as their current level of education in pharmacy.
- In 2010, 11.2% of Manitoba's pharmacist workforce was internationally educated. Of internationally educated pharmacists, 27.5% obtained their education in Egypt, followed by 16.1% in India.

Employment

- Manitoba had one of the highest percentages of pharmacists with permanent employment (90.4%) and one of the lowest percentages (4.2%) of pharmacists with temporary/casual employment. The averages for the jurisdictions included in this analysis were 84.9% and 7.1%, respectively.^{xv}
- Manitoba had the lowest proportion (71.3%) of pharmacists working in community pharmacies and the highest proportion working in hospitals and other health care facilities (22.4%). The averages for the jurisdictions included in this analysis were 75.8% and 18.4%, respectively.^x

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xv. Excludes Quebec, the Yukon and Nunavut.

- In Manitoba, 15.4% of the pharmacist workforce indicated that they had multiple employers, which was lower than the percentage for all jurisdictions included in this analysis (19.6%).^{xiii}
- The majority of pharmacists employed in Manitoba (81.2%) reported working 30 or more hours per week.

Geography and Mobility

- More than three-quarters of Manitoba's pharmacist workforce (77.7%) were employed in urban settings. This was lower than the average for all jurisdictions included in the analysis (87.4%).^x

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Manitoba Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	1,155 [†]	100	1,152 [†]	100	1,205 [†]	100	1,233	100	1,330	100
Gender										
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	586 [†]	54.4	—	—
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	491 [†]	45.6	—	—
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	156 [†]	12.7	—	—
Average Age	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.2 [†]	—	—	—
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	—	—	—	—	—	—	208 [†]	17.0	—	—
30–39	—	—	—	—	—	—	380 [†]	31.0	—	—
40–49	—	—	—	—	—	—	287 [†]	23.4	—	—
50–59	—	—	—	—	—	—	235 [†]	19.2	—	—
60+	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 [†]	9.4	—	—
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 [†]	0.6	—	—
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,113	90.6	1,199	90.4
Temporary Employee	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1.1	15	1.1
Casual Employee	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	2.5	41	3.1
Self-Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	5.8	72	5.4
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.3	3	0.2
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	22.8	296	22.4
Community Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	865	70.7	942	71.3
Other Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2.0	28	2.1
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.4	5	0.4
Community Health Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1.4	13	1.0
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1.0	14	1.1
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.7	11	0.8
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	**	**	*	*
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.4	**	**
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.7	8	0.6

(cont'd on next page)

Manitoba Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Position										
Director of Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	2.4	31	2.3
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	13.7	177	13.4
Pharmacy Manager	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	15.0	205	15.5
Institutional Leader/Coordinator	—	—	—	—	—	—	**	**	**	**
Staff Pharmacist	—	—	—	—	—	—	790	64.6	848	64.1
Pharmacist Consultant	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1.1	14	1.1
Educator	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1.0	16	1.2
Researcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Industrial Pharmacist	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1.6	24	1.8
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.9	8	0.6
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	897	77.6	974	77.7
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	7.5	91	7.3
Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	14.9	188	15.0
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	6.2	77	5.8
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,046	85.1	1,123	84.6
Multiple Employers	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	14.9	204	15.4
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.3	3	0.2
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Baccalaureate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,152	93.4	1,242	93.4
Master's	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	2.0	26	2.0
PharmD	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	2.0	29	2.2
Doctorate	—	—	—	—	—	—	**	**	**	**
Accredited Residency	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	2.0	26	2.0
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Graduates										
No	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,137	92.5	1,114	100.0
Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	7.5	0	0.0
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.3	216	16.2

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
4610 Winnipeg	698,165	861	123.3
4615 Brandon	51,108	73	142.8
4620 North Eastman	43,236	17	39.3
4625 South Eastman	68,033	34	50.0
4630 Interlake	82,734	59	71.3
4640 Central	109,273	75	68.6
4645 Assiniboine	69,719	51	73.2
4660 Parkland	39,884	39	97.8
4670 NOR-MAN	23,919	22	92.0
4680 Burntwood	48,326	15	31.0
4690 Churchill	1,015	2	197.0
Missing Values	—	82	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

† The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for Manitoba for 2006, 2007 and 2008.

‡ Aggregate counts were provided by Manitoba Health.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element.

There are three types of missing values, defined by the following situations:

- *Not collected*—the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or a data provider cannot submit the information;
- *Unknown*—the information was not provided by the registrant; and
- *Not applicable*—the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant.

Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

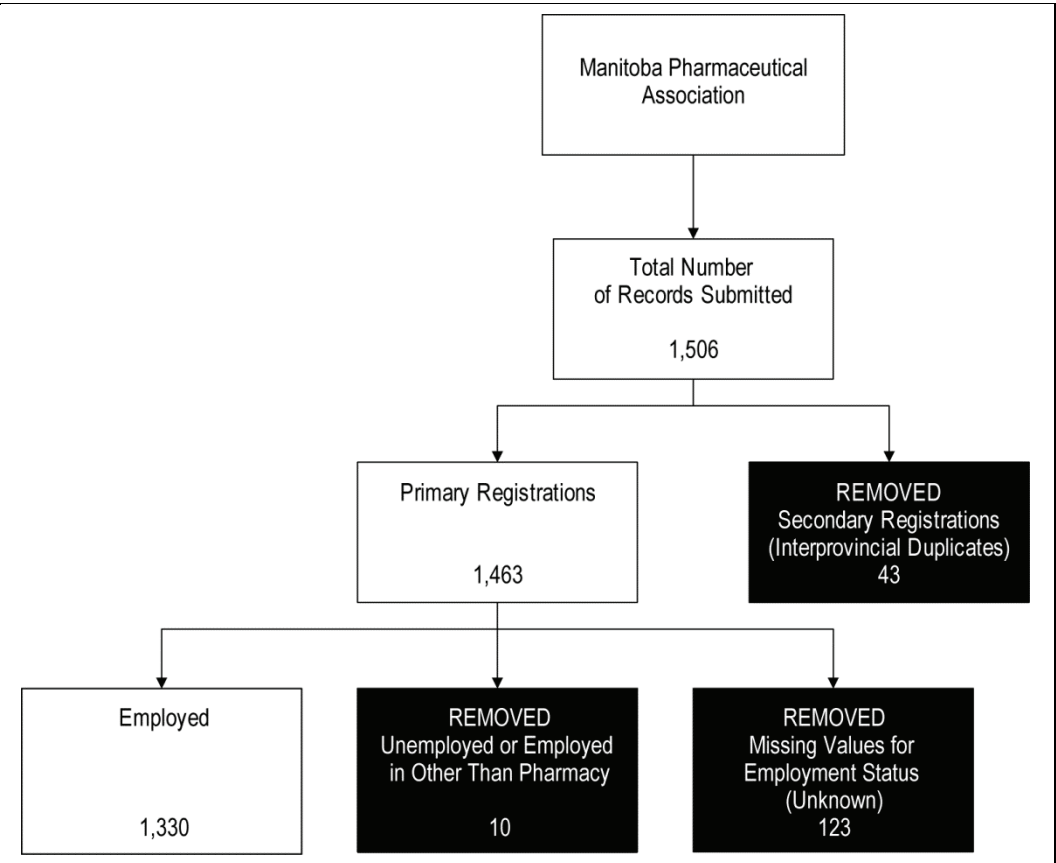
CIHI's data will differ from provincial regulatory authority and territorial government statistics due to CIHI's collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Pharmacist Database and Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on July 8, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a01?lang=eng>>; Manitoba Health.

Manitoba Data Flow
From the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association to CIHI, 2010



Saskatchewan Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of pharmacists in Saskatchewan grew by 21.5%^{xix} between 2006 and 2010, reaching a total of 1,245 pharmacists in 2010.
- This translated to 118.6 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2010, up from 103.3 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2006.

Demographics

- Saskatchewan had a higher proportion of females than males (64.3% and 35.7%, respectively), compared with the average distribution for all participating provinces (59.7% and 40.3%, respectively).^v
- Pharmacists in Saskatchewan had an average age of 42.7, which was slightly younger than the average age of 43.4^{vii} for all jurisdictions included in this analysis.
- Saskatchewan had one of the highest proportions of pharmacists age 20 to 29 (18.5%) and one of the lowest proportions (23.0%) of pharmacists age 40 to 49.

Education

- Saskatchewan had one university (University of Saskatchewan) that offered a pharmacy program; of the Canadian-educated pharmacists in Saskatchewan, 97.1% attained their basic education in pharmacy from this university.
- Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of new graduates across all jurisdictions included in the analysis. Close to one-tenth (7.6%) of Saskatchewan's pharmacist workforce was new graduates (having graduated in 2009 or 2010), which was higher than the average for all jurisdictions included in this analysis (5.1%).^v

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vii. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

xix. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in Saskatchewan from 2006 to 2010. In Saskatchewan for 2010, 97.8% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status, which represents an increase of 21.4% over 2006.

Employment

- More pharmacists in Saskatchewan (84.3%) worked for a single employer, compared with the average of all jurisdictions included in the analysis (80.4%).^{xiii}
- Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of self-employed pharmacists (12.4%) of all participating jurisdictions.
- The proportion of Saskatchewan's pharmacist workforce working in hospitals and other health care facilities was 17.0%, which was slightly lower than the proportion in 2009 (17.4%).
- Almost half (49.8%) of pharmacists working in Saskatchewan worked 40 or more hours per week. This was the highest proportion among all participating jurisdictions.

Geography and Mobility

- The majority (73.8%) of pharmacist employers in Saskatchewan were located in urban areas, which was slightly lower than the percentage for all jurisdictions included in this analysis (87.4%).^x

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Saskatchewan Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	1,025	100	1,142	100	1,138	100	1,189	100	1,245	100
Gender										
Female	632	61.7	707	61.9	715	62.8	749	63.0	800	64.3
Male	393	38.3	435	38.1	423	37.2	440	37.0	445	35.7
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average Age	43.0		43.1		43.2		43.0		42.7	
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	144	14.0	183	16.0	175	15.4	200	16.8	230	18.5
30–39	316	30.8	333	29.2	329	28.9	327	27.5	339	27.2
40–49	219	21.4	241	21.1	253	22.2	278	23.4	286	23.0
50–59	237	23.1	253	22.2	250	22.0	252	21.2	252	20.2
60+	109	10.6	132	11.6	131	11.5	132	11.1	138	11.1
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	792	79.1	837	77.6	840	79.2	881	79.2	932	79.6
Temporary Employee	17	1.7	19	1.8	17	1.6	32	2.9	40	3.4
Casual Employee	44	4.4	54	5.0	51	4.8	52	4.7	54	4.6
Self-Employed	148	14.8	168	15.6	153	14.4	147	13.2	145	12.4
Missing Values	24	2.3	64	5.6	77	6.8	77	6.5	74	5.9
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	17.4	200	17.0
Community Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	849	77.7	917	77.8
Other Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.6	**	**
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community Health Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.5	6	0.5
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.9	10	0.8
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.0	15	1.3
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.0	14	1.2
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	0	0.0
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	7	0.6
Missing Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	8.2	66	5.3

(cont'd on next page)

Saskatchewan Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Position										
Director of Pharmacy	—	—	11	1.1	10	1.0	9	0.8	10	0.9
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pharmacy Manager	—	—	259	27.1	246	24.6	251	23.5	261	23.8
Institutional	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leader/Coordinator	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Staff Pharmacist	—	—	643	67.2	698	69.9	761	71.3	768	70.1
Pharmacist Consultant	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Educator	—	—	5	0.5	5	0.5	7	0.7	7	0.6
Researcher	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Industrial Pharmacist	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	—	—	35	3.7	35	3.5	36	3.4	46	4.2
Missing Values	—	—	185	16.2	139	12.2	121	10.2	149	12.0
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	720	73.8	812	75.3	796	74.7	839	74.1	874	73.8
Rural	84	8.6	90	8.3	91	8.5	86	7.6	94	7.9
Remote	171	17.5	177	16.4	179	16.8	208	18.4	216	18.2
Missing Values	50	4.9	63	5.5	72	6.3	56	4.7	61	4.9
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	972	94.8	1,011	88.5	985	86.6	995	83.7	1,049	84.3
Multiple Employers	53	5.2	131	11.5	152	13.4	194	16.3	195	15.7
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Baccalaureate	993	98.0	1,099	96.5	1,082	95.2	1,131	95.4	1,181	95.2
Master's	8	0.8	12	1.1	13	1.1	11	0.9	11	0.9
PharmD	9	0.9	13	1.1	13	1.1	15	1.3	18	1.5
Doctorate	0	0.0	*	*	**	**	*	*	*	*
Accredited Residency	*	*	10	0.9	20	1.8	23	1.9	26	2.1
Missing Values	12	1.2	3	0.3	2	0.2	4	0.3	4	0.3
New Graduates										
No	961	94.2	1,057	92.6	1,062	93.3	1,104	92.9	1,150	92.4
Yes	59	5.8	85	7.4	76	6.7	85	7.1	95	7.6
Missing Values	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimates	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
4701 Sun Country	53,898	58	107.6
4702 Five Hills	53,116	59	111.1
4703 Cypress	43,078	44	102.1
4704 Regina Qu'Appelle	259,552	301	116.0
4705 Sunrise	54,155	55	101.6
4706 Saskatoon	314,867	435	138.2
4707 Heartland	42,625	44	103.2
4708 Kelsey Trail	40,104	45	112.2
4709 Prince Albert Parkland	78,164	83	106.2
4710 Prairie North	71,053	52	73.2
4711 Mamawetan	21,194	3	14.2
Churchill River			
4712 Keewatin Yatthé	11,384	5	43.9
Missing Values	—	61	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

The supply of pharmacists in Saskatchewan grew by 21.5% between 2006 and 2010. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in Saskatchewan from 2006 to 2010. Almost all (97.8%) pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 21.4% over 2006.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element.

There are three types of missing values, defined by the following situations:

- *Not collected*—the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or a data provider cannot submit the information;
- *Unknown*—the information was not provided by the registrant; and
- *Not applicable*—the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant.

Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

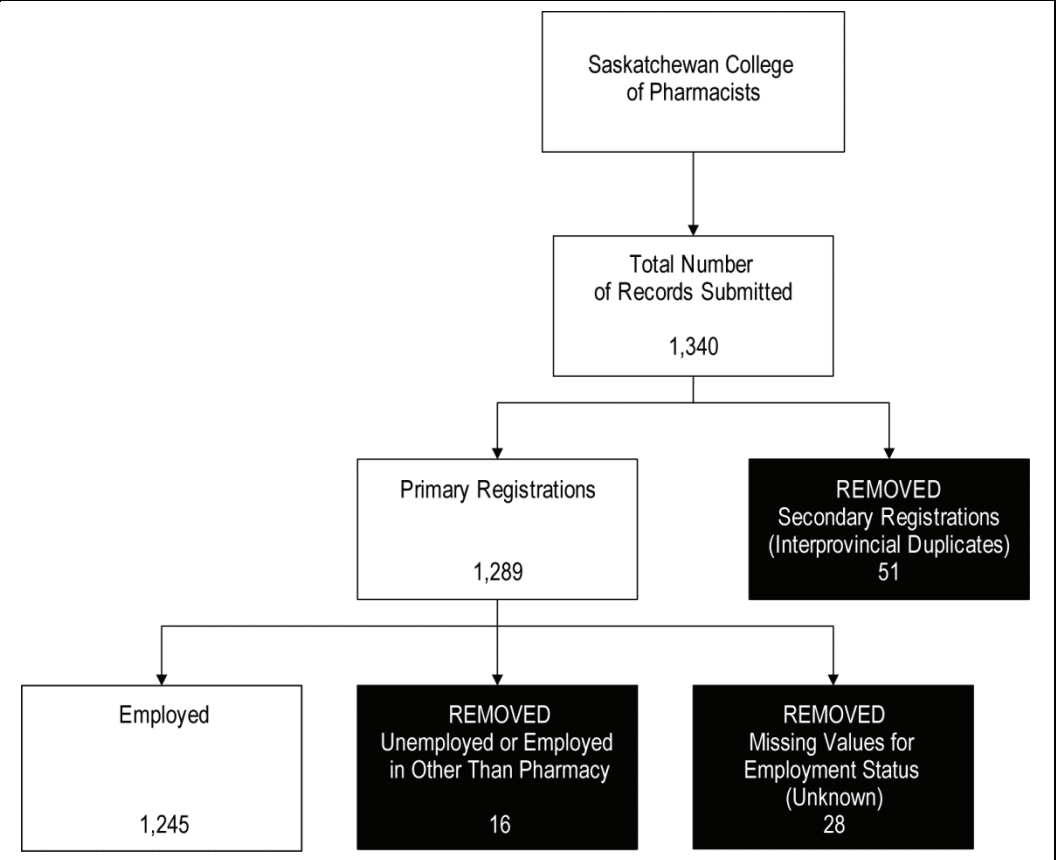
CIHI's data will differ from provincial regulatory authority and territorial government statistics due to CIHI's collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on July 8, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a01?lang=eng>>.

Saskatchewan Data Flow
From the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists to CIHI, 2010



Alberta Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of pharmacists in Alberta grew by 20.0% between 2006 and 2010.^{xx}
- Alberta had 3,837 employed pharmacists, equivalent to 102.7 pharmacists per 100,000 population. This was an increase from 92.6 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2006.

Demographics

- Almost two-thirds of the pharmacist workforce in Alberta (62.7%) was female. This was a slight increase from 2006 (62.0%).
- Pharmacists in Alberta had an average age of 41.9, which was lower than the average of 43.4^{vii} for all jurisdictions included in this analysis.

Education

- Alberta had one university (University of Alberta) that offered a pharmacy program. Of Canadian-educated pharmacists, 76.2% of pharmacists employed in Alberta obtained their basic education in pharmacy in Alberta, while 16.1% obtained their basic education in pharmacy in Saskatchewan.
- In Alberta, 6.1% of the pharmacist workforce were new graduates (graduated in 2009 or 2010), which was higher than the percentage for all jurisdictions included in this analysis (5.1%).^v
- More than one-tenth (13.4%) of Alberta's pharmacist workforce were international graduates, which was notably lower than the average percentage for the four jurisdictions included in this analysis (26.5%).^{xxi}

Employment

- Alberta had the lowest percentage (11.2%) of pharmacists who reported having multiple employers, compared with 19.6%^{xiii} for all jurisdictions included in the analysis.

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vii. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xx. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in Alberta from 2006 to 2010. In Alberta for 2010, 99.5% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status, which represents an increase of 20.5% over 2006.

xxi. Includes Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and B.C.

- In Alberta, 10.5% of the pharmacist workforce was self-employed. This was slightly higher than the average of all jurisdictions included in the analysis (8.1%).^{xv}
- Almost one-fifth (19.9%) of Alberta's pharmacist workforce was employed in hospitals and other health care facilities; this was slightly lower than in 2009 (20.9%).
- A high percentage (22.9%) of Alberta's pharmacist workforce worked 29 hours or less per week; the average for all jurisdictions included in the analysis was 20.2%.^{xvi}

Geography and Mobility

- The proportion of the Alberta pharmacist workforce that was employed in rural and remote settings (13.9%) was slightly higher than the percentage for all jurisdictions included in this analysis (12.6%).^x

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xv. Excludes Quebec, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xvi. Excludes Quebec, Ontario, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Alberta Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	3,197	100	3,444	100	3,566	100	3,712	100	3,837	100
Gender										
Female	1,982	62.0	2,156	62.6	2,229	62.5	2,328	62.7	2,407	62.7
Male	1,215	38.0	1,288	37.4	1,337	37.5	1,384	37.3	1,430	37.3
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average Age	41.5		41.4		41.5		41.7		41.9	
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	510	16.0	567	16.5	581	16.3	604	16.3	620	16.2
30–39	990	31.0	1,072	31.1	1,111	31.2	1,147	30.9	1,160	30.2
40–49	881	27.6	919	26.7	927	26.0	958	25.8	985	25.7
50–59	623	19.5	665	19.3	695	19.5	736	19.8	772	20.1
60+	193	6.0	221	6.4	252	7.1	267	7.2	300	7.8
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	2,654	83.3	2,903	84.6	2,987	83.8	3,075	82.8	3,196	83.3
Temporary Employee	37	1.2	52	1.5	50	1.4	57	1.5	56	1.5
Casual Employee	128	4.0	120	3.5	146	4.1	173	4.7	182	4.7
Self-Employed	366	11.5	357	10.4	383	10.7	407	11.0	403	10.5
Missing Values	12	0.4	12	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	590	18.5	674	19.6	718	20.1	776	20.9	762	19.9
Community Pharmacy	2,412	75.6	2,583	75.2	2,629	73.7	2,702	72.8	2,819	73.5
Other Pharmacy	37	1.2	**	**	23	0.6	21	0.6	31	0.8
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	8	0.3	12	0.3	16	0.4	**	**	26	0.7
Community Health Centre	9	0.3	*	*	9	0.3	*	*	6	0.2
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	18	0.6	19	0.6	32	0.9	38	1.0	39	1.0
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	26	0.8	31	0.9	29	0.8	27	0.7	30	0.8
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	29	0.9	31	0.9	35	1.0	43	1.2	33	0.9
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	25	0.8	33	1.0	28	0.8	24	0.6	22	0.6
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	21	0.7	21	0.6	18	0.5	25	0.7	29	0.8
Other	14	0.4	18	0.5	29	0.8	33	0.9	40	1.0
Missing Values	8	0.3	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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Alberta Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
Position	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Director of Pharmacy	30	0.9	37	1.1	41	1.1	45	1.2	43	1.1
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	375	11.8	391	11.4	387	10.9	405	10.9	414	10.8
Pharmacy Manager	613	19.2	645	18.8	626	17.6	651	17.5	666	17.4
Institutional Leader/Coordinator	21	0.7	19	0.6	31	0.9	36	1.0	31	0.8
Staff Pharmacist	1,983	62.2	2,167	63.1	2,282	64.0	2,344	63.1	2,441	63.6
Pharmacist Consultant	46	1.4	49	1.4	74	2.1	96	2.6	102	2.7
Educator	20	0.6	24	0.7	21	0.6	21	0.6	31	0.8
Researcher	14	0.4	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Industrial Pharmacist	5	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	82	2.6	84	2.4	87	2.4	95	2.6	92	2.4
Missing Values	8	0.3	10	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	2,639	85.0	2,874	85.2	2,972	85.0	3,158	86.0	3,290	86.1
Rural	191	6.2	202	6.0	218	6.2	214	5.8	216	5.7
Remote	273	8.8	298	8.8	308	8.8	299	8.1	315	8.2
Missing Values	94	2.9	70	2.0	68	1.9	41	1.1	16	0.4
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	3,136	98.1	3,156	91.6	3,207	89.9	3,325	89.6	3,409	88.8
Multiple Employers	61	1.9	288	8.4	359	10.1	387	10.4	428	11.2
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0.0
Baccalaureate	3,076	96.2	3,265	94.8	3,344	93.8	3,465	93.4	3,570	93.1
Master's	38	1.2	60	1.7	68	1.9	81	2.2	86	2.2
PharmD	28	0.9	40	1.2	55	1.5	62	1.7	65	1.7
Doctorate	6	0.2	**	**	**	**	**	**	21	0.5
Accredited Residency	49	1.5	66	1.9	83	2.3	82	2.2	93	2.4
Missing Values	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
New Graduates										
No	3,021	94.5	3,240	94.1	3,343	93.7	3,480	93.8	3,604	93.9
Yes	175	5.5	204	5.9	223	6.3	232	6.3	233	6.1
Missing Values	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
4831 South	281,647	259	92.0
4832 Calgary	1,387,903	1,356	97.7
4833 Central	451,760	429	95.0
4834 Edmonton	1,173,692	1,473	125.5
4835 North	425,944	303	71.1
Missing Values	—	17	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

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** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

The supply of pharmacists in Alberta grew by 20.0% between 2006 and 2010. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in Alberta from 2006 to 2010. In Alberta, 99.5% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 20.5% over 2006.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element. There are three types of missing values, defined by the following situations:

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- *Not applicable*—the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant.

Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

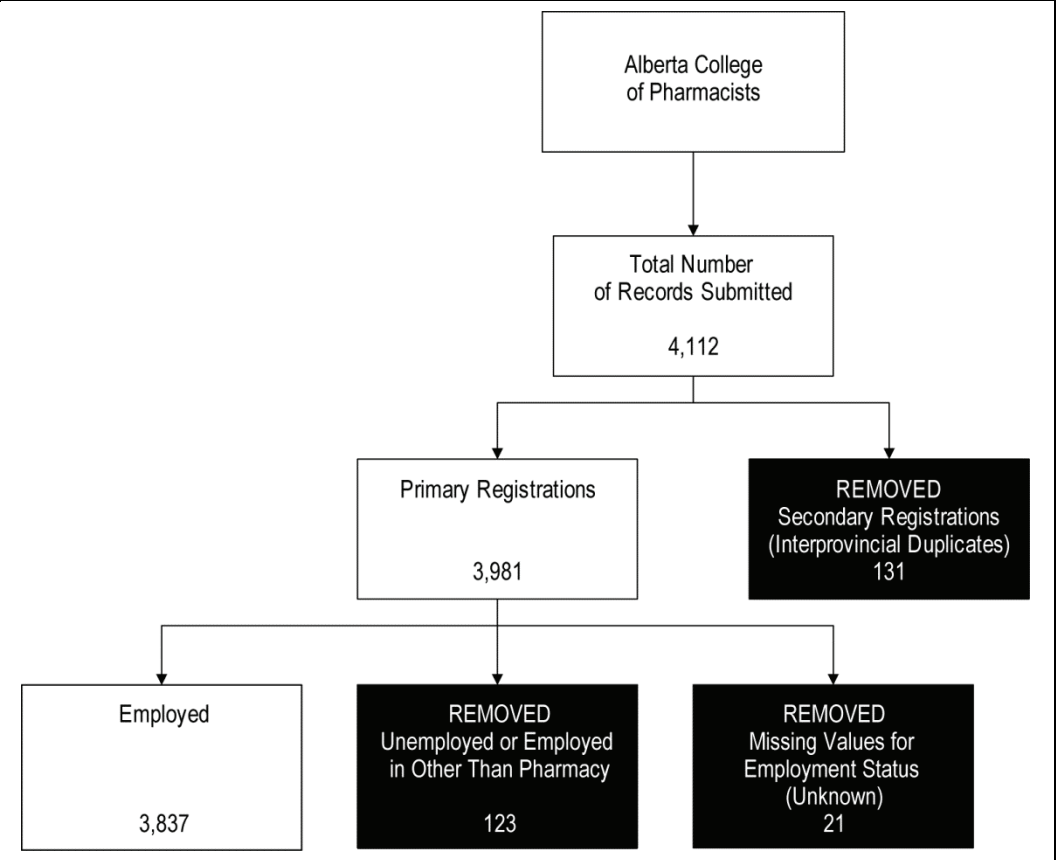
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Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

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Alberta Data Flow
From the Alberta College of Pharmacists to CIHI, 2010



British Columbia Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of pharmacists in B.C. grew by 28.4%^{xxii} from 2006 to 2010.
- B.C. had 4,040 employed pharmacists, which translated to 88.8 pharmacists per 100,000 population. This was a significant growth from 73.8 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2006.

Demographics

- More than half of the pharmacist workforce in B.C. (57.3%) was female. After Newfoundland and Labrador (52.6%), B.C. had the lowest percentage of females in the pharmacist workforce, compared with all jurisdictions included in the analysis.
- The average age of pharmacists in B.C. was 42.3. This was slightly younger than the average for all jurisdictions included in the analysis (43.4).^{vii}

Education

- B.C. had one university (University of British Columbia) that offered a pharmacy program.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists, 79.5% of pharmacists employed in B.C. obtained their basic education in pharmacy in B.C.
- B.C. had a higher percentage (5.6%) of new graduates (graduated in 2009 or 2010) than the average of all jurisdictions included in the analysis (5.1%).^v
- In B.C., 14.2% of the pharmacist workforce were classified as international graduates, which was second only to Ontario (37.9%).^{xxiii}

Employment

- More than one-tenth (14.8%) of pharmacists in B.C. indicated that they had multiple employers. This was lower than the percentage for all jurisdictions included in the analysis (19.6%).^{xiii}

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vii. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

xiii. Excludes Quebec, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xxii. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in British Columbia from 2006 to 2010. In British Columbia for 2010, 96.4% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status, which represents an increase of 33.6% over 2006.

xxiii. This analysis includes only four jurisdictions: Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and B.C.

- Only 4.8% of pharmacists in B.C. were self-employed. This was one of the lowest proportions of self-employed pharmacists of all participating jurisdictions (8.1%).^{xv}
- Almost half (47.9%) of pharmacists employed in B.C. reported working 40 or more hours per week. This proportion was slightly higher than the average for all participating jurisdictions combined (46.0%).^{xvi}

Geography and Mobility

- B.C. had one of the highest percentages of pharmacists working in urban areas (92.7%), compared with all the jurisdictions included in the analysis (87.4%).^x

x. Excludes Quebec and Nunavut.

xv. Excludes Quebec, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xvi. Excludes Quebec, Ontario, the Yukon and Nunavut.

British Columbia Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	3,147	100	3,435	100	3,753	100	3,938	100	4,040	100
Gender										
Female	1,694	53.8	1,905	55.5	2,119	56.5	2,261	57.4	2,313	57.3
Male	1,453	46.2	1,530	44.5	1,634	43.5	1,677	42.6	1,727	42.7
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average Age	42.4		42.6		42.5		42.6		42.3	
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	491	15.6	523	15.2	589	15.7	610	15.5	669	16.6
30–39	888	28.2	942	27.4	1,042	27.8	1,087	27.6	1,126	27.9
40–49	847	26.9	963	28.0	1,022	27.2	1,058	26.9	1,072	26.5
50–59	726	23.1	764	22.2	812	21.6	865	22.0	843	20.9
60+	195	6.2	243	7.1	288	7.7	318	8.1	330	8.2
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	—	—	2,471	86.5	3,024	87.9	3,370	88.5	3,553	87.9
Temporary Employee	—	—	34	1.2	37	1.1	37	1.0	40	1.0
Casual Employee	—	—	211	7.4	208	6.0	227	6.0	252	6.2
Self-Employed	—	—	141	4.9	173	5.0	176	4.6	195	4.8
Missing Values	—	—	578	16.8	311	8.3	128	3.3	0	0.0
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	569	18.2	646	18.9	720	19.4	778	20.1	803	19.9
Community Pharmacy	2,557	81.8	2,661	77.7	2,840	76.7	2,955	76.2	3,065	75.9
Other Pharmacy	0	0.0	10	0.3	11	0.3	10	0.3	14	0.3
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Community Health Centre	0	0.0	11	0.3	14	0.4	14	0.4	11	0.3
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	0	0.0	**	**	9	0.2	9	0.2	15	0.4
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	0	0.0	18	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	22	0.5
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	0	0.0	27	0.8	44	1.2	45	1.2	50	1.2
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	0	0.0	12	0.4	**	**	**	**	**	**
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	0	0.0	18	0.5	22	0.6	22	0.6	28	0.7
Other	0	0.0	15	0.4	17	0.5	15	0.4	20	0.5
Missing Values	21	0.7	10	0.3	48	1.3	60	1.5	2	0.0

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British Columbia Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
Position	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Director of Pharmacy	—	—	35	1.2	40	1.2	43	1.1	51	1.3
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	—	—	279	9.8	337	9.7	345	9.1	360	8.9
Pharmacy Manager	—	—	575	20.1	686	19.8	722	19.0	708	17.5
Institutional Leader/Coordinator	—	—	17	0.6	27	0.8	29	0.8	38	0.9
Staff Pharmacist	—	—	1,813	63.5	2,213	63.9	2,491	65.4	2,696	66.7
Pharmacist Consultant	—	—	29	1.0	44	1.3	46	1.2	48	1.2
Educator	—	—	17	0.6	20	0.6	19	0.5	24	0.6
Researcher	—	—	7	0.2	**	**	**	**	**	**
Industrial Pharmacist	—	—	6	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	—	—	76	2.7	84	2.4	100	2.6	106	2.6
Missing Values	—	—	581	16.9	291	7.8	129	3.3	0	0.0
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	2,820	91.4	**	**	3,286	91.7	3,502	92.2	3,719	92.7
Rural	114	3.7	*	*	127	3.5	129	3.4	116	2.9
Remote	152	4.9	0	0.0	172	4.8	168	4.4	177	4.4
Missing Values	61	1.9	3,419	99.5	168	4.5	139	3.5	28	0.7
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	3,141	100.0	2,883	83.9	3,146	84.3	3,298	84.3	3,444	85.2
Multiple Employers	0	0.0	552	16.1	587	15.7	612	15.7	596	14.8
Missing Values	6	0.2	0	0.0	20	0.5	28	0.7	0	0.0
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	16	0.6	19	0.6	23	0.6	23	0.6	21	0.5
Baccalaureate	2,731	98.4	3,073	89.5	3,243	86.5	3,414	86.7	3,490	86.4
Master's	8	0.3	62	1.8	86	2.3	95	2.4	96	2.4
PharmD	20	0.7	113	3.3	148	3.9	159	4.0	174	4.3
Doctorate	0	0.0	9	0.3	12	0.3	12	0.3	22	0.5
Accredited Residency	0	0.0	159	4.6	239	6.4	235	6.0	237	5.9
Missing Values	372	11.8	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Graduates										
No	2,652	95.7	3,311	96.4	3,595	95.8	3,770	95.7	3,812	94.4
Yes	119	4.3	124	3.6	157	4.2	168	4.3	228	5.6
Missing Values	376	11.9	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
5911 East Kootenay	80,467	61	75.8
5912 Kootenay-Boundary	79,528	69	86.8
5913 Okanagan	351,360	328	93.4
5914 Thompson/Cariboo	223,232	160	71.7
5921 Fraser East	284,777	194	68.1
5922 Fraser North	610,093	493	80.8
5923 Fraser South	714,043	606	84.9
5931 Richmond	196,858	150	76.2
5932 Vancouver	659,214	827	125.5
5933 North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	284,820	236	82.9
5941 South Vancouver Island	372,342	377	101.3
5942 Central Vancouver Island	264,573	209	79.0
5943 North Vancouver Island	121,084	100	82.6
5951 Northwest	75,553	50	66.2
5952 Northern Interior	143,789	114	79.3
5953 Northeast	69,227	37	53.4
Missing Values	—	29	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

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The supply of pharmacists in B.C. showed a growth of 28.4% from 2006 to 2010. The increase in supply may be partially attributed to an improvement in data quality in B.C. from 2006 to 2010. In B.C., 96.4% of pharmacists reported their Employment Status in 2010, which represents an increase of 33.6% over 2006.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

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Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

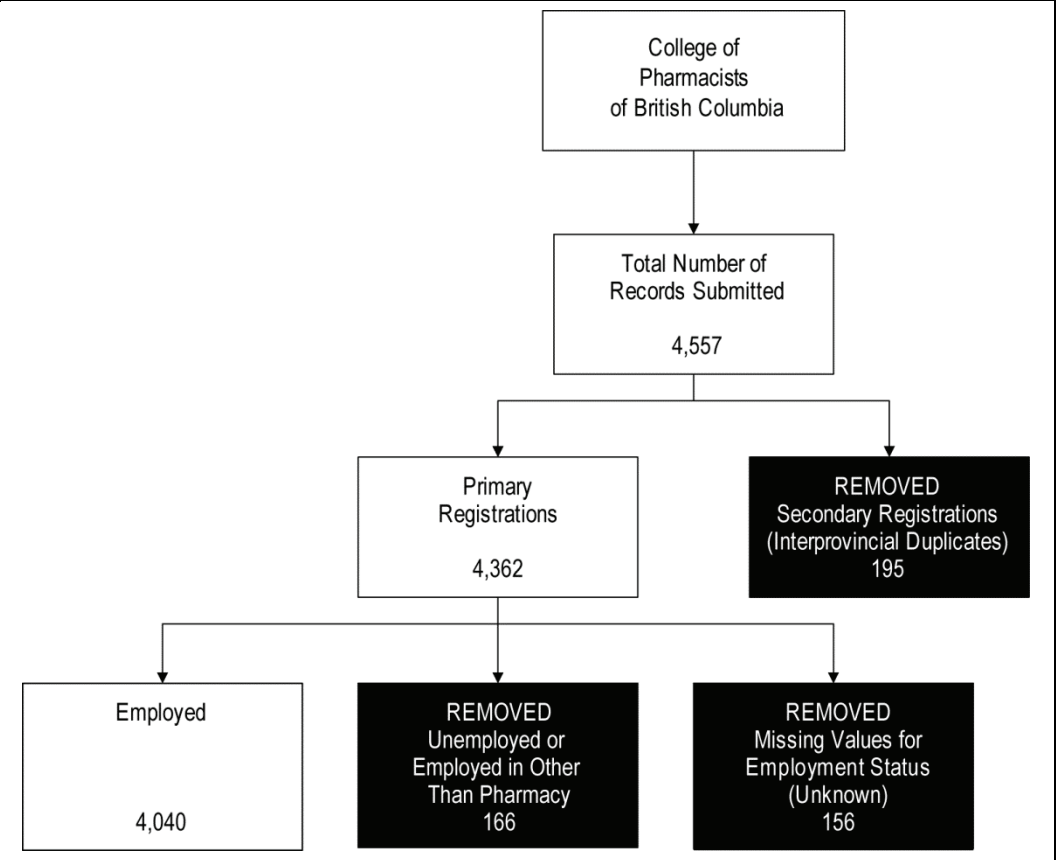
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British Columbia Data Flow
From the College of Pharmacists of British Columbia to CIHI, 2010



Yukon Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of pharmacists in the Yukon decreased by 17.2% between 2006 and 2010.
- The Yukon had 24 employed pharmacists in 2010, which translated to 69.6 pharmacists per 100,000 population. This represents a decrease from 89.6 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2006.

Demographics

- The majority of the pharmacist workforce in the Yukon was female (70.8%). This was higher than the percentage across all jurisdictions included in this analysis (59.7%).^v

Education

- The Yukon did not have a university that offered a pharmacy program.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists, more than one-quarter of pharmacists in the Yukon (28.6%) obtained their basic education in pharmacy in Alberta, followed by 23.8% in Nova Scotia.

Employment

- Employment data for the Yukon was either not available or suppressed due to privacy concerns.

Geography and Mobility

- All pharmacist employers in the Yukon were located in urban areas.

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

Yukon Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	29	100	30	100	39†	100	29	100	24	100
Gender										
Female	20	69.0	20	69.0	—	—	17	58.6	17	70.8
Male	9	31.0	9	31.0	—	—	12	41.4	7	29.2
Missing Values	0	0.0	1	3.3	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average Age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Range (Years)										
Not Collected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment Category										
Not Collected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	**	**	**	**	—	—	*	*	*	*
Community Pharmacy	22	78.6	23	79.3	—	—	20	69.0	19	79.2
Other Pharmacy	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	5	17.2	0	0.0
Group Professional	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community Health Centre	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	0	0.0	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	*	*	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	1	3.4	1	3.3	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Position										
Not Collected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	—	—	23	79.3	—	—	24	82.8	24	100.0
Rural	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remote	—	—	6	20.7	—	—	5	17.2	0	0.0
Missing Values	—	—	1	3.3	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	29	100.0	30	100.0	—	—	29	100.0	24	100.0
Multiple Employers	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Not Collected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Graduates										
No	**	**	**	**	—	—	**	**	24	100.0
Yes	*	*	*	*	—	—	*	*	0	0.0
Missing Values	8	27.6	9	30.0	—	—	5	17.2	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
6001 Yukon Territory	34,525	24	69.5
Missing Values	—	0	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

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† The HPDB provided aggregate counts for the supply of the pharmacist workforce for the Yukon for 2008.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

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Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

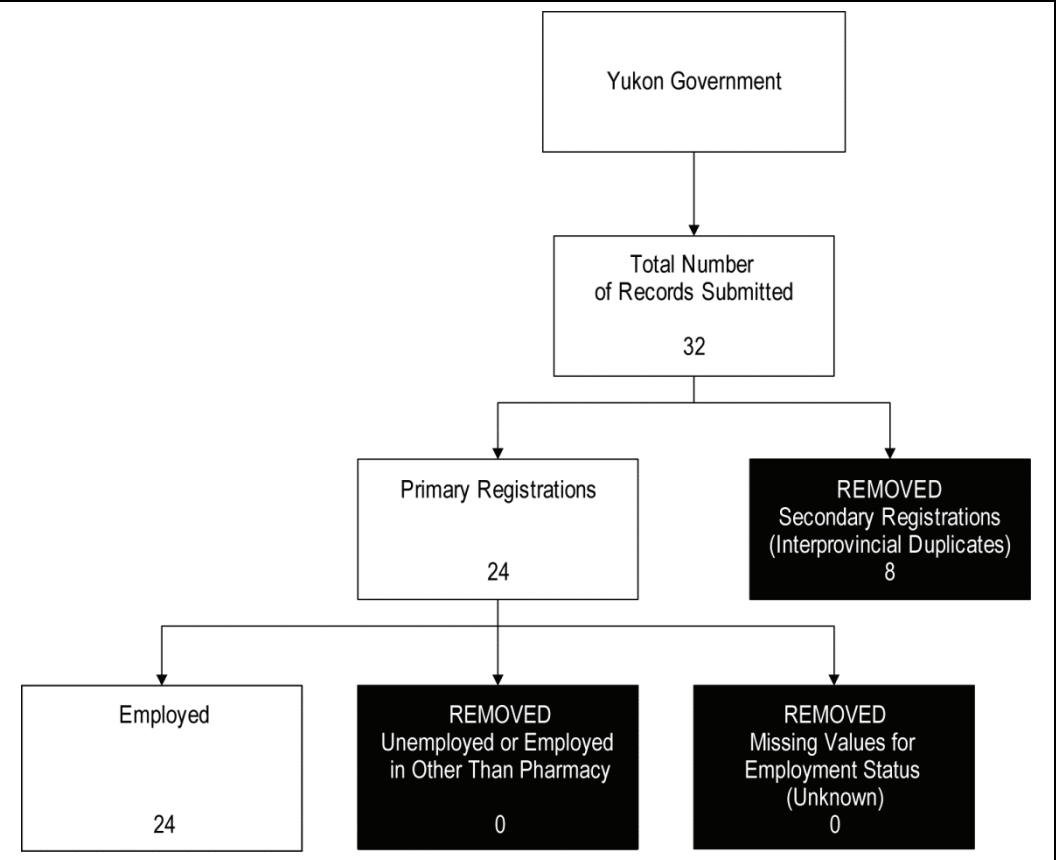
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Sources

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Yukon Data Flow
From the Yukon Government to CIHI, 2010



Northwest Territories Highlights

Pharmacist Workforce, 2010

Supply

- The supply of pharmacists in the Northwest Territories decreased by 22.7% between 2006 and 2010.
- The Northwest Territories had 17 employed pharmacists, equivalent to 38.9 pharmacists per 100,000 population. This was a decrease from 50.9 pharmacists per 100,000 population in 2006.

Demographics

- More than half of the pharmacist workforce in the Northwest Territories was female (58.8%). This proportion was slightly lower than the percentage across all jurisdictions included in this analysis (59.7%).^v
- The Northwest Territories had the youngest pharmacist workforce, with an average age of 40.7, compared with 43.4^{vii} for all jurisdictions included in the analysis.

Education

- The Northwest Territories did not have a university that offered a pharmacy program.
- Of Canadian-educated pharmacists, two out of five pharmacists in the Northwest Territories (43.8%) obtained their basic education in pharmacy from Saskatchewan.

Employment

- The Northwest Territories had the lowest proportion of pharmacists employed as staff pharmacists (58.8%) and the highest proportion employed as pharmacy owners/managers (41.2%). The average percentages for all jurisdictions included in the analysis were 63.9% and 30.0%, respectively.^{xv}
- The Northwest Territories had the highest proportion (47.1%) of pharmacists working 30 to 39 hours per week, compared with the average of all jurisdictions included in the analysis (33.8%).^{xvi}

v. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut.

vii. Excludes Quebec, Manitoba, Nunavut and the Yukon.

xv. Excludes Quebec, the Yukon and Nunavut.

xvi. Excludes Quebec, Ontario, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Geography and Mobility

- Geography and mobility data for the Northwest Territories was suppressed due to privacy concerns.

Northwest Territories Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pharmacist Workforce	22	100	22	100	20	100	20	100	17	100
Gender										
Female	11	50.0	13	59.1	12	60.0	12	60.0	10	58.8
Male	11	50.0	9	40.9	8	40.0	8	40.0	7	41.2
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average Age	36.0		37.3		38.4		38.2		40.7	
Age Range (Years)										
20–29	**	**	**	**	*	*	6	30.0	*	*
30–39	8	36.4	9	40.9	7	35.0	*	*	*	*
40–49	7	31.8	6	27.3	7	35.0	7	35.0	6	35.3
50–59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
60+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Employment Category										
Permanent Employee	—	—	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Temporary Employee	—	—	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
Casual Employee	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Self-Employed	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Place of Employment										
Hospital and Other Health Care Facilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Community Pharmacy	**	**	**	**	18	90.0	**	**	**	**
Other Pharmacy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Group Professional Practice/Clinic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community Health Centre	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Community-Based Pharmacist Practice	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Post-Secondary Educational Institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Association/Government/Para-Governmental	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health-Related Industry/Manufacturing/Commercial	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community Pharmacy Corporate Office	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

(cont'd on next page)

Northwest Territories Profile Pharmacist Workforce, 2006 to 2010 (cont'd)										
Position	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Director of Pharmacy	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pharmacy Owner/Manager	—	—	*	*	**	**	**	**	*	*
Pharmacy Manager	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Institutional	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Leader/Coordinator	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Staff Pharmacist	—	—	14	63.6	11	55.0	11	55.0	10	58.8
Pharmacist Consultant	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educator	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Researcher	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Industrial Pharmacist	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Urban Versus Rural										
Urban	12	54.5	13	59.1	12	60.0	7	43.8	*	*
Rural	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remote	10	45.5	9	40.9	8	40.0	9	56.3	**	**
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	20.0	5	29.4
Multiple Employment Status										
Single Employer	22	100.0	22	100.0	20	100.0	20	100.0	17	100.0
Multiple Employers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Level of Education in Pharmacy										
Diploma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Baccalaureate	22	100.0	22	100.0	20	100.0	20	100.0	17	100.0
Master's	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PharmD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Doctorate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Accredited Residency	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing Values	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Graduates										
No	—	—	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Yes	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Missing Values	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Health Region Name	Population Estimate	2010 Pharmacist Count	2010 Pharmacists per 100,000 Population
6101 Northwest Territories	43,759	12	27.4
Missing Values	—	5	—

Notes

— Data is not applicable or does not exist.

* Value suppressed in accordance with CIHI's privacy policy; cell value is from 1 to 4.

** Value suppressed to ensure confidentiality; cell value is 5 or greater.

The percentage calculated does not include missing values. The count and percentage of missing values provide an indication of data quality for each data element.

Missing Values

Missing values are values attributed in instances where a data provider is unable to provide information for a registrant for a specific data element.

There are three types of missing values, defined by the following situations:

- *Not collected*—the information is not collected by the data provider on the registration form or a data provider cannot submit the information;
- *Unknown*—the information was not provided by the registrant; and
- *Not applicable*—the data element is not relevant to the situation of the registrant.

Population estimates are based on Statistics Canada data.

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

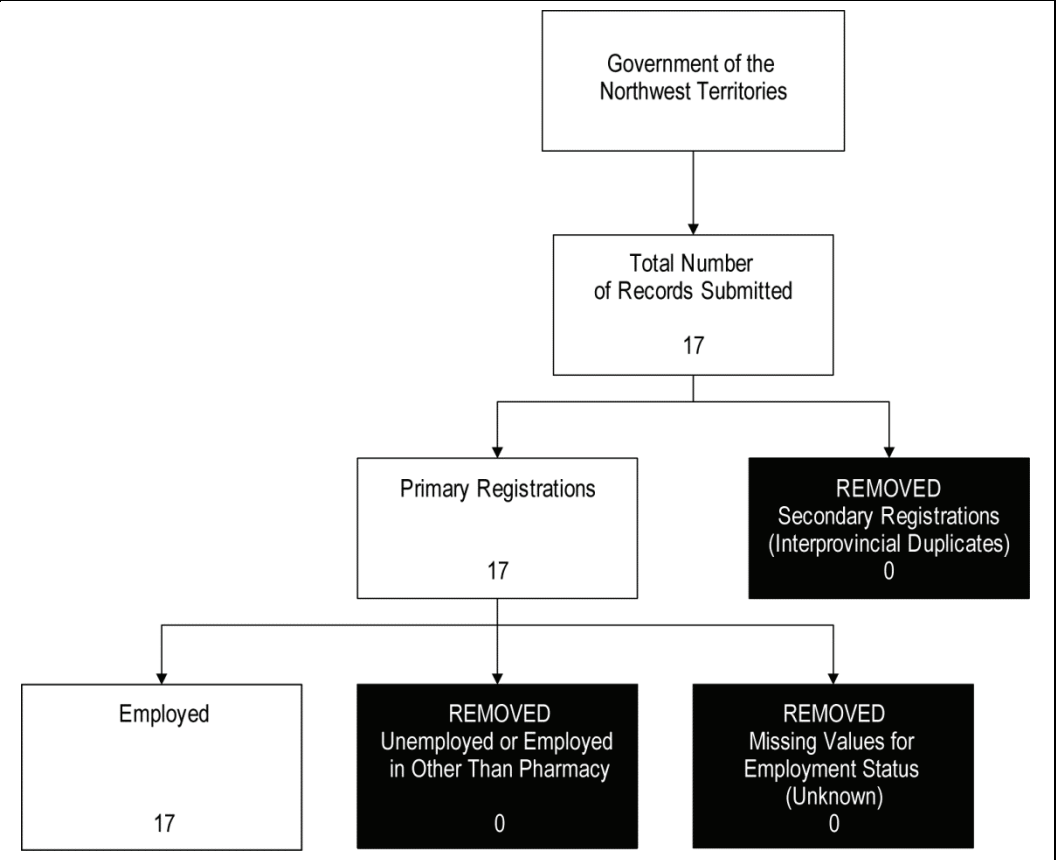
CIHI's data will differ from provincial regulatory authority and territorial government statistics due to CIHI's collection, processing and reporting methodology.

Additional methodological information is available by sending an email to pdb@cihi.ca.

Sources

Pharmacist Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population (2006 Census and Administrative Data), by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, Territories, Health Regions (2011 Boundaries) and Peer Groups, Annual (Number)* (CANSIM Table 109-5325), accessed on July 8, 2011, from <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a01?lang=eng>>.

Northwest Territories Data Flow
From the Government of the Northwest Territories to CIHI, 2010



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