

# I - EDUCATION

## NANCY ROBERTS

### TYPES OF STUDENT TRAINING PROVIDED BY PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Although the total number of respondents was higher in the 2007/08 survey, compared to the 2005/06 survey, the percentage of respondents who reported that they provided student training was similar in the 2005/06 survey (87%, 124/142), and the 2007/08 survey (89%, 147/162). There were also only minor differences in the distribution of respondents by hospital bed-size and region of the country, between the two surveys.

The current survey results indicate that student training is a part of the mandate of almost all hospitals that participate in the Hospital Pharmacy in Canada survey.

- Training was reported to be provided for undergraduate pharmacy students by 93% of respondents in the 2007/08 survey, compared to 90% in the 2005/06 survey (Table I-1).
- Training for pharmacy technician students was reported to be provided by 89% of respondents in 2007/08, which was the same as in the 2005/06 survey.
- Training for pharmacy residents was reported to be provided by 34% of respondents in 2007/08, compared to 29% in the 2005/06 survey and 26% in the 2003/04 survey.
- M. Sc. student training remained fairly similar in the current survey at 10%, compared to 9% reported in the 2005/06 survey. Of the 15 respondents that reported Masters level training placements, 14 were in Quebec, reflecting the unique Masters/Residency program that exists in that province.
- Pharm. D student training was reported by 28% of respondents in 2007/08, compared to 19% in the 2005/06 survey and 17% in the 2003/04 survey. With respect to the training of Pharm. D. students, almost half of the respondents (19/40), who reported that they were involved in the training of Pharm. D. students, were from Ontario. The 19 Ontario respondents that reported their involvement in the training of Pharm. D. students represent 41% (19/46) of all Ontario hospitals that participated in this year's survey. A similar pattern occurred in BC, where 14 respondents, representing 64% (14/22) of all BC hospitals that participated in this year's survey, reported that they had been involved in the training of Pharm. D. students. These results are not surprising, given that Canada's only Doctor of Pharmacy programs are located in these two provinces. Involvement in the training of Pharm. D. students was reported by a much smaller percentage of respondents in other regions of the country (2% in Quebec, 13% in Atlantic Canada, and 14% in the Prairies).

### STUDENT DAYS

- The average number of undergraduate pharmacy student training days, provided by the 147 respondents who reported that they participated in this training activity, was 217 days in the 2007/08 survey, compared to an average of 246 days that was reported by the 124 respondents in the 2005/06 survey. This apparent decline in the average number of undergraduate pharmacy student training days provided may be a result, in part, of the change in the qualifying criteria for participation in this year's survey. That change allowed smaller hospitals, with as few as 50 acute care beds, to participate in the 2007/08 survey. Smaller hospitals would generally provide smaller numbers of training days, which may have affected the average number. There was a broad range of reported days of training for undergraduate pharmacy students (1 to 4260 days).
- There were regional differences in the average number of training days provided. Quebec, with an average of 290 undergraduate student training days per respondent, and the Prairies, with an average of

284 days, lead the way. The numbers were smaller in the Atlantic region (182 days), Ontario (162 days), and BC (95 days).

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported that they had provided more than 200 undergraduate pharmacy student training days per year. Of the hospitals that reported providing more than 200 days of training, 71% (29/41) were teaching hospitals. Fifty-three percent (20/38) of hospitals with more than 500 beds reported that they had provided more than 200 days of undergraduate pharmacy student training. In Atlantic Canada (47%, 7/15) and Quebec (33%, 15/46), a larger percentage of hospitals reported that they had provided more than 200 training days than did the responding hospitals from the Prairies, (27%, 7/26), Ontario, (25%, 10/40) and B.C., (10%, 2/20).
- Respondents that provide training for M. Sc. students reported that the average number of training days they provided for these students was 665 in the 2007/08 survey, compared to 629 days in 2005/06.
- For those respondents who reported that they provided residency training, the average number of training days provided was 351 days, compared to 515 days in 2005/06. There was a similar pattern for Pharm. D student training days, where the average number of training days reported in 2007/08 was 76, compared to 112 days in 2005/06. The reasons for these changes in the average number of training days for residents and Pharm. D. students are unclear but may, in part, be due to the changes in the qualifying criteria for participation in this year's survey.
- For those participating in pharmacy technician student training, the average number of training days reported was 113, compared to 98 days in 2005/06.

Despite the overall increase in respondents involved in training in the 2007/08 survey, the average teaching workload associated with each type of student appeared to decrease for most types of students, with the exception of M.Sc. students and pharmacy technicians. This finding should, however, be viewed in the context of the changes in the number and characteristics of the respondents who are included in this year's survey. With respect to technician training days, it will be interesting to track any future change in the number of training days being provided. With the changes that are presently occurring in the role and scope-of-practice of pharmacy technicians, it is possible that the training needs of this group, and associated student training days, will increase.

## FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR STUDENT EDUCATION

The results of this year's survey continue to indicate that there are regional differences in the compensation provided to both pharmacy departments and pharmacy staff that participate in the training of different types of students.

- Fifty-four percent of respondents reported that the pharmacy department received a stipend for training undergraduate pharmacy students and 18% reported that pharmacy staff received a stipend for training this category of student. (Table I-1).
- Pharmacy departments in British Columbia and Ontario were more likely to report that they received stipends for training undergraduate pharmacy students (74% and 68% respectively) than were pharmacy departments in other provinces, where those that reported receiving stipends ranged from 38% to 47% of respondents.
- Of the 18% (24/137) of respondents that reported stipends were received by pharmacy staff for training undergraduate pharmacy students, 19 of the 24 respondents were from Ontario. The other regions to report that pharmacy staff received a stipend were Quebec (4/40) and the Prairies (1/26).
- Stipends were less commonly reported for resident training. Only two respondents providing residency training days, one in the Atlantic region and one in the Prairies, reported that their pharmacy department received a stipend, and no respondent reported that pharmacy staff received a stipend for resident training.

- Of the 14 respondents that reported they provided training for M. Sc. students, one respondent indicated that a stipend was received by the pharmacy department and one respondent reported that pharmacy staff received a stipend.
- Pharm. D. student placements continue to be well supported with stipends. Sixty-four percent (23/36) of respondents involved in the training of Pharm. D. students indicated that the pharmacy department received a stipend, compared to 48% in the 2005/06 survey, and 4 respondents reported that a stipend was received by their pharmacy staff.
- Pharmacy department stipends for pharmacy technician student training were reported by 19% of the respondents who reported that they provided technician student training days, compared to 17% in the 2005/06 survey. Five respondents indicated that pharmacy staff received stipends for training pharmacy technician students.
- Overall, compared with the previous survey in 2005/06, the percentage of respondents reporting that departmental or personal stipends were received for training students remained similar.

**Table I-1. Education 2007/08**

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	All	50-200	201-500	>500	Teaching	Non-Teaching
<b>Education and Training - involved in training of ..</b>						
Student pharmacists (undergraduate) (n=162)	93%	76%	97%	98%	97%	91%
Pharmacy residents (n=148)	34%	17%	29%	58%	74%	20%
M.Sc. Hospital Pharmacy students (n=145)	10%	3%	9%	19%	33%	3%
Pharm. D. students (n=145)	28%	7%	27%	46%	54%	19%
Student technicians (n=159)	89%	76%	90%	97%	97%	86%
<b>Education and Training - training days</b>						
Student pharmacists (undergraduate) (n=147)	217	104	150	438	531	115
Pharmacy residents (n=45)	351	107	262	493	484	169
M.Sc. Hospital Pharmacy students (n=14)	665	100	562	834	686	587
Pharm. D. students (n=39)	76	70	75	79	79	74
Student technicians (n=135)	113	60	78	221	223	78
<b>Education and Training - stipend received by department</b>						
Student pharmacists (undergraduate) (n=143)	54%	38%	52%	68%	72%	48%
Pharmacy residents (n=44)	5%	0%	0%	11%	8%	0%
M.Sc. Hospital Pharmacy students (n=12)	8%	0%	0%	20%	10%	0%
Pharm. D. students (n=36)	64%	100%	68%	53%	73%	57%
Student technicians (n=123)	19%	0%	20%	26%	34%	14%
<b>Education and Training - stipend received by pharmacy staff</b>						
Student pharmacists (undergraduate) (n=137)	18%	19%	14%	24%	19%	17%
Pharmacy residents (n=43)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
M.Sc. Hospital Pharmacy students (n=11)	9%	0%	0%	25%	11%	0%
Pharm. D. students (n=36)	11%	0%	16%	7%	13%	10%
Student technicians (n=120)	4%	11%	3%	3%	0%	6%
<b>Education and Training - university supports positions for student</b>						
University Support (n=162)	10%	3%	9%	18%	32%	3%
<b>Education and Training - average number of university supported FTEs</b>						
Number of FTE's (n=14)	1.4	.	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.4

### UNIVERSITY SUPPORTED POSITIONS FOR STUDENT TRAINING

The 2007/08 survey again included questions that provide information on the amount of personnel support that universities provide to facilities to assist in providing experiential training.

- There was an increase since the previous survey in the number of respondents that reported having university funded positions within their department to provide dedicated time for student training. Sixteen respondents, (10%), reported that the university provided support for positions within their department (Table I-1), compared to eleven respondents (8%), in 2005/06.
- Along with the increased number of respondents with university-supported positions in their department in 2007/08, the average number of FTEs supported in each respondent's facility was 1.4 FTEs in 2007/08, compared to 0.6 FTEs in 2005/06.

These results are consistent with the increased emphasis that Faculties of Pharmacy and the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs have placed on the experiential component of pharmacy training programs.