Utah Pharmacy Technician Workforce Report 2026

Health Workforce Information Center

https://hwic.utah.gov/

Contact information

Jordan Miller
jordanmiller@utah.gov
Department of Health and Human Services
Multi-Agency State Office Building
195 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah
84116

Table of contents

Health Workforce Information Center 2

Contact information 2

Table of contents 3

Executive summary 5

Key findings 5

Introduction 6

Background 6

Utah pharmacy technician workforce in context 7

Methods 7

DOPL Survey 7

DOPL data preparation and analysis 8

Other data sources 8

Results 10

Licensed and active workforce 10

Full-time, full-time equivalence (FTE), and direct patient care 11

Practice characteristics 13

Setting 14

Geographic distribution 15

Telehealth services 17

Demographics 17

Age 18

Sex and gender 19

Race and ethnicity 20

Education 21

Qualifying education 21

Education debt 22

Employment characteristics 23
Role and employment type 24
Income 25
Patient characteristics 26
Future employment 26
Two-year employment intentions 27
Programs 30
Graduates 31
Workforce indicators 31
Help wanted online job postings 32
Unemployment insurance data workforce activity 34
Discussion 36
Limitations 36
Appendix A 37
DOPL supply survey 37
Objectives 37
Target population 37
Response rates 38

Executive summary

The 2024 pharmacy technician report is the first of its kind. Response rates to the survey finished at about 50%. Many aspects of the pharmacy technician workforce appear healthy, such as counts of pharmacy technicians, full time equivalency throughout the state, and a steady count of pharmacy technician employers.

Key findings

- **The number of pharmacy technicians continues to increase steadily;** recent years rise above the 5-year median.
- **Most Utah counties report multiple FTE pharmacy technicians,** as well as reasonable amounts of FTE per 100k residents of the county.
- **Surprisingly, about a third of respondents indicated providing telehealth services,** with an average of 7 hours per week of telehealth care.
- **Over 90% of respondents obtained their qualifying education in Utah,** showing a well-established system for pharmacy technicians to get certified in state.
- **Over 3/4 of respondents indicated having no debt** at the time of graduation from their pharmacy technician program.

Introduction

The Utah Health Workforce Information Center (HWIC, https://hwic.utah.gov/), was created in 2022 through HB176 (https://le.utah.gov/~2022/bills/static/HB0176.html) and is a key entity in the state's efforts to gather and analyze healthcare workforce data. This legislation also established the Health Workforce Advisory Council (HWAC), which offers strategic guidance and oversight on policies and initiatives designed to strengthen the state's healthcare workforce across all sectors.

The Department of Professional Licensing (DOPL), responsible for licensing healthcare professionals in Utah, is now required to include optional workforce survey questions as part of the licensing process. These survey questions, known as the Utah Cross-Profession Minimum Data Set (UCPMDS), were developed by the HWAC in 2023. The surveys help inform decisions regarding workforce supply, employment trends and demand, and options for training and education. Data collected from the DOPL surveys will help the HWAC in health workforce planning and make data-driven recommendations for Utah.

The HWAC provides information and recommendations to support the growth and strengthening of Utah's health workforce. Chaired by Heather Borski, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Community Health & Well-Being, of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Council includes fourteen additional members representing both state and private organizations.

Background

Pharmacy technicians in Utah are vital healthcare support professionals dedicated to assisting pharmacists in optimizing medication access and delivering efficient care to the community. Their duties include receiving and processing prescription orders, preparing and packaging medications, managing inventory, and handling insurance billing. Working under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist, technicians often manage front-line patient interactions and logistics, ensuring the pharmacy operates smoothly. They are guided by the Utah Pharmacy Practice Act and rely on precise technical skills and attention to detail to ensure safe and accurate medication delivery.

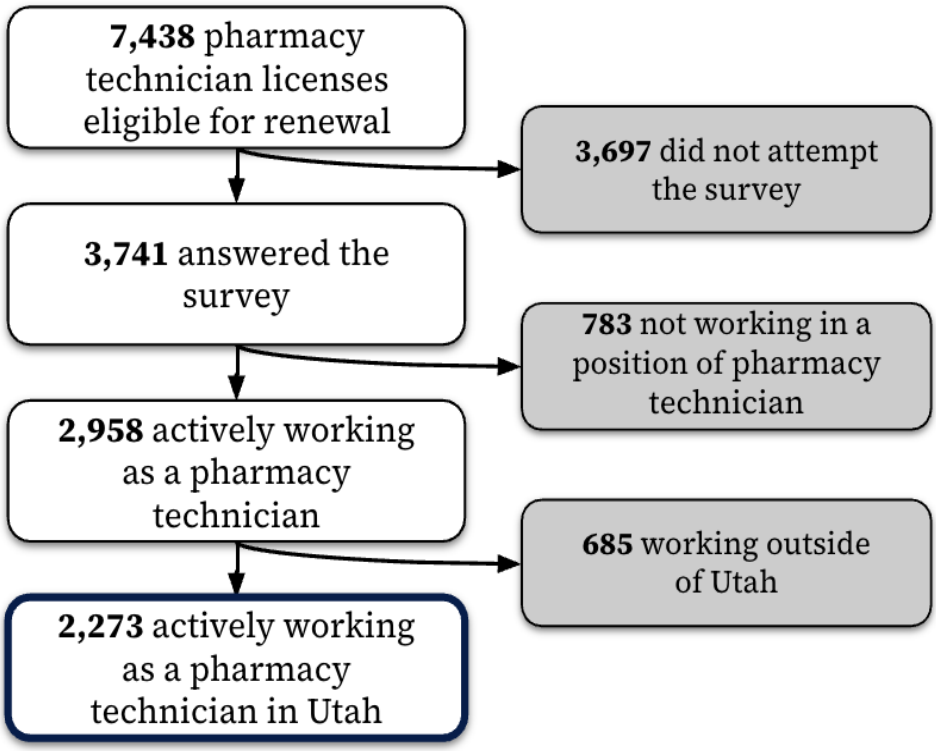
To become a pharmacy technician in Utah, individuals must hold a high school diploma or equivalent and complete a training program approved by the Utah Division of Professional Licensing (DOPL). These pathways include accredited certificate programs at technical colleges or community institutions, as well as employer-sponsored, structured training programs. For technicians pursuing specialized roles, such as sterile compounding, chemotherapy preparation, or health-system administration, additional advanced certifications and clinical training are often pursued.

Upon completing their training, aspiring pharmacy technicians must pass a recognized national certification exam—such as the Pharmacy Technician Certification Exam (PTCE) or the Exam for the Certification of Pharmacy Technicians (ExCPT)—before applying for a license through DOPL, which includes a criminal background check. To maintain their license and national certification, technicians are required to complete continuing education every two years, ensuring they remain compliant with current pharmacy laws, safety standards, and operational practices.

Utah pharmacy technician workforce in context

Methods

DOPL Survey



All practitioners who were eligible for online renewal were offered the survey during their license renewal process and participation in the survey was voluntary. These types of sampling designs are often referred to as convenience samples or non-probability samples. Providers who chose to respond to the survey may not be representative of the entire workforce. Therefore, the statistical analysis included in this report only represents individuals who participated in the survey and does not intend

to be used to make inferences about the entire population. Comprehensive unit and item non-response rates are also provided to guide interpretation of the results, see Appendix A. Additional limitations that provide important context for subsequent report information will be included on an as-needed basis.

DOPL data preparation and analysis

Once the renewal period closes, DOPL sends a secure CSV file with all the responses to HWIC. Quality checks are performed including how to evaluate duplicate respondents' records, questions with multiple responses, and null-type values. Only participants from respondents who replied to a question and provided a valid license number are included in the analysis. It was observed that invalid license numbers can introduce bias, as the missing data might represent a distinct group that could potentially skew results. Pharmacy technicians whose license expired during the previous two years were eligible for online renewal and were invited to participate in the survey. DOPL reported that 7438 pharmacy technicians were sent a renewal link and survey invitation. Of those, 3741 responded to at least one survey question and provided a valid license number.

Other data sources

While the focus of this analysis is on the pharmacy technician DOPL survey, supplemental data are also used to help contextualize the survey results and provide deeper insights into the pharmacy technician workforce in Utah. The other data sources used in this report are Unemployment Insurance (UI), National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES), and IPEDS education data.

UI analysis is based on data captured through the Utah Department of Workforce Services' Unemployment Insurance program. Employers pay unemployment taxes based on the wages earned by their employees. A data sharing agreement is in place that allows HWIC to request data for individuals found in healthcare workforce professional licenses.

Unemployment Insurance data has limitations. Notably the data contains an industry code and employer name but does not specify geographic area, job title, or scope of work performed by the individual. The data indicates a provider was employed in a healthcare-related industry based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, which all start with "62". In addition, self-employed healthcare workers like those in private practice do not report their wages since they do not pay into the Utah unemployment insurance program.

The NPPES serves as the national system designed to assign unique identifiers to health care providers and health plans who apply for a National Provider Identifier (NPI). NPIs are being used across the health care industry and government health care programs for billing purposes. Some of its

limitations include that most professionals who don't bill for services don't keep their information up to date or have not provided information at all.

Graduation counts and the number of programs come from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Graduates data. Urban Institute Education Data Portal (UIEDP) API directory: https://educationdata.urban.org/documentation/colleges.html#ipeds-awards-by6-digit-cip-code.

Help wanted online data are provided by DWS to track job postings. Data are received as needed to report on specific health workforce professions based on SOC (Standard Occupational Classification) codes.

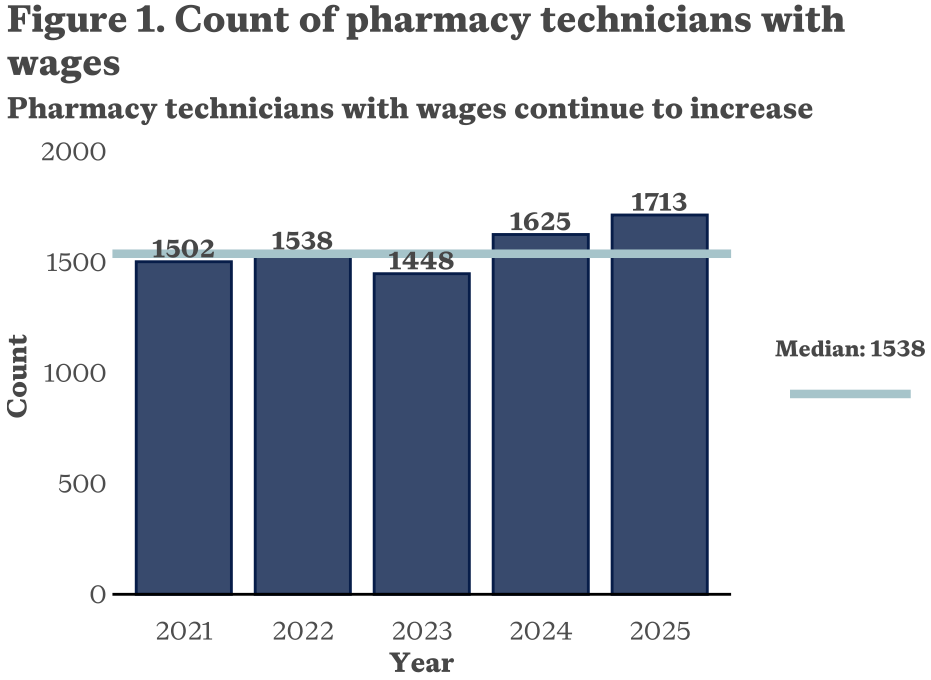
Use caution when you interpret **all** 2020 data. The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant disruptions in healthcare staffing, hiring patterns, and workforce demand that may not reflect typical trends.

Results

Licensed and active workforce

Pharmacy technicians renewing their licenses and those whose license expired within the previous two years were invited to participate in a completely voluntary survey upon renewal of their license. Of those, 50.3% responded to at least one survey question and provided a valid license number that matched pharmacy technician licenses from DOPL's database view.

Figure 1. Count of pharmacy technicians with wages

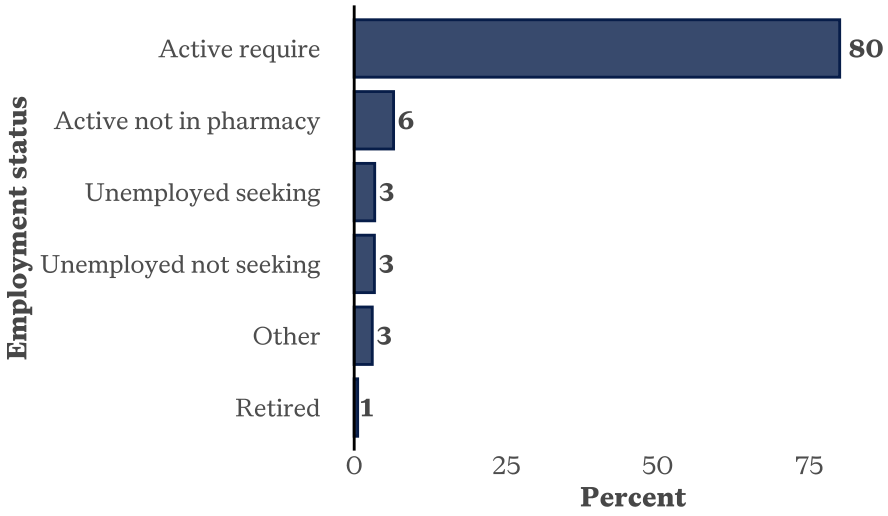


Unemployment insurance data, DWS, 2024

The National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES) serves as the national system designed to assign unique identifiers to health care providers and health plans who apply for the National Provider Identifier (NPI). NPIs are being used across the health care industry and government health care programs.

Figure 2. Pharmacy technician employment status

Most pharmacy technician respondents are working in a position that requires their license



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

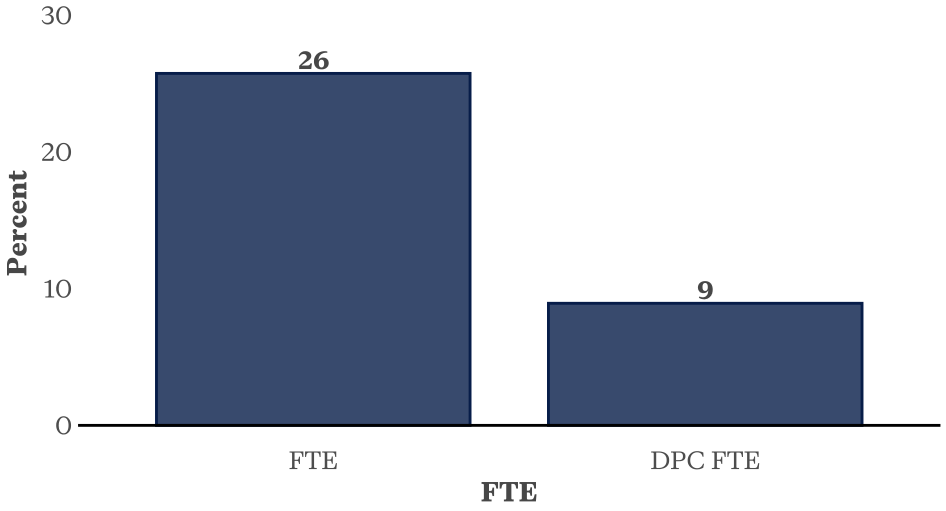
Response options were modified for the presentation of the chart. What is displayed as “Active require” appeared on the survey as “Actively working in a position that requires this license”. “Active not require” appeared on the survey as “Actively working in a position in the field of pharmacy that does not require this license”. “Unemployed seeking” appeared on the survey as “Unemployed and seeking work that requires this license”. “Volunteer” appeared on the survey as “Volunteer work only”. “Unemployed not seeking” appeared on the survey as “Unemployed and not seeking work that requires this license”. “Active not in pharmacy” appeared on the survey as “Actively working in a position in a field other than pharmacy”.

Full-time, full-time equivalence (FTE), and direct patient care

Full-time equivalence is calculated based on the respondent working 37+ hours a week. This was indicated on the survey as one of two options: “37-40 hours a week” or “41+ hours a week.” Direct patient care (DPC) is recorded in the same way, allowing us to see how many pharmacy technicians are working full time versus how many pharmacy technicians are working full time in DPC.

Figure 3. Pharmacy technician respondent full time status

A quarter of respondents work full time as a pharmacy technician



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024 (primary practice)

Table 2. FTE count by county

County	FTE Count	FTE per 100k
Beaver	5	68
Box Elder	24	39
Cache	70	49
Carbon	9	44
Daggett	0	0
Davis	208	55
Duchesne	11	55
Emery	6	60
Garfield	2	39
Grand	2	20
Iron	30	45
Juab	10	78

County	FTE Count	FTE per 100k
Kane	4	48
Millard	4	30
Morgan	2	15
Piute	0	0
Rich	2	73
Salt Lake	815	67
San Juan	11	74
Sanpete	13	43
Sevier	8	36
Summit	18	41
Tooele	37	47
Uintah	18	49
Utah	303	42
Wasatch	10	26
Washington	113	57
Wayne	3	119
Weber	103	38

Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, Utah, 2024

Table 2 estimates the count of FTE respondents by county. The count includes both primary and secondary practice locations. FTE was determined by converting responses into numeric values based on the midway point of the response option. Primary and secondary locations were then combined and grouped by county. Hours worked were then summed by each county and divided by 38.5, which is the midway point for the lowest full-time response option.

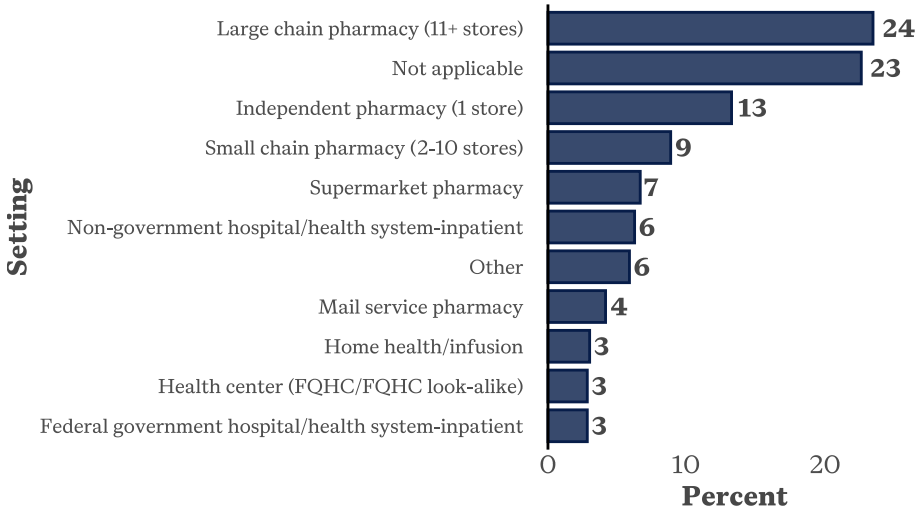
Practice characteristics

This section includes practitioner survey response information on practices where they provide services, such as setting type and geographic distribution

Setting

Figure 5. Pharmacy technician practice setting

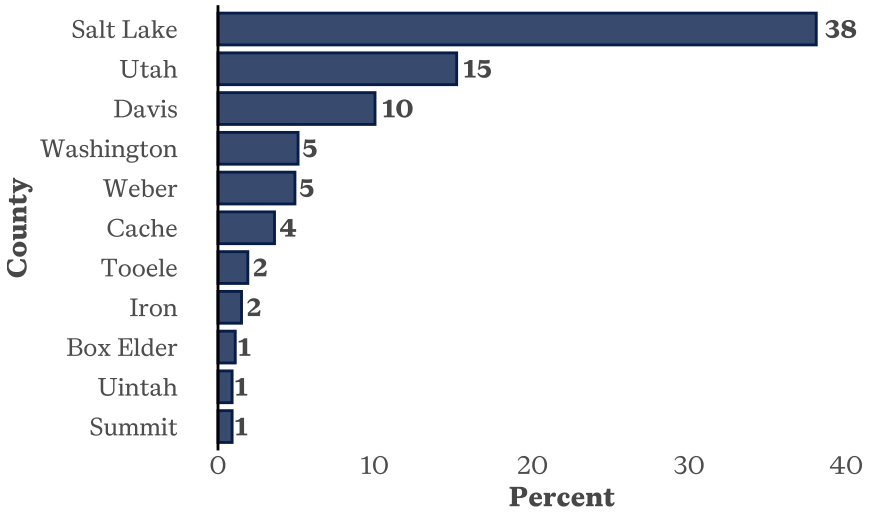
The most common respondent primary practice setting was a large chain pharmacy



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Figure 6. Pharmacy technician respondents by county

The largest percentage of respondents practice in Salt Lake county



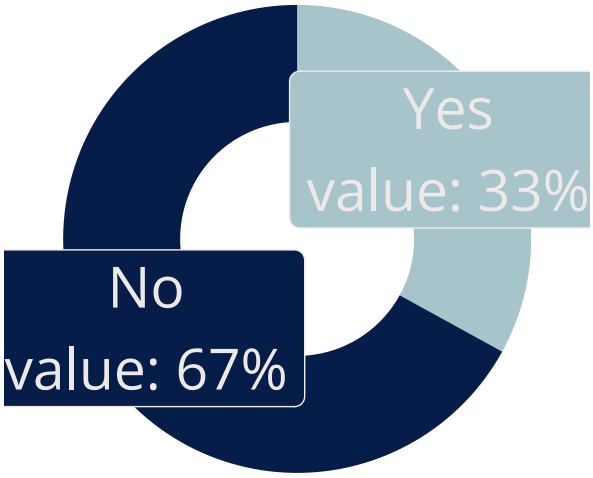
Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

County name	Pharmacy technicians per 100k residents
Beaver	96
Box Elder	49
Cache	68
Carbon	53
Daggett	0
Davis	70
Duchesne	75
Emery	80
Garfield	97
Grand	20
Iron	59

County name	Pharmacy technicians per 100k residents
Juab	86
Kane	72
Millard	59
Morgan	23
Piute	0
Rich	110
Salt Lake	82
San Juan	94
Sanpete	53
Sevier	54
Summit	55
Tooele	62
Uintah	63
Utah	55
Wasatch	40
Washington	68
Wayne	198
Weber	48

All but five Utah counties are considered rural. However, about 75% of the state's estimated population lives in those five counties and those counties will generally be disproportionately represented by counts. The "Providers per 100k population" map uses the ratio of responding providers to county population rather than the percentage of responding providers for the value to better account for differences in population. While geographic features like distance and terrain still need to be considered, this additional statistic can better represent providers in relation to the relevant patient population.

Figure 7.



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

The ratio for responding pharmacy technicians working hours versus hours spent providing telehealth services was found to be **24:7**. This means that the average pharmacy technician respondent works an average of around 24 hours a week and provides an average of 7 hours of telehealth a week. Note that these are averages due to the responses being in range format (i.e. “21–24 hours worked a week”, etc.)

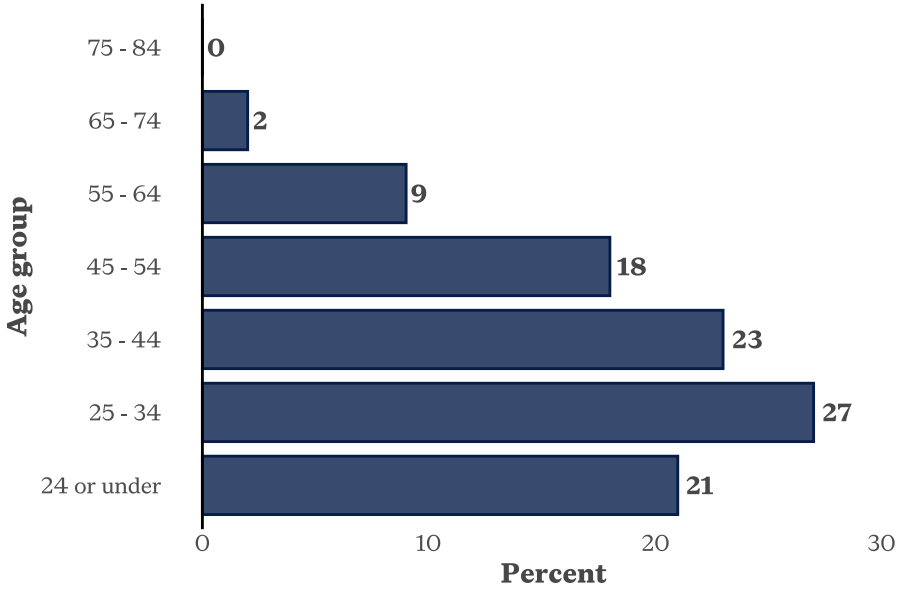
Demographics

The following section includes practitioner survey response information on demographic information such as age, race/ethnicity, and sex/gender.

Age

Figure 8. Pharmacy technician age

The most common respondent age group is 25-34



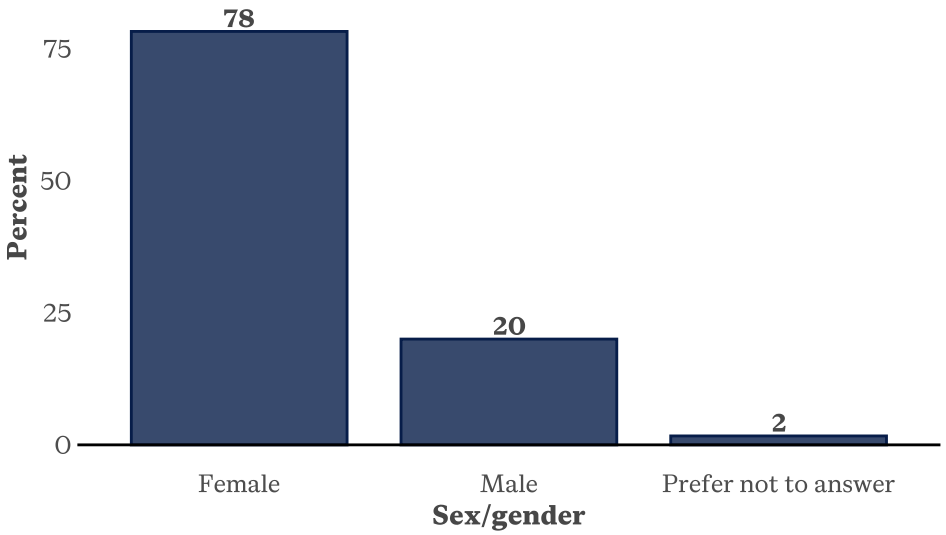
Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Age data comes from DOPL and not from the survey data. Age is calculated from determining if the day of the birth date is before the date the survey was made available. The average age of pharmacy technicians in Utah is 37.

Sex and gender

Figure 9. Pharmacy technician respondents sex

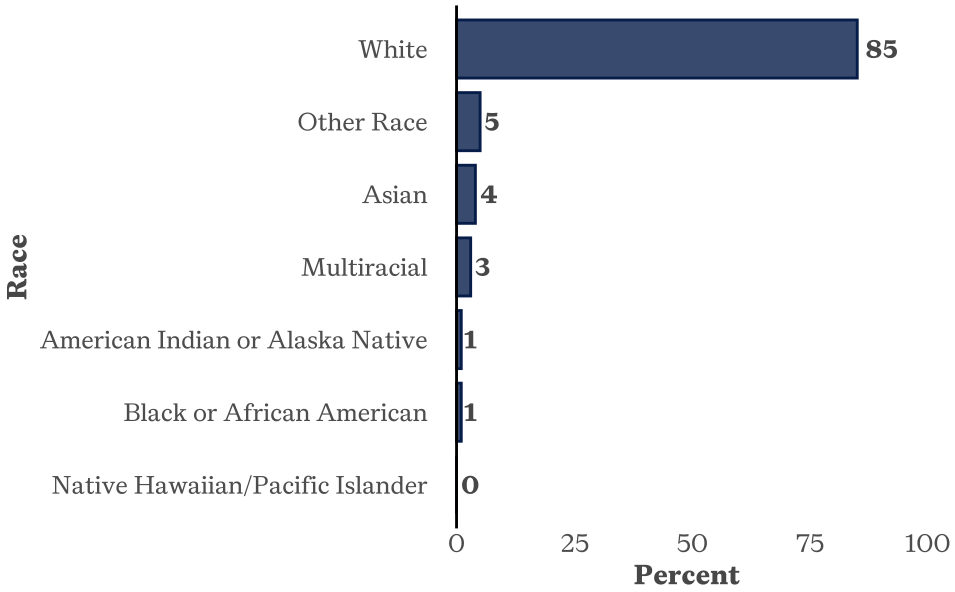
Almost 80% of respondents are female



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Figure 10. Pharmacy technician race

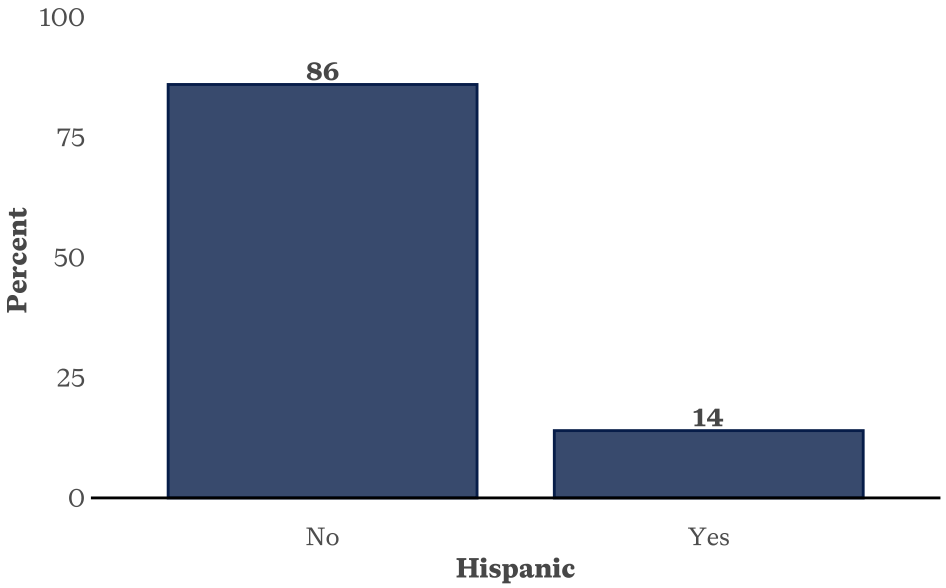
85% of respondents are White



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Figure 11. Pharmacy technician ethnicity

14% of respondents are Hispanic



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

"Multiracial" did not appear as a response option but was created for this report by counting respondents who selected multiple racial options.

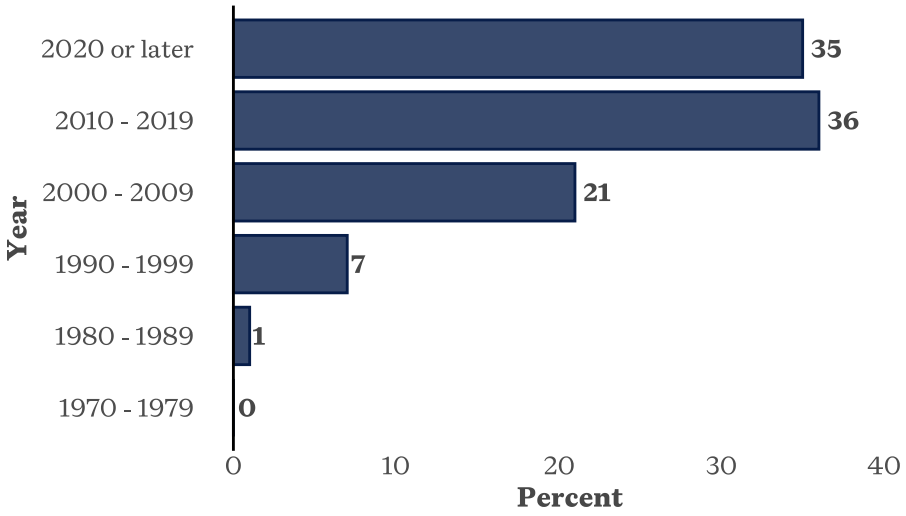
Education

This section includes practitioner survey response information on education information, including qualifying education and highest education.

Qualifying education

Figure 12. Pharmacy technician qualifying degree year

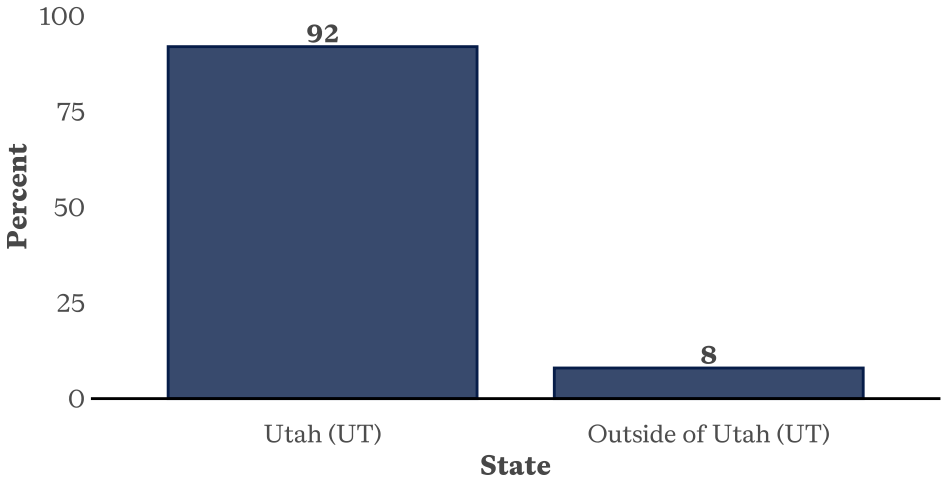
2020 or later and 2010-2019 have almost the same amount of respondents



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Figure 14. Pharmacy technician qualifying degree state

Over 90% of respondents obtained their qualifying education in Utah



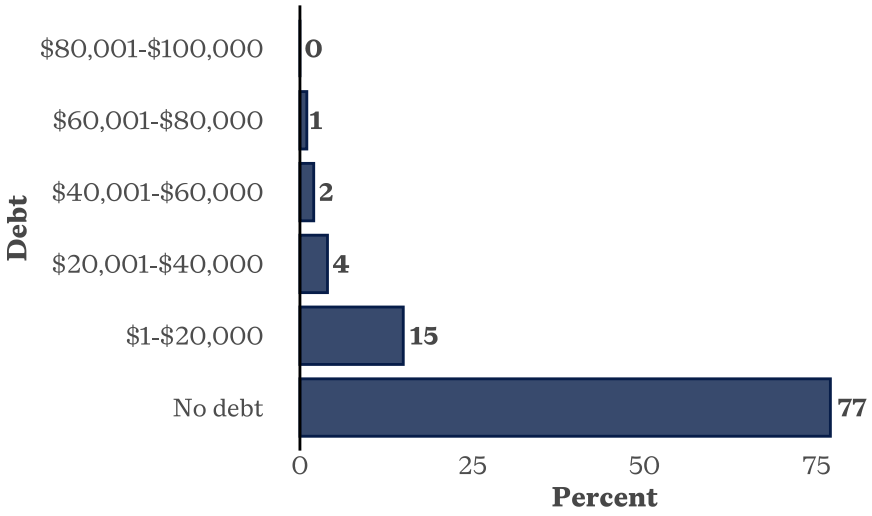
Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Education debt

This section includes practitioner survey response information on educational debt.

Figure 15. Pharmacy technician educational debt

Most respondents indicated no debt at the time of graduation



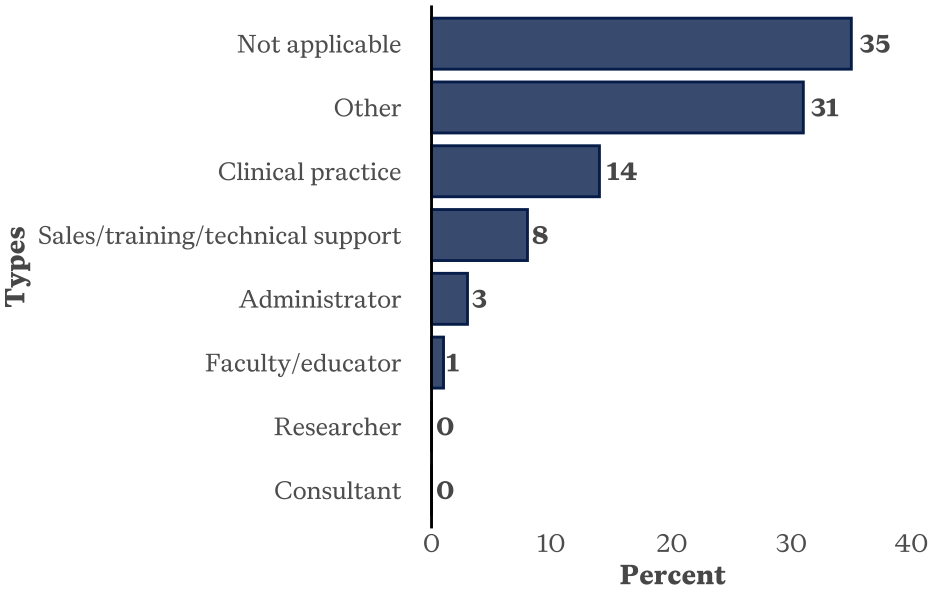
Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Employment characteristics

This section includes practitioner survey response information on their employment such as specialty, role, telehealth hours, precepting status, and patient types.

Figure 16. Pharmacy technician primary roles

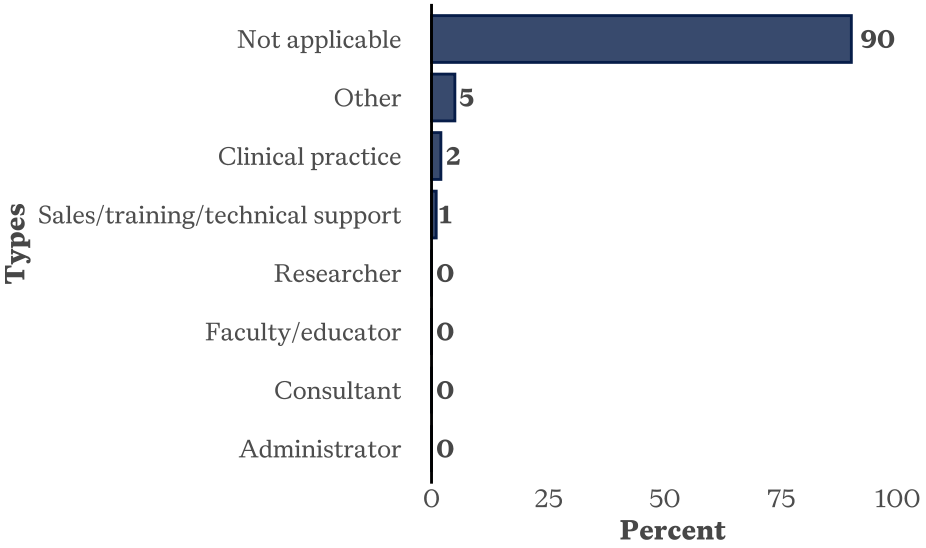
Most respondents indicate an unspecified primary role



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Figure 17. Pharmacy technician secondary roles

Most respondents indicate an no secondary role



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

"Multiple" did not appear as a response option on the survey but was constructed for this report by counting respondents who selected multiple response options.

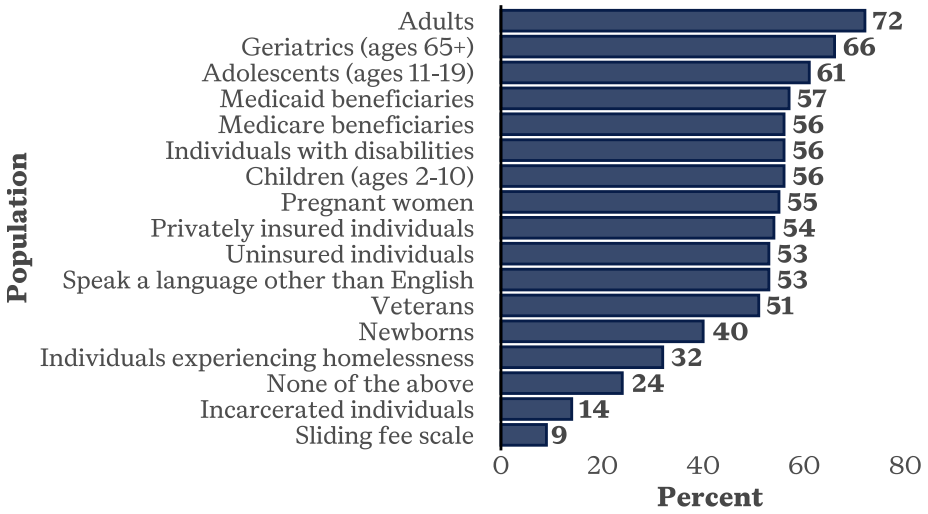
Income

Year	Pharmacy technician count	Employer count	Total wages	Average wage (mean)
2021	1,502	361	$ 42,913,293	$ 28,570.77
2022	1,538	359	$ 46,062,680	$ 29,949.73
2023	1,448	283	$ 48,952,549	$ 33,807.01
2024	1,625	343	$ 57,652,921	$ 35,478.72
2025	1,713	347	$ 63,965,661	$ 37,341.31

Income data including employment and wages comes from matching pharmacy technicians from DOPL data to unemployment insurance (UI) data from DWS. "Pharmacy technician Count" are of distinct pharmacy technicians while "Employer Count" are of distinct employers of pharmacy technicians. "Total Wages" are the sum of pharmacy technician wages while "Average wage" is the mean pharmacy technician wage. The average pharmacy technician wage from UI data increased 30% from 2021 to 2025.

Figure 18. Pharmacy technician patient populations

Respondents indicated serving many different patient populations



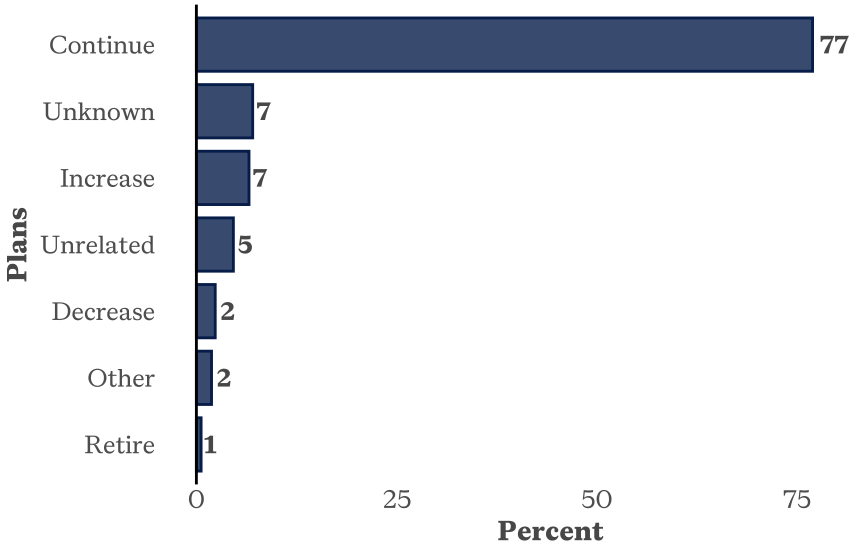
Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Future employment

This section includes practitioner survey response information on employment intentions, including employment plans for the next two years, anticipated changes in hours worked (change in FTE status), and projections.

Figure 19. Pharmacy technician employment plans

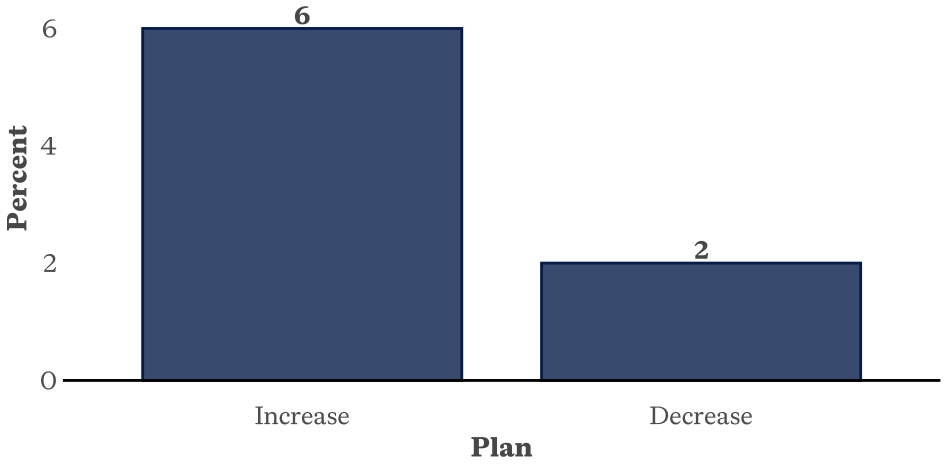
Most respondents plan to continue working as they are



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Figure 20. Pharmacy technician plans to increase vs decrease

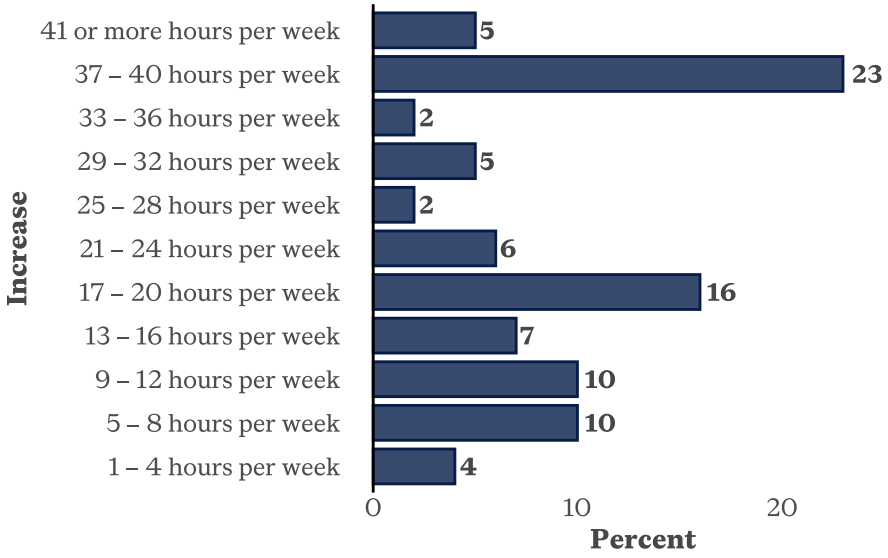
Of those planning to change hours, more respondents are planning to increase



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Figure 21. Plan to increase hours

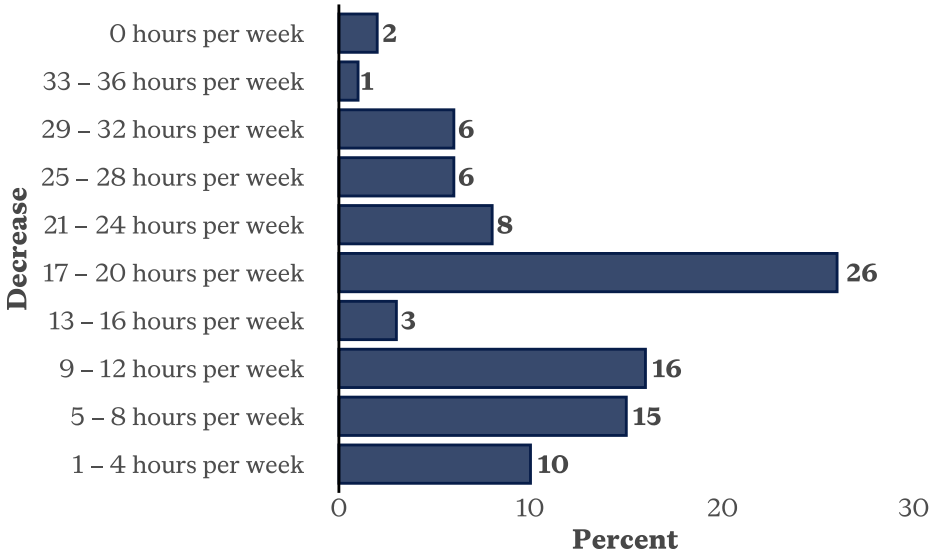
Of the respondents planning to increase hours, the most common option was 37–40 hours per week



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

Figure 22. Plan to decrease hours

Of those planning to decrease hours, the most common option was 17–20 hours per week



Pharmacy technician workforce survey, Utah, 2024

% increase hours plans by age

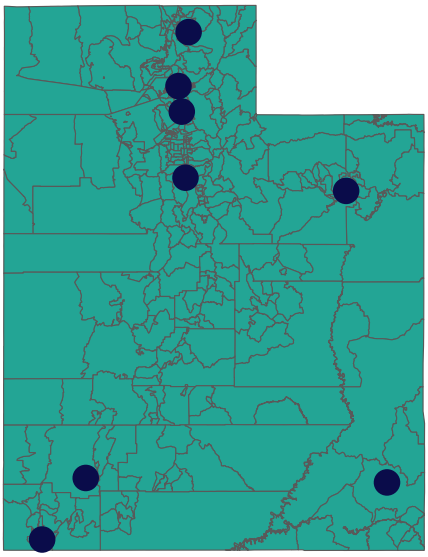
	24 or under	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74
1 – 4 hours per week	3.66	11.76	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
5 – 8 hours per week	6.10	13.73	17.78	13.79	0.00	50.00
9 – 12 hours per week	14.63	9.80	13.33	3.45	7.14	0.00
13 – 16 hours per week	9.76	7.84	6.67	3.45	0.00	0.00
17 – 20 hours per week	23.17	19.61	11.11	6.90	21.43	50.00
21 – 24 hours per week	6.10	5.88	11.11	6.90	0.00	0.00
25 – 28 hours per week	3.66	0.00	0.00	10.34	0.00	0.00
29 – 32 hours per week	6.10	3.92	6.67	6.90	7.14	0.00
33 – 36 hours per week	1.22	1.96	4.44	3.45	0.00	0.00
37 – 40 hours per week	21.95	23.53	22.22	27.59	57.14	0.00
41 or more hours per week	3.66	1.96	4.44	17.24	7.14	0.00

% decrease hours plans by age

	24 or under	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84
1 – 4 hours per week	13.33	10.71	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5 – 8 hours per week	13.33	7.14	25.00	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
9 – 12 hours per week	16.67	21.43	25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13 – 16 hours per week	0.00	10.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17 – 20 hours per week	33.33	21.43	25.00	0.00	40.00	66.67	100.00
21 – 24 hours per week	6.67	17.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25 – 28 hours per week	6.67	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00
29 – 32 hours per week	6.67	3.57	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
33 – 36 hours per week	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37 – 40 hours per week	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41 or more hours per week	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Programs

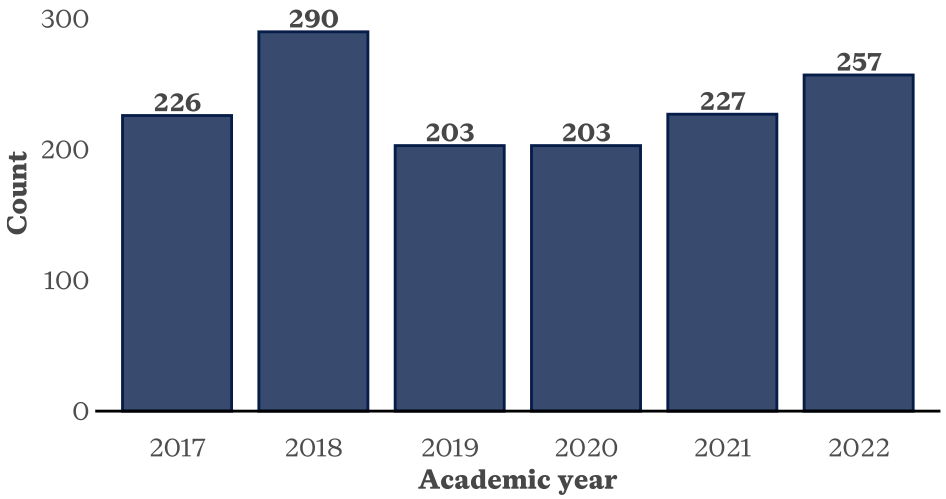
Pharmacy technician academic locations



County	School count	Program count
Cache	1	1
Davis	1	1
Duchesne	1	1
Iron	1	1
San Juan	1	1
Utah	1	1
Washington	1	1
Weber	1	1

Graduates

Figure 23. Pharmacy technician graduates by academic year



IPEDS graduates data, Utah, 2024

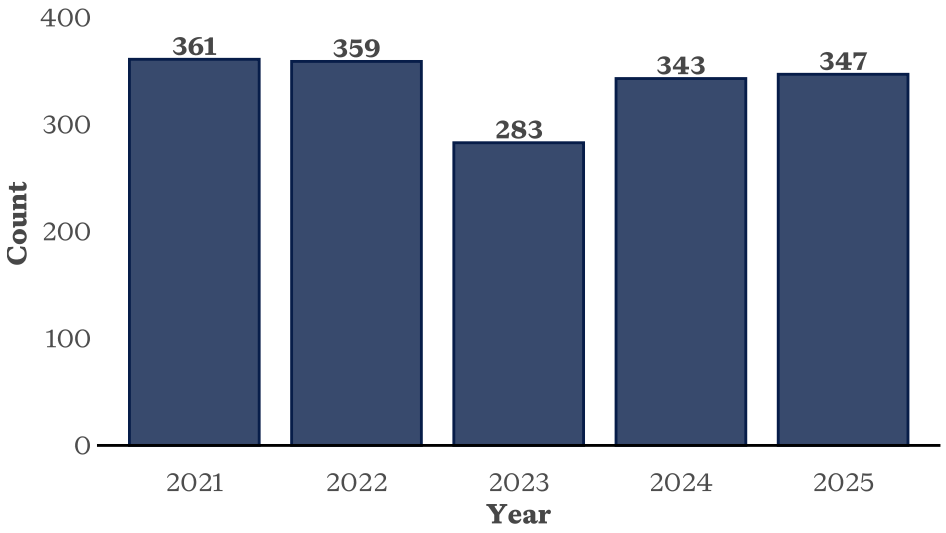
Data comes from Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), via Education Data Portal v. 0.22.0, Urban Institute, under ODC Attribution License. 2023 provisional data files from the IPEDS Data Center, were accessed November 2024. No newer data are currently available.

Workforce indicators

This section includes workforce indicators and Help Wanted Online data.

Figure 24. Pharmacy technician employer count

Pharmacy technician employers remain steady after a dip in 2023

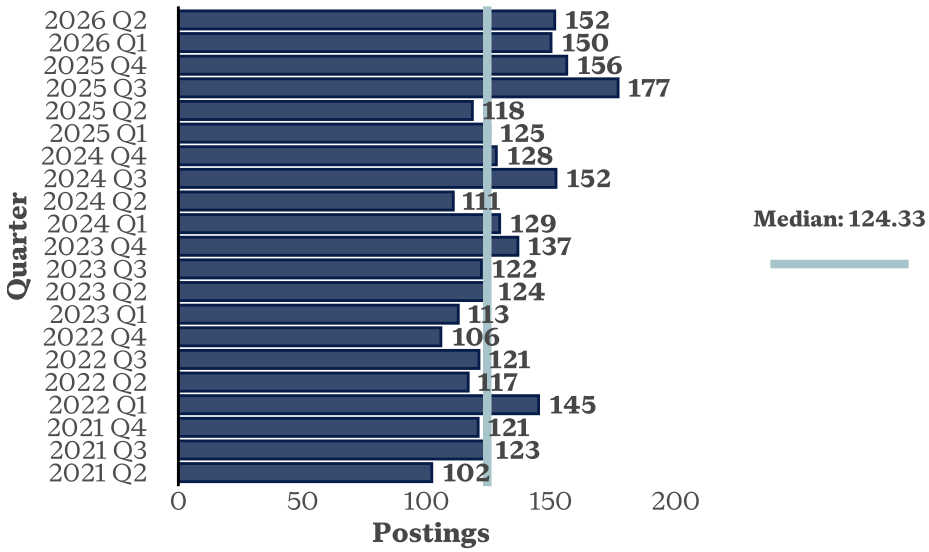


Unemployment insurance data, DWS, 2024

Help wanted online job postings

Figure 25. Pharmacy technician job postings by quarter

Job postings have increased steadily



HWOL data

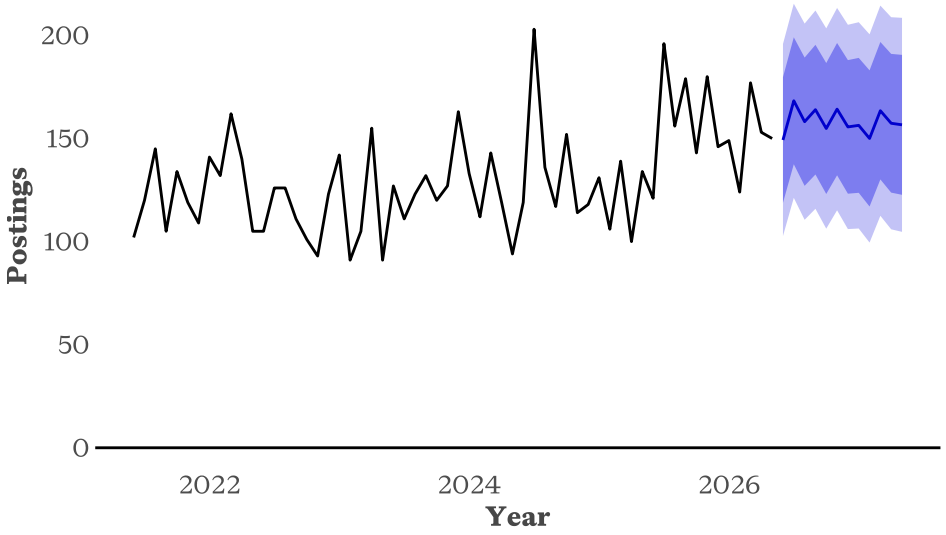
Data comes from the Conference Board-Lightcast Help Wanted OnLine data, provided by DWS. Job postings are received as monthly counts of unique listings. For the purposes of this report, those counts are used to calculate quarterly averages. Advertised wages are averages of wages specified in monthly job postings and are used for the following forecasting.

Averages or means are based on monthly distinct counts of job postings. Displaying values of means rather than the sum of counts was decided because there was a perceived higher risk of inflating counts through summing due to the possibility of including duplicates which is avoided by taking the mean. While it is possible that the same job is listed in different months the mean would avoid compounding its representation but the sum would not.

Forecasting job postings

Figure 26. Pharmacy technician job postings

Pharmacy technician job postings are forecasted to remain stable

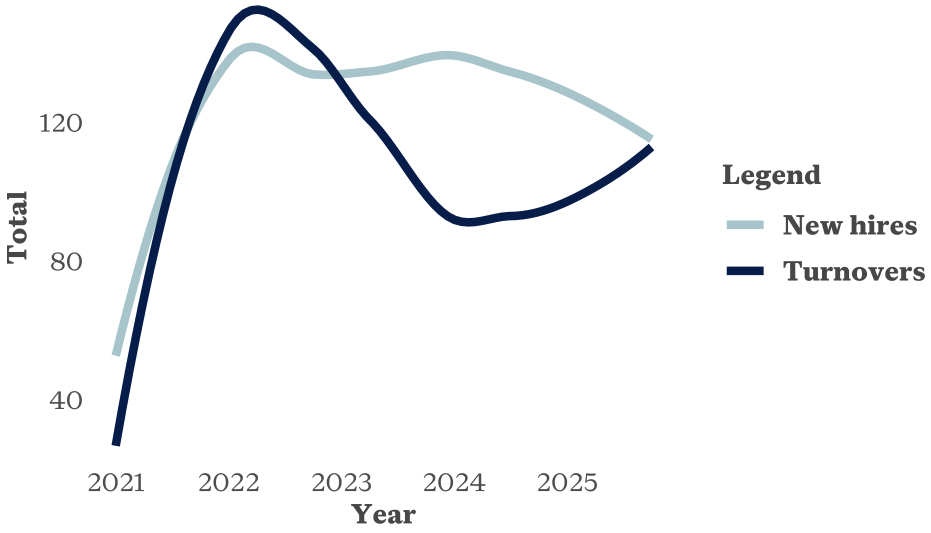


Conference Board–Lightcast Help Wanted OnLine data

Projections are done using an ARIMA model. The blue line is the averaged prediction over the next year, giving us the most likely scenario. Simulated predictions like these are reasonable estimates of future projections, but they should not be taken as concrete truth as unpredictable factors are in play (COVID being a great example).

Figure 27. Pharmacy technician turnovers and new hires

Recent data shows turnovers and new hires being almost equal



Data may not capture self-employed provider job change counts.

Unemployment insurance data workforce activity

Unemployment insurance data is used to determine the general yearly trend of job growth and loss. Jobs "Added" are counts of new hires while "Loss" are counts of providers leaving a specific job or employment. The "Net" is simply the sum of the "Added" and "Loss" aggregates.

Year	Added	Loss	Net
2021	425	390	35
2022	555	632	-77
2023	490	387	103
2024	562	392	170
2025	499	410	89

A major limitation to unemployment insurance data is that not all practitioners are captured in the data such as those working in a self-employed practice.

NAICS group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ambulatory Health Care Services	356	399	398	433	457
Hospitals	1,037	1,025	1,021	1,099	1,180
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	107	98	71	100	91
Social Assistance	84	83	71	88	77

Discussion

The Utah pharmacy technician workforce demonstrates strong growth, high retention, and low educational financial burden. Between 2021 and 2025, active technician wage earners increased from 1,502 to 1,713, accompanied by a steady rise in average annual wages from $28,571 to $37,341. Turnover rates and new hires have largely balanced out in recent years, pointing to a stabilizing labor market. Utah's local education pipeline is a primary strength of this workforce. Over 90% of survey respondents completed their qualifying education within the state, and 77% graduated with no educational debt. This in-state training network effectively feeds local retail, health-system, and outpatient settings across Utah's urban and rural counties. While traditional retail settings like large chain pharmacies (24%) and independent pharmacies (13%) remain the predominant employers, technician roles continue to evolve. One-third of surveyed technicians now provide telehealth services, averaging seven hours per week in remote patient care. Looking ahead, workforce stability remains high: 77% of technicians plan to maintain their current working hours over the next two years. Forecasted job postings also suggest steady demand. To support future community care demands, state planning should focus on maintaining low-cost local training pathways and monitoring wage competitiveness across practice settings.

Limitations

While these findings offer valuable insights, they should be interpreted considering several limitations. The data are drawn from a voluntary survey administered during license renewal, with an average response rate of about 50%, which may not fully represent the entire pharmacy technician workforce. Because the survey is neither a complete census nor a statistically valid random sample, results generalized to all pharmacy technicians in Utah must be interpreted with caution. Additionally, license counts from the DOPL include all individuals holding an active license but do not confirm whether the licensee is currently practicing, practicing in Utah, or working in a pharmacy technician role. All employment and demographic information are self-reported, which introduces the potential for misclassification, recall bias, and error. Finally, the data represent a single point in time and do not reflect changes in the workforce that may occur after data collection. Despite these limitations, the report offers a meaningful starting point for understanding Utah's pharmacy technician workforce. The Conference Board–Lightcast Help Wanted OnLine job postings data, provided by DWS does not easily equate into net job growth. Job postings may only be needed to replace staff turnover. Not all new hires are publicly posted, and not all job postings lead to new hires. Some postings remain online long after hiring is complete. Companies may post jobs to build candidate pipelines or for market

testing of recruitment and salary expectations. These can sometimes be referenced as “ghost jobs”. The existence of ghost jobs is one reason many are cautious about using online job postings to estimate future employment growth. Many postings can make the labor market look stronger than actual hiring activity.

UI wage data provided by DWS includes quarterly gross earnings reported by employers operating in Utah and exclude self-employment and wages from federal agencies, religious organizations, some small non-profit organizations, and certain agricultural and domestic workers. UI data does not include hourly pay rates or total hours worked per quarter. Full- time and part-time analysis is cross-referenced from the workforce survey data.

Appendix A

DOPL supply survey

Questions were asked about the practitioners’ Utah status, practice characteristics, demographics, employment plans, and patient population types. The survey can be found online at: https://ruralhealth.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/Pharmacy-Technician-Survey.pdf

Objectives

The HWAC has developed and adopted, with support from the Data Subcommittee, the Utah Cross-Profession Minimum Data Set (UCPMDS). The UCPMDS is the underlying set of questions covering the highest priority data elements needed for health workforce planning throughout Utah.

Seven national healthcare regulatory organizations worked with Veritas Health Solutions, a consultant in health workforce data, policy, and planning, to create the UCPMDS. The UCPMDS intends to standardize certain information captured from various health professions to support within-profession and between-profession analyses to better inform health policies and strategies. The UCPMDS serves as a fundamental data system, upon which individual profession-specific tools are being developed and implemented into the re-licensure process.

Profession-specific surveys are being created for all licensed health professions. They are optional and are being implemented into the application process through the Division of Professional Licensing.

Target population

All DOPL licensed practical pharmacy technician related licenses were included in the license renewal process. Licensed practical pharmacy technician related license types include:

- Pharmacy technician

Response rates

Observing the count of eligible practitioners provided by DOPL, the survey response rate was about 50%. The following item response rates are based on those who provided a valid license number and responded to at least one question rather than those who were eligible to receive the survey. These rates may be slightly higher than the response rates provided throughout the analysis as those excluded not applicable items.

Number	Text	%
1	What is your sex?	99.71
2	What is your race? Mark one or more boxes.	99.76
3	Are you of Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin?	99.87
4	What type of degree/credential first qualified you for this license?	94.31
5	What year did you complete the education program/degree that first quilified you for this license?	97.94
6	Where did you complete the education program/degree that first qualified you for this license? (Note: for online programs, please select the location where this program was housed.)	98.48
7	In which which city & country did you complete the education program/degree that first qualified you for this license?	0.27
8	Indicate the pharmacy technician certification(s) you hold. Check all that apply.	98.88
9	Indicate any additional specalty certifications you have received:	74.63
10	What is your employment status?	98.82
11	What best describes your employment plans for the next 2 years?	98.88
12	If you indicated you plan to increase or decrease hours in a field realted to this license, please estimate the change in the total number of hours per week you expect compared to your current hours per week. If this does not apply, please select "not applicable".	8.82

Number	Text	%
13	Of the hours per week spent in direct patient care, estimate the average number of hours per week delivering patient care via telepharmacy.	97.97
14	Please indicate the population groups to which you provide clinical services. Please check all that apply.	94.36
15	What is your primary practice location? If this does not apply, please enter "N/A".	88.32
16	Which of the following best describes your current employment arrangement at your principal practice location?	95.83
17	Please identify the role/title(s) that most closely corresponds to your primary employment/practice type.	94.65
18	Which of the following best describes the practice setting at your pharmacy practice location? If this does not apply, please select "not applicable".	92.33
19	Estimate the average number of hours per week spent at your primary practice location. If this does not apply, please select "not applicable." Does not include time on call.	94.41
20	Estimate the average number of hours per week spent IN DIRECT PATIENT CARE at you primay practice location. If this does not apply, please select "not applicable."	93.50
21	What is your secondary practice location? If this does not apply, please enter "N/A".	76.77
22	Which of the following best describes your current employment arrangement at you secondary practice location?	76.40
23	Please identify the role/title(s) that most closely corresponds to your secondary employment/practice type.	75.14
24	Which of the following best describes the practice setting at your secondary practice location? If this does not apply, please select "not applicable."	69.53

Number	Text	%
25	Estimate the average number of hours per week spent at your secondary practice location. If this does not apply, please select "not applicable." Does not include time on call.	68.08
26	Estimate the average number of hours per week spent IN DIRECT PATIENT CARE at your seconday practice location. If this does not apply, please select "not applicable."	68.97
27	Please mark the amount of education debt you had AT THE TIME OF GRADUATION (excluding any non education debt).	92.68