



Nursing in Canada, 2024

Methodology Notes

Production of this document is made possible by financial contributions from Health Canada and provincial and territorial governments. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada or any provincial or territorial government.

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ISBN 978-1-77479-343-5 (PDF)

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How to cite this document:

Canadian Institute for Health Information. *Nursing in Canada, 2024 — Methodology Notes*.

Ottawa, ON: CIHI; 2025.

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français sous le titre *Le personnel infirmier au Canada, 2024 — notes méthodologiques*.

ISBN 978-1-77479-344-2 (PDF)

Table of contents

About CIHI's nursing data	5
About this document	6
Data availability	6
Regulated nursing professionals	6
Data collection	7
Population of interest	8
Defining the supply and workforce	8
Data quality	11
Under- and over-coverage	11
Terminology and general methodology	13
Growth rate	13
Average age	13
Employed in profession per 10,000 population	14
Graduate registration	14
Graduate retention and migration	15
Nurses employed in direct care	15
Health regions	16
Renewal, inflow and outflow	16
Population estimates and per 10,000 population counts	17
Urban and rural/remote	17
Comparability	18
International comparability	18
Data limitations and considerations	19
Privacy and confidentiality	40

Appendices..... 41

 Appendix A: List of health care professionals, first year of regulation
 and regulation status, by province and territory 41

 Appendix B: List of HWDB data providers, 2024 nursing data 42

 Appendix C: Secondary registrations..... 44

 Appendix D: Text alternative for images 51

References 52

About CIHI's nursing data

Health workforce data assists decision-makers in the planning and distribution of health care professionals. Since 2002, the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) has collected data on the supply, distribution and practice characteristics of the 4 groups of regulated nursing professionals in Canada: nurse practitioners, registered nurses, registered psychiatric nurses and licensed practical nurses.

The following nursing companion products are available on [CIHI's website](#):

- *Nursing in Canada, 2024 — Data Tables* (XLSX)
- *Health Workforce in Canada, 2023 — Quick Stats* (XLSX)

Other health workforce products are also available on [CIHI's website](#):

- *Occupational Therapists in Canada, 2023 — Data Tables* (XLSX)
- *Occupational Therapists in Canada, 2023 — Methodology Notes* (PDF)
- *Physiotherapists in Canada, 2023 — Data Tables* (XLSX)
- *Physiotherapists in Canada, 2023 — Methodology Notes* (PDF)
- *Pharmacists in Canada, 2023 — Data Tables* (XLSX)
- *Pharmacists in Canada, 2023 — Methodology Notes* (PDF)
- *Health Workforce in Canada, 2019 to 2023: Overview — Data Tables* (XLSX)
- *Health Workforce in Canada, 2019 to 2023: Overview — Methodology Notes* (PDF)
- *A profile of physicians in Canada, 2023* (infographic)
- *Supply, Distribution and Migration of Physicians in Canada, 2023*
(data tables, historical data, methodology notes, Quick Stats)
- *National Physician Database, 2022–2023* (payments and utilization data tables, historical payments and utilization data tables, methodology notes)

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About this document

This document summarizes the basic concepts, underlying methodologies, strengths and limitations of the data. It provides a better understanding of the health workforce information presented in our analytical products and the ways in which it can be effectively used. This information is particularly important when making comparisons with other data sources and when looking at trends over time.

Data availability

Regulated nursing professionals

There are 4 groups of regulated nursing professionals in Canada. Each province and territory has its own legislation governing nursing practice, as well as its own body that regulates and licenses its members.

Included below are definitions for each:

Nurse practitioners (NPs) are advanced practice nurses who integrate clinical skills associated with nursing and medicine in order to assess, diagnose and manage patients in primary health care settings and acute care populations, as well as ongoing care for populations with chronic illness. **Note:** In Quebec, these nurses are called specialized nurse practitioners (*infirmières praticiennes spécialisées*). For the purposes of CIHI reporting, they are referred to as NPs (*infirmières praticiennes*).

Registered nurses (RNs) are health care professionals who work both autonomously and in collaboration with others to enable individuals, families, groups, communities and populations to achieve their optimal levels of health. RNs deliver direct health care services to those at all stages of life and in all situations of health, illness, injury and disability; they also coordinate care and support clients in managing their own health. RNs contribute to the health care system through their leadership across a wide range of settings. RNs are currently regulated in all 13 provinces and territories.

Registered psychiatric nurses (RPNs) are health care professionals who work both autonomously and in collaboration with clients and other health care team members to coordinate health care and provide client-centred services to individuals, families, groups and communities. RPNs focus on mental and developmental health, mental illness and addictions, while integrating physical health and utilizing bio-psycho-social and spiritual models for a holistic approach to care.

RPNs are currently regulated in the 4 Western provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) and the territories. **Note:** RPNs are educated and trained independently of the registered nursing class.

Licensed practical nurses (LPNs) are health care professionals who work independently or in collaboration with other members of a health care team. LPNs assess clients and work in health promotion and illness prevention. They assess, plan, implement and evaluate care for clients.

LPNs are currently regulated in all 13 provinces and territories. **Note:** In Ontario, these nurses are called registered practical nurses. For the purposes of CIHI reporting, and to maintain consistency among provinces and territories, they are referred to as LPNs.

Data collection

To practise as a regulated nurse in Canada, annual registration with the appropriate provincial or territorial regulatory authority is mandatory, requiring the completion of a registration form. The completed registration form is the property of the provincial/territorial regulatory authority. Through an agreement with CIHI, each regulatory authority submits a set of standardized data to CIHI, collected using the registration forms. The information collected pertains to demographic, education/training and employment characteristics.

CIHI and the regulatory authorities jointly review and scrutinize the submitted data. Once both parties approve the final data, it is ready for analysis and reporting.

Statistics reported by CIHI may differ from those reported by others, even though the source of the data (i.e., annual registration forms) is the same. Variances may be attributed to differences in the population of reference, the collection period and/or CIHI's data exclusion criteria and editing and processing methodologies.

Population of interest

The population of interest includes all regulated nurses who submit an active practising registration in a Canadian province or territory. The population of interest is further refined to include only regulated nurses who fit the definition formulated by CIHI, in consultation with regulated nursing stakeholders, to best serve national-level health workforce planning and research needs. As a result, there are some regulated nurses whose data is not collected by CIHI. These include regulated nurses who submit a non-practising registration (where available from the provincial/territorial regulatory authority) and regulated nurses living or working outside Canada who have not maintained a Canadian licence.

To better ensure timeliness, CIHI collects data prior to the end of the registration period, which varies among professions and provinces and territories. The population of reference includes all regulated nurses who submit an **active practising registration** in a Canadian province or territory in the first 6 months of the registration year. The 12-month registration period varies among the provinces and territories, as each is responsible for setting the start and end dates of its own registration period. This time frame for collection enables CIHI to produce more timely data. Analyses completed annually by CIHI indicate that less than 5% of regulated nurses register after the 6-month mark; CIHI's trends are therefore consistent with provincial/territorial trends that include those registering after the 6-month mark.

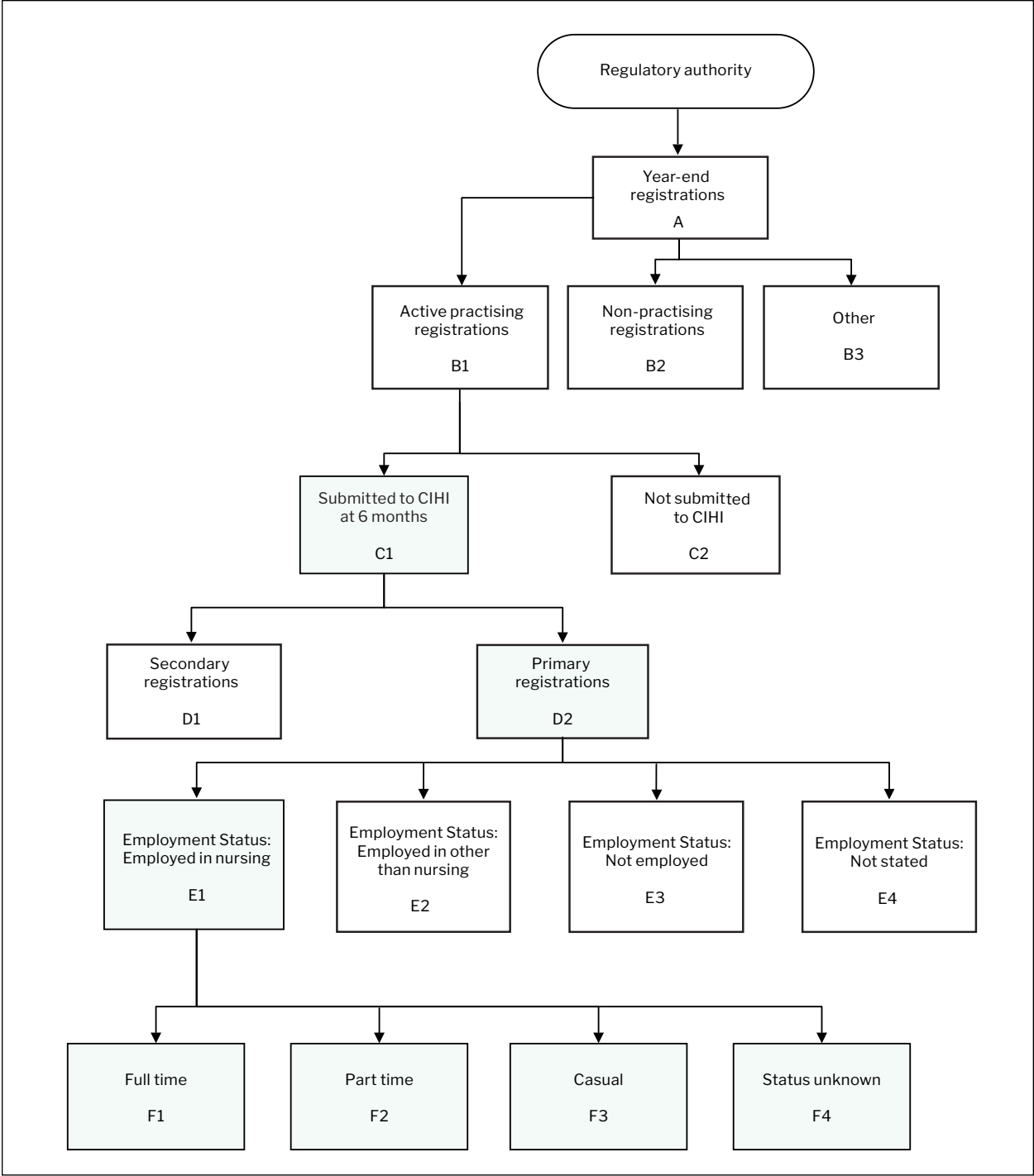
Defining the supply and workforce

It is important to note the difference between the terms “supply” and “workforce.” *Supply* refers to all registrants who were eligible to practise in the given year (including those employed and those not employed at the time of registration). Note that inactive registrants and secondary registrants are excluded from the supply — with the exception of nurses working in the territories. *Workforce* refers to only those registrants who were employed in the profession at the time of annual registration, including those on leave who submit an active practising registration. The workforce excludes regulated nurses who are not working in nursing; this is achieved with the Employment Status data element.

Regulated nurses who do not indicate their employment status (i.e., full time, part time, casual) on their registration form risk being excluded from the workforce population. However, in cases where employment status is not stated but employment information is provided, CIHI, in consultation with the regulatory authority, will change the Employment Status element to *employed — status unknown* to ensure that the record is included in the workforce. This methodology has been applied to all nursing types.

The figure below helps to illustrate how we define the nursing workforce.

Figure Tracking regulatory authority data to CIHI: The regulated nursing workforce



Source
Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

A: All registrations

Box A is the number of registrations submitted to a regulatory authority for nursing.

B: Types of registrations

Box B1 is the number of active practising registrations received by the regulatory authority.

Box B2 is the number of non-practising registrations received by the regulatory authority.

Box B3 is the number of other registrations received by the regulatory authority.

C: Records submitted to CIHI

Box C1 is the number of active practising registrations submitted to CIHI at the 6-month mark of the registration year.

Box C2 is the number of registrations not submitted to CIHI during the first 6 months of the registration year.

D: Primary and secondary registrations

Box D1 is the number of regulated nurses whose province/territory of registration differs either from the province/territory of employment or from the province/territory of residence (in cases where the employment province/territory is not available or not applicable). These records are outside of the population of reference, except when one of the provinces/territories (either for registration or for employment) is a territory. (Refer to [Appendix C](#) for more information about secondary registrations.)

Box D2 is the number of regulated nurses whose province/territory of registration is the same as the province/territory of employment. These regulated nurses make up the nursing supply.

E: Employment Status

Box E1 is the number of regulated nurses for whom Employment Status is *employed in nursing*. These regulated nurses make up the workforce.

Boxes E2 to E4 are the numbers of regulated nurses who are excluded from the workforce, as they are not reported as employed in nursing.

F: Full-Time/Part-Time Status

Boxes F1 to F4 represent the number of regulated nurses included in the nursing workforce. A regulated nurse may have a Full-Time/Part-Time Status of full time, part time, casual or unknown.

Data quality

Under- and over-coverage

There are a few potential sources of under-coverage:

- **Registration period versus data collection period:** While setting cut-off dates enables CIHI to release more timely data, nurses who register between the cut-off date and the end of the registration period are not included in the Health Workforce Database (HWDB).
- **Not stated:** Not stated rates reflect a case of under-coverage. Statistics on *not stated* values for each reporting data element are available in *Nursing in Canada, 2024 — Data Tables*.
- **First-time registrants:** First-time registrants include new graduates as well as health care professionals who are registering in a province/territory for the first time. Information on first-time registrants has varied across provinces and territories and over time, which has resulted in cases of under-coverage.

There are a few potential sources of over-coverage:

- **Nurses on leave:** The target population excludes any nurse not practising at the time of registration. This creates some confusion for nurses on leave (e.g., parental leave, education leave, short-term illness or injury), as they may or may not be returning to work during the registration period. Therefore, they may submit an active practising registration (where the option exists) but may not actually be practising at the time of registration. The assumption is made that regulated nurses on temporary leave submit active practising registrations with full employment information (when possible) with the intent of returning to that position when the temporary leave ends. While this is not a source of over-coverage, the fact is that some nurses are not practising for the full year of registration.
- **Secondary registrations:** Nurses can choose to register simultaneously in multiple provinces and territories. To avoid double counting these nurses, CIHI identifies registrations that do not reflect the primary province/territory of practice and excludes them when reporting supply or workforce information. Such interjurisdictional duplicates are also known as secondary registrations. The supply and workforce of health care professionals is defined by excluding the secondary registrations from active registrations, with the exception of nurses in the territories (refer to [Appendix C](#) for more information about secondary registrations).
- **Regulated nurses in the territories:** It is common for regulated nurses to work in the territories on a temporary basis and to return to their home province for part of the year. In these cases, where the jurisdiction of employment is a territory, the secondary registrants are not excluded, ensuring a more accurate assessment of the nursing supply in the territories. For the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the data for NPs and RNs is presented as a combined total throughout the nursing products. NPs and RNs in these territories are governed by the same regulatory authority; because information about the specific territory in which the NPs and RNs usually worked is not available, combined data is submitted to CIHI. Therefore, any duplicates between the Northwest Territories and Nunavut cannot be resolved.
- **Return to practice:** Beginning in 2020, some professional regulatory bodies put out a call for non-practising health professionals to return to practice to respond to the increased patient care needs associated with COVID-19. Depending on the nursing group and jurisdiction, return-to-practice data may already be included in the supply totals.

Terminology and general methodology

Throughout the nursing products,

- *Health Workforce Database (HWDB)* refers to the database that stores both record-level and aggregate-level data collected on more than 30 groups of health care professionals in Canada, including all regulated nurses.
- The term *nursing* refers collectively to Canada's 4 regulated nursing professions, unless otherwise specified.
- The term *primary employment* refers to employment with an employer or in a self-employed arrangement that is associated with the highest number of usual weekly hours of work. All workforce data and analyses represent primary employment statistics for the respective health care professionals.
- The term *regulated nurses* is used to describe the 4 groups of regulated nursing professionals as a whole: NPs, RNs, RPNs and LPNs.

Growth rate

The growth rate is expressed as a percentage and is calculated as the change in the number of regulated nurses between 2 consecutive years divided by the number from the previous year.

Average age

The average age of regulated nurses is calculated based on the age of the individual nurses, which is derived from the data elements Birth Year and the current Data Year for each record. Records with missing age are excluded from the calculation.

$$Average\ age = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Age_i$$

Where

- i = Individual health care professional
- n = Total number of health care professionals in a province/territory or Canada

Employed in profession per 10,000 population

This is calculated as the number of regulated nurses employed in the profession divided by the population estimate of a given province/territory (or health region) multiplied by 10,000.

Graduate registration

This information is available for RNs only. RNs seeking licensure to practise in Canada are required to register with a provincial or territorial regulatory body. By comparing the number of entry-to-practice RN graduates from Canadian nursing programs with the number obtaining a nursing licence over time, RN graduate registration patterns can be better understood.

When considering graduate registration, it is important to keep in mind that not all Canadian RN graduates will choose to obtain a Canadian licence to practise nursing. Canadian RN graduates may choose to pursue further education, leave Canada to practise nursing in another country or leave the profession altogether. Factors influencing an RN's decision on where to live and work are diverse and may include social, political, economic, environmental and/or familial issues.¹

RN graduate data from entry-to-practice programs that was published by the [Canadian Association of Schools of Nursing \(CASN\)](#) is included in *Nursing in Canada, 2024 — Data Tables*. This data, for example, is used to populate the percentage of RN graduates who registered with a provincial or territorial regulatory body in a given registration year, broken down by graduation year. RN graduate data from entry-to-practice programs for 2024 was not available at the time of publication.

Graduate retention and migration

The term *graduate retention and migration* is used to identify whether graduates from a specific province/territory (for all years of graduation) registered and remained in their province/territory of graduation or migrated to and registered in another province/territory in the current data year.

Nurses employed in direct care

The term *employed in direct care* refers to only those registrants who provided services directly to clients. The methodology for defining health care professionals employed in direct care can vary by profession.

NPs: Direct care includes those whose Area of Practice is *medicine/surgery, psychiatry/mental health, pediatrics, maternity/newborn, geriatric/long-term care, critical care, community health, ambulatory care, home care, occupational health, operating room/recovery room, emergency care, several clinical areas, oncology, rehabilitation, public health, telehealth and other areas of direct service.*

RNs: Direct care includes those whose Area of Practice is *medicine/surgery, psychiatry/mental health, pediatrics, maternity/newborn, geriatric/long-term care, critical care, community health, ambulatory care, home care, occupational health, operating room/recovery room, emergency care, several clinical areas, oncology, rehabilitation, public health, telehealth and other areas of direct service.*

RPNs: Direct care includes those whose Area of Practice is *medicine/surgery, pediatrics, geriatric/long-term care, crisis/emergency services, occupational health, oncology, rehabilitation, palliative care, children and adolescent services, developmental habilitation/disabilities, addiction services, acute services, forensic services and other areas of direct service.*

LPNs: Direct care includes those whose Area of Practice is *medicine/surgery, psychiatry/mental health, pediatrics, maternity/newborn, geriatric/long-term care, critical care, community health, ambulatory care, home care, occupational health, operating room/recovery room, emergency care, several clinical areas, oncology, rehabilitation, palliative care, public health and other areas of direct service.*

Health regions

Health regions are legislated administrative areas defined by provincial ministries of health. These administrative areas represent geographic areas of responsibility for hospital boards or regional health authorities. Health regions, being provincial administrative areas, are subject to change.

The health region data presented in the *Nursing in Canada, 2024* analyses and products includes nurses who work in direct patient care and whose postal code is within the province or territory of analysis; those employed in administration, education or research are excluded from the health region totals.

The postal code data and Statistics Canada's Postal Code^{OM} Conversion File (PCCF) are used to assign health care professionals to health regions. The postal code of the workplace is used to conduct this analysis; however, when the data element Postal Code of Primary Worksite is not submitted to CIHI, Postal Code of Residence is used.

Starting in 2021, the methodology for mapping health regions has been enhanced to align with CIHI's data standards; this update has been applied to the reporting period (i.e., 2015 to 2024).

Renewal, inflow and outflow

Changes in the nursing supply reflect the number of registrants retaining (renewals), entering (inflows) and leaving (outflows) their profession. Analyzing renewals, inflows and outflows provides better information about how the nursing supply is changing over time.

The term *renewal* refers to the number of registrants who renewed their registration in the same province/territory as the one they were registered in the year before.

The term *inflow* refers to the number of registrants entering the profession. Inflow occurs when a regulated nurse registers to practise in a province/territory in which they did not register the previous year. Inflow can include new graduates, regulated nurses who migrate in from other Canadian provinces/territories or foreign countries and those who return to the workforce after extended leave (such as for family responsibilities or further education).

The term *outflow* refers to the number of registrants leaving a specific province/territory. Outflow occurs when a regulated nurse fails to renew their registration in a province/territory the following year. Outflow is influenced by a number of factors, including social,

political, economic, environmental and familial issues, and these factors will change over time. For regulated nurses who are in the late stages of their careers, not renewing their registration may be a signal that they have retired. For regulated nurses who are in the early stages of their careers, reasons for not renewing registration could include choosing an employment opportunity in another province/territory or country, leaving the profession or returning to school for additional education.

It should be noted that inflow and outflow are not available at the national level because a national unique identifier is not currently in place to allow tracking a registrant across provinces and territories.

Population estimates and per 10,000 population counts

Using population estimates from Statistics Canada, rates per population can be calculated for NPs, RNs, RPNs and LPNs. *Nursing in Canada, 2024 — Data Tables* includes Statistics Canada's population estimates by province and territory for 2015 to 2024. These estimates are based on the data released as of July 2024.²

Urban and rural/remote

A postal code analysis is performed to determine whether a nurse was practising in an urban or a rural/remote setting. In most cases, the postal code used is that of the workplace; however, when the data element Postal Code of Primary Worksite was not submitted to CIHI, Postal Code of Residence was used. If the postal code is unknown or invalid, it is defaulted to *not stated*.

Using Statistics Canada's PCCF, postal codes are assigned a statistical area classification (SAC) based on the 2021 census. The SAC groups census subdivisions (CSDs) according to whether they are a component of a census metropolitan area (CMA), a census agglomeration (CA) or census metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ). At CIHI, we use the following categorization of SAC type as a standard methodology to define urban and rural/remote in our reporting products:

- Urban: Within a CMA/CA (SAC types = 1, 2, 3)
- Rural/remote: Strong/moderate/weak/no MIZ (SAC types = 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)

Comparability

As part of the data submission process, the regulatory bodies submit to CIHI the changes that have been made to their data for inclusion in this publication. A review of this information is helpful when looking at trends over time and comparing provinces/territories. Table 1 highlights the data submitted to CIHI in 2024 by province and territory for each regulated nurse type.

Table 1 Data submitted to CIHI, by province and territory and nurse type, 2024

Nurse type	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
NP	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	*	*
RN	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	*	*
RPN†	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	D	D	D	D	*	*	*
LPN	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	*	*	*

Notes
* Record-level data is not collected in the Health Workforce Database.
† RPNs are regulated separately from other regulated nursing professionals in 4 provinces and the territories.
n/a: Not applicable.
D: Record-level data was submitted to CIHI.

Source
Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

International comparability

In an effort to improve the usability of Canada’s health workforce statistics for international stakeholders, CIHI has developed a series of health workforce indicators grounded in the work of the World Health Organization’s *National Health Workforce Accounts: A Handbook, Second Edition*.³ CIHI’s release is focused on indicators identified in Module 1: Stock and flow.

Table 2 highlights the nursing component for the 8 indicators included in CIHI’s *Nursing in Canada, 2024* release, as well as variations in terminology for the data presented by CIHI. Please refer to CIHI’s [Indicator Library](#) for the detailed methodology for each health workforce indicator.

Table 2 CIHI-reported World Health Organization indicators

WHO indicator	Corresponding table in <i>Nursing in Canada, 2024 — Data Tables</i>
1-01: Density of health workers per 10 000 population 1-02: Density of active health workers per 10 000 population at subnational level	Table 5: Supply of regulated nurses per 10,000 population, by employment status and type of professional, selected jurisdictions, 2015 to 2024 Table 6: Regulated nurses employed in direct care per 10,000 population, by type of professional and jurisdiction, 2015 to 2024 Table 11: Regulated nurses employed in direct care, by health region and type of professional, 2015 to 2024 Table 12: Regulated nurses employed in direct care per 10,000 population, by health region and type of professional, 2015 to 2024
1-03: Percentage of active health workers in different age groups 1-04: Percentage of active health workers by sex	Table 8: Regulated nurses employed in direct care, by age group and type of professional, selected jurisdictions, 2015 to 2024
1-06: Percentage of active health workers employed by facility type	Table 9: Regulated nurses employed in direct care, by place of work and type of professional, selected jurisdictions, 2015 to 2024 Table 10: Regulated nurses employed in direct care, by place of work, type of professional and jurisdiction, 2015 to 2024
1-08: Percentage of active health workers by their place of training	Table 13: Regulated nurses employed in direct care, by top 10 countries of graduation and type of professional, selected jurisdictions, 2015 to 2024

Source

World Health Organization. [National Health Workforce Accounts: A Handbook, Second Edition](#). 2023.

Data limitations and considerations

Methodological and historical changes to the data have the potential to make it difficult to compare data across time. CIHI, in collaboration with the regulatory authorities, is continually striving to improve data quality; therefore, the following information should be considered when making historical comparisons and consulting previous CIHI publications. In all cases, comparisons should be made with caution and in consideration of the methodological and historical changes made. For a complete list of data elements, please review the [Health Workforce Database metadata](#) page on CIHI's website.

The section below provides information on the data elements that had data quality improvements or changes in data years 2015 to 2024 that may or may not have an impact on comparability. The descriptions are organized by nurse type and by demographic, education, employment and geographic data elements.

If more than 30% of records in a province/territory have a *not stated* value (i.e., *unknown*, *not applicable* or *not collected*) for a data element, statistics based on that element are not reported. When the population of provinces/territories for which the data is unavailable exceeds 35% of the total Canadian population, no overall result is reported for “Provinces/territories with available data.”

Please note that there has been variation in the *not stated* values of certain data elements from 2015 to 2024 among many provinces/territories and across the nursing professions. Caution should therefore be used when comparing data within this time period.

Nurse practitioner data, 2015 to 2024

General

Province/territory	Data limitation
Nova Scotia	In 2019, the College of Registered Nurses of Nova Scotia (CRNNS) and the College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Nova Scotia (CLPNNS) amalgamated to the Nova Scotia College of Nursing (NSCN). Fluctuations in data can be attributed to this amalgamation.
British Columbia	<p>In 2018, the College of Registered Nurses of British Columbia (CRNBC), the College of Licensed Practical Nurses of British Columbia (CLPNBC) and the College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses of British Columbia (CRPNBC) amalgamated to the British Columbia College of Nursing Professionals (BCCNP). Fluctuations in data can be attributed to this amalgamation.</p> <p>On September 1, 2020, the British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives (BCCNM) began regulating all nurses and midwives in B.C. The previous entities — BCCNP and the College of Midwives of British Columbia — have been amalgamated into a single entity.</p>
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	In 2024, the College and Association of Nurses of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (CANNN) submitted aggregate-level supply data to CIHI.

Supply and workforce

Province/territory	Data limitation
Newfoundland and Labrador	<p>In 2016, the Association of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland and Labrador (ARNNL) implemented a new identifier in its annual submission to CIHI, limiting the ability to analyze the flow of nurses in and out of Newfoundland and Labrador. Therefore, 2016 inflow/renewal counts and 2015 outflow counts are not available for NPs specifically; NPs are included in the 2016 RN inflow/renewal counts and 2015 RN outflow counts.</p> <p>The Supply and Workforce increased between 2023 and 2024. According to the College of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland and Labrador (CRNNL), the increase was due to continued use of travel nurses and the provincial government's recruitment efforts.</p>
Prince Edward Island	<p>The Supply and Workforce of NPs in Prince Edward Island increased between 2018 and 2019. Some variability may be attributable to NPs having registered after data was provided to CIHI.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>In 2024, there were fluctuations for Supply and Workforce data due to data quality issues resulting from system improvements that have been implemented. Please use caution when interpreting data between 2023 and 2024.</p>
New Brunswick	<p>The Supply and Workforce of NPs in New Brunswick increased between 2015 and 2016. According to the Nurses Association of New Brunswick (NANB), the increase was due in part to an increase in graduates in the fall 2015 graduating class.</p> <p>The Supply and Workforce increased between 2023 and 2024. According to NANB, the increase was due to an influx of NPs registering to provide virtual nursing services.</p>
Quebec	<p>Since 2007, the Supply of NPs in Quebec has increased. According to the Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec (OIIQ), the growth among NPs in Quebec is primarily a result of the implementation of NP legislation in 2006. Since that time, the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec (MSSS) has introduced a workforce strategy with a goal of 2,000 NPs in Quebec by the year 2025. As a result, universities in Quebec, in collaboration with other partners, are increasing enrolment in NP programs.</p> <p>The 2020, 2021 and 2022 NP supply data for Quebec includes partial return-to-practice data.</p> <p>The Supply and Workforce increased between 2023 and 2024. According to OIIQ, the increase was due to several provincial government incentive measures, including scholarships for NPs, expanded programs and more available positions.</p>
Ontario	<p>The 2021 NP supply data for Ontario includes partial return-to-practice data. Only those who registered for COVID-19 Emergency Assignment Class for 2021 were included in the supply data.</p>

Province/territory	Data limitation
Manitoba	<p>Employment data for NPs and RNs in Manitoba for 2019 and 2020 has been suppressed due to significant under-coverage as a result of voluntary reporting. The corresponding information for 2015 to 2018 should be used with caution, as it was also reported voluntarily and may also be understated. The Supply counts, which include nurses eligible to practise, are not based on voluntary reporting.</p> <p>Starting in 2021, the College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba (CRNM) no longer collects Workforce data for NPs and RNs.</p> <p>Starting in 2021, Manitoba does not provide province/territory of practice data, which is used to determine secondary registrations. As a result, secondary registrations were not removed from the Supply total. Comparisons between years prior to 2021 and years 2021 and after, as well as comparisons between Manitoba and other provinces/territories, should therefore be made with caution.</p>
Alberta	<p>The 2021 NP supply data for Alberta includes partial return-to-practice data. Only those who registered for a full Nurse Practitioner permit after the expiration of their Pandemic Permit were included in the supply data.</p> <p>Employment data for RNs and NPs in Alberta for 2024 has declined as a result of voluntary reporting of employment information. The supply counts, which include nurses eligible to practise, are based on voluntary reporting.</p>
British Columbia	<p>The Supply and Workforce of NPs in British Columbia increased between 2020 and 2022. According to the BCCNM, the increase was due in part to the postponement of the NP exams in 2020 because of COVID-19. The exams were restarted in 2021, and since then an increased number of NPs have been graduating in B.C. and passing the National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX) exam.</p>
Yukon	<p>The Supply and Workforce of NPs in the Yukon increased between 2020 and 2021. According to the Yukon Registered Nurses Association (YRNA), the increase was due in part to a large proportion of new NPs who provide telehealth and are not located in the Yukon but require YRNA licensure in order to provide services to Yukon residents.</p>
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	<p>The Supply and Workforce of NPs decreased between 2017 and 2018; comparisons should therefore be made with caution for employment-related data elements. The overall decline of the Supply and Workforce for NPs is attributed to the nature of the work in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.</p>

Demographic

Province/territory	Data limitation
Manitoba	<p>CRNM does not provide record-level values for the data elements Birth Year and Sex in order to conform to provincial privacy legislation. Each year, it submits age groups at the record level in place of Birth Year as well as aggregate tables on Sex and Average Age. The age groups are calculated as of the previous year. Starting in 2019, CRNM no longer collects Sex data from new registrants.</p>

Education

Education-related elements (e.g., Location of Graduation, Years Since Graduation) may reflect an NP's initial RN education.

Province/territory	Data limitation
Prince Edward Island	In 2015, 2016 and 2019, Location of Graduation was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values.
Manitoba	In Manitoba, due to the time at which data is collected, Years Since Graduation is calculated as of the previous year.

Employment

Province/territory	Data limitation
Newfoundland and Labrador	<p>In 2024, there were fluctuations for Employment Status, Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility. According to CRNNL, this was a result of the implementation of a new registration system, which led to differences in the methodology used to capture employment-related information compared with the legacy system.</p> <p>Please use caution when interpreting employment data between 2023 and 2024.</p>
Prince Edward Island	<p>In 2021, information pertaining to Employment Status, Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values, resulting from the province's transition to a new database.</p> <p>In 2023, information pertaining to Employment Status was not available.</p> <p>In 2024, information pertaining to Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility was not reported due to data quality issues resulting from system improvements that have been implemented.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>From 2018 to 2019, there was an increase in Position — Nurse Practitioner. According to the NSCN, there are government initiatives to open primary health centres and the NSCN anticipates that this number will grow.</p> <p>In 2023, information pertaining to Place of Work, Geography (urban and rural/remote) and Health Region was not reported due to data quality issues.</p> <p>According to the NSCN, this is due to the implementation of a new database. System improvements have been made to enable such information to be reported in future years.</p> <p>In 2024, information pertaining to Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility was not reported due to fluctuations in the data resulting from system improvements that have been implemented.</p>

Province/territory	Data limitation
Quebec	<p>Employment Status of all NPs who were not employed in nursing was reported as <i>not stated</i>. Caution should be used when comparing Employment Status data from Quebec with that from other provinces/territories.</p> <p>In 2019, changes were made to the collection of Position and Area of Responsibility. Comparisons between 2019 and earlier years should therefore be made with caution for these data elements.</p> <p>As of 2019, NPs in Quebec work in mental health, pediatrics and oncology care. As a result, there has been a decrease in the number of NPs working in community care and an increase in the number reporting <i>mental health/psychiatry, oncology</i> and <i>other direct care</i> for Area of Responsibility.</p> <p>Starting in 2022, information pertaining to Place of Work is not reported because such data is no longer collected.</p>
Ontario	<p>As of 2012, members are required to provide detailed employment information (Employment Status, Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility) about all of their current employers and to designate an employer to appear on the College of Nurses of Ontario's (CNO) register. The CNO does not have a concept of primary employer; however, as CIHI requires this information in order to derive the 4 data elements noted above, the CNO provides CIHI with a primary employer based on information submitted by the member on the register.</p> <p>NPs in Ontario do not have the option to record <i>research</i> as their area of responsibility. As such, statistics for the Area of Responsibility value <i>research</i> are not applicable, and caution should be used when comparing Area of Responsibility data from Ontario with that from other jurisdictions.</p>
Manitoba	<p>Information pertaining to Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility for NPs and RNs in Manitoba for 2019 and 2020 has been suppressed due to significant under-coverage as a result of voluntary reporting. The corresponding information for 2015 to 2018 should be used with caution, as it was also reported voluntarily and may also be understated.</p> <p>In 2019 and 2020, Employment Status was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values.</p> <p>Starting in 2021, information pertaining to Employment Status, Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility is not reported because Workforce data is no longer collected by CRNM.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>In 2022, there was an increase in <i>employed in nursing discipline with casual status</i> for Employment Status. According to the College of Registered Nurses of Saskatchewan (CRNS), this is likely because this status allows registrants to have greater flexibility with their work-life balance.</p>
British Columbia	<p>2019 data from B.C. was received later in the data collection cycle than in previous years, reducing the time allotted for data quality checks. Please use caution when interpreting changes between 2018 and 2019.</p>
Yukon	<p>In 2024, Place of Work and Area of Responsibility were not reported due to data quality issues.</p>

Province/territory	Data limitation
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	<p>Data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut is provided by the Registered Nurses Association of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (RNANT/NU). It is not possible to accurately attribute the number of NPs to these 2 territories; as a result, data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut is combined under a single set of statistics. CIHI is working with RNANT/NU to improve reporting of nurses in both territories.</p> <p>In 2018 and 2019, supply and workforce counts submitted to CIHI excluded a number of RNs and NPs. According to RNANT/NU, this is due to an error in the submission process. Please interpret this data with caution when comparing with other years.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021, the number of NPs who reported <i>employed in nursing discipline with casual status</i> increased. According to RNANT/NU, many nurses in these territories have short-term contracts and use the value <i>casual status</i> to report their employment status. Please interpret this data with caution.</p> <p>In 2022, all employment-related data was not reported due to a high number of records with missing Employment Status.</p> <p>In 2023, information pertaining to Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values.</p>

Geographic

Province/territory	Data limitation
Prince Edward Island	In 2021, information pertaining to Geography (urban and rural/remote) was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values, resulting from the province's transition to a new database.
Nova Scotia	In 2024, information pertaining to Geography (urban and rural/remote) was not reported due to fluctuations in the data resulting from system improvements that have been implemented.
Yukon	From 2019 to 2022, Geography (urban and rural/remote) was not reported due to a high proportion of missing Postal Code of Primary Worksite values.
Northwest Territories/ Nunavut	<p>In 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023, Geography (urban and rural/remote) was not reported due to a high proportion of missing Postal Code of Primary Worksite values.</p> <p>Starting in 2024, Geography data is not available.</p>

Registered nurse data, 2015 to 2024

General

Province/territory	Data limitation
Nova Scotia	In 2019, the CRNNS and the CLPNNS amalgamated to the NSCN. Fluctuations in data can be attributed to this amalgamation.
British Columbia	In 2018, the CRNBC, the CLPNBC and the CRPNBC amalgamated to the BCCNP. Fluctuations in data can be attributed to this amalgamation. On September 1, 2020, the BCCNM began regulating all nurses and midwives in B.C. The previous entities — BCCNP and the College of Midwives of British Columbia — have been amalgamated into a single entity.
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	In 2024, the CANNN submitted aggregate supply data to CIHI.

Supply and workforce

Province/territory	Data limitation
Newfoundland and Labrador	In 2016, the ARNNL implemented a new identifier in its annual submission to CIHI, limiting the ability to analyze the flow of nurses in and out of Newfoundland and Labrador. For 2016, ARNNL submitted aggregate counts for inflow/outflow/renewal and inflow/outflow/renewal by Age Group. These counts included both NPs and RNs. Therefore, 2016 RN inflow/renewal counts and 2015 RN outflow counts also include NPs. Additionally, these counts include secondary registrations, which are usually excluded. Comparisons should be made with caution due to this over-coverage. The Supply and Workforce increased between 2023 and 2024. According to CRNNL, the increase was due to continued use of travel nurses and the provincial government's recruitment efforts.
Prince Edward Island	In 2024, Workforce data was not reported due to data quality issues resulting from system improvements that have been implemented.
Nova Scotia	In 2024, there were fluctuations for Supply and Workforce data due to data quality issues resulting from system improvements that have been implemented. Please use caution when interpreting data between 2023 and 2024.
New Brunswick	The Supply and Workforce of RNs in New Brunswick decreased between 2015 and 2016. According to the NANB, the fluctuation is due to an increase in outflow and a decrease in initial registrations. The Supply and Workforce increased between 2023 and 2024. According to NANB, the increase was due to new registration requirements for Canadian RNs and internationally educated nurses, as well as an influx of agency nurses employed on short-term contracts.

Province/territory	Data limitation
Quebec	<p>The RN Workforce in Quebec declined between 2015 and 2016, impacting trending in other employment-related data elements. The overall decline in the Quebec RN Workforce can be attributed to a decline in employment among new graduates (those who graduated in 2015 or 2016) in addition to retirements of late-career nurses.</p> <p>The number of RNs in manager positions declined between 2012 and 2018. While part of this shift can be attributed to retirement of late-career nurses, movement of RNs from manager to staff nurse and other positions was also a factor.</p> <p>The number of RNs in manager positions increased between 2018 and 2019. Comparisons over time and with other provinces and territories should be made with caution.</p> <p>The 2020, 2021 and 2022 RN supply data for Quebec includes partial return-to-practice data.</p> <p>According to OIIQ, the Supply of RNs increased between 2023 and 2024 due to nurses who had lower exam success rates in 2023 retaking and passing the exam in 2024. The rise in internationally educated nurses may have contributed to the increase.</p>
Ontario	<p>The 2021 RN supply data for Ontario includes partial return-to-practice data. Only those who registered for COVID-19 Emergency Assignment Class for 2021 were included in the supply data.</p> <p>According to CNO, the Supply increase in 2024 is attributed to a rise in RN General Class registrants, largely driven by the growing number of internationally educated nurse registrations.</p>
Manitoba	<p>Employment data for NPs and RNs in Manitoba for 2019 and 2020 has been suppressed due to significant under-coverage as a result of voluntary reporting. The corresponding information for 2015 to 2018 should be used with caution, as it was also reported voluntarily and may also be understated. The supply counts, which include nurses eligible to practise, are not based on voluntary reporting.</p> <p>Starting in 2021, CRNM no longer collects Workforce data for NPs and RNs.</p> <p>Starting in 2021, Manitoba does not provide province/territory of practice data, which is used to determine secondary registrations. As a result, secondary registrations were not removed from the Supply total. Comparisons between years prior to 2021 and years 2021 and after, as well as comparisons between Manitoba and other provinces/territories, should therefore be made with caution.</p>
Alberta	<p>The 2021 RN supply data for Alberta includes partial return-to-practice data. Only those who registered for a full RN permit after the expiration of their Pandemic Permit were included in the supply data.</p> <p>In 2024, according to the College and Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta (CARNA), the Supply increase is the consequence of improved registration processes that provided additional options for demonstrating how applicants meet the registration requirements. Employment data for RNs and NPs in Alberta for 2024 has declined as a result of voluntary reporting of employment information. The supply counts, which include nurses eligible to practise, are based on voluntary reporting.</p>

Province/territory	Data limitation
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	<p>The Supply and Workforce of RNs decreased between 2017 and 2018; comparisons should therefore be made with caution for employment-related data elements. The overall decline of the Supply and Workforce for RNs is attributed to the nature of the work in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.</p> <p>In 2019, supply and workforce counts submitted to CIHI excluded a number of RNs and NPs. According to RNANT/NU, this is due to an error in the submission process. Please interpret this data with caution.</p>

Demographic

Province/territory	Data limitation
Manitoba	<p>CRNM does not provide record-level values for the data elements Birth Year and Sex in order to conform to provincial privacy legislation. Each year, it submitted age groups at the record level in place of Birth Year as well as aggregate tables on Sex and Average Age. The age groups are calculated as of the previous year.</p> <p>As of 2019, CRNM no longer collects Sex data from new registrants.</p>

Education

Province/territory	Data limitation
Quebec	In 2024, according to OIIQ, the increase in the Location of Graduation value internationally educated may be due to provincial immigration programs that fast-track nurses who speak French into the workforce.
Ontario	In 2024, according to CNO, the increase in the Location of Graduation value internationally educated may be attributed to recently implemented changes in registration regulations that have streamlined the process for international applicants to become registered.
Manitoba	In Manitoba, due to the time at which data is collected, Years Since Graduation is calculated as of the previous year.
Alberta	In 2024, according to CARNA, the increase in the Location of Graduation values internationally educated and not stated may reflect improved registration processes that provided additional options for demonstrating how applicants meet the registration requirements.

Employment

Province/territory	Data limitation
Newfoundland and Labrador	<p>In 2024, there were fluctuations for Employment Status, Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility. According to CRNNL, this was a result of the implementation of a new system, which led to the differences in the methodology used to capture employment-related information in the new registration system compared with the legacy system.</p> <p>Please use caution when interpreting employment data between 2023 and 2024.</p>
Prince Edward Island	<p>In 2021 and 2022, information pertaining to Employment Status, Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values, resulting from the province's transition to a new database. In 2024, information pertaining to Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility was not reported due to data quality issues resulting from system improvements that have been implemented.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>In 2023, according to the NSCN, there were some fluctuations for Place of Work, Geography (urban and rural/remote) and Health Region. This is a result of the implementation of a new system. Comparisons with previous years should therefore be made with caution.</p> <p>In 2024, information pertaining to Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility was not reported due to fluctuations in the data resulting from system improvements that have been implemented.</p>
New Brunswick	<p>In 2023, the NANB implemented a new system. As a result, information pertaining to Position was not reported due to data quality issues. Fluctuations in Place of Work and Area of Responsibility were also identified. These fluctuations could also be attributed to an increase in RNs registering to fill short-term contract positions. Comparisons with previous years should therefore be made with caution.</p> <p>In 2024, the number of RNs who submitted <i>not stated</i> for Employment Status increased. According to NANB, this may be a result of voluntary reporting.</p>

Province/territory	Data limitation
Quebec	<p>Employment Status of all RNs who were not employed in nursing was reported as <i>not stated</i>. Caution should be used when comparing Employment Status data from Quebec with that from other provinces/territories.</p> <p>Starting in 2015, the OIIQ registration form requires RNs to specify their Place of Work. As a result, the number of RNs recording <i>other</i> as their Place of Work has declined alongside an increase in <i>hospital, community health and nursing home/long-term care</i>.</p> <p>In 2019, changes were made to the collection of Position and Area of Responsibility. Comparisons between 2019 and earlier years should therefore be made with caution for these data elements.</p> <p>As of 2022, information pertaining to Place of Work is not reported because such data is no longer collected.</p> <p>In 2022, there was an increase in RNs submitting Employment Status of <i>employed in nursing discipline with full-time status</i> and a decrease in those reporting <i>employed in nursing discipline with part-time status</i>. According to the OIIQ, several factors contributed to the shift from part-time employment to full-time employment, such as completion of an advanced practice training program to move from part time to full time. The workforce shortage in many regions may lead RNs to transfer from part-time work to a full-time position to fulfill the increasing demand.</p> <p>In 2024, there was an increase in the Area of Responsibility value not stated, which may be due to database issues. Use caution when interpreting Area of Responsibility data.</p>
Ontario	<p>As of 2012, members are required to provide detailed employment information (Employment Status, Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility) about all of their current employers and to designate an employer to appear on the CNO's register. The CNO does not have a concept of primary employer; however, as CIHI requires a primary employer, the CNO provides CIHI with the employer the member designates as the register address as the primary employer.</p> <p>RNs in Ontario do not have the option to record <i>research</i> as their area of responsibility. As such, statistics for the Area of Responsibility value <i>research</i> are not applicable, and caution should be used when comparing Area of Responsibility data from Ontario with that from other jurisdictions.</p>
Manitoba	<p>Information pertaining to Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility for NPs and RNs in Manitoba for 2019 and 2020 has been suppressed due to significant under-coverage as a result of voluntary reporting. The corresponding information for 2015 to 2018 should be used with caution, as it was also reported voluntarily and may also be understated.</p> <p>In 2019 and 2020, Employment Status was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values.</p> <p>Starting in 2021, information pertaining to Employment Status, Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility is not reported because Workforce data is no longer collected by CRNM.</p>

Province/territory	Data limitation
Saskatchewan	In 2020, the number of RNs who submitted <i>not stated</i> for Employment Status increased. According to the CRNS, this is due to the implementation of a new database. Please use caution when interpreting this data.
Alberta	In 2023, there were some fluctuations for Area of Responsibility . According to the College of Registered Nurses of Alberta, this data element is self-reported and is not a requirement when registrants apply or renew. Please use caution when interpreting this data.
British Columbia	2019 data from B.C. was received later in the data collection cycle than in previous years, reducing the time allotted for data quality checks. Please use caution when interpreting changes between 2018 and 2019.
Yukon	<p>In 2019, there was an increase in nurses submitting Employment Status of <i>employed in nursing discipline with full-time status</i> and a decrease in those reporting <i>employed in nursing discipline with casual status</i>. According to the YRNA, this is likely due to increased hiring of full-time employees by the Yukon government. A brand new 150-bed continuing care facility has opened and is currently being populated and staffed. For this reason, the YRNA expects that nursing registrations will continue to gradually rise.</p> <p>In 2019, there was an increase in RNs submitting <i>nursing home/long-term care facility</i> as their Place of Work. According to the YRNA, this is likely due to increased hiring of full-time employees by the Yukon government. Due to the small size of the Yukon, the new continuing care facility (referred to above) has made a great impact on the number of long-term care positions available.</p> <p>In 2020, the number of RNs who submitted <i>community health</i> for Place of Work increased. According to the YRNA, this is due to an increase in hiring in that specific area. Please interpret this data with caution.</p> <p>In 2021, there was an increase in <i>employed in nursing discipline with full-time status</i> for Employment Status, as well as an increase in provinces/territories other than the Yukon for Location of Employment and Location of Residence. According to the YRNA, this is likely due to an increase in telehealth and short-term contracts, which allow RNs to primarily work from home for their main employment or to reside elsewhere in Canada. This also led to a decrease in Location of Residence and Location of Employment for the Yukon.</p> <p>In 2022, there was an increase in <i>employed in nursing discipline with full-time status</i> for Employment Status. According to the YRNA, this is likely due to increased hiring.</p> <p>In 2023, a higher-than-normal amount of <i>unknowns</i> was reported for Employment Status. According to the YRNA, this is likely because reporting full-time/part-time status is no longer a requirement when registrants apply or renew.</p>

Province/territory	Data limitation
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	<p>The RN Workforce in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut relies on a core of resident RNs with Employment Status of <i>full time</i>, plus a large number of short-term relief staff from across Canada each year. While some RNs return each year, some register in these territories only once. This results in greater variability in the data over time.</p> <p>Data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut is provided by RNANT/NU. It is not possible to accurately attribute the number of RNs to these 2 territories; as a result, data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut is combined under a single set of statistics. CIHI is working with RNANT/NU to improve reporting of nurses in both territories.</p> <p>In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the number of RNs who reported <i>employed in nursing discipline with casual status</i> increased. According to RNANT/NU, many nurses in these territories have short-term contracts and use the value <i>casual status</i> to report their employment status. Please interpret this data with caution.</p> <p>In 2022, there was a decrease in <i>employed in nursing discipline with full-time status</i> for Employment Status. According to RNANT/NU, this is likely because registrants are choosing to work with causal status and may also likely be because community health nurse positions that have been vacant for several years are being filled. There was a decrease in the Location of Employment in Nunavut. According to RNANT/NU, this is likely due to the national nursing shortage and the difficulty of recruiting nurses to the North.</p>

Geographic

Province/territory	Data limitation
Prince Edward Island	In 2021, information pertaining to Geography (urban and rural/remote) was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values, resulting from the province's transition to a new database.
Quebec	In 2023, in order to improve the quality of the data, the 2023 Geography (urban and rural/remote) data was updated as of February 2024 instead of the September 2023 deadline. <i>Unknown</i> values accounted for 0.4% after the update, compared with 6.5% originally.
Saskatchewan	In 2018, to further enhance the quality of Saskatchewan RN data, Postal Code of Primary Worksite information was resubmitted by the College of Registered Nurses of Saskatchewan; Geography (urban and rural/remote, as well as health region) data has been revised as a result.
Yukon	In 2024, Geography (urban and rural/remote) was not reported due to a high proportion of missing data.
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	<p>Location of Residence and Location of Employment listed as <i>Nunavut</i> increased between 2018 and 2019. This increase was not expected by RNANT/NU.</p> <p>In 2019, Geography (urban and rural/remote) was not reported due to a high proportion of missing Postal Code of Primary Worksite data.</p> <p>Starting in 2024, Geography data is not available.</p>

Registered psychiatric nurse data, 2015 to 2024

General

Province/territory	Data limitation
Manitoba	In October 2019, CRNM implemented a new database. As a result, there were some fluctuations for Employment Status . Please use caution when interpreting this data.
British Columbia	In 2018, the CRNBC, the CLPNBC and the CRPNBC amalgamated to the BCCNP. Fluctuations in data can be attributed to this amalgamation. On September 1, 2020, the BCCNM began regulating all nurses and midwives in B.C. The previous entities — BCCNP and the College of Midwives of British Columbia — have been amalgamated into a single entity.
Yukon	CIHI does not collect record-level RPN data from the Yukon. Aggregate counts are included where possible. Please use caution when comparing 2023 data with data from previous years, as the Yukon has a new database starting in 2023.
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	In 2024, the CANNN started submitting aggregate supply, gender and age group data for RPNs. It is not possible to accurately attribute the number of RPNs to these 2 territories; as a result, data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut is combined under a single set of statistics.

Demographic

Province/territory	Data limitation
Yukon	As of 2022, the Yukon Department of Community Services no longer collects Sex data, as a result of updating its licensing system. Starting in 2022, Average Age and Age Group data is not available.

Education

Province/territory	Data limitation
Manitoba	In 2019, there was a decrease in RPNs with <i>diploma in psychiatric nursing</i> and an increase in RPNs with <i>baccalaureate in psychiatric nursing</i> as their Initial Education in Nursing Discipline . According to the College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses of Manitoba (CRPNM), this is due to the increasing number of diploma-prepared RPNs who are retiring and to the influx of new graduates who are degree prepared.
Saskatchewan	In 2022, there was an increase in RPNs with 0 to 10 years for the derived element Years Since Graduation . According to the Registered Psychiatric Nurses Association of Saskatchewan (RPNAS), this reflects the increase in graduates. There was also a decrease in RPNs with 21 to 30 years for the derived element Years Since Graduation . According to RPNAS, this is likely due to retirements.

Province/territory	Data limitation
British Columbia	<p>In 2019, 2020 and 2021, Years Since Graduation is not available for a proportion of B.C.'s RPNs. Comparisons with previous years or with other provinces should therefore be made with caution.</p> <p>Starting in 2019, Location of Graduation is not reported due to a high proportion of missing values. This exclusion may also affect the Top 10 Countries of Graduation.</p>

Employment

Province/territory	Data limitation
Manitoba	<p>In 2019, there was an increase of RPNs reporting <i>Manitoba</i> as their Location of Employment. According to the CRPNM, this is due to an influx of new graduates, internationally educated nurses and interprovincial relocation.</p> <p>In 2020, the number of RPNs who submitted <i>not employed and seeking employment in nursing</i> for Employment Status decreased. According to the CRPNM, this is due to the implementation of a new database that requires all RPNs to report place of employment; therefore, not employed RPNs are excluded. Please use caution when interpreting this data.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021, the number of RPNs who submitted <i>administration</i> for Area of Responsibility decreased. According to the CRPNM, this is due to a decrease in hiring for administration positions by the government. Please use caution when interpreting this data.</p> <p>In 2021, the RPN supply in Manitoba increased by 7.6%, which may be attributable to communication regarding pending changes to legislation and regulation that will discontinue the Non-Practising register. Those who might have otherwise renewed or moved to the Non-Practising register (for parental leave, etc.) are staying on the Practising register. The increase may also be related to a small number of RPNs who returned to practice during the pandemic, according to the CRPNM.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>RPNAS identified a fluctuation between 2015 and 2016 in the proportion of registrants reporting their Place of Work as <i>nursing home/long-term care facility</i> and <i>general hospital</i>. This is a result of a reclassification of several nursing homes/long-term care facilities to general hospitals by the province in 2016.</p> <p>In 2017 and 2018, Employment Status data was not available from RPNAS; as such, all RPNs employed in Saskatchewan were coded as <i>employed — status unknown</i>.</p>
British Columbia	<p>2019 data from B.C. was received later in the data collection cycle than in previous years, reducing the time allotted for data quality checks. Please use caution when interpreting changes between 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>In 2019, Position and Area of Responsibility were not reported due to a high number of non-standard values submitted.</p> <p>Starting in 2019, Place of Work is not reported due to data quality issues.</p>

Licensed practical nurse data, 2015 to 2024

General

Province/territory	Data limitation
Nova Scotia	In 2019, the CRNNS and the CLPNNS amalgamated to the NSCN. Fluctuations in data can be attributed to this amalgamation.
New Brunswick	In 2019, the Association of New Brunswick Licensed Practical Nurses (ANBLPN) was able to provide only aggregate supply data to CIHI.
British Columbia	In 2018, the CRNBC, the CLPNBC and the CRPNBC amalgamated to the BCCNP. Fluctuations in data can be attributed to this amalgamation. On September 1, 2020, the BCCNM began regulating all nurses and midwives in B.C. The previous entities — BCCNP and the College of Midwives of British Columbia — have been amalgamated into a single entity.
Yukon	From 2017 to 2024, the Yukon Department of Community Services submitted aggregate supply data for LPNs. Data for 2009 to 2016 was submitted at the record level.
Northwest Territories	In 2021, the Northwest Territories Department of Health and Social Services submitted aggregate supply data for LPNs.
Nunavut	CIHI does not collect record-level LPN data from Nunavut. Aggregate counts are included where possible.
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	In 2024, the CANNN started submitting aggregate supply, gender and age group data for LPNs. It is not possible to accurately attribute the number of LPNs to these 2 territories; as a result, data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut is combined under a single set of statistics.

Supply and workforce

Province/territory	Data limitation
Newfoundland and Labrador	In 2023, according to the College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Newfoundland and Labrador (CLPNNL), the decrease in the LPN workforce was due to a change in the Practical Nursing Program. Because of a newly added fifth semester, new graduates registered after the annual online renewal (April 1), and their employment status was not captured in CIHI's data. According to CLPNNL, the increase in Supply and Workforce in 2024 is attributed to a rise in travel nurses, fewer barriers for internationally educated nurses to become registrants and government incentives.
Prince Edward Island	In 2019, the College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Prince Edward Island (CLPNPEI) changed the identifiers assigned to registrants in its annual submission to CIHI, limiting the ability to analyze the flow of nurses in and out of P.E.I. between 2018 and 2019. In 2024, according to the CLPNPEI, the increase in Supply data may be attributed to the growing number of travel nurses.

Province/territory	Data limitation
New Brunswick	<p>As 2019 data is available at the aggregate level only, the flow of LPNs between 2019 and 2020 is not available.</p> <p>The LPN supply in New Brunswick decreased by 6.4% in 2020 and increased by 11.2% in 2021. According to the ANBLPN, this might be attributable to an increased number of parental leaves in 2020, the return from parental leaves in 2021, the number of LPNs not actively working due to COVID-19 in 2020 (not vaccinated, retired, increased number of non-practising members, etc.), the number of LPNs who returned to the workforce late in 2021 (returned from another province, returned from retirement) and an increase in internationally educated nurses entering New Brunswick.</p> <p>The 2022 LPN supply data includes partial return-to-practice data.</p>
Quebec	<p>In 2015, a new entry-to-practice exam was implemented for LPNs in Quebec. According to the Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers auxiliaires du Québec (OIIAQ), this may have contributed to a decline in new registrants since 2015.</p> <p>In 2019, the outflow of LPNs was low. According to the OIIAQ, the decrease was because LPNs had an extended period to pay their dues and avoid a write-off at the end of 2019–2020 with the onset of the pandemic.</p> <p>In 2022, LPN supply and workforce data for 2019 and 2021 was adjusted due to the inclusion of inactive registrations in previous submissions made by the data provider, and the change in CIHI's methodology for the cut-off time frame.</p> <p>In 2024, according to OIIAQ, the increase in Supply data may be due to more travel nurses, accelerated implementation of the Système d'admission simplifié et intégré (SASI) program, increased equivalency requests and higher exam pass rates.</p>
Ontario	<p>The 2021 LPN supply data for Ontario includes partial return-to-practice data. Only those who registered for COVID-19 Emergency Assignment Class for 2021 were included in the supply data.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>The LPN workforce in Saskatchewan decreased between 2018 and 2019, and the number of nurses who reported <i>not employed and seeking employment</i> increased. Please interpret this data with caution.</p>
British Columbia	<p>From 2018 to 2021, Years Since Graduation and Location of Graduation are not available for a proportion of B.C. LPNs. Comparisons with previous years or with other provinces and territories should therefore be made with caution.</p>

Demographic

Province/territory	Data limitation
Yukon	<p>In 2021, the Yukon Department of Community Services submitted aggregate-level data for Sex, 5-Year Age Band and Average Age.</p> <p>As of 2022, the Yukon Department of Community Services no longer collects Sex data, as a result of updating its licensing system.</p> <p>Starting in 2022, Average Age and Age Group data is not available.</p>

Education

Province/territory	Data limitation
New Brunswick	In 2022, the quality of education-related data improved because ANBLPN's new database is better at capturing such data. Per ANBLPN, New Brunswick is getting more internationally educated nurses than in previous years who trained as RNs in their home countries and are working as LPNs in New Brunswick.
Alberta	In 2024, according to the College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Alberta (CLPNA), the increase in LPNs who graduated in Canada for the derived element Location of Graduation may be a result of seat expansion in Alberta nursing programs and policy changes (e.g., Athabasca University no longer accepting out-of-province applicants). The decline in LPNs who graduated internationally may be attributed to changes in application pathways by other nursing regulators, which may have led more internationally educated nurses to apply for RN registration instead of CLPNA registration.
British Columbia	BCCNP receives registration requests from students enrolled in Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) programs. If the registrant fulfills the academic competencies, they are permitted to work as an LPN. As these registrants have not yet graduated from their BSN programs, information pertaining to Year of Graduation and Location of Graduation for these students was not captured in CIHI's data starting in 2018. In 2024, data quality improvements were made to Location of Graduation data submitted to CIHI. Comparisons with previous years should therefore be made with caution.

Employment

Province/territory	Data limitation
Newfoundland and Labrador	In 2019, data quality improvements were made to Place of Work data submitted to CIHI. Previously, LPNs working in a community health centre were being submitted as working in a hospital. Please use caution when interpreting this data. In 2019, data quality improvements were made to Location of Employment data submitted to CIHI. In 2024, according to the College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Newfoundland and Labrador, Employment Status data may be impacted by missing information or default settings in its system, with full-time employment selected as the default. Please use caution when interpreting Employment Status data.

Province/territory	Data limitation
Prince Edward Island	<p>In 2019, data quality improvements were made to Employment Status and Location of Employment data submitted to CIHI.</p> <p>In 2019, Place of Work and Area of Responsibility were not reported due to data quality issues.</p> <p>In 2022, there was an increase in <i>unknown</i> values for Place of Work, Position, Area of Responsibility and Location of Employment. This is likely due to new registrants entering the profession in 2022; those who do not have employment-related information submit their employment-related data as <i>unknown</i>.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Starting in 2016, the CLPNNS defaults the Employment Status of all new registrants who indicated <i>not employed</i> to <i>not employed and seeking employment in practical nursing</i>.</p> <p>In 2024, information pertaining to Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility was not reported due to fluctuations in the data resulting from system improvements that have been implemented.</p>
New Brunswick	<p>In 2021, Place of Work was not reported due to a high proportion of missing values.</p> <p>In 2022, the ANBLPN implemented a new database, improving data quality for Place of Work.</p>
Ontario	<p>The CNO does not have a concept of primary employer; however, as CIHI requires this information, the CNO provides CIHI with the employer the member designates as the register address as the primary employer.</p> <p>In 2018, the CNO implemented a new database. As a result, there was an increase in <i>not stated</i> values for the following data elements: Place of Work, Position and Area of Responsibility.</p> <p>LPNs in Ontario do not have the option to record <i>research</i> as their area of responsibility. As such, statistics for the Area of Responsibility value <i>research</i> are not applicable, and caution should be used when comparing Area of Responsibility data from Ontario with that from other jurisdictions.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>In 2019, there was an increase in the value <i>not employed and seeking employment in nursing</i>, and a decrease in <i>employed in nursing discipline with casual status</i> and <i>employed in nursing discipline with full-time status</i> values for Employment Status. Fluctuations were also observed for Area of Responsibility. Please use caution when interpreting this data.</p>

Province/territory	Data limitation
Alberta	<p>In 2018, there was a decrease in nurses working as <i>staff nurse/community health nurse</i> and an increase in nurses working in <i>other position</i>. According to the CLPNA, the data element Position (Primary Employer) is self-reported and the fluctuations reflect employment practices in Alberta.</p> <p>In 2019, there was a decrease in <i>not employed and seeking employment in nursing</i> values, and an increase in <i>employed in nursing discipline with casual status</i> for Employment Status.</p> <p>The CLPNA has undertaken a database cleanup. As a result, in 2020, there was an increase in nurses working as <i>staff nurse/community health nurse</i> and a decrease in nurses working in <i>other position</i> for the data element Position (Primary Employer).</p> <p>In 2021, there was an increase in LPNs working in public health, which was directly related to COVID-19, as many were working in immunization clinics and contact tracing.</p> <p>In 2024, there was an increase in the Employment Status <i>employed in nursing discipline with part-time status</i> and a decrease in those reporting <i>employed in nursing discipline with casual status</i>. According to the CLPNA, several factors contributed to the shift from casual employment to part-time employment, such as targeted recruitment efforts and a trend toward securing more permanent, part-time positions.</p> <p>In 2024, data quality improvements were made to Place of Work data submitted to CIHI.</p>
British Columbia	<p>2019 data from B.C. was received later in the data collection cycle than in previous years, reducing the time allotted for data quality checks. Please use caution when interpreting changes between 2018 and 2019.</p>

Privacy and confidentiality

The protection of individual privacy, the confidentiality of records and the security of information are essential to CIHI's operations. In support of this position, CIHI established a comprehensive Privacy, Confidentiality and Security Program. A key element of the program is the statement of principles and policies set out in the document *Privacy Policy on the Collection, Use, Disclosure and Retention of Health Workforce Personal Information and De-Identified Data, 2011*. This document is available free for download from [CIHI's website](#).

CIHI is a prescribed entity in Ontario, which means that health information custodians in Ontario can provide personal health data to us without the consent of individuals.

The HWDB does not collect, use or disclose personal information. The data collected may contain small cell sizes. However, in keeping with Section 32 of the [Health Workforce Privacy Policy, 2011](#), CIHI makes statistical information publicly available only in a manner designed to minimize any risk of identifiability and residual disclosure of personal information about individuals.

Appendices

Appendix A: List of health care professionals, first year of regulation and regulation status, by province and territory

Health care professional group	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.
Nurse practitioners	1997	2006	2002	2002	2003	1997	2005	2003	2002	2005	2013	2004	2004
Registered nurses	1954	1949	1910	1916	1946	1922	1913	1967	1916	1918	1994	1973	1999
Registered psychiatric nurses	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1960	1948	1955	1951	2009	2023	2023
Licensed practical nurses	1983	1959	1957	1960	1974	1947	1946	1956	1986	1988	1987	1988	2011

Note

n/a: Not applicable.

Source

Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Appendix B: List of HWDB data providers, 2024 nursing data

Nurse practitioners	
Newfoundland and Labrador	College of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland and Labrador
Prince Edward Island	College of Registered Nurses and Midwives of Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia College of Nursing
New Brunswick	Nurses Association of New Brunswick
Quebec	Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec
Ontario	College of Nurses of Ontario
Manitoba	College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba
Saskatchewan	College of Registered Nurses of Saskatchewan
Alberta	College and Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta
British Columbia	British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives
Yukon	Yukon Registered Nurses Association
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	College and Association of Nurses of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Source

Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Registered nurses	
Newfoundland and Labrador	College of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland and Labrador
Prince Edward Island	College of Registered Nurses and Midwives of Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia College of Nursing
New Brunswick	Nurses Association of New Brunswick
Quebec	Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec
Ontario	College of Nurses of Ontario
Manitoba	College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba
Saskatchewan	College of Registered Nurses of Saskatchewan
Alberta	College and Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta
British Columbia	British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives
Yukon	Yukon Registered Nurses Association
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	College and Association of Nurses of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Source

Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Registered psychiatric nurses*	
Manitoba	College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses of Manitoba
Saskatchewan	Registered Psychiatric Nurses Association of Saskatchewan
Alberta	College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses of Alberta
British Columbia	British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives
Yukon	Department of Community Services, Government of the Yukon
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	College and Association of Nurses of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Note

* Registered psychiatric nurses are currently regulated in the 4 Western provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) and the territories.

Source

Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Licensed practical nurses	
Newfoundland and Labrador	College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Newfoundland and Labrador
Prince Edward Island	College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia College of Nursing
New Brunswick	Association of New Brunswick Licensed Practical Nurses
Quebec	Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers auxiliaires du Québec
Ontario	College of Nurses of Ontario
Manitoba	College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Manitoba
Saskatchewan	College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Saskatchewan
Alberta	College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Alberta
British Columbia	British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives
Yukon	Department of Community Services, Government of the Yukon
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	College and Association of Nurses of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Source

Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Appendix C: Secondary registrations

Regulated nurses can choose to register simultaneously in multiple provinces and territories. In the absence of a unique national identifier, which would allow tracking of a registrant across provinces and territories, CIHI developed a methodology to identify secondary registrations to minimize double counting at the national level. These secondary registrations are excluded from the supply counts.

Information on a registrant's province/territory of registration and their primary employment (in combination with other elements) is used to identify secondary registrations. Secondary registrations include regulated nurses, at the time of registration or renewal with a province, who

- Were employed (or resided) outside of Canada; or
- Were employed in a different province than their registration province; or
- Resided (when employment information is not available or not applicable) in a different province than their registration province.

Employment information is captured at the time of registration and does not reflect any changes that may occur throughout the year. That, combined with the fact that only primary employment is used in the methodology, means that there is a possibility of over- or under-reporting secondary registrations.

Table C1 Number of secondary registrations, by jurisdiction and type of professional, 2022 to 2024

Province/territory	Nurse practitioners			Registered nurses			Registered psychiatric nurses			Licensed practical nurses		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Newfoundland and Labrador	18	30	74	335	806	1,311	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	39	86
Prince Edward Island	25	34	46	88	61	259	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	24	62
Nova Scotia	26	32	78	164	441	3,039	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	219	750
New Brunswick	17	127	207	209	701	1,589	n/a	n/a	n/a	87	163	102
Quebec	18	20	24	759	752	946	n/a	n/a	n/a	111	94	106
Ontario	217	235	288	3,676	4,563	5,082	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,029	1,205	1,045
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	8	31	35	26
Saskatchewan	47	68	94	564	983	1,225	9	12	18	88	137	183
Alberta	101	110	137	987	2,099	4,251	25	32	33	1,705	1,864	1,491
British Columbia	43	49	61	1,413	1,424	1,970	25	36	28	240	262	446
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	n/a	n/a	n/a	—	—	—
Nunavut	—	—	—	—	—	—	n/a	n/a	n/a	—	—	—

Notes

— Data submitted by Manitoba (NP and RN) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (NP, RN and LPN) was not applicable or was insufficient to determine secondary registrations. As a result, secondary registrations from these jurisdictions were not excluded from the supply.

n/a: Not applicable.

RPN record-level data is currently available for only Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Source

Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table C2 Percentage of submitted registration records considered secondary registrations, by jurisdiction and type of professional, 2022 to 2024

Type of professional	Registration province	Year	Percentage of submitted records identified as secondary registrations	Proportion of secondary registrations by exclusion criteria		
				Out-of-Canada employment/residence (%)	Out-of-province employment in nursing (%)	Other* (%)
NP	N.L.	2022	7.2	0.0	100.0	0.0
NP	N.L.	2023	10.3	3.3	96.7	0.0
NP	N.L.	2024	20.3	4.1	94.6	1.4
NP	P.E.I.	2022	29.4	0.0	96.0	4.0
NP	P.E.I.	2023	32.4	2.9	97.1	0.0
NP	P.E.I.	2024	37.1	2.2	76.1	21.7
NP	N.S.	2022	8.7	3.8	0.0	96.2
NP	N.S.	2023	8.8	6.2	9.4	84.4
NP	N.S.	2024	17.5	9.0	87.2	3.8
NP	N.B.	2022	9.0	0.0	52.9	47.1
NP	N.B.	2023	39.7	0.0	25.2	74.8
NP	N.B.	2024	47.7	0.5	25.6	73.9
NP	Que.	2022	1.5	11.1	88.9	0.0
NP	Que.	2023	1.4	10.0	90.0	0.0
NP	Que.	2024	1.4	12.5	87.5	0.0
NP	Ont.	2022	5.0	41.5	54.4	4.1
NP	Ont.	2023	5.1	37.0	57.4	5.5
NP	Ont.	2024	5.8	37.5	60.4	2.1

Type of professional	Registration province	Year	Percentage of submitted records identified as secondary registrations	Proportion of secondary registrations by exclusion criteria		
				Out-of-Canada employment/residence (%)	Out-of-province employment in nursing (%)	Other* (%)
NP	Sask.	2022	14.4	4.3	40.4	55.3
NP	Sask.	2023	20.4	1.5	52.9	45.6
NP	Sask.	2024	24.9	5.3	61.7	33.0
NP	Alta.	2022	13.0	6.9	57.4	35.6
NP	Alta.	2023	13.2	3.6	75.5	20.9
NP	Alta.	2024	14.8	5.1	36.5	58.4
NP	B.C.	2022	5.3	7.0	83.7	9.3
NP	B.C.	2023	5.2	8.2	83.7	8.2
NP	B.C.	2024	5.8	6.6	88.5	4.9
RN	N.L.	2022	5.3	4.8	86.9	8.4
RN	N.L.	2023	11.7	3.0	90.1	6.9
RN	N.L.	2024	17.2	17.4	81.4	1.2
RN	P.E.I.	2022	4.6	2.3	0.0	97.7
RN	P.E.I.	2023	3.1	3.3	91.8	4.9
RN	P.E.I.	2024	11.9	10.4	64.5	25.1
RN	N.S.	2022	1.6	17.1	1.8	81.1
RN	N.S.	2023	4.0	5.9	48.5	45.6
RN	N.S.	2024	20.8	25.4	58.2	16.4
RN	N.B.	2022	2.5	10.5	14.4	75.1
RN	N.B.	2023	8.1	4.0	22.3	73.8
RN	N.B.	2024	16.1	8.6	34.1	57.3
RN	Que.	2022	1.0	16.9	75.9	7.2

Type of professional	Registration province	Year	Percentage of submitted records identified as secondary registrations	Proportion of secondary registrations by exclusion criteria		
				Out-of-Canada employment/residence (%)	Out-of-province employment in nursing (%)	Other* (%)
RN	Que.	2023	1.0	12.8	80.6	6.6
RN	Que.	2024	1.2	15.4	70.9	13.6
RN	Ont.	2022	3.3	52.2	38.9	8.9
RN	Ont.	2023	4.0	48.9	41.3	9.8
RN	Ont.	2024	4.2	47.6	43.0	9.3
RN	Sask.	2022	4.7	2.5	25.9	71.6
RN	Sask.	2023	7.7	3.0	37.6	59.4
RN	Sask.	2024	8.9	2.4	36.5	61.1
RN	Alta.	2022	2.6	11.3	72.6	16.0
RN	Alta.	2023	5.3	5.5	69.7	24.7
RN	Alta.	2024	9.1	9.5	18.8	71.7
RN	B.C.	2022	3.3	16.6	56.5	26.9
RN	B.C.	2023	3.3	17.1	61.9	21.0
RN	B.C.	2024	4.3	16.2	52.1	31.7
RPN	Man.	2022	1.0	0.0	36.4	63.6
RPN	Man.	2023	0.5	0.0	50.0	50.0
RPN	Man.	2024	0.7	25.0	50.0	25.0
RPN	Sask.	2022	1.2	0.0	44.4	55.6
RPN	Sask.	2023	1.5	0.0	58.3	41.7
RPN	Sask.	2024	2.2	0.0	55.6	44.4
RPN	Alta.	2022	1.8	0.0	92.0	8.0
RPN	Alta.	2023	2.2	0.0	81.2	18.8
RPN	Alta.	2024	2.2	0.0	78.8	21.2

Type of professional	Registration province	Year	Percentage of submitted records identified as secondary registrations	Proportion of secondary registrations by exclusion criteria		
				Out-of-Canada employment/residence (%)	Out-of-province employment in nursing (%)	Other* (%)
RPN	B.C.	2022	0.8	40.0	44.0	16.0
RPN	B.C.	2023	1.1	33.3	41.7	25.0
RPN	B.C.	2024	0.8	25.0	39.3	35.7
LPN	N.L.	2022	0.3	0.0	42.9	57.1
LPN	N.L.	2023	1.6	0.0	69.2	30.8
LPN	N.L.	2024	3.0	4.7	45.3	50.0
LPN	P.E.I.	2022	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LPN	P.E.I.	2023	2.9	0.0	45.8	54.2
LPN	P.E.I.	2024	6.6	0.0	53.2	46.8
LPN	N.S.	2022	2.3	0.9	30.9	68.2
LPN	N.S.	2023	4.5	0.5	63.5	36.1
LPN	N.S.	2024	13.8	23.5	63.7	12.8
LPN	N.B.	2022	2.4	4.6	66.7	28.7
LPN	N.B.	2023	4.2	2.5	77.3	20.2
LPN	N.B.	2024	2.7	2.9	85.3	11.8
LPN	Que.	2022	0.4	3.6	42.3	54.1
LPN	Que.	2023	0.3	2.1	50.0	47.9
LPN	Que.	2024	0.3	0.9	53.8	45.3
LPN	Ont.	2022	1.8	17.7	52.2	30.1
LPN	Ont.	2023	2.0	14.5	53.9	31.6
LPN	Ont.	2024	1.8	16.3	59.3	24.4
LPN	Man.	2022	0.8	3.2	83.9	12.9
LPN	Man.	2023	0.9	0.0	62.9	37.1

Type of professional	Registration province	Year	Percentage of submitted records identified as secondary registrations	Proportion of secondary registrations by exclusion criteria		
				Out-of-Canada employment/residence (%)	Out-of-province employment in nursing (%)	Other* (%)
LPN	Man.	2024	0.7	0.0	61.5	38.5
LPN	Sask.	2022	2.3	1.1	12.5	86.4
LPN	Sask.	2023	3.4	0.7	4.4	94.9
LPN	Sask.	2024	4.5	0.0	6.0	94.0
LPN	Alta.	2022	9.0	1.6	83.8	14.5
LPN	Alta.	2023	9.3	2.1	83.5	14.4
LPN	Alta.	2024	7.6	1.9	85.8	12.3
LPN	B.C.	2022	1.7	8.8	68.3	22.9
LPN	B.C.	2023	1.9	7.3	71.4	21.4
LPN	B.C.	2024	3.0	3.1	61.9	35.0

Note

* Includes regulated nurses who were in a non-nursing profession employed in a different province than their registration province and those (when employment information is not available or not applicable) who resided in a different province than their registration province.

Source

Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Appendix D: Text alternative for images

Text alternative for figure: The figure shows the flow of data from the nursing regulatory bodies to CIHI and describes the key concepts to defining the workforce. *Supply* is defined as regulated nurses who have a licence to practise nursing. *Workforce* is defined as regulated nurses who are employed in a nursing profession. The regulatory bodies submit to CIHI their registrations at the 6-month mark of their registration year, for active practising registrations only. Non-practising registrations are not submitted to CIHI. CIHI then excludes regulated nurses whose province/territory of registration differs from the province/territory of employment. These records are outside of the population of reference, except where one of the provinces/territories (either for registration or for employment) is a territory. Regulated nurses whose province/territory of registration is the same as the province/territory of employment — referred to as primary registrations — make up the nursing supply. CIHI looks at the employment status of these primary registrations. Regulated nurses for whom Employment Status is *employed in nursing* make up the workforce. The count of regulated nurses excluded from the workforce are those who are not reported as *employed in nursing*. An employed nurse may have a Full-Time/Part-Time Status of full time, part time, casual or unknown; all are included in the workforce.

Source

Health Workforce Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Text alternative for Average age image: Average age equals numerator 1 over denominator n (defined as the total number of nurses in a province/territory or Canada) times the sum of the individual nurses' ages for the total number of n nurses; the count of individual nurses i equals 1 to n .

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