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NCSBN's Environmental Scan COVID-19 and Its Impact on Nursing and Regulation

Keywords:

Abstract: This report provides an environmental scan of the nursing profession in the United States, focusing on the impact of COVID-19 on nursing and regulation. The scan identifies key trends and challenges facing the profession, including the impact of the pandemic on nursing practice, the need for regulatory changes, and the importance of nursing education and research. The report also discusses the role of the National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN) in addressing these challenges and promoting the advancement of the nursing profession.

The scan identifies several key trends and challenges facing the nursing profession in the United States. One of the most significant challenges is the impact of COVID-19 on nursing practice. The pandemic has led to a surge in nursing work, with many nurses working long hours and facing high levels of stress and burnout. This has led to a shortage of nurses in many areas, particularly in critical care and emergency departments. The pandemic has also highlighted the need for regulatory changes to address the unique challenges of nursing practice during a crisis. For example, many states have implemented temporary regulations to allow nurses to practice in expanded roles during the pandemic. This has led to a more flexible and adaptable nursing workforce, but it also highlights the need for permanent regulatory changes to address these challenges in the future.

Another key trend is the importance of nursing education and research. The nursing profession is facing a growing need for more nurses, and this is driving a focus on expanding nursing education and research. This includes a focus on developing new nursing programs and expanding existing ones, as well as a focus on conducting research to improve nursing practice and patient outcomes. The NCSBN is playing a key role in this effort, providing leadership and support for nursing education and research across the United States.

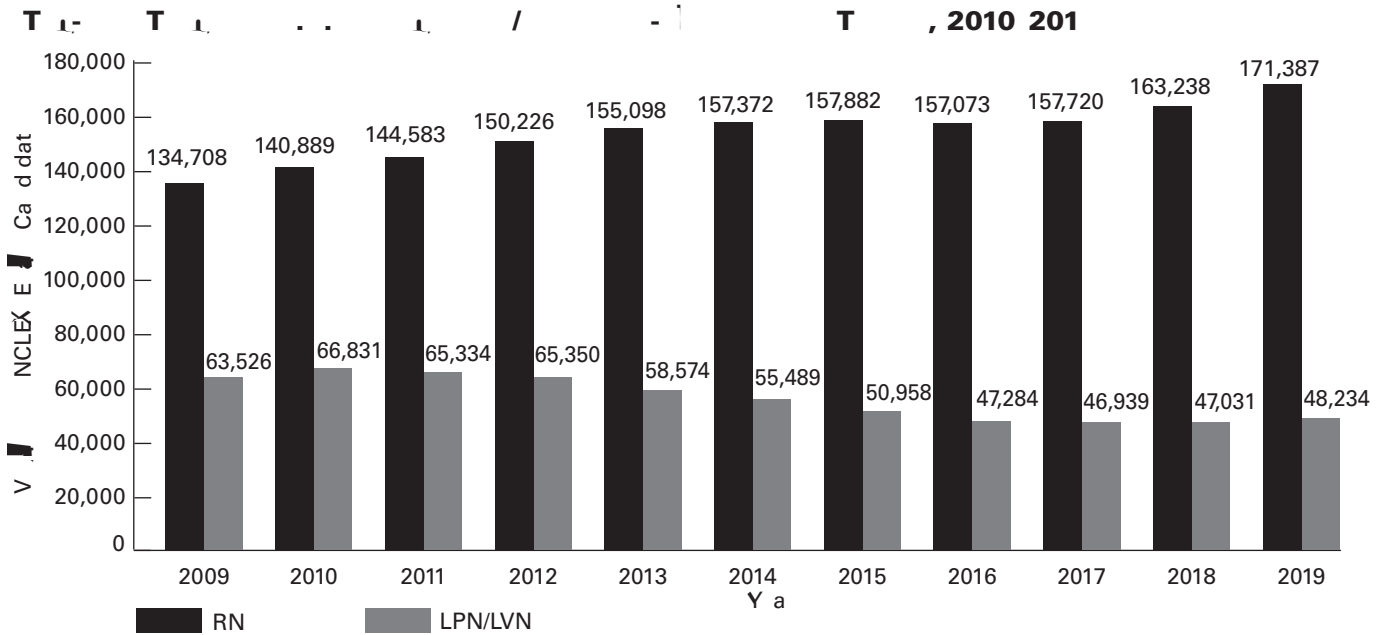
In addition, the scan identifies the importance of nursing regulation. The nursing profession is a regulated profession, and this is essential for ensuring the quality and safety of nursing practice. The NCSBN is the national organization that represents the state boards of nursing, and it plays a key role in setting standards for nursing practice and regulating the profession. The scan highlights the need for the NCSBN to continue to work closely with the state boards of nursing to address the challenges facing the profession and to promote the advancement of the nursing profession.

2020).





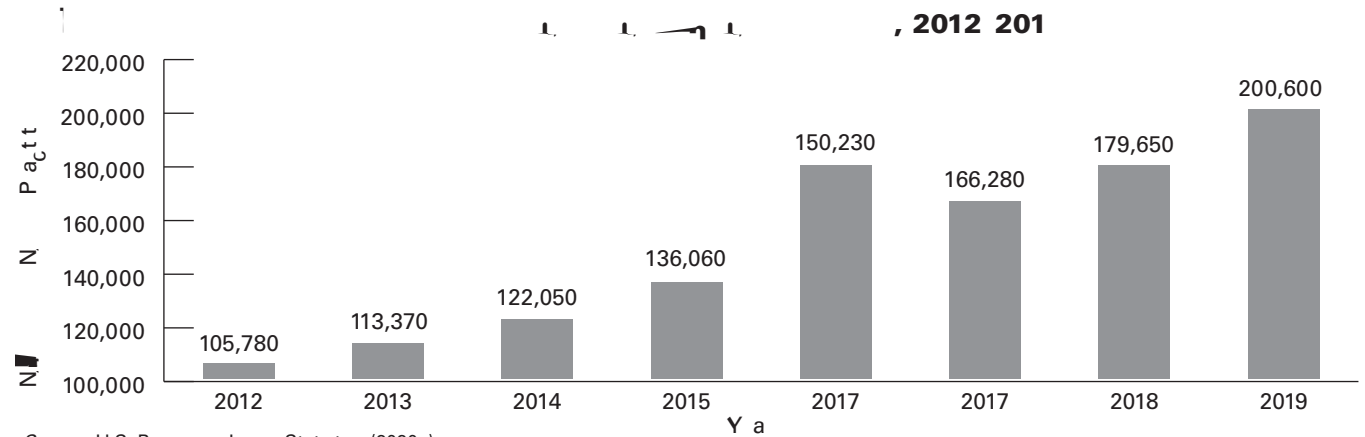
FIGURE 5



Note: RN = Registered Nurses; LPN/LVN = Licensed Practical Nurse / Licensed Vocational Nurse.
 Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2020).

The chart shows a steady increase in the number of Registered Nurses (RN) from 2009 to 2019, with a slight dip in 2016. The number of Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN) and Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVN) also shows a general upward trend, though with more fluctuation, particularly a decrease in 2014 and 2016.

FIGURE 6



Source: U.S. Behavioral Health Statistics (2020a).

The chart illustrates a consistent year-over-year increase in patient counts from 2012 to 2019. The number of patients grew from approximately 106,000 in 2012 to over 200,000 in 2019. There is a notable gap in data for the year 2016, with the next data point appearing for 2017.

2019). 2019, 2020, 45% 2029, 117,000 10- (, 2020).

2019, U. H. (H) H. (H) 2018 National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses (NSSRN) (H, 2019). T 50 (53%) 50. T 2008,

T (63.9%) 11.5% T 32.9% 50.3%

2020, NSSRN, -19, (H, 2020). T 4, 2.7 T 710,000, 29.6% (127,000, 38.6%).

T 1% /

T (958 100,000) (157 153 100,000) (H, 2020).

-19, T U.

2020, -19, 8

45% of the total number of nursing programs in the United States in 2020.

In 2019, 59% of nursing programs (63%) were accredited by the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE), and 3% were accredited by the Accreditation Council on Education in Nursing (ACEN) (ACEN, 2020).

In 2019, 3% of nursing programs were accredited by the Accreditation Council on Education in Nursing (ACEN) (ACEN, 2020). In 2020, 3% of nursing programs were accredited by the Accreditation Council on Education in Nursing (ACEN) (62%). In 2020, 57% of nursing programs were accredited by the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE) (13%). In 2020, 76% of nursing programs were accredited by the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE) (19% of nursing programs were accredited by the Accreditation Council on Education in Nursing (ACEN) (ACEN, 2020).

1, 2020
1, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education (DOE) reported that the number of nursing programs in the United States increased from 1,965 in 2015 to 2,100 in 2020. The number of nursing programs in the United States increased from 1,965 in 2015 to 2,100 in 2020. The number of nursing programs in the United States increased from 1,965 in 2015 to 2,100 in 2020. (34,668.43 5)

If an educational program is designed to meet educational requirements for a specific professional license or certification that is required for employment in an occupation, or is advertised as meeting such requirements, information regarding whether completion of that program would be sufficient to meet licensure requirements in a State for that occupation, including—

(A) A list of all States for which the institution has determined that its (A) curriculum meets the State educational requirements for licensure or (A) certification;

(B) A list of all States for which the institution has determined that its curriculum does not meet the State educational requirements for licensure or certification; and

(C) A list of all States for which the institution has not made a determination that its curriculum meets the State educational requirements for licensure or certification (U.S. Department of Education, 2019, p. 58932)

(U.S. Department of Education, 2020).

U.S. Department of Education, 2019, p. 58932

Growth and Numbers of Nursing Programs

The number of nursing programs in the United States increased from 1,965 in 2015 to 2,100 in 2020. The number of nursing programs in the United States increased from 1,965 in 2015 to 2,100 in 2020. The number of nursing programs in the United States increased from 1,965 in 2015 to 2,100 in 2020. (U.S. Department of Education, 2020).

FIGURE 7

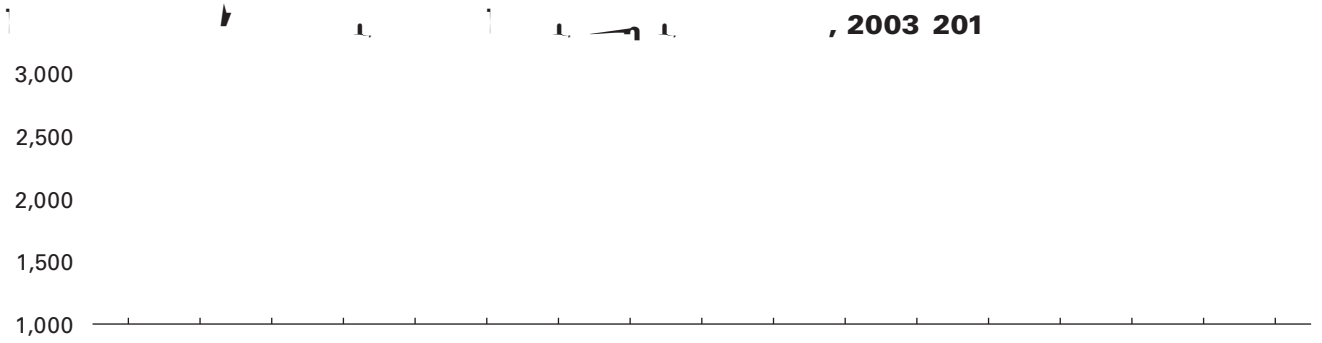


FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9

1. 2020 2021

... 58% ... T ... (... , 2020).

T (2020) ... 4 ... (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... T (2020) ...

Essentials

... (Holt, 2020). ... (2018; ... 2018; ... 2020;). ... 2020, ... (), ... -19 (... 2020). ... (76%), ... (68%) ... (Holt, 2020).

Implications for Regulators

... U. ... -19, ... T ...

T ... 2020, ... (... 2020). ...

- 10 10 (34.4%)
- 21 21 (72.4%)
- 15 15 (71.4%)
- 29 29

(1) exclusion criteria based on a low likelihood of survival despite maximal resource allocation; (2) a calculation of an objective score to reflect the severity of the present illness and thus prioritization category; and (3) repeated evaluation over time to determine ongoing priority status (Macklin, 2020, p. 7).

Implications for Regulators

The... (Macklin, 2020; p. 10).

The... (Macklin, 2020; p. 10).

Implications for Regulators

The... (Macklin, 2020; p. 10).

The... (Macklin, 2020; p. 10).

The... (Macklin, 2020; p. 10).

T. D. ... -19, ... 1710 (2020), ... -19, ... U.S. ... (D) ... (... 8182), ... (... 2436).

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of nurses. The study was conducted in a hospital in the United States during the first wave of the pandemic in 2020. The study included 100 nurses who were surveyed about their mental health status before and during the pandemic. The results of the study showed that the majority of nurses experienced an increase in anxiety and depression during the pandemic. The study also found that nurses who worked in the front lines of the pandemic experienced higher levels of stress and burnout. The study has important implications for the mental health of nurses and for the healthcare system as a whole.

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APRNs and COVID-19

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... -19...
... (2020). T...
... (2020).

19) , , . 2021 (, 2020).

APRN Consensus Model

2020 . 1216
1,000 750 (H. . 1216, 2020).
2017 . 50
264 . 50 (. 50, 2020). T
2020 . 607
3,000- (H. . 607, 2020). T
890 2020. T
890, 2020). T
890, 2020). T
3- (. 890, 2020). T
890, 2020).

2019, 2020, 2021.

2019, 2020, 2021. 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020. 4.8%, 2019, 71,000, 50,000, 2020. 2019, 10.1, 12, 2020.

2019, 9.7, 12, 37.5%. 12, 15, 2008, 2017.

2008, 2017, 2020. 45, (T), T, 2020.

72%, 79%, 2010, 2018, 15, 24, 180, 2020.

2020, 2019, T, 75,500, 2020, 70,980, 2019, 2020.

The Opioid Epidemic and the COVID-19 Pandemic

2019, 2020, 2021. 4.

... 19, ... 2020.

1. ... (2020). U...
 2. ... (2019).
 3. ... (2020).
 4. ... (2020, ... 12).
 5. ... (2020).
 6. ... (2020).
 7. ... (2018).
 8. ... (2020).
 9. ... (2020).

Healthcare (2020, 18). Retrieved from
-19. *Patient Engagement HIT*. //

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2019). *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.
Nurse Anesthetists, Nurse Midwives, and Nurse Practitioners.
0-000-0000-0000 / 0-000-0000-0000 / 0-000-0000-0000

APPENDIX A

A t tat, t, a t c tat t, c -
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 a d (BON) a c d t d. E t tat (K -
 t c , N ada, O , O ka a, O , S t Ca a,
 T a , a d a t) d ad t d tat t

N ada

- Ad t t a c t c d :R t RN
I t t ,R t RN T t T a ,
LPNS c P a c t c R a d S a c Cat t
R a c t

N t Ca a

- Ad t d t t t t a t :A a -
t P a c t c S t t EMSP
• R d t t t a t t :C -
ta T a ,I T a /I t /A c c P c -
d ,M d c a t A d E d c a t &R L T
Ca /S c d N F a c t A d t Ca S t t ,
Sta a d Pat t C t Sa t

N t Da c ta

- A d t . da c a t a t t R t
L c d N t t c P a c t c
• R d t a c t c da a t a t t :
Sa t t P a c t c T a R a t ,S a A -
a t F c E at P c d

O

- Ad t d t t t a t t :N a d -
c U Na
• R d t t t d :G d
R t d N F a d U - a Pat t'
Ga t c Ba d ,R d N Ca Pat t R c -
I t a M at S dat M d c a a d/
S c a P c d ,R t d N R -
c I t at P d a A t d P d ,R -
t d N R t Ca Pat t U d E -
c Ca d a St Ta ,R t d N R
t Pat t R c I t a t a l c ta
M d a t

O c a

- R t t t a d d -
: c V c a t N L Pat t
A t G d ,P a c t N a t c T
R t d N P t B at c A at A t -
(U Ga t t a T a d St a c) S c a
Pat t G d , c N

S T T a c t 3, R T 712 a c) S c a

Pat t G d , P c N

t dN (RN) a d L_c d P a_ct_ca N (LPN)
S_c P a_ct_c, Na P_c C a_cat ,
R_c t N S d l_c t S_c (SIS)
F a_c t

t V a
• R d t t t a t t: A t a t
A t t_c A t

• d t ad : P a_ct_c D -
COVID-19 D_c d Stat c , c_c a
t D COVID-19 D_c a d Stat c ,
D c D c_c Ca , N a d E c t c
D c t Ca D c t Ca

