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

Keywords: COVID-19, nursing, regulation, environmental scan

The purpose of this environmental scan was to identify the impact of COVID-19 on nursing and regulation in the United States. The scan was conducted in 2020 and involved a review of literature, stakeholder interviews, and a survey of nursing regulators. The findings of the scan indicate that COVID-19 has had a significant impact on nursing and regulation in the United States. The impact has been both direct and indirect, affecting the nursing profession and the regulatory process. The direct impact includes the loss of nursing staff, the closure of nursing homes, and the suspension of nursing exams. The indirect impact includes the increased demand for nursing services, the need for new regulations, and the need for increased funding for nursing education and research. The scan also identified several key areas for action, including the need for increased collaboration between nursing regulators and other stakeholders, the need for increased funding for nursing education and research, and the need for increased transparency in the regulatory process. The findings of the scan provide a valuable resource for nursing regulators and other stakeholders as they work to address the challenges posed by COVID-19.

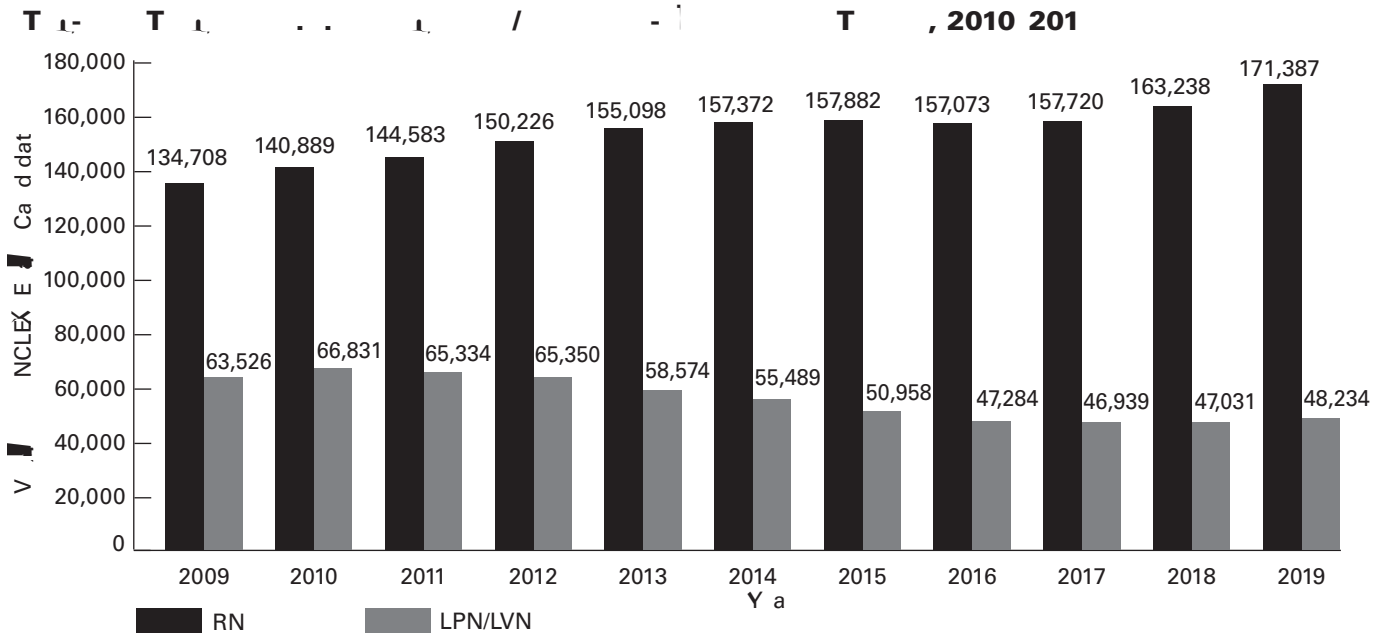
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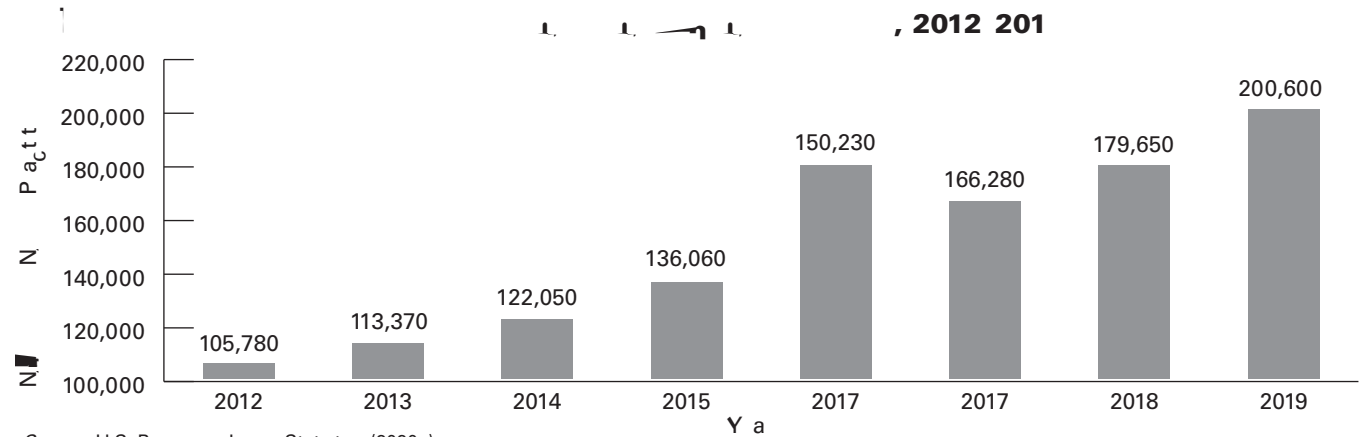
FIGURE 5



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

The number of RNs increased from 134,708 in 2009 to 171,387 in 2019, a 27% increase. The number of LPN/LVNs decreased from 63,526 in 2009 to 48,234 in 2019, a 24% decrease. The total number of nursing staff decreased from 198,234 in 2009 to 123,153 in 2019, a 38% decrease. The ratio of RNs to LPN/LVNs increased from 2.12 in 2009 to 3.55 in 2019. The ratio of RNs to total nursing staff decreased from 68% in 2009 to 58% in 2019. The ratio of LPN/LVNs to total nursing staff decreased from 32% in 2009 to 42% in 2019. The ratio of RNs to total nursing staff is projected to be 55% in 2028. The ratio of LPN/LVNs to total nursing staff is projected to be 45% in 2028. The ratio of RNs to total nursing staff is projected to be 52% in 2037. The ratio of LPN/LVNs to total nursing staff is projected to be 48% in 2037.

FIGURE 6



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2020a).

The number of patient admissions increased from 105,780 in 2012 to 200,600 in 2019, a 90% increase. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2028, a 31% increase from 2019. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2037, a 31% increase from 2019. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2046, a 31% increase from 2019. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2055, a 31% increase from 2019. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2064, a 31% increase from 2019. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2073, a 31% increase from 2019. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2082, a 31% increase from 2019. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2091, a 31% increase from 2019. The number of patient admissions is projected to be 263,400 in 2100, a 31% increase from 2019.

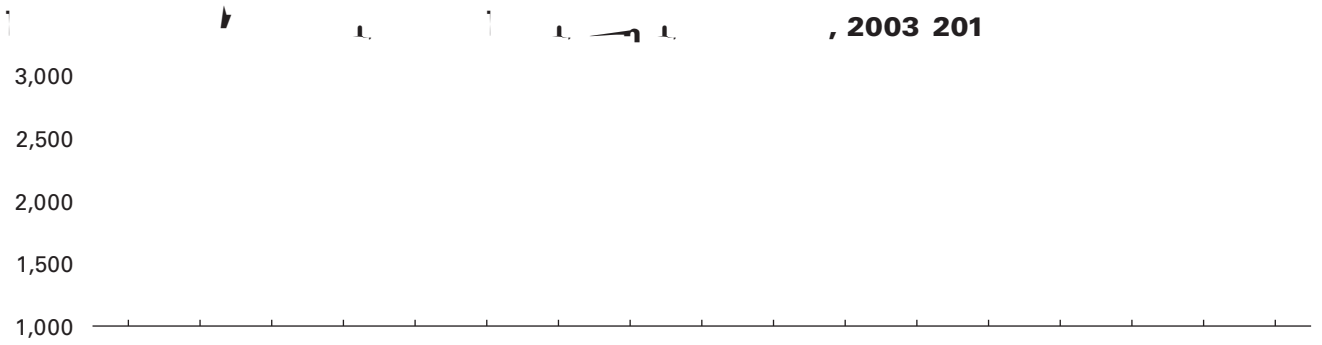








FIGURE 7



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FIGURE 8



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FIGURE 9



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**2020 2021**











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**Implications for Regulators**

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The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of healthcare workers. The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in the United States. The study included healthcare workers who were employed in the hospital during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study was conducted between March 2020 and June 2020. The study included healthcare workers who were employed in the hospital during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study was conducted between March 2020 and June 2020. The study included healthcare workers who were employed in the hospital during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study was conducted between March 2020 and June 2020.

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**APRNs and COVID-19**

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in the United States. The study included APRNs who were employed in the hospital during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study was conducted between March 2020 and June 2020. The study included APRNs who were employed in the hospital during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study was conducted between March 2020 and June 2020.

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

2008, 2017, 2008, 2017, 45, T, T, 2020.

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

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

**The Opioid Epidemic and the COVID-19 Pandemic**

2019, 2020, 2021. 4.



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APPENDIX A

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 Sta a d Pat t /C t Sa t

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 S c a P c d ,R t d N R -  
 c l 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 l t a t a l c ta  
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