# **Licensed Practical Nurses** in Vermont



#### **2018 BOARD OF NURSING LPN RE-LICENSURE SURVEY**

Summary prepared by: University of Vermont AHEC Nursing Workforce, Research, and Development

# **Background**

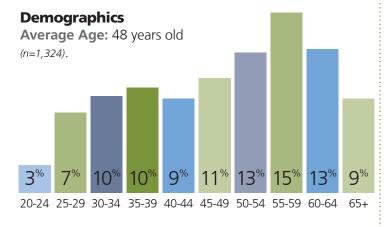
By order of Vermont Act 79 (2013), the Secretary of Administration directed the Office of Professional Regulation to collect workforce supply data from each licensee. Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) are a vital part of the healthcare workforce and this summary provides information on the supply of LPNs in Vermont in 2018.

### **Methods**

Online re-licensing was available to LPNs from January to March 2018. Nursing workforce "minimum data set" questions, recommended by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and the Forum of Nursing Workforce Centers, were included in the re-licensure application. Paper surveys were also available but due to the low number used, they were not included in this analysis. The entire sample did not respond to all questions; therefore, response rates are noted and percentages based on the responses to each question.

### **Results**

There were 1,627 LPNs actively licensed in Vermont as of March 30, 2018 and 1,549 LPNs completed the survey (95% response rate). For this analysis, only nurses who reported working in Vermont or serving Vermont residents as telephonic nurses were used (n=1,324).



# Age Range Gender

Female	92%
Male	8%

# **Education**

79%
9%
7%
0.8%
0.1%
2%
1%

## **Enrolled in a Formal Nursing Education Program:**

Associate degree program	8%
Baccalaureate program	1%

United States as country of entry-level education (n=1,320)

Licensure (n=1,305)  $\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & &$ 

# **Employment Status**

**Current Employment** (n=1,322)

Full-time in nursing (n=920)	70%
Part-time in nursing (n=215)	16%
Per diem (n=205)	16%
Traveler (n=64)	5%

# **Primary Employment Setting** (n=1,307)

rimary Employment Setting (1-1,507)	
Ambulatory Care	5%
Assisted Living Facility	7%
Community Health Center/FQHC	5%
Correctional Facility	4%
Home Health (residential care)	
Hospice	0.8%
Hospital Inpatient	6%
Nursing Home/Extended Care (rehab, adult day)	34%
Occupational Health	0.2%
Office Setting/Clinic	22%
Public Health	
School/College Health Service	3%
Urgent Care/Walk-in (ER)	2%
Other Setting	

Specialty of Primary Nursing Practice Positio	<b>n</b> (n=1,306)
Acute Care/Critical Care	
Adult Health	
Community Health	
Corrections	
Emergency/Trauma	
Family Health	
Geriatrics/Gerontology	
Home Health	
Maternal-Child Health	
Medical/Surgical	
Occupational Health	
Oncology	
Oral Surgery	
Orthopedic	
Other	
Palliative Care/Hospice	
Pediatrics/Neonatal	
Perioperative/OR	
Psychiatric/Mental Health/Substance Abuse	
Public Health	
Rehabilitation	
School/College Health	
Telehealth/Telephonic	
Women's Health	2%
Reason for Unemployment (n=225)	
Difficulty in finding a nursing position	
Disabled	
In school	
Inadequate salary	
Working outside of Vermont	
Taking care of home and family	
Retired	
Other	
No response	26%
Number of currently held positions (n=1,306)	
One	
Two	
Three or more	0.2%



Primary Position Title (n=1,291)	
Case Manager (MDS, care coordinator)	2%
Educator	.0.8%
Nurse Administrator	1%
Nurse Manager	
(charge, head, supervisor, leader)	8%
Staff Nurse (patient care)	86%
Othor	20/

Of the 8% (n =105) that reported a secondary position, the most common specialty was geriatrics/gerontology; position was staff nurse (n=83) and the setting was nursing home/extended care/assisted living (n=53).

**Information on Salary and Demand for Vermont LPNs** Median LPN salary, May 2017: \$48,560 or \$23.34 per hour.<sup>1</sup>

According to a report by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) National Center for Workforce Analysis (2017), the demand for LPNs working in long term care services in Vermont will grow by 31% by 2030<sup>2</sup>. Using Vermont LPN relicensure data in the 2018 Nursing Health Workforce Simulation Model<sup>3</sup>, a decline in the number of LPNs is expected by 2025 rather than a surplus which was previously predicted without using Vermont specific data.

#### Conclusions

Changes in the LPN workforce over the past two years include a decline in the actual number licensed (minus 79). However there was a 3% growth in the percent of LPNs under age 50; this probably represents the younger replacement of retiring LPNs. Compared to a decade ago (2008 versus 2018), the number of male LPNs has increased from 4% to 8%; more LPNs are working directly with patients (72% then and 86% now); fewer are in management positions (10% then, 8.5% now); and fewer are working in hospitals (17% then and 6% now); yet, close to the same percent are working in long term care/assisted living (39% compared to 41%). Outpatient clinics, prisons, community and ambulatory settings, as well as mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities continue to have positions available for LPNs with some growth seen in this area over the past decade. Vermont's overall population is aging faster than the rest of the nation<sup>4</sup>; therefore, the demand for LPNs will continue and a status guo of new LPNs may not be sufficient to meet this demand.

### Recommendations

At least the same number of graduating LPNs must be available into the foreseeable future to provide care for Vermont elders, particularly in long term care settings. Appropriate educational content and experiences in geriatrics must be included in the LPN curriculum.



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- 1 www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes292061.htm
- 2 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. 2017. Long-Term Services and Supports: Nursing Workforce Demand Projections, 2015-2030. Rockville, Maryland.
- 3 https://webnursingmodel.hrsa.gov/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2F SupplyModel%2FNationalOverView
- 4 www.burlingtonfreepress.com/story/money/2016/07/21/vermont-aging-faster-thanrest-united-states/87263398