# Kentucky Nursing Workforce Report







# 2. INTRODUCTION

## 3.

#### METHODS

• Key Findings

### 4.

#### RESULTS

- RN RESULTS
  - Figure 1. RN counts by county of residence
  - **Figure 2.** RN counts by geographical designation of employment

#### • APRN RESULTS

- **Figure 3.** Percent of ARPNs by geographic designation
- **Figure 4**. APRN counts by county of employment
- **Table 1.** County-level ratio of providers to population

## 10.

#### DISCUSSION

• Recommendations

# 11.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- Rural populations usually have higher rates of chronic illness and higher proportions of elderly residents, which creates more demand within the healthcare workforce (RHIhub, 2024).
- According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, geographic distribution remains an issue for the nursing profession (HRSA, 2022).
- As of 2023, Kentucky has a rate of 67 people per registered nurse, which is better than the national rate of 109 people per registered nurse.
   (Cabinet for Health and Family Services Office of Data Analytics, 2023)
- According to the Rural Health Information Hub, for every 10,000 individuals in rural areas there are 63.9 registered nurses, compared to every 10,000 individuals in urban areas, where there are 95.3 registered nurses (RHIhub, 2024).
- Registered nurse employment is projected to grow 6% from 2022 to 2032.

(U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023)

- The state of Kentucky has 506 people per Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs), which is better than the national rate of 1,159 individuals per APRN. (Cabinet for Health and Family Services Office of Data Analytics, 2023)
- According to the Rural Health Information Hub, for every 10,000 individuals in rural areas there are 10.0 APRNs, compared to every 10,000 individuals in urban areas where there are 12.7 APRNs (RHIhub, 2024).
- Overall, employment of nurse anesthetists, nurse midwives, and nurse practitioners is projected to grow 38% from 2022 to 2032.

(U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023)

Licensure data was requested through the Kentucky Board of Nursing.

The following information is obtained within the licensure set:

- Full name
- County of residence
- Demographic information
- License issue date
- State of the original license
- Education type

The following data is only available for Advance Practioner Registered Nurses (APRNs):

- Employment status
- County of employment
- Field of employment
- Type of position
- Practice area
- Population foci

Duplicates and out-of-state cases were excluded.

Frequencies were calculated using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 28. Rural and urban counties were coded on rural designation by the Human Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). County-level population counts were obtained through the US Census.

Years of licensure were calculated using the current year (2023) and the original licensure date within the data.

#### **KEY FINDINGS**

- 69,102 RNs working within the state of Kentucky.
  - The majority of registered nurses are located within urban counties.
- 6,460 APRNs working within the state of Kentucky.
  - The majority of advanced practice registered nurses are located within urban counties.
- Most counties with RN and APRN provider shortages are in rural, Appalachian, and Delta counties.

**F I**  RESULTS

- According to the Kentucky Board of Nursing licensure data:
  - 69,102 RNs
  - 6,460 APRNs
    - The majority of Kentucky nurses are Caucasian (92.1% of RNs and 93.3% APRNs)
    - 86.2% of Kentucky APRNs possess a master's degree; 11.1% have obtained a doctorate of nursing degree
    - 66.9% of RNs possess an associate's degree;
      30% have obtained a bachelor's degree

#### **RN Results**

• Over one-fourth of all RNs work in Fayette (8%) or Jefferson (18%) counties.

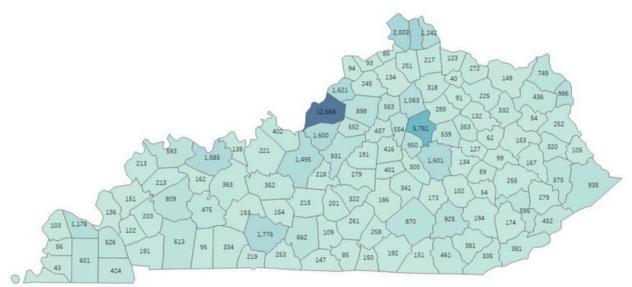


Figure 1. RN counts by county of residence

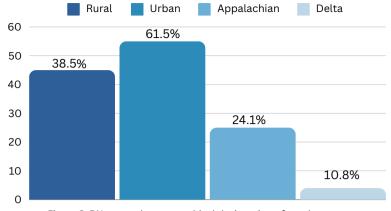


Figure 2. RN counts by geographical designation of employment

- 38.5% of RNs are working in rural, 61.5% are working in urban, 24.1% are working in Appalachia, and 10.8% are working in Delta.
- Most of the nurses practicing in Kentucky have been licensed originally in Kentucky (84.5%). Other states that nurses practicing in Kentucky are originally licensed in include Ohio (4.0%) and Tennessee (1.5%).

#### **APRN Results**

- The most prevalent types of APRN license types within the state of Kentucky are nurse practitioner APRN-P (85.7%), nurse anesthetist APRN-A (12.1%), clinical nurse specialist APRN-S (1.2%), and nurse midwife APRN-M (1.0%).
- 16.5% of APRNs living in rural counties travel to urban counties for work.
- 34.1% of APRNs are working in rural, 65.9% are working in urban, 22.4% are working in Appalachia, and 9.1% are working in Delta.

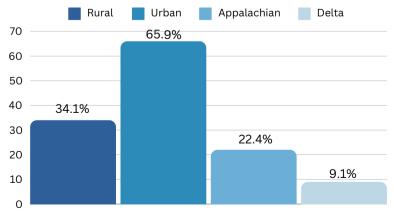


Figure 3. Percent of APRNs by geographic designation

Table 1. The following table illustrates the county-level ratio of providers to population.

| County       | Ratio<br>(APRN:Population) | Rural/Urban | County     | Ratio<br>(APRN:Population) | Rural/Urban |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Adair        | 1:652                      | Rural       | Clay       | 1:808                      | Rural       |
| Allen        | 1:1094                     | Rural       | Clinton    | 1:926                      | Rural       |
| Anderson     | 1:1001                     | Rural       | Crittenden | 1:1118                     | Rural       |
| Ballard      | 1:3847                     | Rural       | Cumberland | 1:839                      | Rural       |
| Barren       | 1:655                      | Rural       | Daviess    | 1:569                      | Urban       |
| Bath         | 1:1825                     | Rural       | Edmonson   | 1:819                      | Rural       |
| Bell         | 1:701                      | Rural       | Elliott    | 1:7381                     | Rural       |
| Boone        | 1:822                      | Urban       | Estill     | 1:2348                     | Rural       |
| Bourbon      | 1:1064                     | Rural       | Fayette    | 1:510                      | Urban       |
| Boyd         | 1:504                      | Urban       | Fleming    | 1:1014                     | Rural       |
| Boyle        | 1:854                      | Rural       | Floyd      | 1:691                      | Rural       |
| Bracken      | 1:1687                     | Rural       | Franklin   | 1:1476                     | Rural       |
| Breathitt    | 1:1129                     | Rural       | Fulton     | 1:1628                     | Rural       |
| Breckinridge | 1:860                      | Rural       | Gallatin   | 1:2925                     | Rural       |
| Bullitt      | 1:618                      | Urban       | Garrard    | 1:723                      | Rural       |
| Butler       | 1:1229                     | Rural       | Grant      | 1:2294                     | Rural       |
| Caldwell     | 1:1402                     | Rural       | Graves     | 1:653                      | Rural       |
| Calloway     | 1:695                      | Rural       | Grayson    | 1:1153                     | Rural       |
| Campbell     | 1:930                      | Urban       | Green      | 1:705                      | Rural       |
| Carlisle     | 1:798                      | Rural       | Greenup    | 1:516                      | Urban       |
| Carroll      | 1:2172                     | Rural       | Hancock    | 1:824                      | Rural       |
| Carter       | 1:644                      | Rural       | Hardin     | 1:871                      | Urban       |
| Casey        | 1:1322                     | Rural       | Harlan     | 1:688                      | Rural       |
| Christian    | 1:1269                     | Urban       | Harrison   | 1:676                      | Rural       |
| Clark        | 1:819                      | Rural       | Hart       | 1:1144                     | Rural       |

Table continued on the next page.

Table 1 Continued. The following table illustrates the county-level ratio of providers to population.

| County     | Ratio<br>(APRN:Population) | Rural/Urban | County     | Ratio<br>(APRN:Population) | Rural/Urban |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Henderson  | 1:726                      | Urban       | Marshall   | 1:577                      | Rural       |
| Henry      | 1:824                      | Rural       | Martin     | 1:1237                     | Rural       |
| Hickman    | 1:4424                     | Rural       | Mason      | 1:806                      | Rural       |
| Hopkins    | 1:537                      | Rural       | McCracken  | 1:492                      | Rural       |
| Jackson    | 1:927                      | Rural       | McCreary   | 1:703                      | Rural       |
| Jefferson  | 1:642                      | Urban       | McLean     | 1:650                      | Rural       |
| Jessamine  | 1:595                      | Urban       | Meade      | 1:1115                     | Urban       |
| Johnson    | 1:663                      | Rural       | Menifee    | 1:1548                     | Rural       |
| Kenton     | 1:830                      | Urban       | Mercer     | 1:672                      | Rural       |
| Knott      | 1:638                      | Rural       | Metcalfe   | 1:3449                     | Rural       |
| Knox       | 1:553                      | Rural       | Monroe     | 1:2246                     | Rural       |
| Larue      | 1:1366                     | Rural       | Montgomery | 1:762                      | Rural       |
| Laurel     | 1:512                      | Rural       | Morgan     | 1:921                      | Rural       |
| Lawrence   | 1:603                      | Rural       | Muhlenberg | 1:990                      | Rural       |
| Lee        | 1:3725                     | Rural       | Nelson     | 1:654                      | Rural       |
| Leslie     | 1:685                      | Rural       | Nicholas   | 1:856                      | Rural       |
| Letcher    | 1:518                      | Rural       | Ohio       | 1:764                      | Rural       |
| Lewis      | 1:999                      | Rural       | Oldham     | 1:319                      | Urban       |
| Lincoln    | 1:1154                     | Rural       | Owen       | 1:1613                     | Rural       |
| Livingston | 1:689                      | Rural       | Owsley     | 1:1317                     | Rural       |
| Logan      | 1:1322                     | Rural       | Pendleton  | 1:1825                     | Rural       |
| Lyon       | 1:880                      | Rural       | Perry      | 1:450                      | Rural       |
| Madison    | 1:595                      | Rural       | Pike       | 1:512                      | Rural       |
| Magoffin   | 1:1149                     | Rural       | Powell     | 1:2188                     | Rural       |
| Marion     | 1:1095                     | Rural       | Pulaski    | 1:788                      | Rural       |

Table continued on the next page.

Table 1 Continued. The following table illustrates the county-level ratio of providers to population.

| County     | Ratio<br>(APRN:Population) | Rural/Urban |  |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|
| Robertson  | 0:2257                     | Rural       |  |
| Rockcastle | 1:1151                     | Rural       |  |
| Rowan      | 1:801                      | Rural       |  |
| Russell    | 1:626                      | Rural       |  |
| Scott      | 1:600                      | Urban       |  |
| Shelby     | 1:682                      | Urban       |  |
| Simpson    | 1:985                      | Rural       |  |
| Spencer    | 1:474                      | Rural       |  |
| Taylor     | 1:904                      | Rural       |  |
| Todd       | 1:1228                     | Rural       |  |
| Trigg      | 1:887                      | Rural       |  |
| Trimble    | 1:4265                     | Rural       |  |
| Union      | 1:846                      | Rural       |  |
| Warren     | 1:710                      | Urban       |  |
| Washington | 1:1097                     | Rural       |  |
| Wayne      | 1:977                      | Rural       |  |
| Webster    | 1:533                      | Rural       |  |
| Whitley    | 1:710                      | Rural       |  |
| Wolfe      | 1:591                      | Rural       |  |
| Woodford   | 1:601                      | Rural       |  |

- The following map illustrates the number of APRNs by Kentucky county. These counts reflect the county of employment self-reported by the APRNs on the licensure form.
  - One Kentucky county, Robertson, which is designated rural, has no APRNs, .

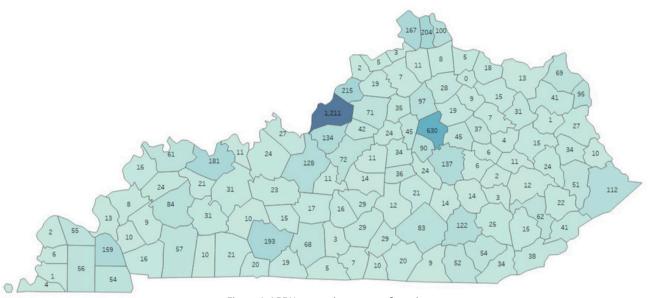


Figure 4. APRN counts by county of employment

- 50 of 120 Kentucky counties (42%) have between one and 10 APRNs.
  - 45 of those 50 counties are rural (90%).
  - Robertson and Trimble have no practicing APRNs.
  - Hickman and Elliot only have 1 practicing APRN.
- 29% of all Kentucky APRNs practice in Fayette County (10%) and in Jefferson County (19%).
- The majority of Kentucky APRNs work in the specialties of family medicine (64.9%), anesthesiology (12.1%), and psychology/mental health (5.4%).

- Geographic distribution is an issue for the nursing profession, with most registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses working within urban areas (46.5%) in Kentucky (RHIhub, 2024).
- Rural communities lack certain types of providers, particularly specialists (RHIhub, 2024).
- Registered Nurses compose the majority of the nursing profession with 69,9102 licensed, compared to 6,460 advanced practice registered nurses licensed in Kentucky.
- Analysis of the nursing workforce grants stakeholders a deeper understanding of issues that plague healthcare systems.
- The supply adequacy of nurses varies considerably across states. The nursing profession is expected to see a national increase in registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses from the year 2020-2035 (HRSA, 2022).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The expansion and sustainability of the Commonwealth's Healthcare Worker Loan Relief Program and the National Student Loan Repayment Program are imperative to attracting and retaining APRNs in rural areas.
- Increasing the number of licensed APRNs can improve the ability to provide primary care services and other specialty services in areas with apparent provider shortages.
- The expansion of BSN programs, specifically in rural regions, will aid in addressing provider shortages and help produce more APRNs, which may encourage providers to continue working in those rural regions.

10



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