IOWA REGISTERED DIETITIAN PROFILE

A report presented to the

Iowa Board of Dietetic Examiners

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Registered Dietitian Profile

Executive Summary

Introduction

Many dietary considerations are involved in the nation's health equation. In *Healthy Iowans 2010* (2000), nine goals have been identified that coincide with similar national goals and address the nutrition issues of Iowans. To accomplish these goals, a continuing and possibly an increased supply of registered dietitians is needed. The increased need for dietitians comes at a time when the American Dietetic Association (Jarratt & Mahaffie, 2002), the primary professional organization for registered dietitians, reports that the supply of dietitians has been growing more slowly in the last five years.

To determine if there is a current or projected shortage in Iowa, the Iowa Board of Dietetic Examiners requested that the Center for Health Workforce Planning conduct a study of registered dietitian licensure data. An analysis of information, provided by the Bureau of Professional Licensure on June 17, 2004, was conducted. Licensure and education requirements are important in making determinations about the supply of dietitians. There are no data available through the Bureau of Professional Licensure which assists in analyzing the demand for dietitians.

Key Findings
Demographics

- Iowa has required licensure of dietitians since 1985.
- Of 839 active licensees, 743 live in-state and 96 live out-of-state and maintain Iowa licenses.
- The number of licenses issued per year has remained fairly constant over the last decade.
- In 2004, 34 percent (256) of Iowa licensees who live in the state are age 50 or older, 34 percent (346) are age 39 or younger, and the largest 5-year cohort (19%) is between ages 45 and 49. Iowa dietitians are somewhat older than the national average.
- Most licensees (98.5%) are female. This finding coincides with national data.
- Salary information from two sources indicates that full-time dietitians in Iowa are likely to earn an average of $43,000 annually.
- Information regarding distribution of dietitians throughout the state is primarily based on their place of residence. Data are not collected regarding where dietitians work.

Education

- There is one baccalaureate degree granting program for dietitians in Iowa. The program is located at Iowa State University. Enrollment in the program has remained fairly constant over the past decade.

- Both Iowa State University (ISU) and the University of Iowa (UI) have generalist dietetic internship programs that meet the requirements of the Commission on Accreditation for Dietetic Education of the American Dietetic Association. Graduations from the ISU program have increased slightly in the last five years while those from the UI program have remained steady.

- Graduates must pass a national registration examination approved by the Commission on Accreditation for Dietetics Education before they can become licensed dietitians. Iowa scores are consistently higher than the national average for all examinees as well as for those taking the test for the first time.

- Iowa has no dietetic technician programs at this time.

- In Iowa, licensed dietitians are required to complete a minimum of 30 hours of board-approved continuing education every two years.

Conclusions

- A review of the literature reveals no definitive information about dietitian shortages in the United States. Reports vary from projecting a small shortage to a possible oversupply. Few reports identify an increased demand for dietitians.

- It is not possible to state with certainty whether Iowa has a shortfall of registered dietitians because there is no definition of shortage.

Recommendations

- Establish a working definition that can be used by the Board of Dietetic Examiners (BDE) to quantify excesses or shortages. This definition should be developed in partnership with state experts and national entities.

- Based on a working definition of shortage, identify and collect key data elements needed to make such a determination in Iowa.

- Review all BDE database elements and assure that comprehensive information is incorporated into the Bureau of Professional Licensure modernization system. Provide current data to stakeholders.

- Amend initial and renewal BDE licensure application forms to include current employment status in the dietetic industry, type of position occupied within the industry, and national origin of the applicant.

- Enter essential data elements that are currently collected into the licensure database on a consistent, timely basis (e.g., endorsement and reciprocal agreement information, license issue date, academic degree, date of program completion, and degree-granting institution).
- Track the licensure examination scores and comparable national data in a reportable format.
- Use the expertise of the Iowa Dietetic Association to conduct surveys and collect new data. Suggested topics include:
    - Number of active licensees not working in the industry
    - Reasons for leaving a registered dietitian position
    - Current salary information
    - Successful dietitian recruitment and retention strategies used by facilities
    - New trends affecting the industry
    - Impact of Iowa's economy on the industry

Introduction

Many dietary considerations are involved in the nation's health equation. In *Healthy Iowans 2010* (2000), nine goals have been identified, which coincide with similar national goals, and address the nutrition issues of Iowans. To accomplish these goals, a continuing and possibly an increased supply of registered dietitians is needed. The increased need for dietitians comes at a time when the American Dietetic Association (Jarratt & Mahaffie, 2002), the primary professional organization for registered dietitians, reports that the supply of dietitians has been growing more slowly in the last five years.

To determine if there is a current or projected shortage in Iowa, the Iowa Dietetic Examiners requested that the Center for Health Workforce Planning conduct an analysis of registered dietitian licensure data. An analysis of information, provided by the Bureau of Professional Licensure on June 17, 2004, was conducted. Licensure and education requirements are important in making determinations about the supply of dietitians. There are no data available through the Bureau of Professional Licensure which assists in analyzing the demand for dietitians.

Licensed Dietitians in Iowa

Iowa Licensure Requirements

Forty-six states have enacted legislation regulating the practice of dietetics through state licensure, certification, or registration. Iowa has required licensure of dietitians since 1985. It is illegal to practice as a dietitian in the state of Iowa without a valid license. Various statutes provide an explicitly defined scope of practice. Significant legislative changes are shown in Appendix 1. The requirements for Iowa licensure found in 152A Iowa Code 2003 and Merged Supplement follow:

152A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
1. *"Board"* means the board of dietetic examiners.
2. *"Licensed dietitian"* or *"dietitian"* means a person who holds a valid license to practice dietetics pursuant to this chapter.
85 Acts, ch 168, §8

152A.2 License requirements.
1. An applicant shall be issued a license to practice dietetics by the board when the applicant satisfies all of the following:
a. Possesses a baccalaureate degree or postbaccalaureate degree with a major course of study in human nutrition, food and nutrition, dietetics, or food systems management, or in an equivalent major course of study which meets minimum academic requirements as established by the American dietetic association and approved by the board.
b. Completes an internship or preplanned professional experience program approved by the American dietetic association and approved by the board.
c. Satisfactorily completes an examination designed by the board.
2. Renewal of a license granted under this chapter shall not be approved unless the applicant has satisfactorily completed the continuing education requirements for the license as prescribed by the board.
85 Acts, ch 168, §9

Number of Licensees

A total of 1,632 licenses were issued in Iowa since 1985. On June 17, 2004, the date the data were obtained, there were 839 active licensees in addition to those likely to renew within 30 days. Of these, 743 reside in Iowa and 96 live out-of-state. For purposes of this study, only the in-state group was used for analysis. It is assumed out-of-state licensees are not currently active in the Iowa dietetic industry. Table 1 shows the total number of actively licensed dietitians.

Table 1: Number of Actively Licensed Dietitians

Total = 839	**In-state** = 743 (89%)	**Out-of-state** = 96 (11%)

Source: IA Bureau of Professional Licensure 6/17/04

Number of Licenses Issued per Year

Table 2 shows the number of licenses issued each year during the past ten years. A table of all dietetic licenses issued by year is shown in Appendix 2. The number has remained fairly constant over the decade.

Table 2: Numbers of Licenses Issued per Year: 1994 – 2003

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
30	21	32	28	30	20	29	31	28	35

Source: IA Bureau of Professional Licensure 6/17/04

Licensure by Endorsement and Reciprocal Agreement

Iowa Administrative Code 645-81.7 and 81.8 (152A) provide for licensure by endorsement and by reciprocal agreement. New licenses are not coded to collect data about the number in each category.

Age

Table 3 shows the age cohorts of dietitians who are actively licensed in Iowa and live in-state as well as those who live out-of-state. Thirty-four percent (256) of Iowa licensees who live in the state are age 50 or older, 34 percent (346) are age 39 or younger, and the largest 5-year cohort (19%) is between ages 45 and 49.

Similar data were collected in a survey conducted by the American Dietetic Association (2003). Nationally, 24 percent are age 50 or older, 39 percent are under age 39 and younger, and the largest 5-year cohort (16%) is ages 40 – 44. Iowa dietitians are somewhat older than the national average.

Table 3: Cohort Age of Licensed Dietitians

Age Interval	2004	
	Iowa[1]	Out of State[2]
70>	9 (1%)	2 (2%)
65 – 69	15(2%)	2 (2%)
60 – 64	39 (5%)	4 (4%)
55 – 59	63 (8%)	4 (4%)
50 - 54	130 (17%)	16 (17%)
45 – 49	141 (19%)	22 (24%)

Age Interval	2004	
	Iowa[1]	Out-of-State[2]
40 – 44	94 (13%)	16 (17%)
35 – 39	91 (12%)	4 (4%)
30 – 34	69 (9%)	15 (16%)
25 – 29	82 (11%)	7 (8%)
24<	10 (1%)	1 (1%)
Total	**743**	**93**

Source: [1] IA Bureau of Professional Licensure 6/17/04
[2] American Dietetic Association Survey, 2003

Gender

Table 4 shows the gender distribution of licensed dietitians. In Iowa, most dietitians (98.5%) are female. Comparable national data indicate that 97 percent are female. (American Dietetic Association, 2003).

Table 4 Gender Distribution

Total = 743	**Female** = 732 (98.5%)	**Male** = 11 (1.5%)

Source: IA Bureau of Professional Licensure 6/17/04

Salary

Salary information about dietitians and nutritionists has been compiled by several sources. The American Dietetic Association's 2002 Dietetics Compensation & Benefits Survey (2003) provides comprehensive information about registered dietitians. One hundred forty nine Iowa respondents reported their median hourly salary as $20.31 which equates to $43,000 annually. The West North Central region, that includes Iowa and a tier of states contiguous to its western, northern, and southern borders, has the second lowest median pay scale in the nation. The median annual salary for the two highest paying regions is $53,200 for the Pacific region and $49,400 for the New England region. Salary calculations are based on full-time employment. The 2003 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (2004), identifies a mean hourly salary of $20.68 and a mean annual salary of $43,020.

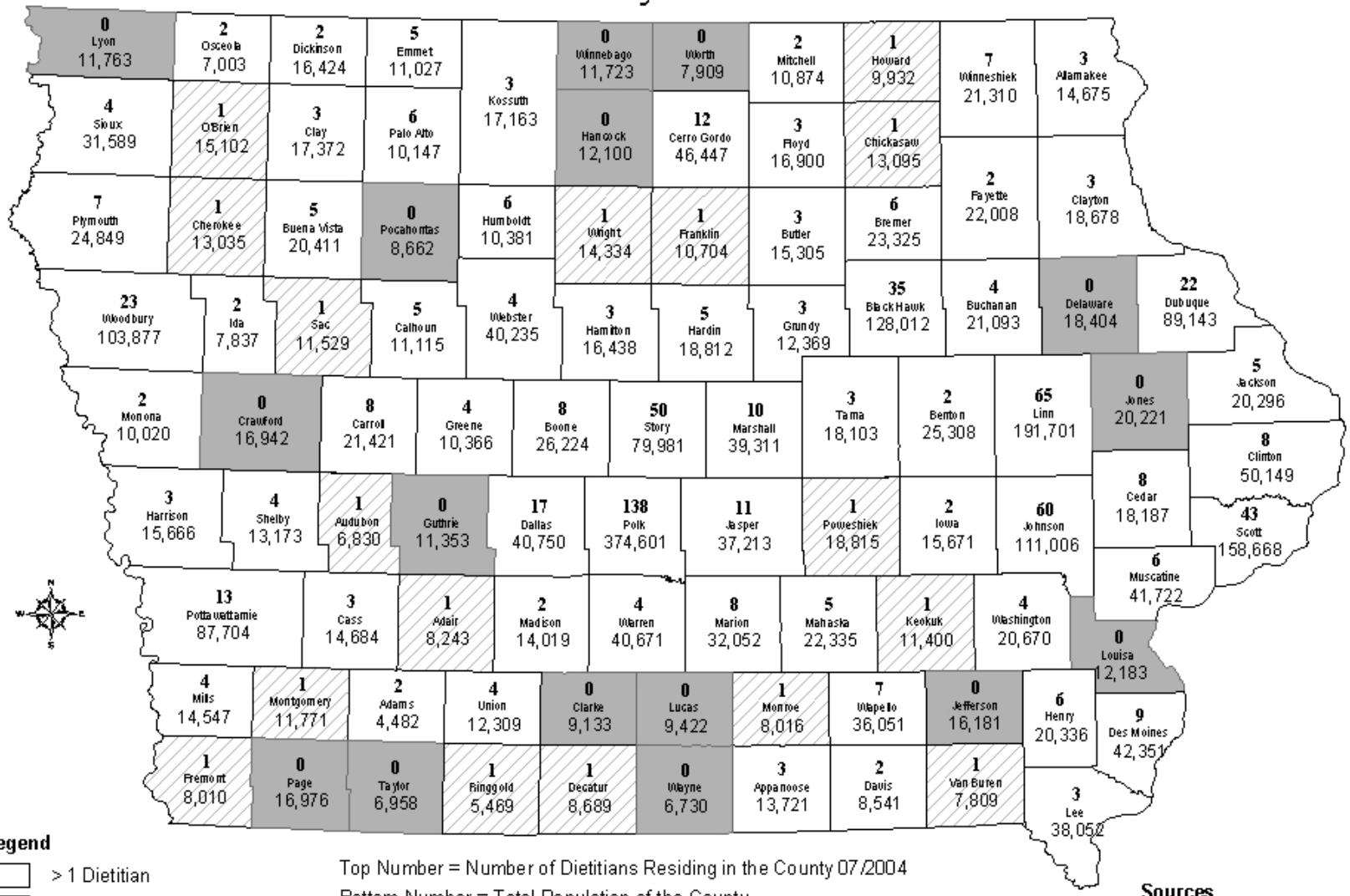
Nine dietitians who participated in a focus group conducted by the Center for Health Workforce Planning during July 2004, estimated that the salaries for full-time hospital staff dietitians in Iowa is probably about $25,000 annually and reported that the majority work part-time. They said managers and self-employed dietitians are likely to receive a higher salary.

Distribution of Dietitians

Currently, Iowa's licensure data do not indicate where dietitians work. Licensees choose a preferred mailing address which may or may not reflect where they are employed. From an examination of the raw data, it appears that the majority identify a county of residence. (See Map 1.) No dietitians reside in 16 Iowa counties. There is only one dietitian listed in 17 counties. Appendix 3 reflects data from a similar study done in 1999 and are included for comparison.

Licensed Dietitians by County of Residence in Iowa

July 2004



Map 1

Education

Education Requirements

Iowa Administrative Code 645-81.5(152A) provides the educational qualifications for dietitians including some parameters on a supervised practicum experience.

645—81.5(152A) Educational qualifications.
81.5(1) The applicant shall be issued a license to practice dietetics by the board when the applicant possesses a baccalaureate degree or postbaccalaureate degree from a U.S. regionally accredited college or university with a major course of study in human nutrition, food and nutrition, nutrition education, dietetics, or food systems management, or in an equivalent major course of minimum academic requirements as established by the American Dietetic Association and approved by the board.
81.5(2) Foreign-trained dietitians shall:
a. Provide an equivalency evaluation of their educational credentials by International Educational Research Foundations, Inc., Credentials Evaluation Service, P.O. Box 3665, Culver City, CA 90231-3665, telephone (310)258-9451, Web site www.ierf.org, or E-mail at info@ierf.org. The professional curriculum must be equivalent to that stated in these rules. A candidate shall bear the expense of the curriculum evaluation.
b. Provide a notarized copy of the certificate or diploma awarded to the applicant from a dietetic program in the country in which the applicant was educated.
c. Receive a final determination from the board regarding the application for licensure.
645—81.6(152A) Supervised experience. The applicant shall:
81.6(1) Complete a documented supervised practice experience component in a dietetic practice of not less than 900 hours under the supervision of:
a. A registered dietitian;
b. A licensed dietitian; or
c. An individual with a doctoral degree conferred by a U.S. regionally accredited college or university with a major course of study in human nutrition, nutrition education, food and nutrition, dietetics or food systems management; and
81.6(2) Have a supervised practice experience that was completed:
a. In the United States or its territories; or
b. Under the supervision of a person who obtained a doctoral degree outside the United States or its territories, which has been validated as equivalent to the doctoral degree conferred by a U.S. regionally accredited college or university.

Education Programs

There is one baccalaureate degree-granting dietetic program in Iowa, ***Note**. It is located at Iowa State University (ISU) and is jointly administered by the College of Agriculture and the College of Family and Consumer Science. Within the framework of the Food Science and Human Nutrition Department, the Dietetic Academy offers B.S. degrees in dietetics, nutritional sciences, and food science. Masters degrees are available in nutritional science, family and consumer science with an emphasis in dietetics or masters of family and consumer sciences with an emphasis in nutrition. Ph.D. degrees are available in nutrition and in food science and technology. Additionally, the Academy administers a certificate program, continuing education offerings, and an internship program.

The ISU Didactic Program in Dietetics (DPD) has been granted approval status by the Commission on Accreditation/Approval for Dietetic Education of the American Dietetic Association. At least 120.5 semester credit hours are required for graduation.

Table 5 shows the certified enrollment figures for all dietetic students enrolled in the Academy on September 10th each year. Enrollments have remained relatively constant over the past 10 years.

Table 5: Dietetic Student Enrollment: ISU 1994-2003

2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994
168	150	138	147	159	161	155	166	202	174

Source: J. Anderson: ISU, personal communication 7/22/04

Table 6 shows the number of graduates from the DPD program since 1997. Program data indicate a slight decline in the last two years.

Table 6: Graduates of Didactic Program in Dietetics: ISU 1997-2004

Year	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Graduates	21	21	33	26	46	46	35

Source: J. Anderson: ISU, personal communication 7/22/04
Note: Prior to 1997, enrollments were calculated in a different manner.

***Note*:** The University of Northern Iowa had a baccalaureate program until it closed in 2003.

Internships Programs

Students must complete an approved dietetic internship program before they are eligible to take the national registration examination approved by the Commission on Accreditation for Dietetics Education (CADE) of the American Dietetic Association. Both Iowa State University and the University of Iowa (UI) have a generalist internship program. The University of Iowa has conducted a dietetic internship program since 1923 while Iowa State University's program began in 1989. Students in both programs complete rotations in clinical and management areas, and in various community settings.

Table 7 shows the number of graduates from the Dietetic Internship program at Iowa State University over the last 10 years. Totals include students from January and June classes. Graduations have increased slightly in the last five years. Enrollment data from the University of Iowa internship program are included where available.

Table 7: Graduates Completing the Dietetic Internship Program: ISU 1995-2004

Year	ISU Dietetic Internship Graduates[1]	UI Dietetic Internship Graduates[2]	Year	ISU Dietetic Internship Graduates	UI Dietetic Internship Graduates
2004	32 YTD	NA	**1999**	21	11
2003	31	15	**1998**	18	NA
2002	28	11	**1997**	18	NA
2001	30	14	**1996**	18	NA
2000	26	13	**1995**	17	NA

Source: [1] J. Anderson: ISU, personal communication 7/22//04
[2] L. Kroymann: UI, personal communication 9/13/04

The Registered Dietitian Examination

In 1999, national dietitian testing transitioned from paper and pencil examinations to computer adaptive testing (CAT). This format is usually shorter and evaluates minimum competence to practice.

The examination is a criterion-referenced test. This means that each candidate's performance is measured against predefined criteria rather than the performance of other candidates. It is one means of ensuring that only those candidates who have sufficient knowledge and skills for safe entry-level practice are granted registration. The test is constructed using standard testing methodologies. Content domains and topics are based on the results of a Dietetics Practice Audit. The last audit was conducted in 2000 and the next one is scheduled for 2005. The Commission on Dietetic Registration is responsible for setting the passing standard. Currently, the score required to pass the examination is 25 on a 50 point scale.

ACT, Inc.® is the testing service retained by the Commission on Dietetic Registration (CAD) to perform psychometric functions related to the development and administration of the registered dietitian examination. The tests are available year round at more than 200 ACT centers nationally with four sites available in Iowa. Each examinee receives a minimum of 125 questions (100 scored questions and 25 unscored pretest questions) and a maximum of 145 questions (120 scored questions and 25 unscored pretest questions). Examinees have two and one half hours to complete the examination once an introductory tutorial is completed. Test score results are distributed to examinees as they leave the test center. If necessary, students may retest an unlimited number of times. A 45 day interval is required between each examination.

Table 8 shows the pass rates of Iowa examinees since 1999. Comparable national data for each year are shown below the Iowa results. The 1999 scores reflect a testing period of 9/1/1999–12/31/1999 as CAT testing was first instituted that fall. The 2004 data reflect the testing period of 1/1/2004 – 8/31/2004. Iowa data show combined data from three programs – the Iowa State University (ISU) didactic program, the ISU internship program, and the University of Iowa internship program. Data from the Iowa State University Coordinated program for Undergraduates and University of Northern Iowa didactic program were not included as these programs closed within the last five years and only partial data were available. Iowa scores are consistently higher than the national average for all examinees as well as for those taking the test for the first time.

Table 8: Test Scores for Iowa Candidates: 1999-2004 YTD

Year	Total	Total Pass	Total Fail	% Pass	First Time Total	First Time Pass	First Time Fail	% Pass	Repeat Total	Repeat Pass	Repeat Fail	% Pass
1999	28	26	2	93%	25	25	0	100%	3	1	2	33%
National	1678	1471	207	88%	1554	1419	135	91%	124	52	72	42%
2000	63	51	12	81%	55	48	7	87%	8	3	5	38%
National	3419	2700	719	79%	2808	2402	406	86%	611	298	313	49%
2001	72	62	10	86%	62	58	4	94%	10	4	6	40%
National	3536	2668	868	75%	2787	2305	482	83%	749	363	386	48%
2002	63	60	3	95%	60	57	3	95%	3	3	0	100%
National	3756	2803	953	75%	2929	2395	534	82%	827	408	419	49%
2003	72	58	14	81%	64	53	11	83%	8	5	3	63%
National	3711	2524	1087	71%	2775	2203	572	79%	936	421	515	45%
2004	49	42	7	86%	41	35	6	85%	8	7	1	88%
National	1900	1242	658	65%	1236	961	275	78%	664	281	383	42%

Source: ACT, personal communication 8/31/04

Dietetic Technicians

Iowa has no dietetic technician programs at this time. According to participants of the dietitian focus group, a program was offered at Des Moines Area Community College but was discontinued due to insufficient enrollment and lack of understanding about the type of skills that graduates possessed. Dietetic technicians are trained food and nutrition practitioners whose primary tasks are to assist dietitians in developing nutritional care plans, assessing dietary needs, and supervising food production in institutions such as prisons, child care centers and schools.

Continuing Education

The Iowa Administrative Code outlines the requirements for continuing education of Iowa dietitians. "Each biennium, each person who is licensed to practice as a dietitian in this state shall be required to complete a minimum of 30 hours of continuing education approved by the board" (645 IAC 82.2(1)). Both in-state and out-of-state offerings that meet specific criteria can be approved by the Board of Dietetic Examiners. Under certain circumstances, continuing education requirements may be waived.

Discussion

Workforce Shortages

Information provided in this report may assist to determine if there is a shortage of dietitians in Iowa; however, it is not possible to state with certainty whether there is a shortfall because there is no definition of shortage. In an extensive review of literature concerning workforce shortages of health care personnel, no definitive reports of dietitian shortages in the United States were found. In a draft report, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) on Health Personnel in the U.S.: 2000-2015 (cited in Dietetics Education and the Needs for the Future, 2002), HRSA projections regarding the demand for registered dietitians range from a small shortage of registered dietitians to a possible oversupply. Additionally, a special report prepared for the House of Delegates of the American Dietetic Association (Jarratt & Mahaffie, 2002) mentions jobs for clinical dietitians are unfilled in some geographic areas. The British Dietetic Association Scottish Forum (2002) discusses a critical shortage of dietitians in Scotland and other United Kingdom countries.

The Bureau of Professional Licensure collects limited employment data about dietitians licensed in Iowa. The Center for Health Workforce Planning conducted a focus group in July 2004 using a convenience sample of dietitians employed by the State of Iowa. The purpose was to learn the perceptions of Iowa's dietitians about possible shortages and other facets of dietitian employment. For those unable to attend, e-mail responses to a series of questions were solicited. The results indicate that these dietitians know of vacancies in excess of six months in some rural areas in Iowa. Further, they believe that most dietitian positions are part-time although some work at least 40 hours a week at more than one work site.

Employment Outlook

Although there is a paucity of literature identifying a national shortage of registered dietitians, there is information showing a somewhat optimistic job outlook for the profession. The U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (2004) projects that employment of dietitians through 2012 is expected to grow about 10 to 20 percent compared to all occupations. A growing and an aging population are the main causes for the increase. The BLS cites increased public interest in nutrition, increased health education, and the need to replace experienced workers who leave the profession as additional reasons for growth. New practice opportunities are provided with changes effective in the Federal Medicare Part B program (Smith, 2004). Beginning in January 2005, there will be expanded medical nutrition therapy benefits for prevention and chronic disease management. Conversely, BLS notes that growth may be constrained if

employers substitute other workers for dietitians and if limitations are placed on insurance reimbursement for dietetic services.

Nationally, the projected increase accounts for approximately 9,000 registered dietitians being added to the workforce through 2012. Although projections for Iowa will not be available until later this fall, information from the 2000-2010 projections (2002) indicates that only 30 positions will be added in Iowa and that the average annual openings in the state will be 20 positions.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report, the following recommendations are set forth:

Establish a working definition that can be used by the Board of Dietetic Examiners (BDE) to quantify excesses or shortages. This definition should be developed in partnership with state experts and national entities.

Based on a working definition of shortage, identify and collect key data elements needed to make such a determination in Iowa.

- Review all BDE database elements and assure that comprehensive information is incorporated into the Bureau of Professional Licensure modernization system. Provide current data to stakeholders.
- Amend initial and renewal BDE licensure application forms to include current employment status in the dietetic industry, type of position occupied within the industry, and national origin of the applicant.
- Enter essential data elements that are currently collected into the licensure database on a consistent, timely basis (e.g., include: endorsement and reciprocal agreement information, license issue date, academic degree, date of program completion, and degree-granting institution.)

Track the licensure examination scores and comparable national data in a reportable format.

Use the expertise of the Iowa Dietetic Association to conduct surveys and collect new data. Suggested topics include:

- Number of active licensees not working in the industry
- Reasons for leaving a registered dietitian position
- Current salary information
- Successful dietitian recruitment and retention strategies used by facilities
- New trends affecting the industry
- Impact of Iowa's economy on the industry

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Appendix 1

*Significant Administrative Rule Changes & Events Since 1/1/1999

Iowa Board of Dietetic Examiners

January 20, 1999	- Change to birth month renewal of licenses - Change of continuing education compliance period to be the same as the renewal period - Maximum hours capped at 60 for reinstatement of an inactive or lapsed license
July 7, 1999	Chapters 1 – 16 - Implements 1998 Iowa Acts, House File 667- Iowa Administrative Procedures Act (Iowa Code Chapter 17A)
September 1, 1999	CDR exam is automated (available through Sylvan Learning Centers)
September 14, 1999	Iowa Executive Orders 8, 9, 11
February 16, 2000	- Revisions in continuing education - Changes in temporary licensure process
December 6, 2000	REF: Exec. Order 8-- New Chapter 81: "Continuing Education for Dietitians"
March 14, 2001	Chapter 18, waiver or variances from administrative rules; - Implements 2000 Iowa Acts, House File 2206
October 24, 2001	REF: Exec. Order 8-- New Chapters 79, 80 82, 83: "Board of Dietetic Examiners" "Licensure of Dietitians" "Discipline for Dietitians" "Fees" - Revisions in continuing education - Temporary licensure eliminated

July 31, 2002	REF: Exec. Order 8-- New Chapter 80: "Administrative and Regulatory Authority for the Board of Dietetic Examiners"
August 13, 2003	REF: Exec. Order 8-- New Chapter 83: "Discipline for Dietitians"
June 4, 2004	- Board adopted Chapter 16, uniform rules: "Impaired Practitioner Review Committee"
August 11, 2004	- Revisions to application requirements for licensure - Renewal of license- report of training/mandatory reporters of abuse (HF 680, 79th Iowa GA)

* Unless otherwise noted, the dates provided are the effective dates of the administrative rules.

Source: S. Dozier, BPL, 9/04

Appendix 2

Total Licenses Issued in Iowa by Year

Year	Number of Licenses Issued by Year
1986	275
1987	38
1988	30
1989	22
1990	15
1991	19
1992	25
1993	16
1994	30
1995	21
1996	32
1997	28
1998	30
1999	20
2000	29
2001	31
2002	28
2003	35
2004 YTD	15
Missing data	4
Total	**743**

Source: IA Bureau of Professional Licensure 6/17/04

Appendix 3
Dietitians by County 1999 & 2004

County Name	County Number	2004[1]	1999[2]
Adair	1	1	3
Adams	2	2	2
Allamakee	3	3	4
Appanoose	4	3	2
Audubon	5	1	0
Benton	6	2	1
Black Hawk	7	35	29
Boone	8	8	9
Bremer	9	6	4
Buchanan	10	4	4
Buena Vista	11	5	5
Butler	12	3	3
Calhoun	13	5	5
Carroll	14	8	9
Cass	15	3	5
Cedar	16	8	6
Cerro Gordo	17	12	15
Cherokee	18	1	4
Chickasaw	19	1	1
Clarke	20	0	0
Clay	21	3	3
Clayton	22	3	3
Clinton	23	8	13
Crawford	24	0	0
Dallas	25	17	15
Davis	26	2	4
Decatur	27	1	0
Delaware	28	0	0
Des Moines	29	9	12
Dickinson	30	2	4
Dubuque	31	22	20
Emmet	32	5	5
Fayette	33	2	3
Floyd	34	3	4
Franklin	35	1	1
Fremont	36	1	2
Greene	37	4	4
Grundy	38	3	2
Guthrie	39	0	4
Hamilton	40	3	3
Hancock	41	0	0
Hardin	42	5	4
Harrison	43	3	2
Henry	44	6	7
Howard	45	1	1
Humboldt	46	6	6
Ida	47	2	3
Iowa	48	2	4
Jackson	49	5	4
Jasper	50	11	10

County Name	County Number	2004	1999
Jefferson	51	0	2
Johnson	52	60	74
Jones	53	0	1
Keokuk	54	1	2
Kossuth	55	3	2
Lee	56	3	2
Linn	57	65	54
Louisa	58	0	0
Lucas	59	0	0
Lyon	60	0	0
Madison	61	2	2
Mahaska	62	5	4
Marion	63	8	7
Marshall	64	10	13
Mills	65	4	2
Mitchell	66	2	2
Monona	67	2	2
Monroe	68	1	1
Montgomery	69	1	1
Muscatine	70	6	6
O'Brien	71	1	1
Osceola	72	2	1
Page	73	0	0
Palo Alto	74	6	5
Plymouth	75	7	8
Pocahontas	76	0	0
Polk	77	138	142
Pottawattamie	78	13	14
Poweshiek	79	1	0
Ringgold	80	1	1
Sac	81	1	1
Scott	82	43	47
Shelby	83	4	4
Sioux	84	4	3
Story	85	50	59
Tama	86	3	3
Taylor	87	0	0
Union	88	4	2
Van Buren	89	1	2
Wapello	90	7	9
Warren	91	4	8
Washington	92	4	5
Wayne	93	0	0
Webster	94	4	3
Winnebago	95	0	1
Winneshiek	96	7	5
Woodbury	97	23	28
Worth	98	0	0
Wright	99	1	1
	Total	**743**	**784**

Source:[1] IA Bureau of Professional Licensure 6/14/04
[2] Bureau of Health Care Access 7/04