

STATE OF MINNESOTA
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 FILED
 AUG 20 1948
M. J. [Signature]
 Secretary of State

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES
 For the Fiscal Year July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

Board Members:

Sister M. Anzino, R.N., President, Rochester;	term expires	May 1, 1951
Leonora Collata, R.N., Vice President, St. Paul;	" "	May 1, 1950
Lella Halvorson, R.N., Sec'y-Treasurer, St. Paul;	" "	May 1, 1949
Hazel Gabrielson, R.N., Duluth;	" "	May 1, 1953
Karleen Gillen, R.N., Rochester;	" "	May 1, 1950
Melvina Palmer, R.N., Minneapolis	" "	May 1, 1952
Margaret Randall, R.N., Minneapolis	" "	May 1, 1948

Augmented Board for Purpose of Act Relating to Licensed Practical Nurses:

Alice Barlow, L.P.N., Minneapolis) Appointment by Governor Youngdahl August 1, 1947 Term expires August 1, 1950
Dina Bronness, R.N., Glenwood	
Dr. Philip P. Echnan, Duluth	

Hazel Gabrielson was reappointed to the board by Governor Youngdahl to serve until May 1, 1953.

Pearl Engen resigned from the board December 1, 1947.

Margaret Randall was appointed to the board by Governor Youngdahl March 10, 1948 to fill the unexpired term of Pearl Engen and to serve until May 1, 1950.

Lella Halvorson submitted to Governor Youngdahl and the board, her resignation effective September 1948.

Helen G. Schwere, R.N., Nursing Education Advisor resigned September 30, 1947; the board appointed her its Executive Secretary, a newly created position under the 1943 law, effective September 1948. Leonora Collata appointed Assistant Executive Secretary.

Helen Bowditch, R.N., was temporarily employed at board office in December 1947.

Departmental Staff:

- Lella Halvorson, R.N., Secretary-treasurer
- Leonora Collata, R.N., Professional assistant to Secretary-treasurer
- Helen Freshburg, Executive I
- Bertha Hanson, Clerk Stenographer III
- Lorraine Speth, Clerk Stenographer I
- Gleason Wehschall, Clerk Stenographer I
- Georgienne Bacheler, Clerk Stenographer I

The annual report of the augmented board including the three members appointed only for the Act relating to Licensed Practical Nurses will be submitted as a separate report.

The financial report will be submitted as a separate report.

The report of the Nursing Education Advisor will also be a separate report though references will be made in the board's report to her activities.

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Examination and Registration:

The Act relating to Licensed Practical Nurses and passed by the 1947 legislature became effective August 1, 1948. Board activities relating to this Act will be given in the separate report.

The National State Board Test Pool operated by the U.S.N.E. Department of Measurement and Guidance, is used for the state board examination, covering 13 subjects. Chemistry was added as the thirteenth subject in August 1947. This agency has supplied to our board in relation to its state board examination, a table of mean scores showing comparative data for the schools of nursing in Minnesota comparing the average performance of candidates of our various schools with the average performance of all Minnesota candidates; and comparing the average performance of schools of nursing and the average state performance with the average performance of all candidates in all states. This provides the schools with data on their weakest subjects. Graphs were prepared and sent to all Minnesota schools of nursing showing the all-states means, Minnesota means, and the schools' means of the August and October 1947 and the March 1948 state board examinations.

The advisability of a decrease from 13 tests to 6 integrated tests is being studied by the U.S.N.E. Department of Measurement and Guidance. Upon request of this agency, our board arranged with six instructors of Minnesota Schools of nursing to prepare and submit to the agency for its consideration, integrated examinations in six areas.

Three state board examinations were held during the fiscal year, namely in August and October 1947 and in March 1948.

A special one-day examination for repeaters was held early in December 1947 as the returns of the August 1947 examination were received too late for them to re-write the October 1947 examination.

Examinations were held simultaneously in St. Paul, Duluth and Rochester.

Number of new candidates for examination	-	-	1403
Number of candidates rewriting	-	-	154
Total number of candidates	-	-	1557
Number of new candidates passed	-	-	1285
Number of new candidates failed	-	-	123 (8.7%)
Number of repeaters passed	-	-	120
Number of repeaters failed	-	-	34 (28%)
Total number of candidates passed	-	-	1405

This represents an increase of 3.5% over previous year's registration by examination. Six schools of nursing had no failures among the candidates writing for the first time. The Minnesota examination of one applicant was proctored by another state board. The reexaminations of several others who had failed the Minnesota examination were proctored by other state boards.

Total number of nurses registered by examination (including one who had written the examination a few years ago but only now had otherwise qualified for registration) July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948	-	-	1403
Total number registered without examination (interstate endorsement) over same period	-	-	408
Total number of nurses registered July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948	-	-	1811

Number registered from 1907 (original law) to June 30, 1948 by examination, by waiver and by special act of legislature	- -	26,341
Number registered by interstate endorsement 1907 to June 30, 1948	- -	2,929
Total number of original certificates of registration issued in Minnesota from 1907 to June 30, 1948	- - - -	29,270

A total of 29,270 nurses have graduated from the schools of nursing still in operation.

The 498 nurses who registered in Minnesota without examination by virtue of their registration in other states or countries, represent the largest number of any previous year. Their registration in other states and countries were endorsed as follows: Illinois 55; North Dakota 51; Iowa 43; South Dakota 39; Wisconsin 37; New York 19; Kansas 16; Michigan and Missouri each 14; Ohio and Washington each 11; California, Nebraska, Pennsylvania each 10; Colorado, Maryland, Indiana, New Jersey each 9; Massachusetts, Montana, Texas each 7; Connecticut, District of Columbia, Tennessee each 6; Virginia 5; Kentucky and Oregon each 4; Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma each 3; Florida, Idaho each 2; New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont each 1. 27 Canadian nurses were endorsed by the following provinces: Manitoba 13; Ontario 4; Saskatchewan 3; Quebec 1, Alberta 1.

Six foreign nurses became registered and were endorsed as follows: England 3; Denmark 2, Philippine Islands 1.

Requests for information on nursing and registration in Minnesota were received from Norway, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Hawaii, China, New Zealand.

Since according to law, all applications for registration without examination must be completed within six months in order that the applicants may practice professional nursing, it becomes necessary to follow these very closely. If application is incomplete at end of the six months period, applicant may practice only as a non-registered graduate nurse.

To facilitate the admission and the residence of foreign nurses in the United States on a proper status, we may refer them to the American Nurses Association for detailed information and assistance.

One Minnesota registered nurse voluntarily surrendered her certificate of registration because of drug addiction. One nurse who had voluntarily surrendered her Minnesota certificate of registration in May 1945 for drug addiction has had her registration restored to her. Actions on other drug addiction cases are pending.

Annual Renewal of Registration

It will be remembered that the 1947 amendment to our nurse practice act placed the annual renewal of registration on a calendar year basis. Therefore in accordance with the Attorney General's opinion, nurses whose renewal expired during 1947 could renew only for the remainder of 1947, that is to December 31, 1947. As of June 30, 1948, 28,280 nurses had been granted registration in Minnesota. Of this number 9,830 had renewed for the calendar year 1948; 1410 were granted original license during the first half of 1948; 13,110 were put on the non-practicing list upon their own request; 855 were listed as deceased; 233 were delinquent in renewal of license; and 2342 had never responded to notices from the board office regarding renewal. Thus 25,438 or 90% of those whose licenses were valid on June 30, 1948 had been heard from in regard to current renewal status. A year ago the percentage heard from at the end of the fiscal year was 65%. A great many letters of publicity concerning the requirements of the law in relation to regis-

tration and annual renewal of same, have been released from the board office to schools of nursing, hospitals, public health organizations, nurses in industry, nurses' registries, alumnae and district associations, Division of Hospitals - State Department of Health, radio and through the Minnesota Editorial Association, to 400 newspapers in the state and last but by no means least, to individual nurses. Most of the increase in renewals is due to persistent sending of letters to those who have not yet renewed. Many of these have never responded nor has their mail been returned to board office.

Schools of Nursing

On June 30, 1948, there were twenty-five accredited schools of nursing in Minnesota and one provisionally accredited new school which opened in September 1947.

A variety of basic professional nursing education curricula is offered in these 26 schools, as follows:

Programs combining baccalaureate degree with diploma in nursing:

1. - Thirty months program for students who already had baccalaureate degrees
2. - Varying from 48 to 60 months duration

Programs offering diploma in nursing:

1. - Thirty months program for students with special college background
- 25 - Thirty-six months programs

Four schools are administered and controlled by colleges or universities. Three of these have both a degree and diploma program; one has degree programs only. Also one other school is controlled by a college for its degree plan and by a hospital for its diploma plan.

Nine additional schools have affiliation with colleges or universities for parts of their preclinical program.

The foregoing programs are provided in nine different colleges or universities in the state. There are twelve schools that are neither affiliated with nor controlled by a college.

The twenty-six schools utilized thirty-one Minnesota hospitals as major clinical fields for students. (Two of these hospitals are provisionally approved by the American College of Surgeons; all others are fully approved.)

Nine other hospitals were used for affiliation and five rural community hospitals were used for senior cadet experience for some students. Inasmuch as the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps program is discontinuing in the fall of 1948, the advisability of converting these facilities for affiliation is being considered. Four other Minnesota health agencies provided educational facilities. In addition three out-of-state hospitals provided major affiliations for two Minnesota schools of nursing. In addition to senior cadet experiences within the state, senior cadets received experience in several out-of-state hospitals and agencies, federal and non-federal. A study was made of the Senior Cadet experiences of graduates who answered brief questionnaires at the time of state board examinations, and the findings of the study were published in the publication, "Nursing Education in Minnesota".

Students from 14 out-of-state schools (3 from South Dakota, 7 from North Dakota, 3 from Iowa, 1 from Colorado, 1 from Ohio) received affiliation in Minnesota during the fiscal year. Also a few Senior Cadets from other states received experience in Minnesota hospitals. Seven of the Minnesota schools of nursing provide affiliations for students from other Minnesota schools.

Four state hospitals and one federal hospital for the mentally ill are being utilized for affiliations in psychiatric nursing. Beginning in 1948 all Minnesota schools are providing psychiatric nursing experience for their students. Other untapped clinical fields are receiving increased consideration for possible affiliation.

Full approval has been given the twenty-three schools participating in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps program for continuation of the program to its close in 1948.

By their requests three schools of nursing have been surveyed by the N.L.N.E. Committee on the Administration of Accrediting Program with a view toward accreditation by that professional organization. Two Minnesota schools of nursing are at present accredited by the National League of Nursing Education.

In ten of the schools of nursing and in two of the institutions offering affiliations, the director resigned during the year. Four of the new directors are in acting capacity only. Eight of the schools have retirement plans for faculty members. Sixteen of the schools have health service for the faculty and the faculties of twenty-two schools have group hospitalization.

Inasmuch as considerable data on a calendar year basis, namely for 1947, concerning our schools of nursing, appears in the June 1948 "Nursing Education in Minnesota", you are referred to that publication for more details in such matters as finance, curricula, libraries, records and student welfare.

Approximately 85% of the faculty members were appointees of the current year.

Seven schools are approved by the Immigration Service of the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. for the admission and attendance of non-quota immigrant students.

Fourteen Minnesota schools of nursing have been approved by the Director of Vocational Education, Department of Education and certified as approved to the U.S. Veterans Administration, to offer programs in nursing education to eligible veterans under Public Law 548.

Postgraduate courses in nursing available in the state are medical nursing, surgical nursing, obstetric nursing, pediatric nursing, pediatric and communicable disease nursing, psychiatric nursing, tuberculosis nursing, rural community nursing, and teaching and administration in the operating room.

Students:

On June 30, 1948 there were 3413 students in the 26 schools of nursing. This represents a 13.8% decrease over the previous year. It will be seen from this that during the period of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps program, the number of students was at an all time high. Immediately after the war was over the number of admissions on a national basis dropped about 80%. It has been stated that this may be explained on the basis of patriotism or stipends, probably the former.

There were 666 students admitted to Minnesota schools of nursing from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, representing a 5.7% increase over the previous fiscal year. There were 1170 students admitted during the calendar year 1947 and over 1400 were graduated and approximately 850 left before graduation.

As of December 31, 1947 there were 3116 students in the twenty-six schools of nursing.

This number represents 91% of those who entered in 1947, 78% of those admitted in 1946, and 68% of those admitted in 1945. In the fall of 1947, the enrollment of students showed that the schools admitted 92% of the number they wished to admit. A study was made of the 892 students admitted in the fall of 1947 and certain findings follow. In the classes of 24 schools, 28% were found to be from out-of-state, 16.5% from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Rochester and 58.5% from other Minnesota urban or rural areas. 18.2% of this group were 17 to 18 years of age, .5% were under 17 years, and .3% over 35; the remaining 81.3% being between 18 and 35 years of age. 80.2% of the students were high school graduates, 14.8% had up to one year of college, 4.8% had 1 to 3 years of college and .6% had 3 to 4 years of college. (These students in college degree programs are not included.)

63.9% ranked in the upper third of their high school class; 52.1% in the upper quartile, 28.4% in the second quartile, 10.4% in the third quartile and 5% in the lowest quartile; 6.9% were not accounted for.

The total number of days of student absence for illness and convalescence during 1947 for 28 of the 26 schools of nursing was 10,521; 518 days' absence being due to the illness of 2 students with tuberculosis. First year students were absent for illness and convalescence an average of 3.4 days; second year students 4.3 days; and third year students 3.8 days. This represents an average of 3.5 days' illness per student for the year which is one-half day less than the previous year.

All schools of nursing require complete health examination upon student admission and annually; these include chest x-rays. Seven of the 28 hospitals which provide major clinical services for student experience offer pre-employment physical examinations; 14 include an x-ray of the chest on employment. Three of these 28 hospitals provided chest x-rays for all patients admitted to the hospital. All schools require dental examinations of students upon admission. Three schools provide no sick leave; 3 schools grant from 7 to 10 days; 14 schools from 14 to 15 days; 7 schools from 20 to 21 days; and one school grants 25 days sick leave. Sick leave allowance has increased considerably over the previous year.

All schools administer pre-nursing tests to aid in the selection of students. The U. S. H. S. Department of Measurement and Guidance makes available to schools of nursing achievement tests in various areas of the nursing school curriculum. Twenty schools of nursing have loan funds and 14 schools have scholarships for students. Scholarships are available for students in nursing from various outside agencies.

Three schools admit male students and 4 others plan to do so. There are full-time librarians in 8 schools of nursing, not including those in colleges and part time trained librarians in 4 other schools. There are no librarians in 11 schools. Seventeen of the 26 schools provide student experience in communicable disease nursing or tuberculosis nursing or both; 4 provide experience in the out-patient department; one in public health nursing and all provide experience in psychiatric nursing.

The daily average number of patients in the general hospital connected with schools varied from 63 to 734. The daily average number of medical patients varied from 19 to 288; surgical from 18 to 337; and obstetric from 9 to 63.

Board Activities:

The board met thirteen times during the fiscal year covering a total of 21 days. Four and one-half days of this time was devoted to the business of the augmented board. The president, educational adviser and the secretary met for four days' intensive work on re-shaping the board policies and procedures. At two evening meetings the board went for study of the proposed reorganization of the national nursing organization structure.

Miss Helen G. Schwara served as consultant to the board for two days in December 1947.

The board is now experiencing the greatest volume and variety of activities in its history by reason of the war-time increase in nursing school student enrollment, the institution of annual renewal of licenses, and most recently entering upon the regulation of practical nursing through the act relating to Licensed Practical Nurses which became effective August 1, 1947.

The development and the revisions of board procedures and policies, the reorganization of school files and the board's long term plans for its future work have added to its activities. Relationships with nursing education and general education activities and personnel in the state, in other states, and in the nation are important if our standards are to be harmonious with national objectives. It is believed that cooperative activity by the board with other groups in the promotion of public benefits will produce other advantages far beyond their immediate objectives. By board invitation the presidents of the Minnesota Nurses Association, the Minnesota League of Nursing Education and the State Organization of Public Health Nurses have met briefly with our board at eight of its meetings. More recently this group has enlarged to include the Director of the Division of Public Health Nursing and the nurse representative of the Hospital Licensing Division, both of the State Department of Health.

Representatives of the board attended and participated in the following major meetings:

- (a) Three day Conference of State Boards of Examiners of Nurses, Seattle, September 1947
- (b) Four day Convention of the National League of Nursing Education, Seattle " "
- (c) Minnesota Nurses' Association Annual Convention, October 1947
- (d) National Nursing Council Conference on the Study of Nursing Schools, Chicago, Dec 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1947
- (e) Governor's Advisory Committee on Nursing, St. Paul, August 1947 and February 1948
- (f) Seventh District, U.S. Public Health Service, Conference of State Departments of Public Health and State Boards of Nurse Examiners on the Hospital Construction and Licensing Program, Kansas City, Missouri, April 1948
- (g) Three day Conference of State Boards of Examiners of Nurses, Chicago, May 1948
- (h) Five-day American Nurses' Association Biennial Convention, Chicago, June 1948

In addition, the president of the board visited the U.S.N.C. Department of Measurement and Guidance, New York, while in attendance at a meeting in that city as a representative of her school of nursing. The board sponsored a meeting in connection with our state convention at which Dr. Louis Block, U.S. Public Health Service spoke on "Nursing Goals". The secretary of the board participated in an institute on psychiatric nursing conducted by the Veterans Administration; she also gave talks to senior students on legislation and registration and has participated together with other board members in the League's programs. The secretary is a member of the U.S.N.C. Committee on State Board Problems. The vice president serves on the A.N.A. Committee for the Bureau of State Boards of Nurse Examiners; she was also chairman of the board committee on the Secretariat Study of our national nursing organizations.

The Board's publication "Nursing Education in Minnesota" has been issued quarterly to the schools of nursing.

An administrative survey and analysis was made by the Public Administration Service of Chicago of the organization, staffing and procedural problems of the board, followed by recommendations made to the board by this agency. Many of these recommendations have been carried out.

The Nursing Education Advisor remained with the board for the first two months of this last fiscal year, and during that period attended meetings, both general and committee; held conferences, carried on correspondence; visited some schools of nursing; attended the New York meeting of the A.N.A. Committee on the Structure Study; prepared a questionnaire on Psychiatric Nursing which was sent the schools; prepared a loose-leaf library Suptlet Binder which is available to schools on a loan basis; prepared an Enrollment Data sheet for classes admitted after September 1; revised the forms for the schools' annual reports to the board, also monthly reports; set up current school folders and simplified data files on pertinent current information on schools of nursing; and revised faculty record forms.

A great deal of the time of the office staff and the board has been spent on the preparation of such material as criteria and policies in relation to the accreditation, new and annual, of accredited schools of nursing, both basic professional and practical, and of courses by affiliation; annual and quarterly reports from agencies offering affiliation; a board members' manual; board policies, classified and compiled in binders; a manual of accreditation; an office procedure manual showing each office operation in detail; a job description in relation to the position of Executive Secretary, a position created by the 1943 law; a revision of the application forms for state board examination; a Schedule of Information to be submitted by institutions or agencies applying for accreditation of affiliations; tabulation of pertinent information from annual reports and release of publicity on pertinent facts to schools.

Board members individually share in the responsibility of studying the files of schools of nursing and of courses preparatory to surveys of schools and affiliating courses.

The Attorney General's opinions and interpretations concerning the proper administration of nurse legislation, 1907 to present date, have been classified, placed in binders and indexed for ready reference. The same has been done with regard to nursing laws and also the minimum requirements of the board in relation to programs in nursing. There has been considerable review and reorganization of files.

The Minnesota Archives Commission has agreed to state department's directives and applications for the disposal of useless outdated records.

The State Public Printing Division examined the books and affairs of the board office October 7 to October 13, 1947 for the years ended June 30, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947.

The State Department of Education has given splendid cooperation and help concerning the determination of equivalence of an eighth grade education, and of the equivalence of graduation from high school through the G.E.D. tests.

The office library has been improved by the addition of valuable reference material and by the contribution of texts from publishing companies.

Filing cabinets have been purchased for the increased bulk of office records. Upon recommendation of the Public Administration Service, an electric mailing and postage meter machine has been installed to afford a more expeditious handling of mailings. A conservative estimate of the P.A.S. representative, of at least 80,000 pieces of outgoing mail annually, with the figure probably running appreciably in excess of that figure indicates the need of this meter machine.

A grateful acknowledgment is due the departmental staff for its wholehearted interest in the board's activities and its fine service to the board. This interest extends to everyone of the personnel. Initiative and concern on the part of those in supervisory office staff positions in carrying out the provisions of the law is clearly evidenced by the helpful suggestions made by them and their subsequent adoption.

Appreciation is expressed also to the Attorney General's office for its generous service.

Lelia Halverson

Lelia Halverson, R.N.
Secretary

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Secretary of State

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