

**Physical Therapy Meeting
August 1, 1995
Orchard Ridge Campus**

attendance:	Carol Brown	not in attendance:
	Vicki Kloosterhouse	Nadia Boulos
	Marty Orlowski	George Keith
	Preston Pulliams	Carolyn Moore
	Theresa Wangler	
	Ed Yuiska	

The focus of the meeting was to discuss whether or not the college should begin to create a physical therapy assistant program at Oakland Community College. Among the concerns expressed about this commitment were the difficulty of staffing the program and finding clinical spots for students. Ed pointed out that in the near future there will not be a shortage of either physical therapists or physical therapist assistants. The health care industry is moving toward occupations which are broader in responsibilities and cheaper to hire. An example cited was the rapid growth of patient care associates. The group believes it is important to look beyond the traditional forms and create a college-wide program which will be well positioned for the needs of the health care industry in the twenty-first century. OCC has an opportunity to do something innovative and cutting edge.

It was the consensus of the group that the college should move in two directions. There should be greater focus on providing non-credit, certification courses and seminars to health care practitioners. These could be done in health clusters that would draw upon the expertises of each campus. Certification is becoming more and more important to different occupations within the health field. We would like Marty to begin a needs assessment that will focus on a macro view of the industry. We are particularly interested in the trends, technology and licensing needs of the industry. It is hoped that the assessment will identify clusters of markets for the college. Marty will develop a concept paper that will outline the process.

For the next meeting, each of us will return to our home campus and review what has already been done in the continuing education arena.

No. 611. Foundations—Number and Finances, by Asset Size

[Figures are for latest year reported by foundations, usually 1990 or 1991. Covers nongovernmental nonprofit organizations with funds and programs managed by their own trustees or directors, whose goals were to maintain or aid social, educational, religious, or other activities deemed to serve the common good. Excludes organizations that make general appeals to the public for funds, act as trade associations for industrial or other special groups, or do not currently award grants]

ASSET SIZE	Number	Assets (mil. dol.)	Gifts received (mil. dol.)	Expenditures (mil. dol.)	Grants (mil. dol.)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
						Number	Assets	Gifts received	Expenditures	Grants
Total	33,348	162,859	5,460	11,134	9,208	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$50,000	7,898	145	208	255	236	23.7	0.1	3.8	2.3	2.5
\$50,000-\$99,999	3,433	251	69	94	83	10.3	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.9
\$100,000-\$249,999	5,588	919	144	197	169	16.8	0.6	2.6	1.8	1.8
\$250,000-\$499,999	4,214	1,512	182	282	246	12.6	0.9	3.3	2.5	2.7
\$500,000-\$999,999	3,727	2,647	262	390	337	11.2	1.6	4.8	3.5	3.7
\$1,000,000-\$4,999,999	5,505	12,131	922	1,352	1,156	16.5	7.4	16.9	12.1	12.6
\$5,000,000-\$9,999,999	1,236	8,629	521	767	642	3.7	5.3	9.5	6.9	7.0
\$10,000,000-\$49,999,999	1,329	27,099	1,354	2,331	1,938	4.0	16.6	24.8	20.9	21.0
\$50,000,000-\$99,999,999	212	14,719	548	1,001	767	0.6	9.0	10.0	9.0	8.3
\$100,000,000-\$249,999,999	119	17,958	713	1,120	907	0.4	11.0	13.1	10.1	9.9
\$250,000,000 or more	87	76,849	537	3,345	2,726	0.3	47.2	9.8	30.0	29.8

Source: The Foundation Center, New York, NY, *Guide to U.S. Foundations*, 1st Edition, 1993.

No. 612. Foundations—Grants Reported, by Subject Field and Recipient Organization: 1992

[Covers grants of \$10,000 or more in size. Based on reports of 960 foundations. Grant sample totaling \$5.31 billion represented about 57 percent of all grant dollars awarded by private, corporate, and community foundations. For definition of foundations, see headnote, table 611]

SUBJECT FIELD	NUMBER OF GRANTS		DOLLAR VALUE OF GRANTS		RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION ¹	NUMBER OF GRANTS		DOLLAR VALUE OF GRANTS	
	Number	Per-cent distribution	Amount (mil. dol.)	Per-cent distribution		Number	Per-cent distribution	Amount (mil. dol.)	Per-cent distribution
Total	65,049	100.0	5,312	100.0	Community improvement organizations	2,961	4.6	181	3.4
Arts and culture	9,537	14.7	675	12.7	Educational institutions	19,454	29.9	1,975	37.2
Education	15,003	23.1	1,347	25.4	Colleges & universities	11,356	17.5	1,290	24.3
Environment & animals	3,527	5.4	255	4.8	Educational support agencies	2,786	4.3	257	4.8
Health	8,631	13.3	944	17.8	Schools	3,451	5.3	220	4.1
Human services	13,836	21.3	847	16.0	Environmental agencies	2,513	3.9	156	2.9
International affairs, development & peace	2,073	3.2	179	3.4	Federated funds	2,375	3.7	227	4.3
Public/societal benefit	7,755	11.9	590	11.1	Hospitals/medical care facilities	3,522	5.4	401	7.5
Science and technology	1,968	3.0	215	4.0	Human service agencies	11,229	17.3	578	10.9
Social sciences	1,051	1.6	143	2.7	Museums/historical societies	3,048	4.7	302	5.7
Religion	1,588	2.4	115	2.2	Performing arts groups	3,688	5.7	206	3.9
Other	80	0.1	3	0.1	Professional societies & associations	3,539	5.4	243	4.6

¹ Grants may be awarded to multiple types of recipient organizations and would thereby be double-counted.

Source: The Foundation Center, New York, NY, *The Foundation Grants Index*, 1994, 22nd Edition, 1993.

No. 613. Corporate Philanthropy—Donations, by Type of Beneficiary: 1980 to 1992

[In millions of dollars. Based on a sample of corporations that gave at least \$100,000; see source]

BENEFICIARY	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	994.6	1,444.3	1,694.7	1,673.7	1,658.4	1,645.7	1,820.1	2,051.5	2,245.5	2,061.4
Health and human services	337.9	399.9	494.1	468.6	450.5	480.2	481.0	580.2	608.9	570.8
Federated drives	170.7	193.9	(NA)	225.9	203.6	235.0	218.3	262.6	285.0	271.4
Education	375.8	561.7	650.0	718.0	610.1	614.1	699.8	789.2	783.6	764.7
Employee matching gifts	45.4	72.2	(NA)	98.7	108.3	108.2	115.0	105.0	142.0	143.7
Culture and art	108.7	154.7	187.5	198.7	178.6	183.6	201.2	243.6	265.4	243.8
Civic, community activities	116.8	271.6	279.5	220.5	236.1	212.1	253.5	254.5	253.5	214.3
Community improvement	47.0	30.5	(NA)	12.6	53.4	57.3	87.0	43.0	(NA)	(NA)
Environment, ecology	10.8	97.1	(NA)	35.9	44.0	17.3	11.7	18.7	22.0	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other beneficiaries not shown separately. ² Higher education institutions.

Source: The Conference Board, New York, NY, *Annual Survey of Corporate Contributions*, (copyright).

Statistics
Abstract

Labor Force, Employment, and Earnings

This section presents statistics on the labor force; its distribution by occupation and industry affiliation; and the supply of, demand for, and conditions of labor. The chief source of these data is the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Comprehensive historical data are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in *Labor Force Statistics Derived From the Current Population Survey, 1948-87, BLS Bulletin 2307*. These data are supplemented on a current basis by the BLS monthly publications *Employment and Earnings* and the *Monthly Labor Review*. Detailed data on the labor force are also available from the Census Bureau's decennial census of population.

Types of data.—Most statistics in this section are obtained by two methods: household interviews or questionnaires, and reports of establishment payroll records. Each method provides data which the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtainable only from the household survey, while detailed industrial classifications can be readily derived only from establishment records.

Household data are obtained from a monthly sample survey of the population. The Current Population Survey (CPS) is used to gather data for the calendar week including the 12th of the month and provides current comprehensive data on the labor force (see text, section 1). The CPS provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, according to the job at which they worked the most hours during the survey week.

Monthly data from the CPS are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in *Employment and Earnings* and the related reports mentioned above. Data presented include national totals of the number of persons in the civilian labor force by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age; the number employed; hours of work; industry and

In Brief

Labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years old:

1960	18.6%
1970	30.3%
1980	45.1%
1993	59.6%

Fastest growing occupations, 1992-2005:

Home health aids	+138%
Human services workers	+136%
Personal and home care aides	+130%
Computer engineers and scientists	+112%

occupational groups; and the number unemployed, reasons for, and duration of unemployment. Monthly data from the CPS are also presented for regions and 11 large States. Annual data shown in this section are averages of monthly figures for each calendar year, unless otherwise specified.

In addition to monthly data, the CPS also produces annual estimates of employment and unemployment for each State, 50 large metropolitan statistical areas, and selected cities. These estimates are published by BLS in its annual *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*. More detailed geographic data (e.g., for counties and cities) are provided by the decennial population censuses.

Data based on establishment records are compiled by BLS and cooperating State agencies as part of an ongoing Current Employment Statistics Program. Data, gathered from a sample of employers who voluntarily complete mail questionnaires monthly, are supplemented by data from other government agencies and adjusted at intervals to data from government social insurance program reports. The estimates exclude proprietors of unincorporated firms, self-employed persons, private household workers, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and the Armed Forces. In March 1992, reporting

establishments employed 9 million manufacturing workers (50 percent of the total manufacturing employment at the time), 18 million workers in nonmanufacturing industries (26 percent of the total in nonmanufacturing), and 14 million Federal, State, and local government employees (75 percent of total government).

The establishment survey counts workers each time they appear on a payroll during the reference week (as with the CPS, the week including the 12th of the month). Thus, unlike the CPS, a person with two jobs is counted twice. The establishment survey is designed to provide detailed industry information for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas on nonfarm wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, and average hourly and weekly earnings. Establishment survey data are published in *Employment and Earnings* and the *Monthly Labor Review*, cited above. Historical national and geographic data are published in *BLS Bulletin 2370, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1909-90; Bulletin 2429, Employment and Earnings, United States, 1981-93*, (updated annually); and *Bulletin 2320, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, States and Areas, 1972-87*.

Labor force.—According to the CPS definitions, the civilian labor force comprises all civilians in the noninstitutional population 16 years and over classified as "employed" or "unemployed" according to the following criteria: Employed civilians comprise (a) all civilians, who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit (minimum of an hour's work) or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and (b) all civilians who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for noneconomic reasons (illness, weather conditions, vacation, labor-management dispute, etc.) whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Unemployed persons comprise all civilians who had no employment during the reference week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks (such as applying directly to an employer, or to a public employment service, or checking with friends), and who were available for work during that week, except for temporary illness. Persons on layoff from a job and expecting recall are also classified

as unemployed. All other civilian persons, 16 years old and over, are "not in the labor force." The total labor force includes, in addition to the civilian employed and unemployed, members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. They are also included in the employed totals.

Beginning in 1982, changes in the estimation procedures and the introduction of 1980 census data caused substantial increases in the population and estimates of persons in all labor force categories. Rates on labor force characteristics, however, were essentially unchanged. In order to avoid major breaks in series, some 30,000 labor force series were adjusted back to 1970. The effect of the 1982 revisions on various data series and an explanation of the adjustment procedure used are described in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1982," in the February 1982 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. The revisions did not, however, smooth out the breaks in series occurring between 1972 and 1979, and data users should make allowances for them in making certain data comparisons.

Beginning in January 1985, and again in January 1986, the CPS estimation procedures were revised due to the implementation of a new sample design (for the 1985 revision) and to reflect an explicit estimate of the number of undocumented immigrants (for the 1986 revision). The greatest impact of these revisions was on estimates of persons of Hispanic origin. Where possible, these estimates were revised back to January 1980. A description of the changes and an indication of their effect on the national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1985" in the February 1985 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986" in the February 1986 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Hours and earnings.—Average hourly earnings, based on establishment data, are gross earnings (i.e., earnings before payroll deductions) and include overtime premiums; they exclude irregular bonuses and value of payments in kind. Hours are those for which pay was received. Wages and salaries from the CPS consist of total

monies received for work performed by an employee during the income year. It includes wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, union dues, etc. Persons who worked 35 hours or more are classified as working full time (see table 632).

Industrial and occupational groups.—Establishments responding to the establishment survey are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity (determined by annual sales volume) in accordance with the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*, Office of Management and Budget. The SIC is a classification structure for the entire national economy. The structure provides data on a division and industry code basis, according to the level of industrial detail. For example, manufacturing is a major industrial division; food and kindred products (code 20) is one of its major groups. One of the ways this group is further divided is into meat products (code 201) and meat packing plants (code 2011). Periodically, the SIC is revised to reflect changes in the industrial composition of the economy. The 1987 *SIC Manual* has been issued; the previous was the 1972 *SIC Manual*. Tables shown in this Abstract indicate which *SIC Manual* the data shown are based on.

Industry data derived from the CPS for 1983-91 utilize the 1980 census industrial classification developed from the 1972 SIC. CPS data from 1971 to 1982 were based on the 1970 census classification system which was developed from the 1967 SIC. Most of the industry categories were not affected by the change in classification.

The occupational classification system used in the 1980 census and in the CPS for 1983-91 evolved from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, first introduced in 1977. Occupational categories used in the 1980 census classification system are so radically different from the 1970 census system used in the CPS through 1982, that their implementation represented a break in historical data series. In cases where data have not yet been converted to the 1980 classifications and still reflect the 1970 classifications (e.g., table 668), comparisons between the two systems should not be made. To help users bridge the

data gap, a limited set of estimates was developed for the 1972-82 period based on the new classifications. The estimates were developed by means of applying conversion factors created by double coding a 20-percent sample of CPS occupational records for 6 months during 1981-82. For further details, contact BLS.

Beginning in January 1992, the occupational and industrial classification system used in the 1990 census were introduced into the CPS. (These systems were largely based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification and the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification.) There were a few breaks in comparability between the 1980 and 1990 census-based systems, particularly within the "technical, sales, and administrative support" categories. The most notable changes in industry classification were the shift of several industries from "business services" to "professional services" and the splitting of some industries into smaller, more detailed categories. A number of industry titles were changed as well, with no change in content.

Productivity.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes data on productivity as measured by output per hour (labor productivity), output per combined unit of labor and capital input (multifactor productivity), and, for manufacturing industries, output per combined unit of capital, labor, energy, materials, and purchased service inputs. Labor productivity and related indexes are published for the business sector as a whole and its major subsectors: nonfarm business, manufacturing, nonfinancial corporations, 177 specific industries, and various functional areas of the Federal and State and local governments. Multifactor productivity and related measures are published for the private business sector and its major subsectors. Productivity indexes which take into account capital, labor, energy, materials, and service inputs are published for the 20 major two-digit industry groups which comprise the manufacturing sector and for the tire and inner tubes, footwear, steel, farm and garden machinery, motor vehicles, and railroad transportation industries. The major sector data are published in the BLS quarterly news release, *Productivity and Costs* and in the annual *Multifactor Productivity Measures* release. The specific industry productivity measures are

PTSALARY PART-TIME PTA HOURLY WAGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	5.75	1	1.1	6.3	6.3
	10.00	1	1.1	6.3	12.5
	11.00	1	1.1	6.3	18.8
	11.40	1	1.1	6.3	25.0
	11.90	1	1.1	6.3	31.3
	12.00	1	1.1	6.3	37.5
	12.50	1	1.1	6.3	43.8
	12.75	1	1.1	6.3	50.0
	13.00	2	2.3	12.5	62.5
	13.50	1	1.1	6.3	68.8
	15.00	1	1.1	6.3	75.0
	16.00	1	1.1	6.3	81.3
	17.00	1	1.1	6.3	87.5
	18.50	1	1.1	6.3	93.8
	22.00	1	1.1	6.3	100.0
Does not apply	88.88	45	51.1	Missing	
No response	99.99	27	30.7	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	88	100.0	100.0	

Mean	13.456	Median	12.875	Mode	13.000
Minimum	5.750	Maximum	22.000		
Valid cases	16	Missing cases	72		

published annually in the BLS Bulletin, *Productivity Measures for Selected Industries and Government Services*, and the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*. Detailed information on methods, limitations, and data sources appears in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 2414 (1992), chapters 10 and 11.

Unions.—As defined here, unions include traditional labor unions and employee associations similar to labor unions. Data on union membership status provided by BLS are for employed wage and salary workers and relate to their principal job. Earnings by union membership status are usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers. The information is collected through the Current Population Survey. For a full description of the method of collection and comparability with earlier data, see "New Data on Union Members and Their Earnings" in the January 1985 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, and "Changing Employment Patterns of Organized Workers" in the February 1985 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Collective bargaining settlements data are available for bargaining situations involving 1,000 or more workers in private industry and State and local government.

Work stoppages.—Work stoppages include all strikes and lockouts known to BLS which last for at least one full day or shift and involve 1,000 or more workers. All stoppages, whether or not authorized by a union, legal or illegal, are counted.

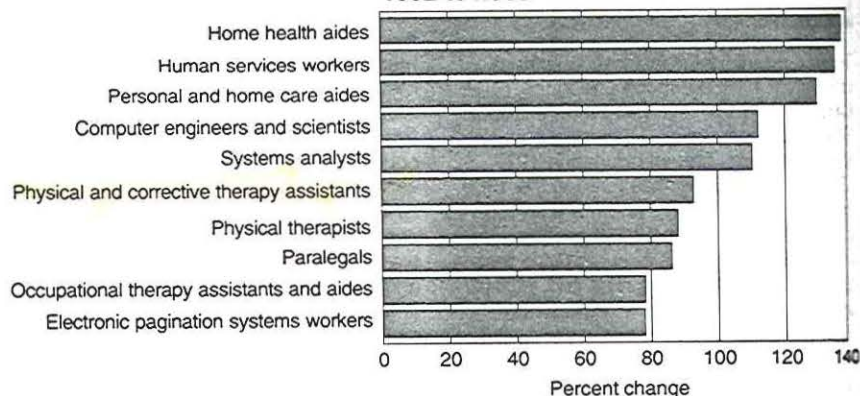
Excluded are work slowdowns and instances where employees report to work late, or leave early, to attend mass meetings or mass rallies.

Seasonal adjustment.—Many economic statistics reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be estimated on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation (e.g., climate or school openings and closings), it is possible to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. However, in evaluating deviations from the seasonal pattern—that is, changes in a seasonally adjusted series—it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, since they are subject not only to sampling and other errors, but also are affected by the uncertainties of the adjustment process itself.

Statistical reliability.—For discussion of statistical collection, estimation, sampling procedures, and measures of statistical reliability applicable to Census Bureau and BLS data, see Appendix III.

Historical statistics.—Tabular headnotes provide cross-references, where applicable, to *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*. See Appendix IV.

Figure 13.1
Fastest Growing Occupations:
1992 to 2005



Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. For data, see table 639.

No. 614. Employment Status of the Population: 1950 to 1993

In thousands, except as indicated. Annual averages of monthly figures. For the noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 11-19 and D 85-86]

YEAR	Noninstitutional population	LABOR FORCE							Not in labor force	
		Number	Employed				Unemployed			
			Total	Resident Armed Forces	Civilian		Number	Percent of labor force ¹		
				Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture industries				
1950	106,164	63,377	60,087	1,169	58,918	7,160	51,758	3,288	5.2	42,787
1955	119,106	71,489	67,639	1,861	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.4	47,617
1970	139,203	84,889	80,796	2,118	78,678	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.8	54,315
1975	154,831	95,453	87,524	1,678	85,846	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.3	59,377
1980	169,349	108,544	100,907	1,604	99,303	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.0	60,806
1985	179,912	117,167	108,856	1,706	107,150	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.1	62,744
1990	189,686	126,424	119,550	1,637	117,914	3,186	114,728	6,874	5.4	63,262
1991	191,329	128,867	118,440	1,564	118,877	3,233	113,644	8,426	6.6	64,462
1992	193,142	128,548	119,164	1,566	117,598	3,207	114,391	9,384	7.3	64,583
1993	195,034	129,525	120,791	1,485	119,306	3,074	116,232	8,734	6.7	65,509
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
1950	100.0	59.7	56.6	1.1	55.5	6.7	48.8	3.1	(X)	40.3
1955	100.0	60.0	56.8	1.6	55.2	4.6	50.6	3.2	(X)	40.0
1970	100.0	61.0	58.0	1.5	56.5	2.5	54.0	2.9	(X)	39.0
1980	100.0	64.1	59.6	0.9	58.6	2.0	56.7	4.5	(X)	35.9
1990	100.0	66.6	63.0	0.9	62.2	1.7	60.5	3.6	(X)	33.4
1992	100.0	66.6	61.7	0.8	60.9	1.7	59.2	4.9	(X)	33.4
1993	100.0	66.4	61.9	0.8	61.2	1.6	59.6	4.5	(X)	33.6

X Not applicable. ¹ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force, including resident Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; and *Employment and Earnings*, monthly.

No. 615. Civilian Labor Force and Participation Rates, With Projections: 1970 to 2005

For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Rates are based on the average civilian noninstitutional population of each specified group and represent proportion of each specified group in the civilian labor force. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 42-48]

RACE, SEX, AND AGE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (millions)					PARTICIPATION RATE (percent)						
	1970	1980	1990	1993	2000, proj.	2005, proj.	1970	1980	1990	1993	2000, proj.	2005, proj.
Total ¹	82.8	106.9	124.8	128.0	141.8	150.5	60.4	63.8	66.4	66.2	68.2	68.8
Male	73.6	93.6	107.2	109.4	118.8	124.8	60.2	64.1	66.8	66.7	68.7	69.3
Female	46.0	54.5	59.3	60.2	63.8	66.0	80.0	78.2	76.9	76.1	76.0	75.3
Black ²	27.5	39.1	47.9	49.2	55.1	58.8	42.6	51.2	57.5	58.0	61.8	63.6
White	9.2	10.9	13.5	13.9	16.0	17.4	61.8	61.0	63.3	62.4	65.5	66.2
Male	5.2	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.8	8.3	76.5	70.3	70.1	68.6	70.8	70.5
Female	4.0	5.3	6.8	7.0	8.2	9.0	49.5	53.1	57.8	57.4	61.2	62.6
Hispanic ³	(NA)	6.1	9.6	10.4	14.3	16.6	(NA)	64.0	67.0	65.9	68.0	68.4
Male	(NA)	3.8	5.8	6.3	8.7	9.6	(NA)	81.4	81.2	80.0	80.2	79.5
Female	(NA)	2.3	3.8	4.1	5.8	7.0	(NA)	47.4	53.0	52.0	55.8	57.3
16 to 19 years	51.2	61.5	68.2	69.6	75.3	78.7	79.7	77.4	76.1	75.2	75.3	74.7
20 to 24 years	4.0	5.0	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.6	56.1	60.5	55.7	53.1	55.4	55.5
25 to 34 years	5.7	8.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	83.3	85.9	84.3	83.1	84.0	84.4
35 to 44 years	11.3	17.0	19.8	19.1	17.2	16.5	96.4	95.2	94.2	93.5	93.1	93.5
45 to 54 years	10.5	11.8	17.3	18.5	20.7	19.6	96.9	95.5	94.4	93.5	93.7	93.5
55 to 64 years	10.4	9.9	11.2	12.6	15.8	18.1	94.3	91.2	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.2
65 years and over	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.7	9.6	83.0	72.1	67.7	66.5	69.1	69.7
Female	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	26.8	19.0	16.4	15.6	15.0	14.7
Male	31.5	45.5	56.6	58.4	66.6	71.8	43.3	51.5	57.5	57.9	61.6	63.2
16 to 19 years	3.2	4.4	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.2	44.0	52.9	51.8	49.9	52.0	52.4
20 to 24 years	4.9	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.2	57.7	68.9	71.6	71.3	72.5	73.6
25 to 34 years	5.7	12.3	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.8	45.0	65.5	73.6	73.6	78.1	80.7
35 to 44 years	6.0	8.6	14.6	15.7	18.8	18.6	51.1	65.5	76.5	76.7	83.0	86.2
45 to 54 years	6.5	7.0	9.3	10.9	14.7	17.4	54.4	59.9	71.2	73.5	79.7	82.8
55 to 64 years	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.2	6.2	7.8	43.0	41.3	45.3	47.3	50.3	52.4
65 years and over	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	9.7	8.1	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.8

NA Not available. ¹ Beginning 1980, includes other races not shown separately. ² For 1970, Black and other. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1993; and unpublished data.

FTSALARY FULL-TIME PTA HOURLY WAGE

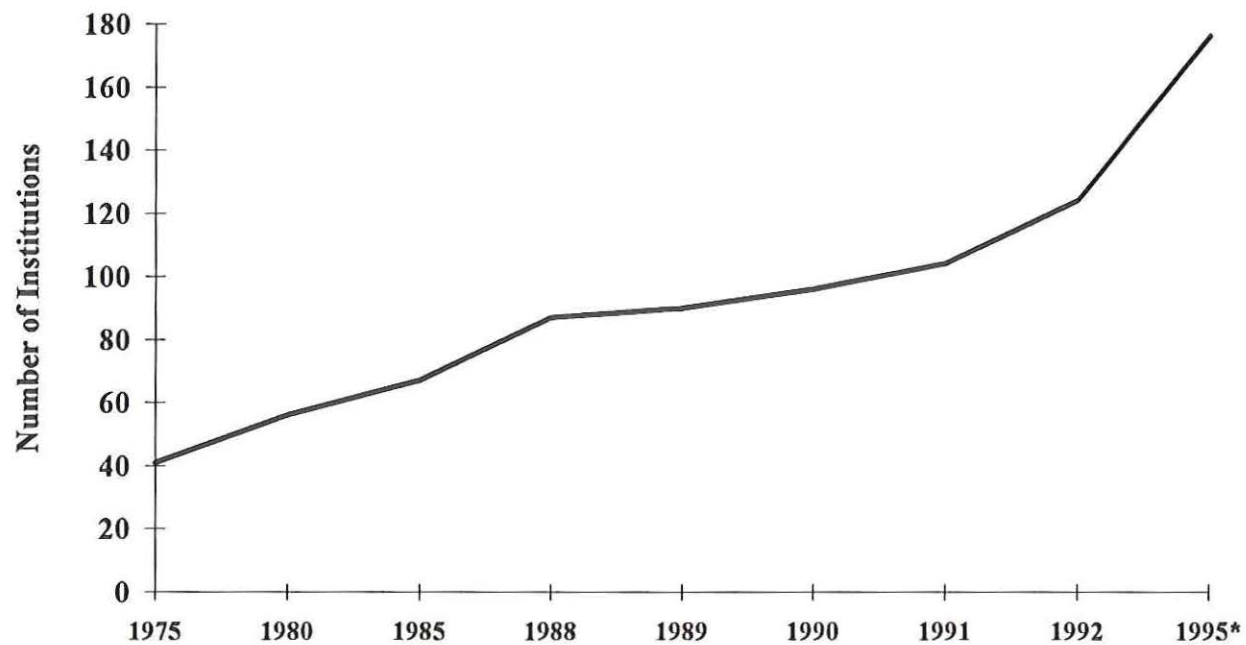
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	6.00	1	1.1	2.1	2.1
	8.00	1	1.1	2.1	4.3
	8.65	1	1.1	2.1	6.4
	10.00	2	2.3	4.3	10.6
	10.25	1	1.1	2.1	12.8
	10.50	1	1.1	2.1	14.9
	10.60	1	1.1	2.1	17.0
	10.91	1	1.1	2.1	19.1
	11.50	1	1.1	2.1	21.3
	11.55	2	2.3	4.3	25.5
	11.90	1	1.1	2.1	27.7
	12.00	5	5.7	10.6	38.3
	12.50	2	2.3	4.3	42.6
	13.00	3	3.4	6.4	48.9
	13.20	1	1.1	2.1	51.1
	13.25	1	1.1	2.1	53.2
	13.50	5	5.7	10.6	63.8
	13.75	1	1.1	2.1	66.0
	14.00	4	4.5	8.5	74.5
	14.40	1	1.1	2.1	76.6
	15.00	4	4.5	8.5	85.1
	15.60	1	1.1	2.1	87.2
	16.00	1	1.1	2.1	89.4
	17.00	1	1.1	2.1	91.5
	17.50	1	1.1	2.1	93.6
	18.00	1	1.1	2.1	95.7
	20.00	1	1.1	2.1	97.9
	30.00	1	1.1	2.1	100.0
Does not apply	88.88	20	22.7	Missing	
No response	99.99	21	23.9	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	88	100.0	100.0	

Mean 13.353 Median 13.200 Mode 12.000
 Minimum 6.000 Maximum 30.000

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 47 Missing cases 41

FIGURE X
Growth of Physical Therapist Assistant Education Program
(1975 Through 1995)



Source: American Physical Therapy Association
* As of August 1995