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Editor's Note

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Richards: Editor's Note

Editor's Note

Daily, we read and see reports on education and health care in **most** newspapers and magazines as well as on television. These two topics are important to all citizens. Certainly, they concern us **in health** occupations education. **This** issue of the **Journal** addresses two educational concerns--educational effectiveness and academic integrity and one health care concern--AIDS.

Powell and **Wilmoth** collected educational effectiveness data from beginning and new vocational education teachers. With this data, they explore a more general model of educational effectiveness based on **multiattribute** utility technology. The authors present a methodology for measuring **generalized** education effectiveness as a means for improving policy decisions in a variety of settings for a variety of purposes.

Dowd reviews the concept of academic integrity and its promotion by health occupations education faculty. Academic integrity is the use of a student's own work only. The absence of cheating or plagiarism is assumed. Since lack of academic integrity may translate into a lack of ethical behaviors, the author offers specific recommendations to promote academic integrity for use by faculty employed in health occupations education.

Miller and Gable address the need for AIDS policies **in one program** within health occupations education--practical nursing. From **self-reporting** questionnaires, they found that 13 practical nursing programs in Indiana were deficient in meeting the criteria set forth by the Centers for Disease Control and the American College Health Association. Practical nursing educators must take responsibility to help create AIDS policies in every school. Education is the key to prevent the spread of this disease and to create a safe environment for students and faculty as they provide health care for AIDS patients.

Lauer examines the attitudes of associate degree nursing students towards persons diagnosed with AIDS. Participants responded to four vignettes. Results from factor analysis and **univariate** analysis of variance indicated that students' attitudes were most positive toward the individual with leukemia, nearly as positive toward the individual with AIDS contracted through a blood transfusion, less positive toward the individual with AIDS contracted through unsafe drug activity, and least positive toward the individual with AIDS contracted through unsafe male-male sexual activity.

Beverly Richards
Editor