Residential social works of the life adviser social worker detected by self-time study with time distribution and frequency in geriatric welfare institute for the aged

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Purpose:
In order to survey the residential welfare service management, and to clarify the standardization and specialty of social work, the actual condition of life adviser social workers to residential care managers in the geriatric welfare institutes for the aged was investigated from a quantitative measured by time distribution and the frequency study.

Methods:
The self-time study investigation for 16 life adviser social workers as a comparison of 21 residential care managers in 15 long-term geriatric welfare institute for the aged in April or May, 2009. The social works classified according to 16 large, 106 medium, and 285 minimum items could be set up for the ID code of residential social works. The average accumulation time per a day, the average time frequency per a day, and the average generation time per a day with each residential social works were verified by this investigation analysis. The statistical analysis was analyzed by using SPSS 17.0 J for Windows by the Spearman rank correlation and Mann-Whitney rank tests.

Results:
1) The average accumulation time per a day by life adviser social works
Care work (169.61±103.88 minutes, 30.5%) in 1st place and Indirect works (109.00±77.77 minutes, 19.6%) in 2nd place accounted for 50.1% with both high-ranking items.
2) The average time frequency per a day
Care work (4.50±18.63 times, 43.1%) in 1st place and Indirect works (6.44±6.27 times, 19.1%) in 2nd place accounted for 62.2% with both high-ranking items.
3) The average generation time per a day by life adviser social works
Assessment (59.25±37.45 minutes, 13.6%) in 1st place and for Staff training (49.38±29.17 minutes, 11.4%) in 2nd place accounted for 25.0% with both high-ranking items.
4) Comparison between time distribution and frequency by life adviser social works to residential care manager
The life adviser social workers had significantly more time distribution and frequency with Residential administration (p=0.002), Community social works (p=0.002), Supervision (p=0.008), Team management (p=0.040), and Right protection (p=0.044). Inversely, the care managers had significantly more time distribution and frequency with only Care work (p=0.001).

Consideration:
The life adviser social workers made multiple specialties for residential social works, however their most residential social works serves concurrently in the care work because their care work and social work are synchronizing with multiple residential works. The average generation time effectively evaluates the specialty of residential social work. The significant difference can be detected only in care work along with residential care managers to the life adviser social workers.

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