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# A survey of the personnel and specialties in rehabilitation in hospitals with 300 or more beds

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

THESIS

A SURVEY  
OF THE  
PERSONNEL AND SPECIALTIES  
IN  
REHABILITATION IN HOSPITALS  
WITH 300 OR MORE BEDS

SUBMITTED BY  
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In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of Master of Education

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Boston University  
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

With the increase in the number of workers and the number of specialties in the field of rehabilitation, it has become apparent that some sort of recognition of each specialty is needed.

In the hospital, the Physical Therapist and Occupational Therapist is a recognized member of the treatment team if she is a graduate of a school approved by the American Medical Association. However, there are a number of other groups employed in hospitals contributing toward rehabilitation who do not have American Medical Association or any other approval. Most of these groups would welcome American Medical Association approval, but this is impractical at this time since the American Medical Association does not recognize a group but approves the school where the person receives his training. In addition to the hospital rehabilitation workers, there are many employed full time in this field. These include those employed by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, those working for Rehabilitation Centers, Work Shops, Private Agencies, etc. This vast group of Specialties does not have the recognition many believe it should. The requirements of each specialty varies and the work done by each is called by many different titles.

This problem was presented to the Board of Directors of the National Rehabilitation Association at the October, 1947 Convention of the Association in Chicago. At that time a resolution was passed

to establish standards for each specialty. The National Rehabilitation Association was to give recognition for each specialty if the standards established by them were met. A Committee was appointed in January of 1948 to investigate the problem and make recommendations to the Board, it was called the Committee on Specialties.

The Committee members were located all over the United States. There was no money for travel for the Committee so that it was necessary for the members to exchange ideas by mail. For the first six months, members of the Committee wrote their ideas on the subject and sent copies to each of the other members. In the late summer of 1948, the writer suggested a formula which was agreed upon for the beginning of the study. It was decided that there were three points of information needed before any recommendations could be made:

1. What specialties now exist in the rehabilitation field.
2. What qualifications are now used by employers.
3. If there is a need for more specialized training in rehabilitation by the Universities and Colleges.

It would be a simple task to sit down with a group of workers in each specialty and establish standards. It would be a much more difficult one to have them accepted by the field if they weren't realistic and within reason.

It was decided that a questionnaire would be sent to the hospitals to obtain this information. The type of questionnaire and the method of presenting it was very important. In order to

obtain advice on this subject, the writer spoke to a number of people.

The group included:

1. Doctors in charge of rehabilitation in several hospitals.
2. Professors of two schools, interested in rehabilitation.
3. The Director of a Rehabilitation Center.
4. The Director of a Work Shop.
5. The Director of Rehabilitation of a private agency.
6. The person in charge of a Federal-State Rehabilitation program.
7. A State Civil Service Commission.
8. The Federal Civil Service Commission.
9. Workers in the field.

The opinions of these people were included in a report to the Committee for the December, 1948 Annual Meeting of the National Rehabilitation Association. At that time, the Committee made its recommendations on how the work should be done and made its report to the Board. At this meeting, the Chairman of the Specialties Committee resigned because of the pressure of his work. The writer was then appointed Chairman of this Committee.

While planning the best method and best type of questionnaire, it became apparent that the schools were interested in rehabilitation but were not certain if the demand was sufficient to offer specific courses in the subject. The Committee planned to get some of this information from employers of rehabilitation workers, and also some

indication from the workers in the field on the need of more education. A small questionnaire was drawn up and sent to several regional meetings of the National Rehabilitation Association in the Spring and Summer of 1949, soliciting educational information from rehabilitation workers.

The hospital questionnaire was printed (Appendix I) and a cover letter drafted (Appendix II). The first group was sent out in August, 1949. A second group, to the Veterans Administration, was sent in October and a third group to the United States Navy and the United States Air Force was sent in December. Follow-up letters and questionnaires were sent in January and February, 1950.

## CHAPTER II

### THE PROBLEM AND PROCEDURE

#### a. The Problem

The problem was to find the answers to the three questions presented in the first chapter:

1. What specialties exist in the rehabilitation field.
2. What qualifications are now used by employers.
3. If there is a need for more specialized training in rehabilitation by the Universities and Colleges.

The answers to these questions centered around the questionnaire and how it should be structured. In order to find out the specialties, it was decided to list as many known hospital specialties as possible and to leave space for writing in others.

The second question was, what qualifications are required of each group or specialty. At first a number of items were listed such as, graduation from a college, experience, experience and education, and amount of each. These seemed too complicated and it was decided to use one question, "Do you require graduation from a professional school or college?"

The third question was more involved. The Committee wished to discover what qualifications the employer believed important in his workers. At first a check list was devised, but this was discarded as being too complicated. It was decided to ask but one question, "Please list the most important qualification you believe necessary in each specialty."

The Committee also wished to determine if further education was desired generally for workers. The employers were asked if they believed rehabilitation courses should be given by the Universities and Colleges and if so, if they should be on the undergraduate or graduate level. One final question was to determine their opinion on the use of a lay administrator.

b. Procedure

At first it was thought that a sampling of hospitals would be sufficient for the study. However, after some investigation, it was apparent that an accurate sampling could not be taken because of the many variables. Hospitals varied in size from 5 beds to 9,800 beds. There are 27 different types of hospitals under the jurisdiction of

12 different groups. It was decided that all hospitals in the United States and its possessions, with 300 or more beds, would be included in the survey. The American Medical Association Journal of May 7, 1949, Volume 140, Number 1, Hospital Issue, was used for the selection. In this issue all hospitals in the United States and its possessions which are approved by the American Medical Association are listed. A mailing list was prepared by going through this issue and selecting all hospitals with exactly 300 or more beds. This list was formulated by States and included the name and address of the hospital, number of beds, type of hospital and jurisdiction. The questionnaires were sent to all but the Federal hospitals in August, 1949. Meanwhile, letters (Appendix III) had been written to the United States Public Health Service, Veterans Administration, United States Army, United States Air Force and United States Navy, asking permission to send questionnaires to their hospitals. The United States Public Health Service gave its permission in August, 1949, and their questionnaires were sent. In October, 1949, the Veterans Administration gave its permission and in addition, sent a letter to all Veterans Administration Hospitals notifying them that a questionnaire was coming from the National Rehabilitation Association. These were sent in November, 1949. The United States Navy gave its permission in January, 1950 and their questionnaires were sent out the same month. The United States Air Force answered in February; the United States Army answered once in January, but failed to answer two other letters.

In January and February, 1950, follow-up letters (Appendix IV)

were sent to all private and Veterans Administration hospitals who had not answered the first questionnaire.

There are 27 different types of hospitals which were arbitrarily placed in the following five categories:

1. General Hospitals

General  
Industrial  
General Orthopedic

2. Mental

Mental  
Nervous and Mental  
Drug and Mental  
Mental Tuberculosis  
Institutional Mental

3. Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis  
Chronic Tuberculosis  
General Tuberculosis

4. Mental Deficient

Mental Deficient

5. All Others

Chronic Cancer	Tuberculosis, Isolation
General Chronic	Tuberculosis, Maternity Isolation
Mental General	Isolation
Institutional General	Convalescent Rest
Institutional	Incurable
Institutional Chronic	Mental General Chronic
Chronic	Children
Epileptic	

The specific number of hospitals in each category is shown in Appendix V.

It is believed that the hospitals should be separated according to type in order to get an accurate picture of rehabilitation. The rehabilitation program varies in each type of hospital. For example, the emphasis on rehabilitation in a general medical hospital is quite different from that in a mental hospital. There is more emphasis on short term hospitalization and, in consequence, short term rehabilitation in a general medical hospital. The mental and tuberculosis hospitals have rehabilitation programs which are structured toward long term stays and therefore the emphasis is different than in the general medical hospital. There is, of course, a difference between the types of programs in the mental and the tuberculosis hospitals because of the nature of the illness. The mentally deficient need is entirely different from the others. The first factor to be considered, therefore, is the type of hospital.

It is also believed that it would be necessary to group the hospitals according to size. A 1,500 bed hospital should not be compared to a 300 bed hospital even though it is the same type. Therefore, the second factor to be considered is the size of the hospital.

The third factor, is the jurisdiction under which the hospital operates. This was a comparison of the Federal Hospitals with the State Hospitals and "All Other" Hospitals.

Federal Hospitals include:

Federal	United States Navy
Indian Affairs	United States Public Health
United States Army	Service
United States Air Force	Veterans Administration

"All Other" Hospitals include:

City	Individual
County	Partnership
Church	Corporation
Nonprofit Association	

The rehabilitation specialties, (Guidance Workers, Occupational Therapists, Physical Therapists, Recreation Workers, Social Workers and Teachers) will, therefore, be compared according to the following three factors:

1. Type of hospital - (General, Mental, Tuberculosis, Mental Deficient and "All Others")
2. Size of hospital - number of beds
3. Jurisdiction of hospital - (Federal, State, All Others)

This study is concerned with the hospital rehabilitation program. However, it was believed that it would be worthwhile to get some indication from the personnel in the various specialties as to the educational phase of the study. Questionnaires (Appendix VI) were sent to National Rehabilitation Association Regional Meetings in the Spring of 1949. Two questions were asked:

1. Do you believe the colleges should offer specialized training in the various phases of rehabilitation?
2. Do you believe the colleges should offer an undergraduate degree in rehabilitation? Graduate degree?

These questionnaires arrived in time to be used in four Regional Meetings.

## CHAPTER III

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### 1. All Hospitals

A total of 831 hospitals, with 300 or more beds, were sent questionnaires. Of this group, 458 (55%) replied. The hospitals who did not respond were sent follow-up letters. Of this group, 209 (56%) replied. A total of 667 replies were received, or 80% of 831 hospitals answered.

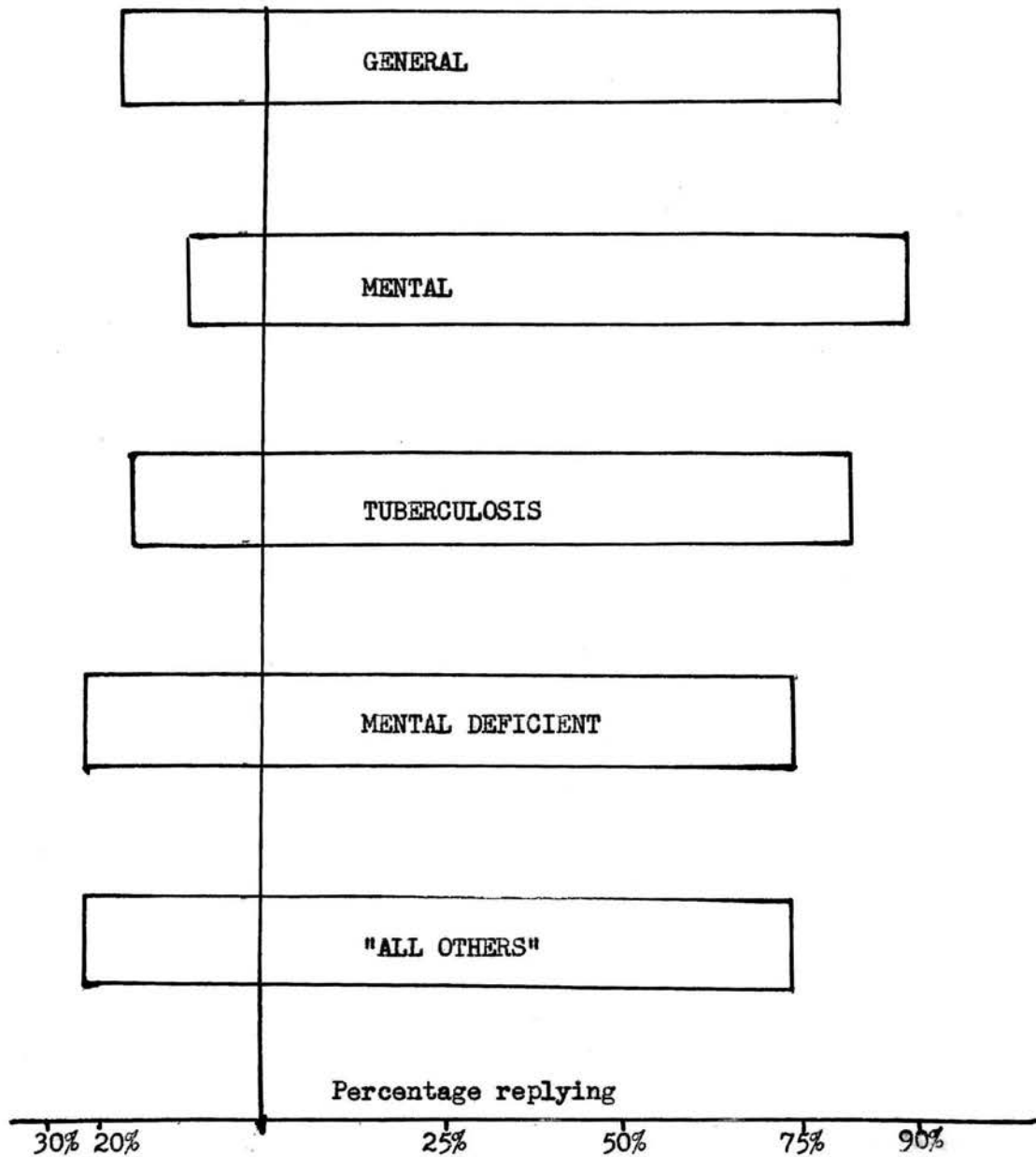
The response according to type of hospital is shown in Chart 1. The breakdown according to type and jurisdiction is shown completely in Appendix V.

The percentage of replies, according to States, is shown in Chart 2. A 100% response to the questionnaire was obtained in fourteen States. However, as seen in Appendix VII, these fourteen States had a minimum number of hospitals of 300 or more beds. Eleven of these States had seven or less hospitals; two had ten hospitals and one had twelve hospitals.

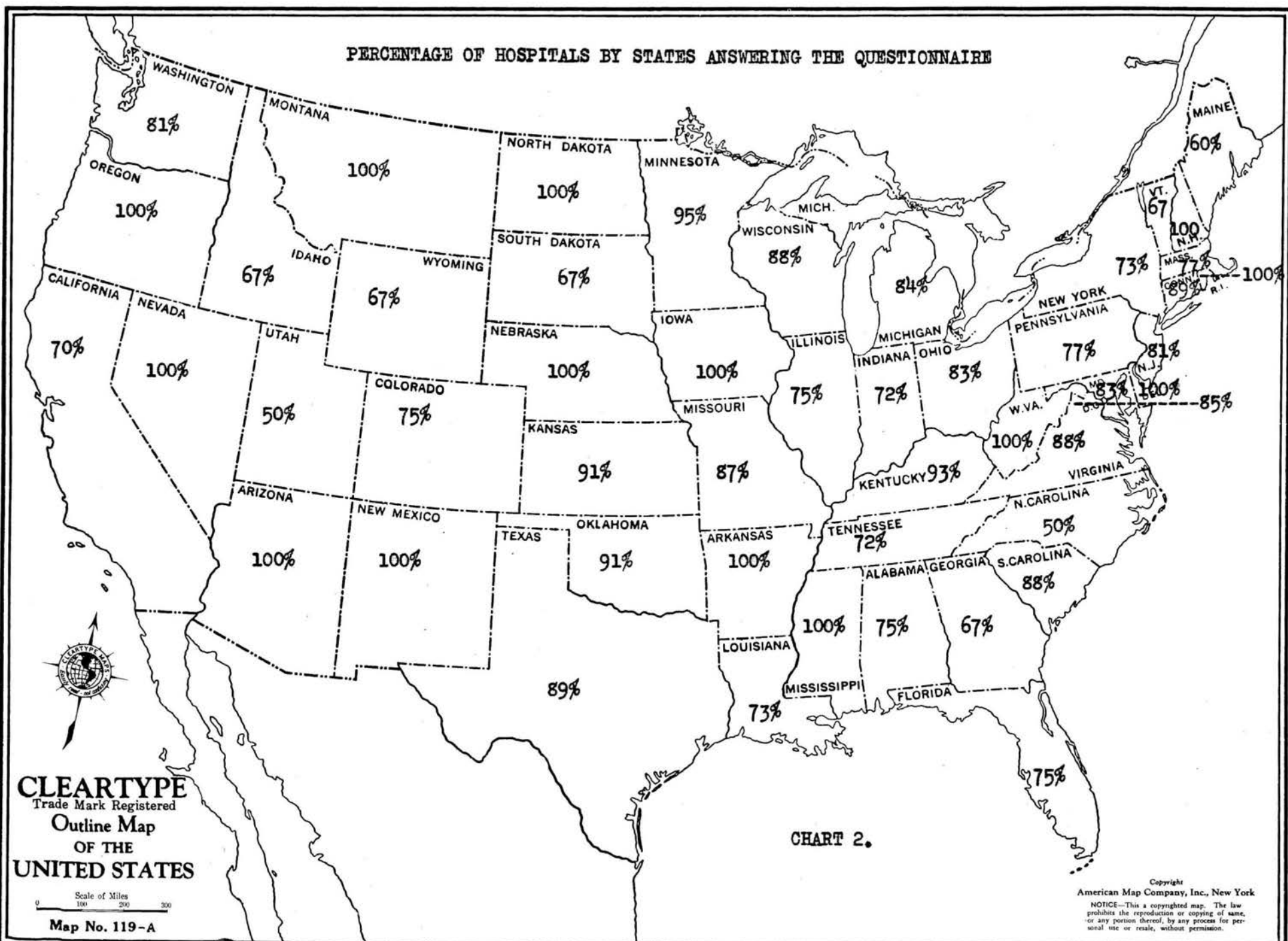
There doesn't appear to be any area in the United States where the response was particularly good or bad. The response in the central portion of the country seems to be somewhat better than the rest.

Of the 667 hospitals answering, 16 hospitals replied in such a manner that they could not be included in the data. Of the 651 hospitals used in the study, 571 listed rehabilitation programs of some sort. If one specialty was listed, the hospital was considered as having

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITALS REPLYING TO QUESTIONNAIRE ACCORDING TO TYPE OF HOSPITAL



PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITALS BY STATES ANSWERING THE QUESTIONNAIRE



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Trade Mark Registered  
Outline Map  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES

Scale of Miles  
0 100 200 300

Map No. 119-A

CHART 2.

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a program. Accordingly, 88% of the hospitals replying, indicated at least one specialty. A listing by type of hospital, indicating the number of replies and number with rehabilitation programs is shown in Appendix VIII.

One of the ten specialties listed on the questionnaire was Administrator. This specialty could not be used in the data because it apparently was misinterpreted by many. By Administrator, we had meant a non-physician who was in charge of the rehabilitation program or assisting the responsible physician. The comments received, indicated that some interpreted this as it was meant, but others listed physicians in charge of the program. Others listed the BusinessManager of the hospital, others the Superintendent of the hospital and others, personnel in charge of one of the specialties. It was impossible to determine where to place the Administrator since the vast majority did not comment, but just indicated whether or not one was employed. Therefore, the following nine specialties will be used in the data:

Guidance Workers	Teachers, Shop
Occupational Therapist	
Physical Therapist	
Recreation Workers	
Social Workers	
Teachers, Academic	
Teachers, Commercial	
Teachers, Physical Education	

Additional specialties employed in hospital rehabilitation programs are, Speech Therapists; Counsellors for the Blind; Teachers, Home Economics; Psychologists; Music Therapists and Rehabilitation Counsellors.

The percentage of hospitals employing personnel in each specialty is shown in Chart 3. Only those shown in the Chart will be used in the data since the information on the remaining specialties is too limited.

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITALS EMPLOYING PERSONNEL IN EACH SPECIALTY

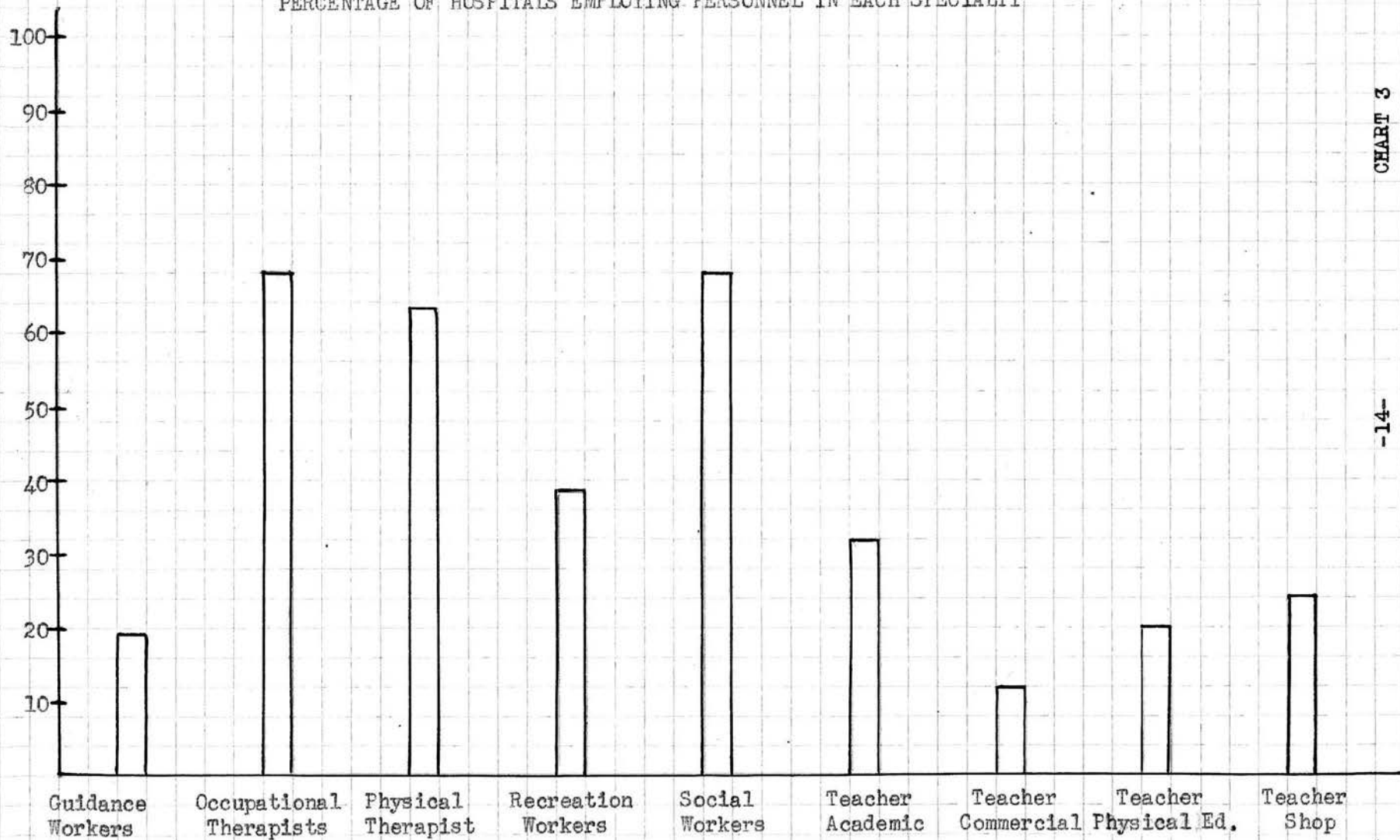


CHART 3

-14-

Chart #3

There are three specialties which stand above the others in the number employed:

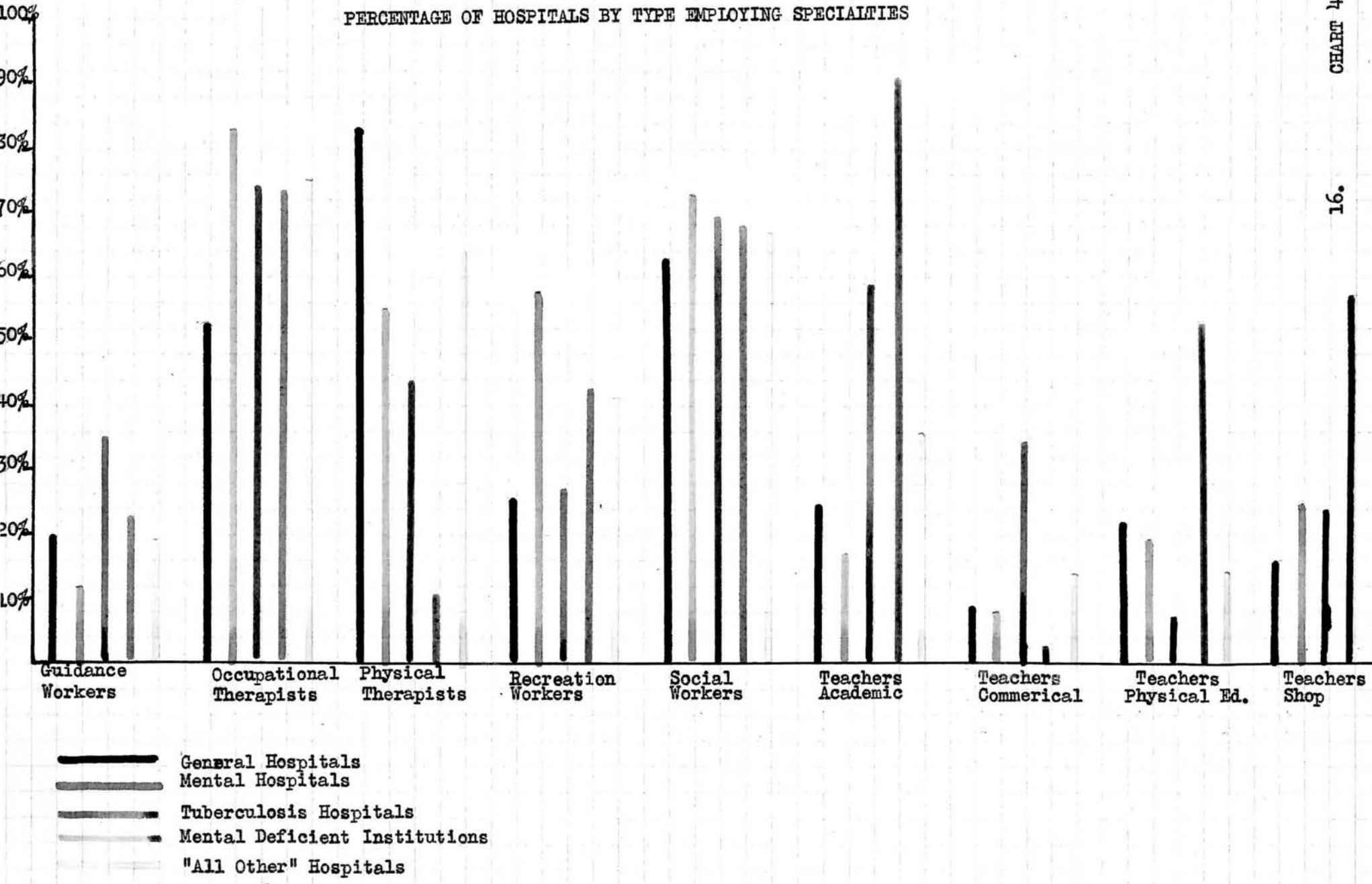
Occupational Therapists  
Social Workers  
Physical Therapists

Occupational Therapists are employed in 441 of the hospitals, Social Workers in 440 and Physical Therapists in 408. There is a big drop to Recreation Workers who are employed in 248 of the hospitals. A complete listing of specialties and number of hospitals employing each is shown in Appendix VIII.

The percentage of hospitals by Type employing personnel in each specialty is shown in Chart 4. The Social Worker specialty appears to be the most consistent. The variation among the five types of hospitals is less than 10%. The rest of the specialties vary a great deal according to the type of hospital. The number of hospitals employing Guidance Workers varies 23% between Neuropsychiatric hospitals and Tuberculosis hospitals. This is the lowest variation next to Social Workers. The greatest variation was shown in the Teachers, Academic specialty (74%) between Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficients. The tabulations of these are shown in Appendix IX.

The third breakdown of specialties employed is shown by jurisdiction of hospitals. The percentage of hospitals employing personnel in each specialty, according to jurisdiction, is shown in Chart 5. A higher percentage of Federal Hospitals employ personnel in all specialties than the State Hospitals or the "All Other" Hospitals. Again, the minimum difference is the Social Worker specialty. The Federal group employ

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITALS BY TYPE EMPLOYING SPECIALTIES



PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITALS EMPLOYING PERSONNEL IN EACH SPECIALTY ACCORDING TO JURISDICTION

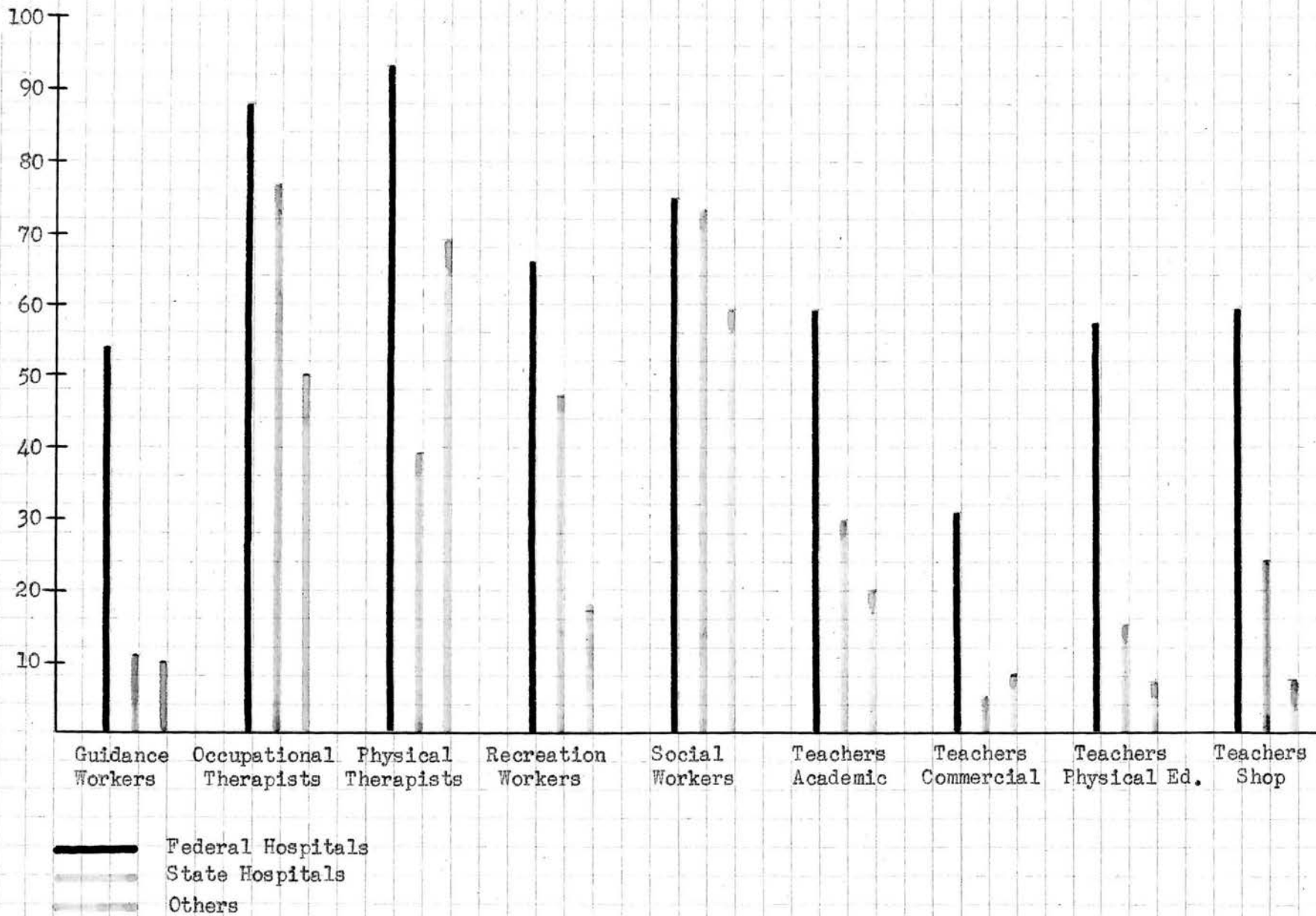


CHART 5

-17-

CHART 5

Social Workers in 75% of their hospitals, the State hospitals 73%, and "All Other" hospitals 59%. The greatest variation is in the Teacher, Physical Education group. The Federal Hospitals employ Teachers, Physical Education in 57% of their hospitals while the State hospitals employ this specialty in 15% of their hospitals and the "All Other" group of hospitals employ them in 7% of their hospitals. See Appendix X.

As stated earlier, each hospital which had at least one specialty listed was considered as having a rehabilitation program. In order to gauge the size of these programs, the average number of rehabilitation employees in those hospitals with a program is shown by type of hospital in Chart 6. The mental hospitals have the largest average, with 17.4 employees and the Tuberculosis hospital has the lowest, with 10 employees. See Appendix XI.

In addition to the number of employees, another method of estimating the size of the rehabilitation program is the number of specialties used in the hospital. The average number of specialties in those hospitals with a program, is shown by type of hospital in Chart 7. The "All Other" group of hospitals has the lowest average number of specialties with 3.6 employees while the Mental Deficient group have the highest, with 4.6 employees. The tabulation is shown in Appendix VIII.

Question number 2 on the questionnaire asked, "Is graduation from a professional school or college required?" The answers to this, by specialty, is shown in Chart 8. Four possible answers were recorded; Yes, No, Some, and No Answer. In some hospitals, graduation from a

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ALL HOSPITALS  
WITH REHABILITATION PROGRAMS BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL

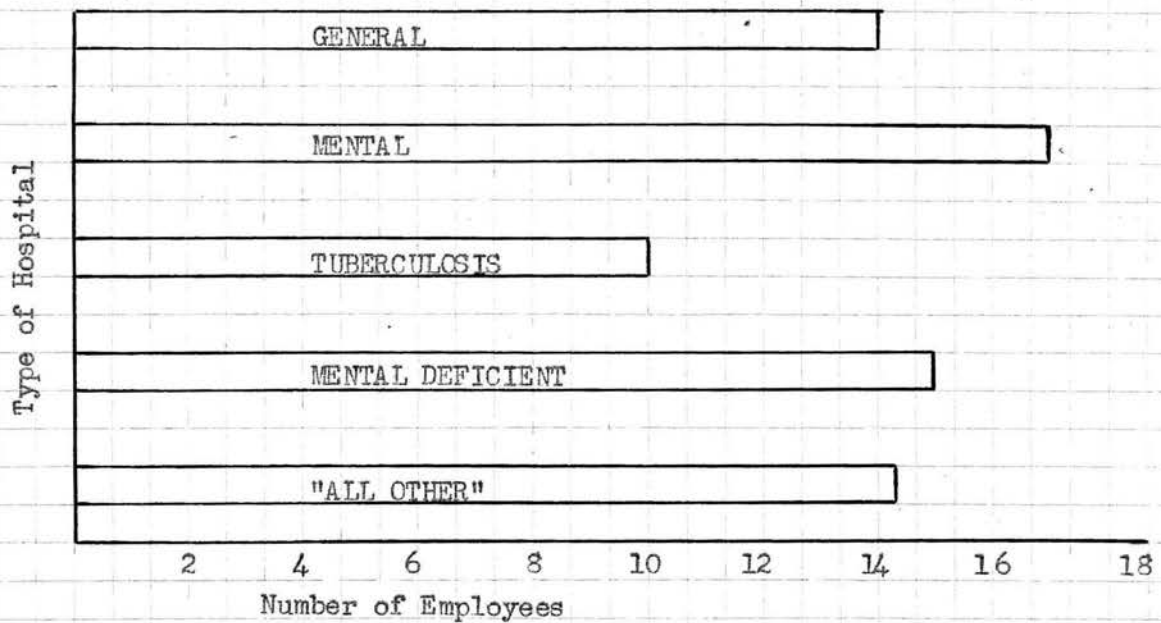


CHART 6

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SPECIALTIES IN ALL HOSPITALS WITH  
REHABILITATION PROGRAMS BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL

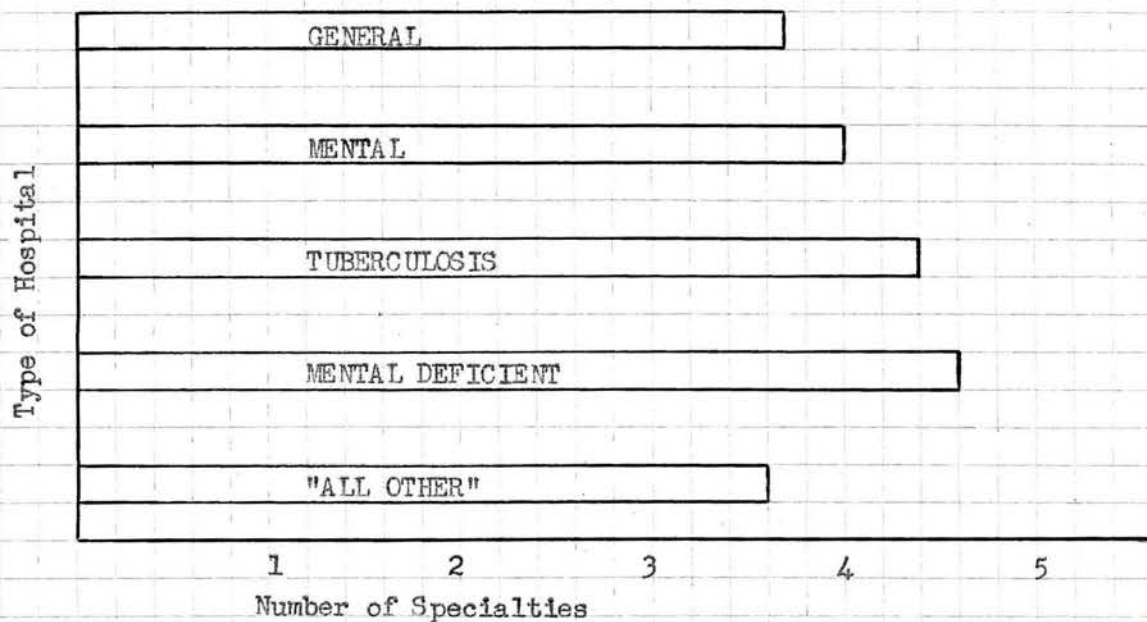
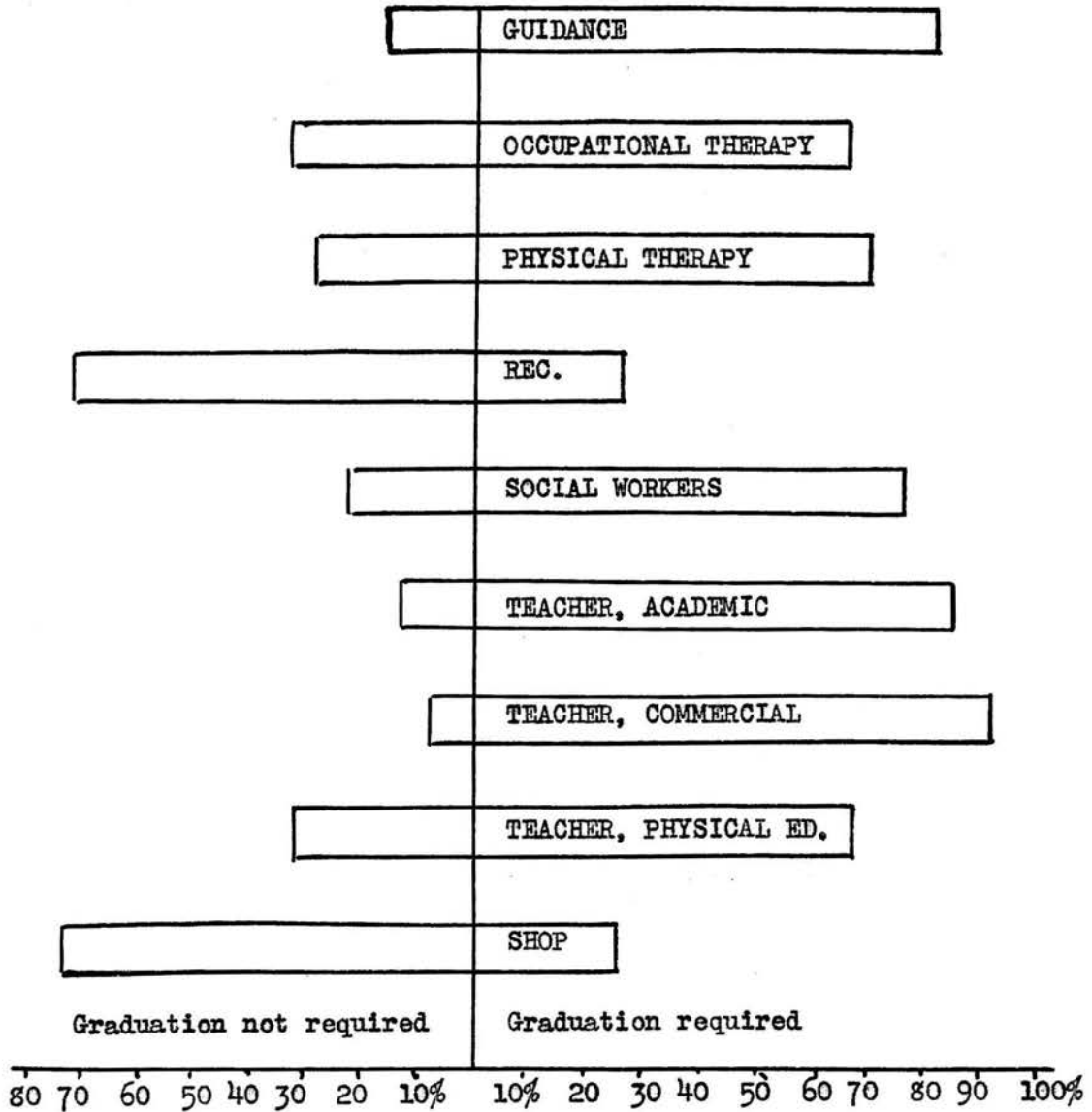


CHART 7

PERCENTAGE OF SPECIALTIES WHERE GRADUATION FROM A PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OR COLLEGE IS REQUIRED



professional school or college is required for only the person in charge of a particular specialty. This was recorded as "Some". The specialty, Teacher, Commercial, which is employed in the least number of hospitals has the highest percentage requiring graduation; 92% of the hospitals require graduation for workers in this specialty. The lowest percentage requiring graduation is the Teacher, Shop specialty with 26%. See Appendix XII for complete tabulation.

The answers to questions 4, 5 and 6 are shown in Chart 9, and Appendix XIII.

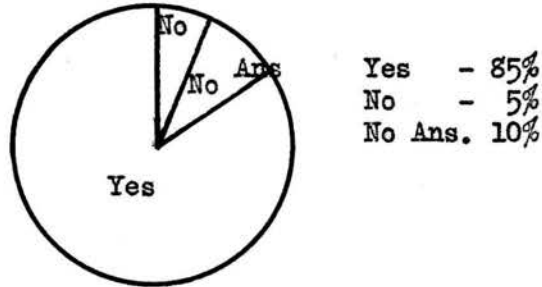
The hospitals were asked to list the most important qualification for each specialty. Some specialties had as many as 40 different qualifications. These were placed in the following major groups:

1. Education and Experience
2. Education or Training
3. Professional Competence. This included skill and ability to put training and education into practice.
4. Knowledge of the subject.
5. Experience in the field
6. Pleasing Personality
7. Understanding. This included understanding of the patient, his problems and his disability.
8. Ability to get along with others.

Each specialty and the number of hospitals employing the specialty are listed. Under each specialty, the most important qualification

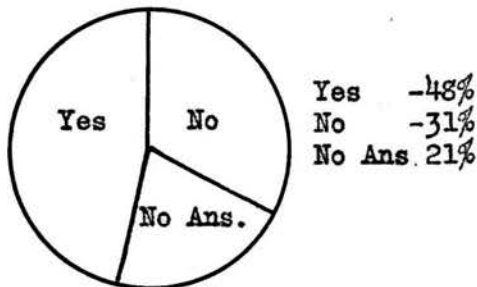
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOUR, FIVE AND SIX

4. Do you believe the colleges should offer specialized training in the various phases of rehabilitation?

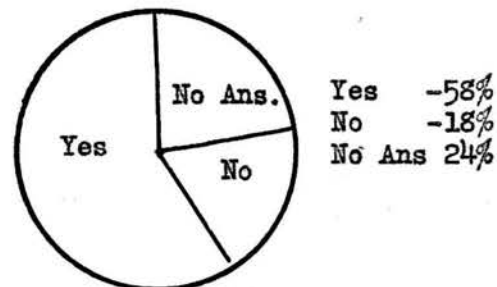


5. Do you believe the colleges should offer an

undergraduate degree?

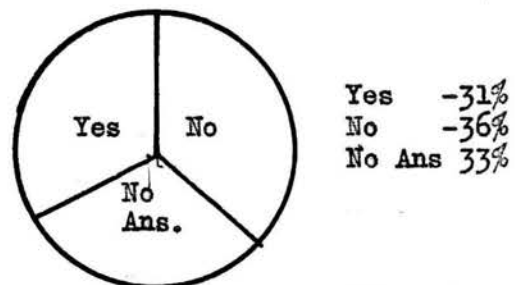
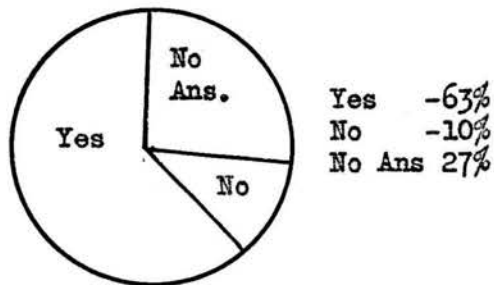


a graduate degree?



6. Has it been your experience that an Administrator (non Physician) with rehabilitation experience, can assist in the direction of the rehabilitation program?

Be responsible for the direction of the rehabilitation service?



will be listed first with the number of responses.

Guidance Workers - 126

1. Professional Competence	25
2. Education or training	23
3. Knowledge of subject	15
4. Education and Experience	14
5. Ability to get along with others	14
6. Experience in the field	9
7. Pleasing Personality	4
8. Understanding	4
9. No Answer	18

Occupational Therapists - 441

1. Professional Competence	94
2. Education or Training	74
3. Knowledge of subject	38
4. Pleasing Personality	35
5. Education and Experience	34
6. Experience in field	25
7. Understanding	23
8. Ability to get along with others	18
9. No Answer	100

Physical Therapists - 408

1. Education or Training	95
2. Professional Competence	80
3. Education and Experience	48
4. Knowledge of subject	39
5. Experience in the field	17
6. Pleasing Personality	16
7. Understanding	15
8. Ability to get along with others	11
9. No Answer	87

Recreation Worker - 248

1. Professional Competence	48
2. Education and Experience	30
3. Education or Training	30
4. Pleasing Personality	28
5. Experience in the field	25
6. Understanding	13
7. Ability to get along with others	11
8. Knowledge of subject	8
9. No Answer	55

Social Worker - 440

1. Education or Training	77
2. Professional Competence	68
3. Education and Experience	43
4. Understanding	38
5. Pleasing Personality	33
6. Experience in the field	29
7. Ability to get along with others	20
8. Knowledge of subject	15
9. No Answer	117

Teacher, Academic - 210

1. Professional Competence	41
2. Education or Training	31
3. Education and Experience	22
4. Understanding	22
5. Knowledge of subject	14
6. Experience in the field	13
7. Pleasing Personality	10
8. Ability to get along with others	9
9. No Answer	48

Teacher, Commercial - 76

1. Professional Competence	18
2. Education or Training	12
3. Ability to get along with others	9
4. Understanding	7
5. Knowledge of subject	6
6. Experience in the field	5
7. Personality	5
8. Education and Experience	4
9. No Answer	10

Teacher, Physical Education - 132

1. Education or training	28
2. Professional Competence	25
3. Education and Experience	16
4. Knowledge of subject	12
5. Pleasing Personality	11
6. Experience in the field	7
7. Ability to get along with others	6
8. Understanding	5
9. No Answer	22

Teacher, Shop - 154

1. Professional Competence	35
2. Knowledge of subject	20
3. Education and Experience	19
4. Education or training	17
5. Experience in the field	11
6. Pleasing Personality	10
7. Understanding	8
8. Ability to get along with others	8
9. No Answer	26

When grouping all specialties together and listing the most important qualifications desired by employers, we find:

All Specialties - 2,235

1. Professional Competence	434
2. Education or Training	387
3. Education and Experience	230
4. Knowledge of subject	167
5. Pleasing Personality	152
6. Experience in the field	141
7. Understanding	135
8. Ability to get along with others	106
9. No Answer	483

In the preceding listings, the number of hospitals employing each specialty is at the right of the name of the specialty. When all these specialties are added, the total is 2,235. Answers were received from 1,752 of the possible 2,235, or 78%.

## 2. General Hospitals

Of the 275 General Hospitals answering the questionnaire, 234 had rehabilitation programs. The number employed in each specialty by size of hospital is shown in Appendix XIV.

The percentage of General Hospitals employing personnel in each specialty by jurisdiction is shown in Chart 10, and the tabulation in Appendix XV.

The average number of personnel employed in rehabilitation in those General Hospitals with a program is shown according to the size of the hospital and jurisdiction, in Chart 11 and tabulated in Appendix XVI.

The average number of specialties in those hospitals with a rehabilitation program is shown according to the size of the hospital and jurisdiction, in Chart 12 and tabulated in Appendix XVII

PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL HOSPITALS (BY JURISDICTION) EMPLOYING PERSONNEL IN EACH SPECIALTY

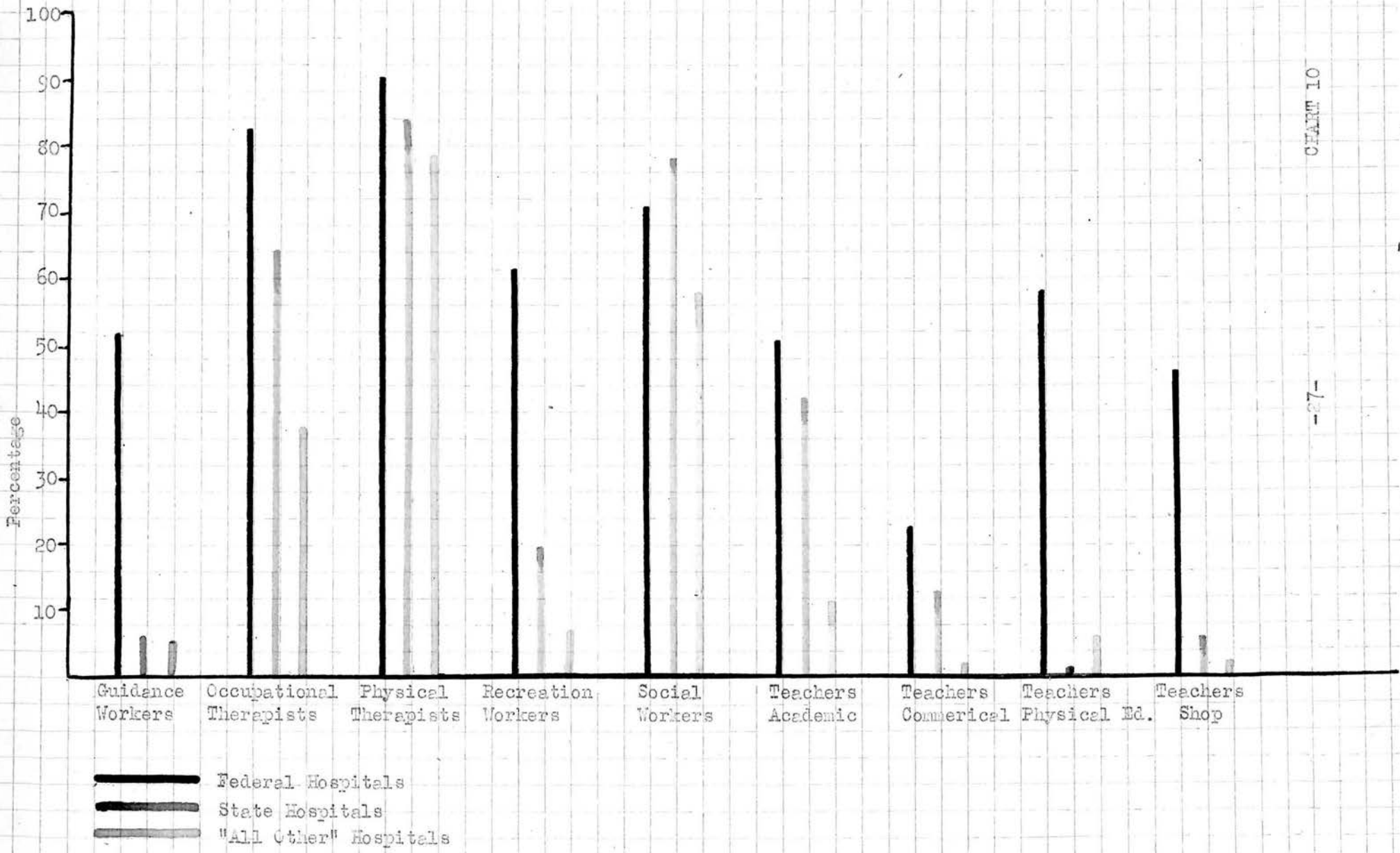
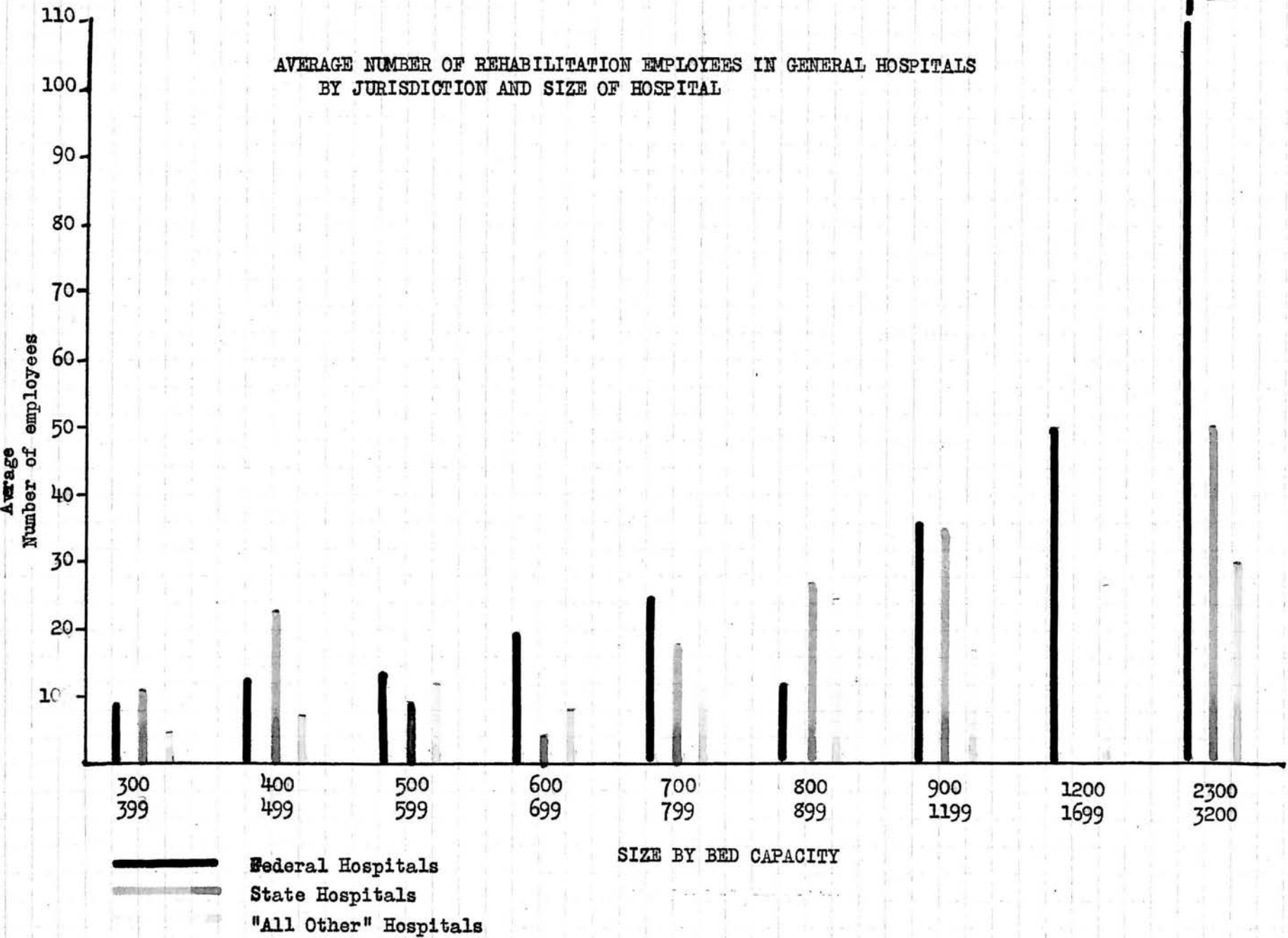


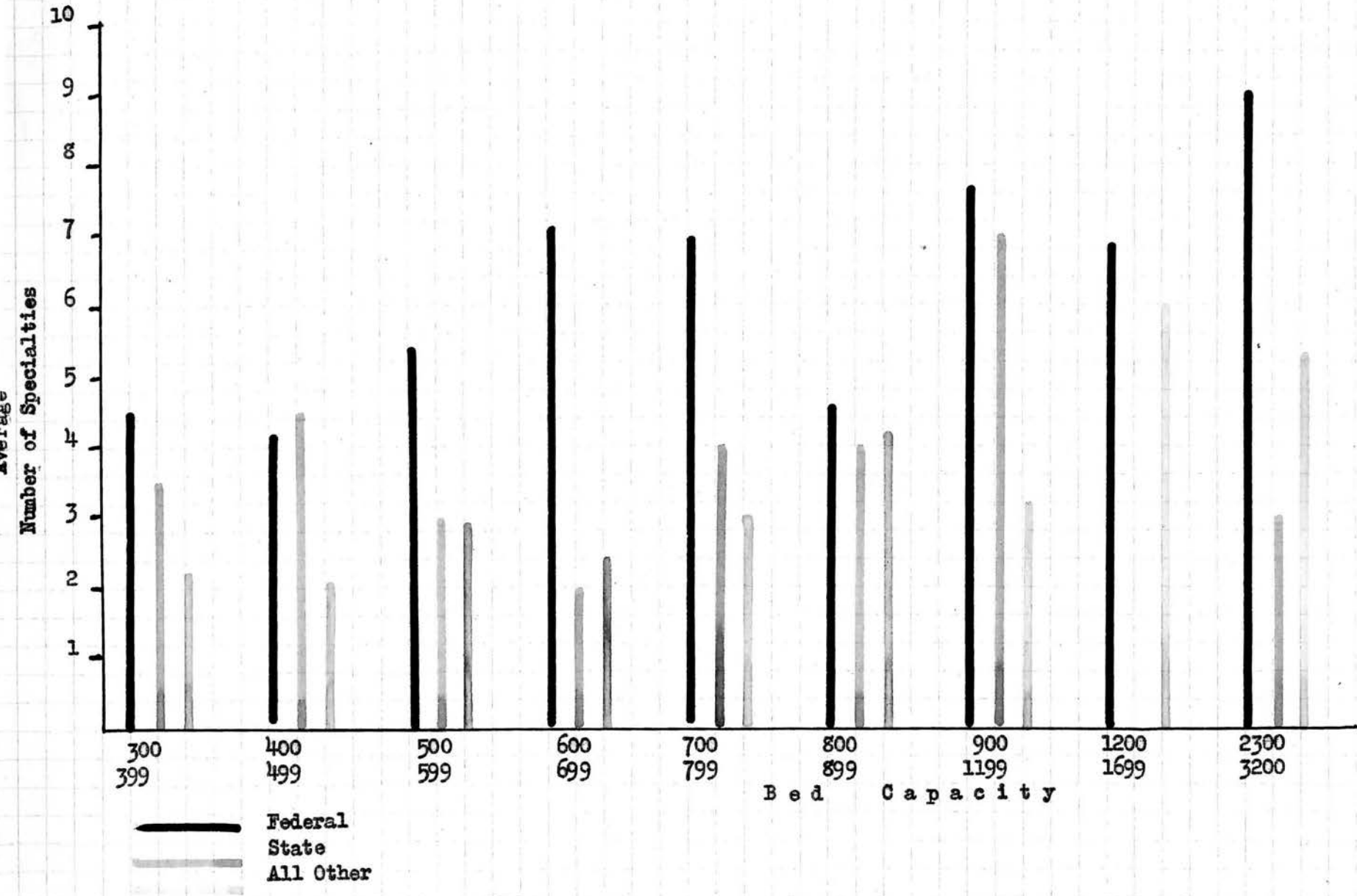
CHART 10

-27-

AVERAGE NUMBER OF REHABILITATION EMPLOYEES IN GENERAL HOSPITALS  
BY JURISDICTION AND SIZE OF HOSPITAL



Average number of Specialties in General Hospitals  
by jurisdiction and size of Hospital



### 3. Mental Hospitals

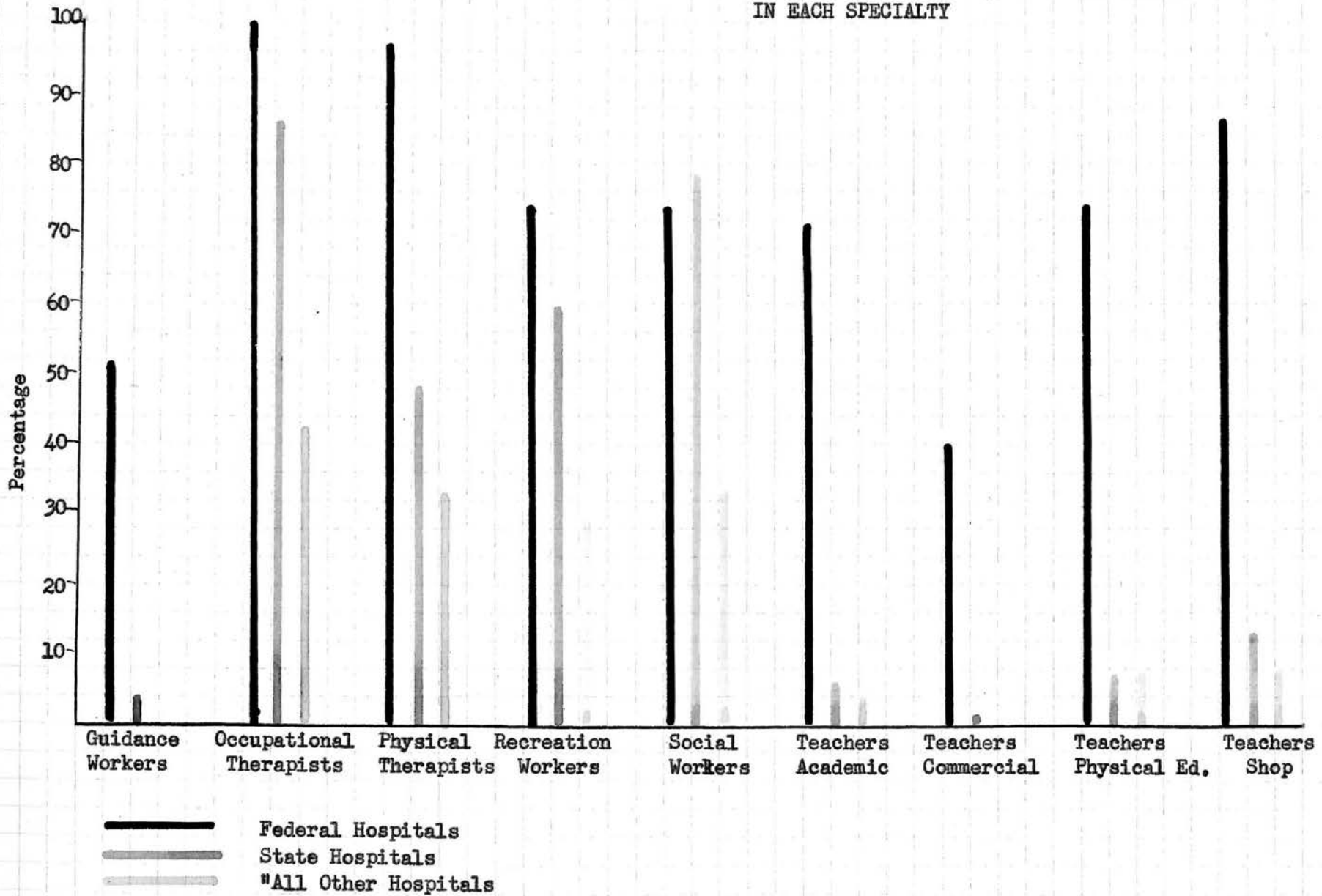
Replies from 219 Mental Hospitals were received. Of these, 11 could not be used in the data because of the nature of the reply. Of the 208 used in the data, 186 hospitals listed a rehabilitation program. The number employed in each specialty by size of hospital is shown in Appendix XVIII.

The percentage of Mental Hospitals employing personnel in each specialty by jurisdiction, is shown in Chart 13 and the tabulation in Appendix XIX.

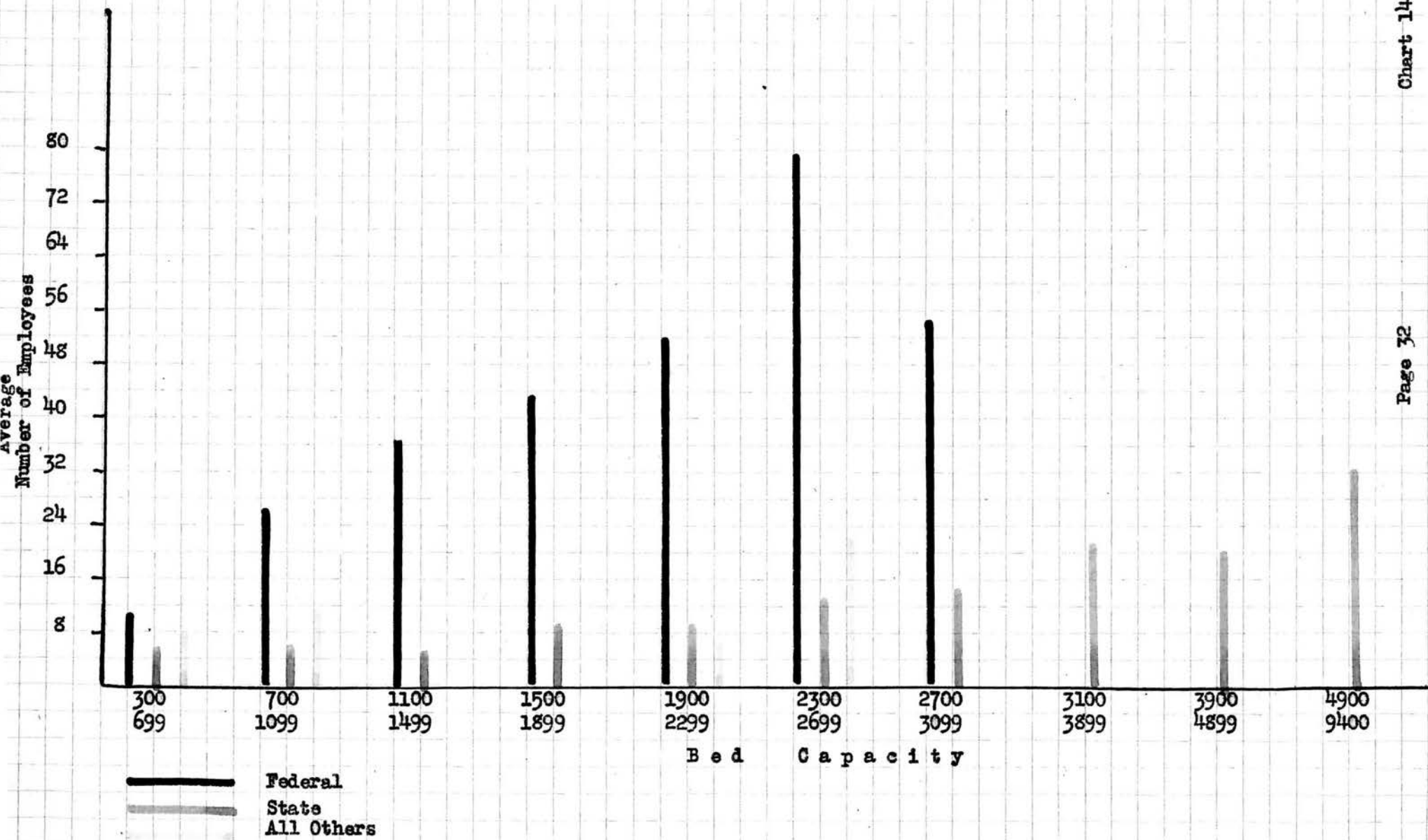
The average number of personnel employed in rehabilitation in those Mental Hospitals with a program is shown, according to the size of the hospital and jurisdiction, in Chart 14 and tabulated in Appendix XX.

The average number of specialties in those hospitals with a rehabilitation program is shown, according to the size of the hospital and jurisdiction, in Chart 15 and tabulated in Appendix XXI.

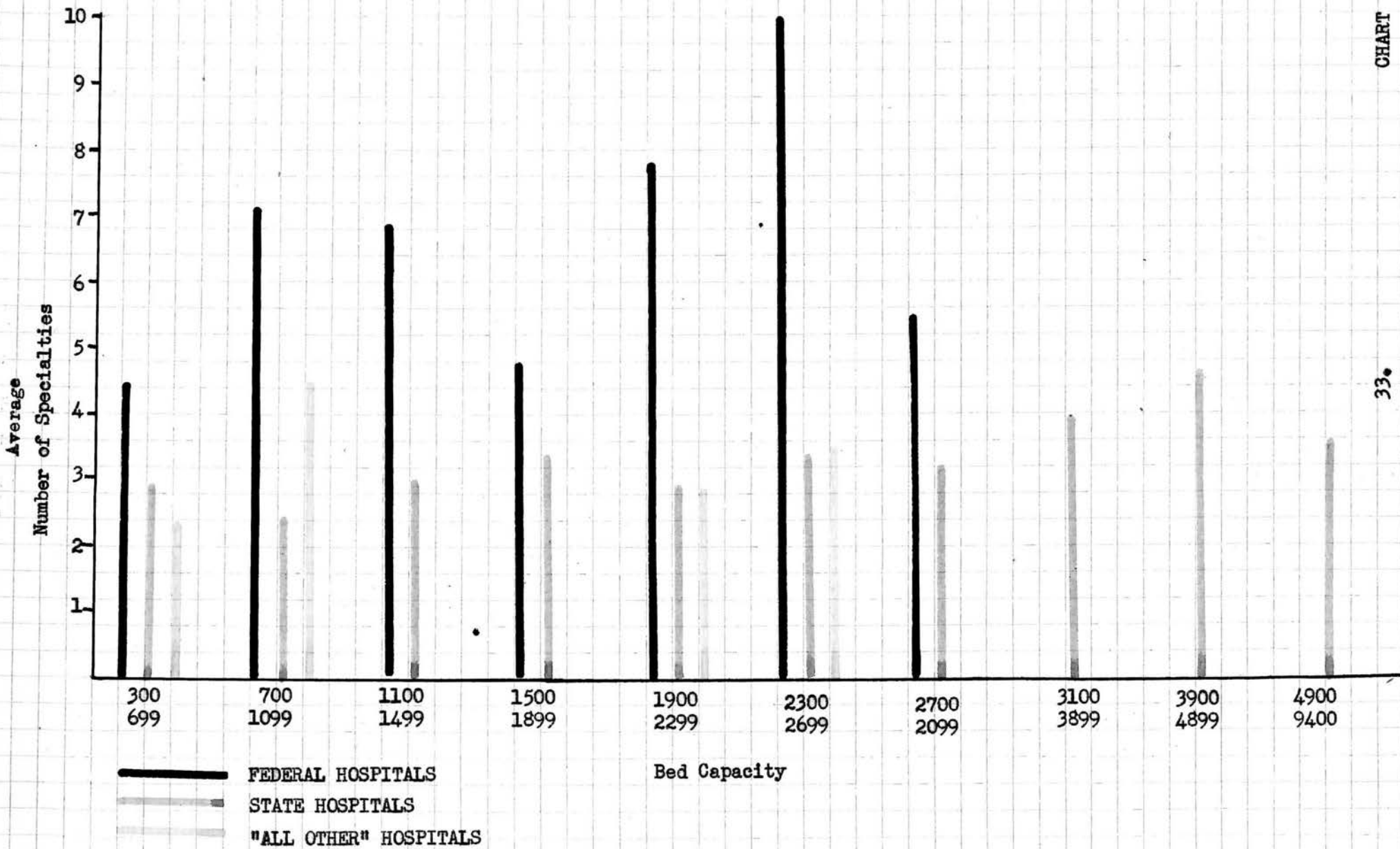
PERCENTAGE OF MENTAL HOSPITALS (BY JURISDICTION) EMPLOYING PERSONNEL  
IN EACH SPECIALTY



Average number of rehabilitation employees in Mental Hospitals by jurisdiction and size of Hospital



AVERAGE NUMBER OF SPECIALTIES IN MENTAL HOSPITALS BY JURISDICTION AND SIZE OF HOSPITAL



#### 4. Tuberculosis Hospitals

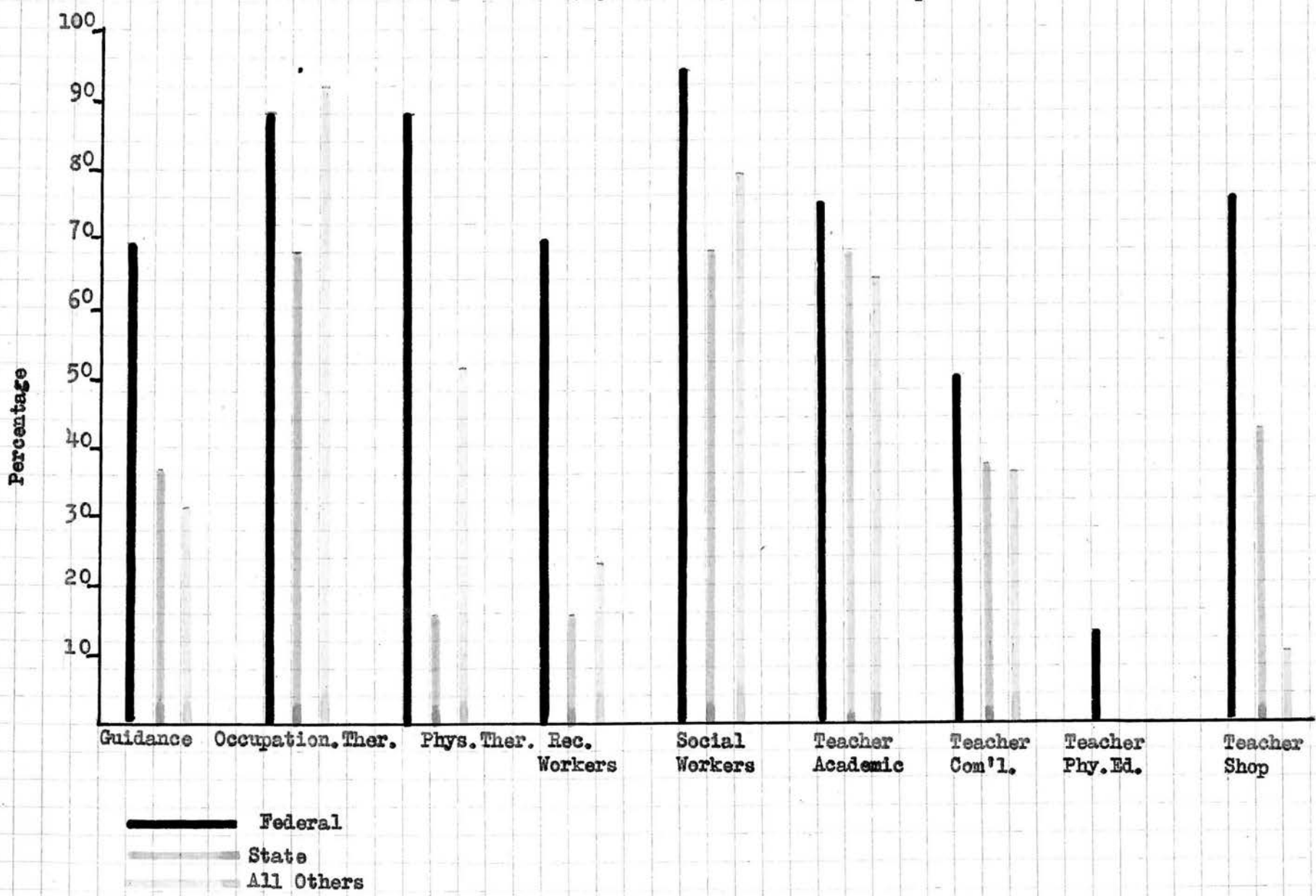
Replies were received from 85 Tuberculosis Hospitals. Of these, 74 indicated that they had a rehabilitation program. The number employed in each specialty , by size of hospital, is shown in Appendix XXII.

The percentage of Tuberculosis Hospitals employing personnel in each specialty, by jurisdiction, is shown in Chart 16 and the tabulation in Appendix XXIII.

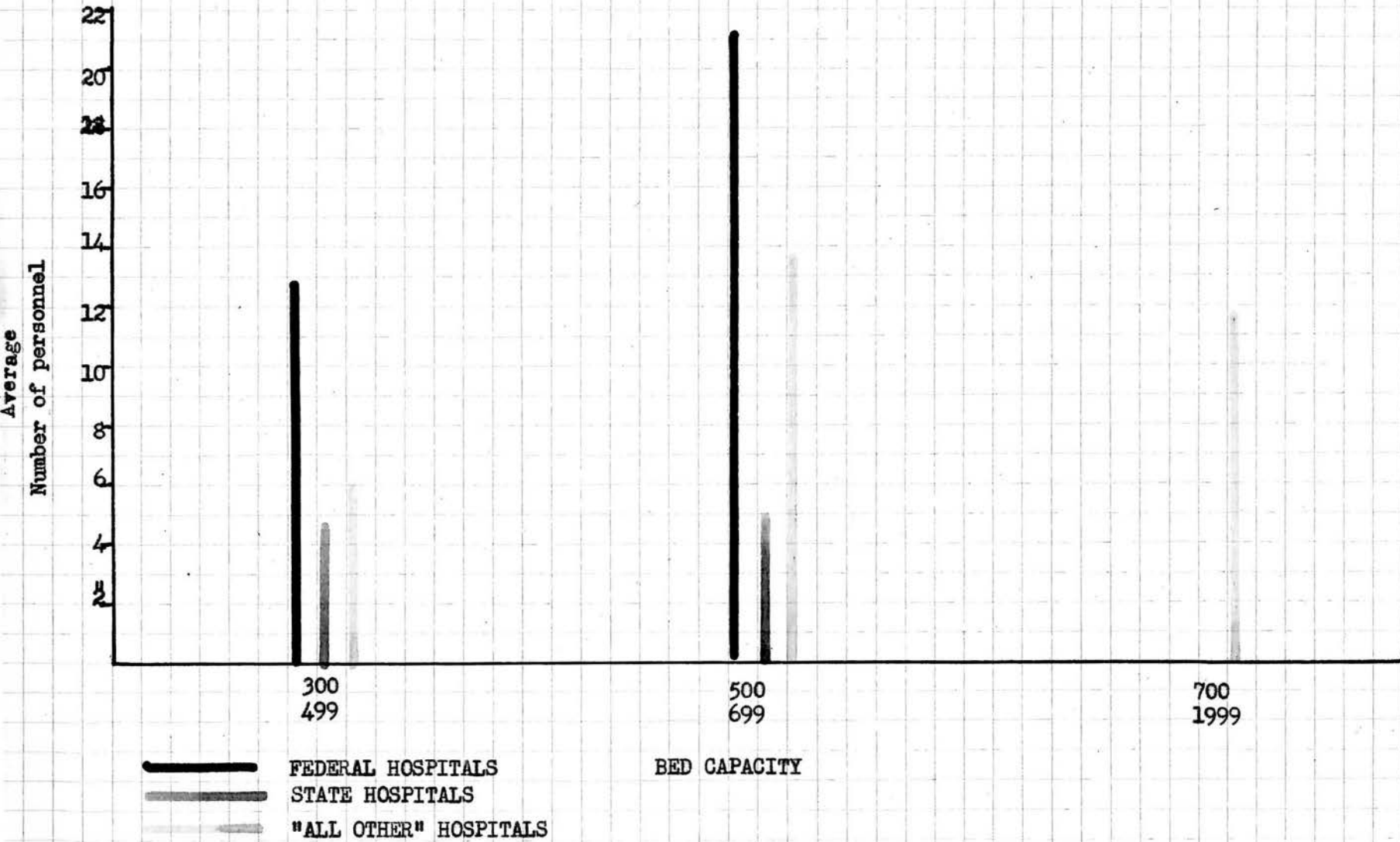
The average number of personnel employed in rehabilitation in those Tuberculosis Hospitals with a rehabilitation program is shown, according to the size of the hospital and jurisdiction, in Chart 17 and tabulated in Appendix XXIV.

The average number of specialties in those Tuberculosis Hospitals with a rehabilitation program is shown, according to the size of the hospital and jurisdiction, in Chart 18 and tabulated in Appendix XXV.

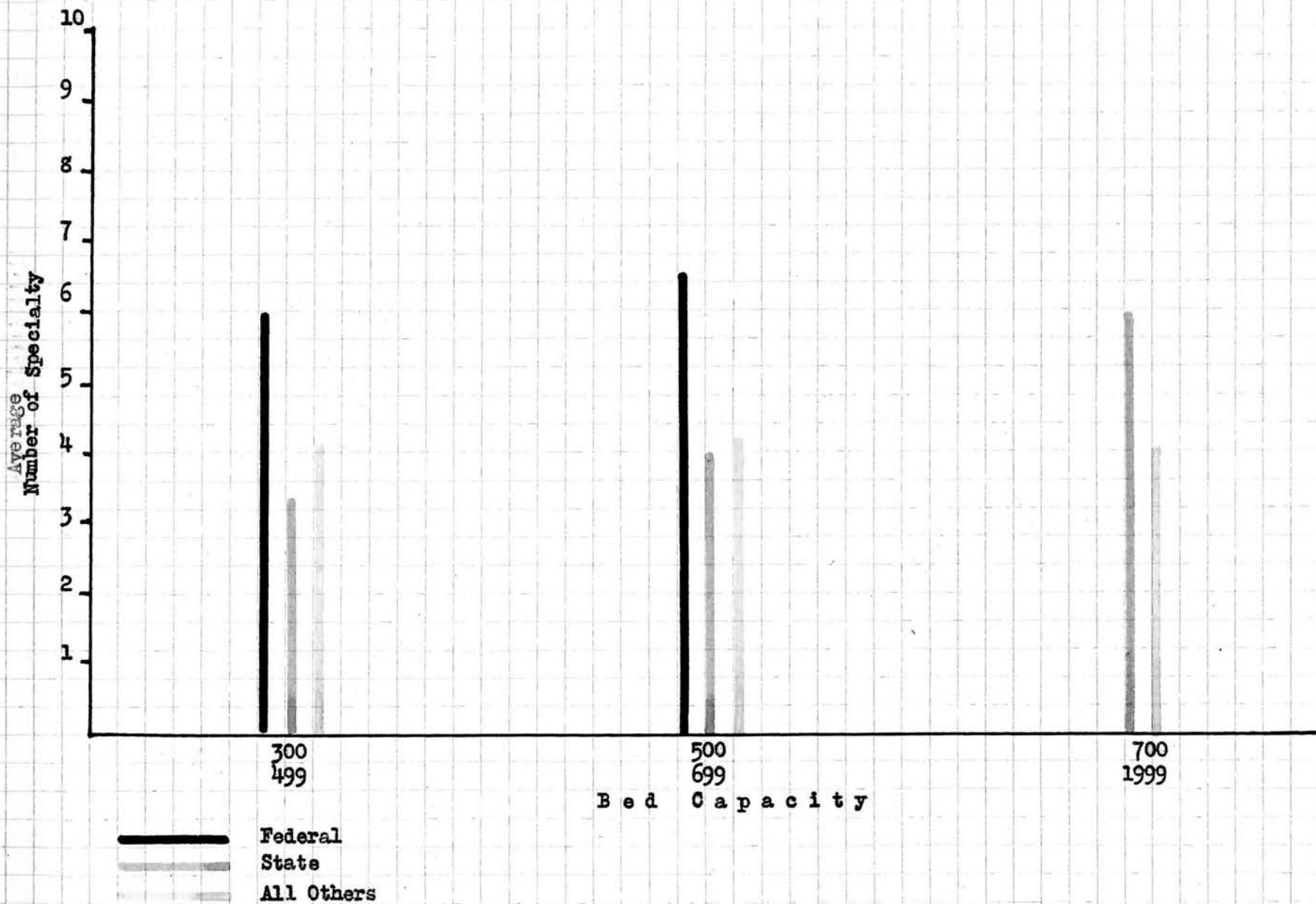
Percentage of specialties in Tuberculosis Hospitals  
by jurisdiction and size of Hospital



AVERAGE NUMBER OF REHABILITATION PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS BY JURISDICTION AND SIZE



Average number of specialties in Tuberculosis Hospitals by jurisdiction and size of Hospital



5. Mental Deficient Institutions and "All Other" Hospitals

Replies were received from 52 Mental Deficient Institutions, but the replies of 5 of them could not be used in the data because of the nature of their answers. Of the 47 used, 46 indicated rehabilitation programs. The number employed in each specialty is shown in Appendix XXVI.

The "All Other" group of hospitals indicated rehabilitation programs in 31 of the 36 replies. The number employed in each specialty is shown in Appendix XXVII.

No Chart comparison is made of the specialties, according to jurisdiction or size of hospital, in either the Mental Deficient or "All Other" group. All but 4 of the Mental Deficient group are under State jurisdiction and the size of the institutions varies to such a degree that they were divided into but two groups. In the "All Other" Hospital group, 5 are under Federal jurisdiction, 13 under State jurisdiction and 18 other. The bed capacity varies from 300 beds to 8,000 beds. Because of these reasons, it was felt that any chart comparison would be of little value.

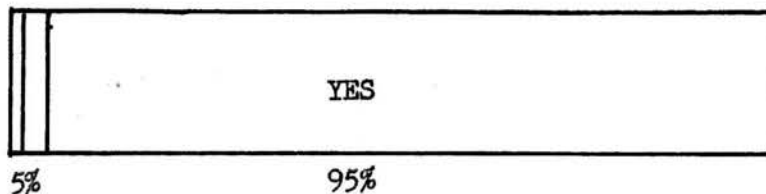
6. Response from rehabilitation employees on the educational aspect of the survey

The questionnaire which was sent to the National Rehabilitation Association Regional Meetings, to be completed by employees, arrived in time to be used as part of this study at four of the meetings. Personnel in all the rehabilitation specialties attended these meetings and 399 questionnaires were returned to the writer. These represented 17 States,

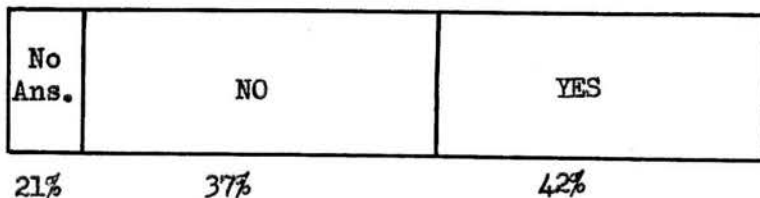
Washington, D. C. and Vancouver, British Columbia. (See Appendix XXVIII)

The response to the questions were as follows:

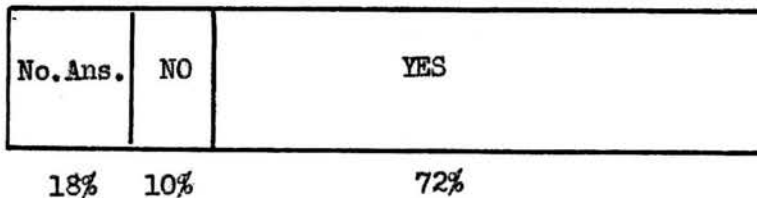
1. Do you believe the colleges should offer specialized training in the various phases of rehabilitation?



2. Do you believe the colleges should offer an undergraduate degree in rehabilitation?



a graduate degree?



## CHAPTER IV

### DISCUSSION OF DATA

This Chapter will be concerned with a discussion of the data. The discussion will be based on the comments received from the hospitals. More than 150 comments were received. The discussion will center around the following phases:

1. Reason for no rehabilitation program.
2. Need for more trained personnel
3. Need for more rehabilitation
4. Educational Aspects
5. Specialties
6. Qualifications

1. Reason for no rehabilitation program.

"This is a hospital for the care of acute cases only, with an average stay of less than nine days. There is little opportunity during convalescence for rehabilitation".

"As the situation now stands, the majority of hospital administrators feel that rehabilitation is not a function of a general hospital, due to the fact that only one patient out of every 50 admitted to a general hospital needs rehabilitation in any form, and for that reason it would be unfair to load onto the other patients the cost of such rehabilitation for the 2% who require it."

"We are a County Hospital for the incurable insane. The patient is first taken to the State Hospital ... for treatment, but if considered incurable they are returned to the County Institution. We have no case workers of any kind."

There seems to be several reasons why a number of hospitals do not have rehabilitation programs:

- a. They believe that rehabilitation would not benefit the type of patient they have.
  - b. A lack of funds for the program.
  - c. Inability to obtain trained personnel.
2. Need for more trained personnel.

"It has been necessary to substitute untrained 'aides' in various classifications due to the absence of qualified professional workers."

"Can't get qualified occupational therapists or recreation workers. Can't get any Physical Therapists, Social Workers or Shop Teachers. Very few of these people are interested in State Hospitals in the Mid-West."

"We do maintain an Occupational Therapy department on a small scale due mainly to the fact that the government took most workers during and after the war."

There is a need for trained rehabilitation workers. The apparent need is for Occupational Therapists, Physical Therapists and Social Workers. The other specialties are needed, but to a much lesser extent.

3. Need for more rehabilitation.

"This is the only hospital in the State which admits this type of patient (epileptic). We have had no increased facilities for female patients since 1919 and none for male patients since 1929 ... As a result, this hospital has been maintained to maximum capacity ... approximately 2,000 patients. Our actual bed capacity is 1,674. With the number of requested admissions and the number accepted, the mental class of our patients has been so lowered that we have very little, if any, chance for rehabilitation in our patients... We have only one Occupational Therapist."

"We want more rehabilitation but it is not possible under the present State table of organization."

"I know we need more and better Occupational Therapy facilities and more attention to rehabilitation. We have several patients who could be at home if they could be taught some occupation here."

There were many more comments stating the need for more expanded rehabilitation programs. Again, the reasons for not having the type of program they desired was due largely to the lack of funds and/or lack of trained personnel. A number asked if we could furnish them with trained rehabilitation workers.

#### 4. Educational Aspects.

"A great deal has been said about physical education in medicine, but there is no definite definition of what this field is. They are not nor never have been trained to treat sick people and it is absurd to assume they have. Therefore, no college should start courses unless they have close medical supervision and definite standards for approval."

"Training of personnel should be in connection with rehabilitation centers under medical supervision ..."

"Any schooling should be done under the supervision of a medical school."

"College courses in rehabilitation ... would be advisable and of help if a certain amount of 'internship' work were required as part of the training."

Many hospitals pointed out the need of medical supervision for any rehabilitation courses and internship to be a part of the training. Some felt that only certain specialties should have graduate training.

It was mentioned by some that only Physical Therapists should have graduate work while others said the same of Social Workers, Guidance Workers and Occupational Therapists.

It is the writer's belief that any rehabilitation training should be on a graduate level. Also, these courses should not be established for each specialty. If the colleges were to offer courses, it would seem that they could be structured in such a way that all rehabilitation workers could benefit from them. One or two courses might be offered in each specialty. There should be medical direction and there should be opportunity for some "internship".

#### 5. Specialties

"Our teachers are supplied by the Board of Education."

"Womens' auxiliaries teach a certain amount of handicraft to bed patients."

"The recreation is done by the Occupational Therapist."

"The physical education is combined with recreation."

"The Shop program is under Occupational Therapy."

"Guidance is done by Social Service."

Comments such as these were quite common; the work of one specialty being done by others.

When the data was first assembled, it appeared that there were very few Guidance Workers in Mental Hospitals. However, it was discovered that in Mental Hospitals, the Guidance, in many instances, is done by the Psychology Department.

Administrators, apparently, are accepted to assist the physician in charge of the rehabilitation program (63% in favor). Most hospitals (36%) were opposed to an administrator (non-physician) being responsible for the program. 31% favored this while 33% had no opinion or did not answer.

#### 6. Qualifications

"Perhaps the most important requirement in all areas is a steadfast devotion to personal service for others. However, this is a personality characteristic, and in most cases will be present if the employee has the will and initiative to complete professional training in his specialized field."

"Believe that personal adjustment and understanding of problems of others is as important as technical skills."

"We are more concerned with the personality of a therapist than we are with educational requirements."

There were many comments on the most important qualification desired by employers. The one appearing most was "professional competence". It appears that the hospital was concerned with whether or not the person could do the job. Education and Training ran a close second. However, the impression received was that some hospitals would prefer well adjusted personnel with good personalities whom they could train. For example:

"Textbook Social Service workers with no common sense or discretion are often more difficult to train than ones with no previous schooling."

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

#### Summary

The study was made to find the answers to three questions:

1. What specialties exist in the rehabilitation field.
2. What qualifications are now used by employers.
3. If there is a need for more specialized training in rehabilitation by the Universities and Colleges.

Questionnaires requesting answers to these questions were sent to 831 hospitals with 300 or more beds in the United States and its possessions. The list was taken from the American Medical Association list of registered hospitals. Answers were received from 667 hospitals. The questionnaire listed the following specialties:

Administrator  
Guidance Workers  
Occupational Therapists  
Physical Therapists  
Recreation Workers  
Social Workers  
Teachers, Academic  
Teachers, Commercial  
Teachers, Physical Education  
Teachers, Shop

The survey showed that all of the above specialties were employed in hospital rehabilitation and, in addition, the following specialties were written in:

Psychologists  
Speech Therapists  
Music Therapists  
Rehabilitation Counsellor  
Counsellor for the Blind

The number of hospitals employing the specialties written in was at a minimum. Perhaps many other hospitals employ personnel in these specialties, but since they were not listed on the questionnaire, they were not written in.

In order to get the answer to Question 2, "What qualifications are now used by employers?", the hospitals were asked whether or not they required graduation from a professional school or college.

In order to get the answer to Question 3, the hospitals were asked if they believed the colleges and universities should offer specialized training in rehabilitation.

#### Conclusions

1. The Federal Hospitals employ more personnel in all specialties and have larger rehabilitation programs than the State Hospitals or the "All Other" group. The State Hospitals have larger programs than the "All Other" group. Of these latter two groups, many of the hospitals desire to increase their rehabilitation programs but can not, either because they can't recruit personnel or they do not have the funds.

2. There is a need for more trained rehabilitation personnel. However, the great need is in Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy and Social Work. These three specialties are employed in far greater numbers and in many more hospitals than any of the other specialties.

3. Graduation from professional schools or colleges is required in the majority of cases. The hospitals desire this training even though, in some instances, it is not a requirement. In addition to this training, the hospitals believe that the colleges and universities should offer specialized training in rehabilitation on a graduate level. Graduate training should have medical direction and "internship".

4. The rehabilitation programs in Mental Hospitals is larger than in General Hospitals, Tuberculosis Hospitals, Mental Deficient Institutions or "All Other" hospitals.

## CHAPTER VI

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. For the conclusion of the study for the National Rehabilitation Association, the same sort of information is desired from other sources as has been obtained from this hospital survey. Similar information has been obtained from the State Civil Service Agencies but, in addition, it would be worthwhile to get the response from rehabilitation centers, workshops, private agencies and others. It will then be necessary to analyze the data and make suggestions on standards for each specialty.

2. It would be beneficial to determine the number of students now enrolled in the School of Education of Boston University who are employed in a rehabilitation program. Such a study might determine why the student has selected the courses he is enrolled in and whether or not they are of benefit to him in his occupation. Suggestions on the type of courses they would desire might be obtained.

3. There has been a great deal of stress and emphasis on rehabilitation since World War II. It would be important to know how much, if any, the overall increase has been in rehabilitation. For example, is the average program in a large Mental Hospital different today than five years ago? Are there more Occupational Therapists employed today in Tuberculosis Hospitals than previously? How many have Guidance programs now who didn't have them before. If the answers to such questions could be obtained, it would be easier to judge the direction and rate of change of the field of rehabilitation. It would then be possible to forecast some trends in the field. One method of obtaining

this information, in the future, would be to send questionnaires to a sampling of those hospitals who responded to this study. If, for example, in 1954 (five years after the questionnaires on this study were answered) a selected group of hospitals from our mailing list were asked a number of questions, the difference between the results obtained in 1949 and 1954 could be evaluated and perhaps a trend could be seen.

4. A number of colleges and universities might be asked what courses they offer to personnel in rehabilitation. There are graduate courses being offered today in Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy and Teacher, Physical Education. Perhaps there are others.

NATIONAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION SURVEY

1. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU EMPLOY?  PLEASE INDICATE NUMBER EMPLOYED	2. DO YOU REQUIRE GRADUATION FROM A PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OR COLLEGE?	3. PLEASE LIST THE MOST IMPORTANT QUALIFICATION YOU BELIEVE NECESSARY.
ADMINISTRATOR		
GUIDANCE WORKERS		
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS		
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS		
RECREATION WORKERS		
SOCIAL WORKERS		
TEACHERS, ACADEMIC		
TEACHERS, COMMERCIAL		
TEACHERS, PHYSICAL ED.		
TEACHERS, SHOP		
OTHERS:		

Appendix I

4. DO YOU BELIEVE THE COLLEGES SHOULD OFFER SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN THE VARIOUS PHASES OF REHABILITATION? YES\_\_\_NO\_\_\_.
5. DO YOU BELIEVE THE COLLEGES SHOULD OFFER AN UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE IN REHABILITATION - YES\_\_\_NO\_\_\_; A GRADUATE DEGREE? YES\_\_\_NO\_\_\_.
6. HAS IT BEEN YOUR EXPERIENCE THAT AN ADMINISTRATOR (NON-PHYSICIAN) WITH REHABILITATION EXPERIENCE, CAN ASSIST IN THE DIRECTION OF THE REHABILITATION SERVICE - YES\_\_\_NO\_\_\_; BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DIRECTION OF THE REHABILITATION SERVICE? YES\_\_\_NO\_\_\_.



"Dedicated to the Welfare of the Handicapped"

# NATIONAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED)

514-16 ARLINGTON BUILDING

1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

STERLING 3770

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*Chairman*

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JACK E. JONES, Ga.  
BERNARD D. DAITZ, D. C.  
BRUCE THOMASON, Fla.  
PAUL ALBRIGHT, Wyo.  
LINN J. HARDMAN, W. Va.  
E. M. OLIVER, Wash.  
C. D. REJAH, Wisc.  
ELOICE KILGORE, Okla.

Dear Doctor:

There is an increasing interest in rehabilitation and a growing demand for well trained workers in the field. In order to determine the growth of educational requirements in relation to the number to be trained and the technical nature of training, we seek your valued opinion.

We are enclosing a questionnaire with a self addressed stamped envelope which we hope you will complete and return at your earliest convenience. These are being sent to more than 850 large hospitals registered by the American Medical Association.

The data received from this questionnaire will be treated confidentially and no hospital or institution will be referred to by name. The results will be summarized in the Journal of Rehabilitation.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Hall  
Chairman  
Specialty Groups Committee

## Appendix II

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

*Regional Members:* E. P. CHESTER, F. RAY POWER, G. B. CALMES, E. F. COSTIGAN, B. R. BRAINERD, H. J. MOWER, J. O. TALLEY, H. D. HICKER  
*Members at Large:* J. M. DODD, HARRY DAWDY, DR. HENRY H. KESSLER, DR. JOHN LEE, W. OLIVER KINCANNON, H. EARLE CORREVONT, OWEN F. WISE



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STERLING 3770

(COPY)

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Salt Lake City, Utah

*President-Elect*  
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State Dept. of Education,  
Little Rock, Arkansas

*Vice-President for Disabled*  
J. O. TALLEY  
Room 1, Hotel Governor  
Springfield, Mo.

*Vice-President for Laid*  
HON. GRAHAM A. BARDEN  
House Office Bldg.,  
Washington 25, D. C.

Chief, Bureau of Medicine & Surgery,  
Navy Department,  
Pentagon Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The National Rehabilitation Association is making a study of the various specialties within the rehabilitation field. As part of this study, our committee intends to send questionnaires to more than 850 large hospitals registered by the American Medical Association. To date, more than 800 questionnaires have been sent.

We should appreciate receiving permission to send these questionnaires to Navy hospitals which have 300 or more beds. We are also requesting permission from the Army. The United States Public Health Service and the Veterans Administration have granted us this permission. Attached are copies of the questionnaire and the cover letter which is sent.

We hope that permission will be granted because we believe that any such survey should include the Navy data.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Hall  
Chairman  
Specialty Groups Committee

NOTE: The same type of letter was sent to the Veterans Administration, United States Public Health Service, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Air Force.

## Appendix III

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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*Members at Large:* PAUL S. BARRETT, J. M. DODD, HARRY DAWDY, DR. HENRY H. KESSLER, DR. JOHN J. LEE, W. O. KINCANNON, CORBETT REEDY



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PAUL ALBRIGHT, Wyo.

LINN J. HARDMAN, W. Va.

E. M. OLIVER, Wash.

C. D. REJAH, Wisc.

ELOICE KILGORE, Okla.

**Dear Doctor:**

Last August our committee sent a questionnaire on rehabilitation to your hospital, but unfortunately we haven't received a reply.

At the time, we stated that we wished to have this information so that our committee could better study the relationship between the number of trained workers in the field and the technical nature of their training. We mentioned that the data received would be treated confidentially.

We have enclosed another copy of the questionnaire and hope you will favor us by completing it.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Hall  
Chairman  
Specialty Groups Committee

**NOTE:** All these follow-up letters were individually typed.

## Appendix IV

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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*Members at Large:* J. M. DODD, HARRY DAWDY, DR. HENRY H. KESSLER, DR. JOHN LEE, W. OLIVER KINCANNON, H. EARLE CORREVONT, OWEN F. WISE

Hospitals by Type

Number of Questionnaires sent, number of replies received and Percentage

<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Sent</u>	<u>Replies</u>	<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Sent</u>	<u>Replies</u>
<u>1. General 79%</u>			<u>5. "All Others" 72%</u>		
General	346	272	Chronic Cancer	1	1
Industrial	2	1	General Chronic	3	3
General Orthopedic	2	2	Mental General Institution	4	4
			General Institution	4	3
<u>2. Mental 86%</u>			General Institution	7	6
Mental	244	210	Chronic Institution	1	1
Nervous & Mental	7	5	Chronic	8	4
Drug Mental	2	2	Epileptic	11	8
Mental Tuberculosis	1	1	Tuberculosis	4	1
Institution Mental	1	1	Isolation		
<u>3. Tuberculosis 82%</u>			Tuberculosis	1	1
Tuberculosis	82	68	Maternity		
Chronic Tuberculosis	1	1	Isolation	2	1
General Tuberculosis	21	16	Convalescent Rest	1	1
			Incurable	1	1
<u>4. Mental Deficient 72%</u>			Mental General	1	1
Mental Deficient	72	52	Chronic		
			Children	1	0

NATIONAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION SURVEY

---

The Committee on Specialties of the NRA is working on the problem of standards for the specialties within the rehabilitation field. This questionnaire is part of the study. We hope you will find time to complete it.

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE REGISTRATION DESK.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of employment: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Do you believe the colleges should offer specialized training in the various phases of rehabilitation? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.
2. Do you believe the colleges should offer an undergraduate degree in rehabilitation - yes \_\_\_ no \_\_\_; a graduate degree? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Comments:

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITALS REPLYING TO QUESTIONNAIRE BY STATES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Sent</u>	<u>Rec.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Sent</u>	<u>Rec.</u>	<u>%</u>
Alabama	8	6	75	Nebraska	7	7	100
Arizona	3	3	100	Nevada	1	1	100
Arkansas	4	4	100	New Hampshire	2	2	100
California	57	40	70	New Jersey	31	25	81
Colorado	8	6	75	New York	108	79	73
Connecticut	18	16	89	New Mexico	1	1	100
Delaware	4	4	100	North Carolina	14	7	50
Washington, D.C.	13	11	85	North Dakota	3	3	100
Florida	12	9	75	Ohio	40	33	83
Georgia	9	6	67	Oklahoma	11	10	91
Idaho	3	2	67	Oregon	10	10	100
Illinois	36	27	75	Pennsylvania	60	46	77
Indiana	18	13	72	Rhode Island	7	7	100
Iowa	12	12	100	South Carolina	8	7	88
Kansas	11	10	91	South Dakota	3	2	67
Kentucky	15	14	93	Tennessee	18	13	72
Louisiana	11	8	73	Texas	27	24	89
Maine	5	3	60	Utah	4	2	50
Maryland	18	15	83	Vermont	3	2	67
Massachusetts	39	30	77	Virginia	16	14	88
Michigan	31	26	84	Washington	16	13	81
Minnesota	20	19	95	West Virginia	10	10	100
Mississippi	7	7	100	Wisconsin	25	22	88
Missouri	23	20	87	Wyoming	3	2	67
Montana	1	1	100				

List of Hospitals by type with the number of replies and  
number with rehabilitation programs

	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Mental</u>	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Mental Deficient</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Replies Received	651	275	208	85	47	36
Hospitals with Rehabilitation	571	234	186	74	46	31

Total number and percentage of specialties in those hospitals  
with a program by Type of Hospital

	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Mental</u>	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Mental Deficient</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Hospitals with Rehabilitation	571	234	186	74	46	31
Total Number of Specialties	2,293	878	741	329	214	131
Average Number of Specialties	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.6	3.6

List of Specialties and number of Hospitals employing each

<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>
Guidance	126	Psychologists	15
Occupational Therapists	441	Music Therapists	15
Physical Therapists	408	Teachers, Home Economics	10
Recreation Workers	248	Speech Therapists	7
Social Workers	440	Rehabilitation Counsellor	6
Teachers, Academic	210	Counsellor for the Blind	5
Teachers, Commercial	76		
Teachers, Physical Education	132		
Teachers, Shop	154		

Tabulation of Hospitals by type employing personnel in each specialty

	<u>General</u>	<u>Mental</u>	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Mental Deficient</u>	<u>All Others</u>
Replies	275	208	85	47	36
Hospitals with Rehabilitation	234	186	74	46	31
<b>Specialty:</b>					
Guidance	54	24	30	11	7
Occupational Therapist	145	172	63	34	27
Physical Therapist	229	114	37	5	23
Recreation Worker	70	120	23	20	15
Social Worker	173	152	59	32	24
Teacher, Academic	69	35	50	43	13
Teacher, Commercial	25	16	29	1	5
Teacher, Physical Education	61	39	2	25	5
Teacher, Shop	44	52	24	27	7

Tabulation of Hospitals by jurisdiction, employing personnel  
in each specialty

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Number of Hospitals replying	134	238	279
Specialty:			
Guidance	72	25	29
Occupational Therapist	118	183	140
Physical Therapist	124	92	192
Recreation Worker	88	113	47
Social Worker	100	174	166
Teacher, Academic	79	71	60
Teacher, Commercial	42	12	22
Teacher, Physical Education	77	36	19
Teacher, Shop	79	56	19

Average number of rehabilitation employees in those hospitals  
with a program, by type of hospital

	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Mental</u>	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Mental Deficient</u>	<u>All Others</u>
Hospitals with rehabilitation	571	234	186	74	46	31
Total number of employees	8421	3278	3230	741	733	439
Average number employed	14.7	14.0	17.4	10.0	15.6	14.2

Tabulation of the answers, by specialties, to the question  
 "Do you require graduation from a professional school or college?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>No Answer</u>
Guidance	126	103	17	-	6
Occupational Therapist	441	295	86	37	23
Physical Therapist	408	290	62	28	28
Recreation	248	67	157	8	16
Social Worker	440	338	61	4	37
Teacher, Academic	210	180	16	1	13
Teacher, Commercial	76	70	3	0	3
Teacher, Physical Education	132	89	34	4	5
Teacher, Shop	154	40	101	4	9

Tabulation of Answers to Questions 4, 5 and 6

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No Answer</u>
4. Do you believe the colleges should offer specialized training in the various phases of rehabilitation?	483	28	60
5. Do you believe the colleges should offer an undergraduate degree in rehabilitation?	273	175	123
a graduate degree?	330	104	137
6. Has it been your experience that an administrator (non-physician) with rehabilitation experience, can assist in the direction of the rehabilitation service?	357	59	155
Be responsible for the direction of the rehabilitation service	175	210	186

Number of personnel employed in each specialty in General Hospitals  
by size of hospital

	<u>Number of Beds</u>								
	<u>300</u> <u>399</u>	<u>400</u> <u>499</u>	<u>500</u> <u>599</u>	<u>600</u> <u>699</u>	<u>700</u> <u>799</u>	<u>800</u> <u>899</u>	<u>900</u> <u>1199</u>	<u>1200</u> <u>1699</u>	<u>2300</u> <u>3200</u>
Hospitals with rehabilitation	94	37	32	17	9	9	20	10	6
Specialty:									
Guidance	18	4	12	6	10	2	24	8	5
Occupational Therapist	71	37	49	41	23	26	111	69	40
Physical Therapist	231	116	117	54	45	63	140	108	88
Recreation	32	22	18	26	16	6	51	71	16
Social Worker	164	110	151	47	42	90	125	92	103
Teacher, Academic	26	7	18	10	10	9	38	31	14
Teacher, Commercial	2	4	0	3	1	1	12	10	3
Teacher, Physical Education	24	13	14	19	21	4	72	40	32
Teacher, Shop	17	4	6	9	7	4	40	24	13

Number of General Hospitals employing personnel in each specialty  
by jurisdiction

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Replies	83	14	178
Hospitals with rehabilitation	76	12	146
Specialty:			
Guidance	43	1	10
Occupational Therapist	69	9	67
Physical Therapist	76	12	141
Recreation	51	3	16
Social Worker	59	11	103
Teacher, Academic	42	6	21
Teacher, Commercial	20	2	3
Teacher, Physical Education	49	0	12
Teacher, Shop	37	1	6

Number of personnel employed in rehabilitation by size of General Hospital and the number of hospitals with rehabilitation

<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>								
	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1200	2300
	<u>399</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>1199</u>	<u>1699</u>	<u>3200</u>
<u>Federal</u>									
Number of personnel	197	82	119	149	124	24	503	403	144
Number of hospitals	23	6	9	8	5	2	14	8	1
<u>State</u>									
Number of personnel	22	46	28	4	18	27	35		50
Number of hospitals	2	2	3	1	1	1	1		1
<u>All Other</u>									
Number of personnel	364	190	238	65	33	154	84	54	120
Number of hospitals	69	29	20	8	3	6	5	2	4

Number of Specialties in General Hospitals with the number of  
hospitals having a rehabilitation program

<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>								
	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1200	2300
	<u>399</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>1199</u>	<u>1699</u>	<u>3200</u>
<u>Federal</u>									
Number of Specialties	103	25	49	57	35	9	108	55	9
Number of Hospitals	23	6	9	8	5	2	14	8	1
<u>State</u>									
Number of Specialties	7	9	9	2	4	4	7		3
Number of Hospitals	2	2	3	1	1	1	1		1
<u>All Other</u>									
Number of Specialties	151	61	57	19	9	25	16	12	21
Number of Hospitals	69	29	20	8	3	6	5	2	4

Number of personnel employed in each specialty in Mental Hospitals  
by size of Hospital

	<u>Number of Beds</u>									
	<u>300</u> <u>699</u>	<u>700</u> <u>1099</u>	<u>1100</u> <u>1499</u>	<u>1500</u> <u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u> <u>2299</u>	<u>2300</u> <u>2699</u>	<u>2700</u> <u>3099</u>	<u>3100</u> <u>3899</u>	<u>3900</u> <u>4899</u>	<u>4900</u> <u>9400</u>
Hospitals with rehabilitation	17	19	27	29	21	23	21	12	8	9
Specialty:										
Guidance	10	1	10	1	13	5			12	1
Occupational Therapist	44	100	106	147	128	123	125	105	45	124
Physical Therapist	21	39	60	56	76	60	60	28	28	8
Recreation	26	45	84	67	73	49	47	35	26	53
Social Worker	17	32	79	64	69	82	81	61	23	61
Teacher, Academic	1	5	20	7	23	2	4	1	2	
Teacher, Commercial		2	5		11	2	1	3	2	
Teacher, Physical Education	3	12	37	9	46	13	17	1		2
Teacher, Shop	1	26	80	34	88	21	38	12	18	39

Number of Mental Hospitals employing personnel in each specialty  
by jurisdiction

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Replies	35	149	24
Hospitals with rehabilitation	35	138	13
Specialty:			
Guidance	18	6	0
Occupational Therapist	35	127	10
Physical Therapist	34	72	8
Recreation	26	87	7
Social Worker	26	118	8
Teacher, Academic	25	9	1
Teacher, Commercial	14	2	0
Teacher, Physical Education	26	11	2
Teacher, Shop	30	20	2

Number of personnel employed in rehabilitation by size of Mental Hospital and the number of hospitals with rehabilitation

<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>									
	300	700	1100	1500	1900	2300	2700	3100	3900	4900
	<u>699</u>	<u>1099</u>	<u>1499</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>2299</u>	<u>2699</u>	<u>3099</u>	<u>3899</u>	<u>4899</u>	<u>9400</u>
<u>Federal</u>										
Number of personnel	23	181	406	172	416	79	107			
Number of hospitals	2	7	11	4	8	1	2			
<u>State</u>										
Number of personnel	45	61	80	222	98	246	266	248	157	288
Number of hospitals	8	10	16	25	11	20	19	12	8	9
<u>All Other</u>										
Number of personnel	55	23			13	44				
Number of hospitals	7	2			2	2				

Number of Specialties in Mental Hospitals with the number of  
hospitals having a rehabilitation program

<u>Type Hospital</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>									
	300	700	1100	1500	1900	2300	2700	3100	3900	4900
	<u>699</u>	<u>1099</u>	<u>1499</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>2299</u>	<u>2699</u>	<u>3099</u>	<u>3899</u>	<u>4899</u>	<u>9400</u>
<u>Federal</u>										
Number of Specialties	9	51	76	19	62	10	11			
Number of Hospitals	2	7	11	4	8	1	2			
<u>State</u>										
Number of Specialties	24	25	49	86	34	67	62	48	37	32
Number of Hospitals	8	10	16	25	11	20	19	12	8	9
<u>All Other</u>										
Number of Specialties	17	9			6	7				
Number of Hospitals	7	2			2	2				

Number of personnel employed in each specialty in Tuberculosis  
Hospitals, by size of hospital

	<u>Number of Beds</u>		
	300	500	700
	<u>499</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>1999</u>
Hospitals with rehabilitation	39	23	12
Specialty:			
Guidance	21	18	7
Occupational Therapist	66	94	32
Physical Therapist	39	38	14
Recreation	17	32	3
Social Worker	57	70	34
Teacher, Academic	37	42	29
Teacher, Commercial	13	12	8
Teacher, Physical Education	3		
Teacher, Shop	22	17	2

Number of Tuberculosis Hospitals employing personnel in each  
specialty by jurisdiction

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>All Others</u>
Replies	16	28	41
Hospitals with rehabilitation	16	19	39
Specialty:			
Guidance	11	7	12
Occupational Therapist	14	13	36
Physical Therapist	14	3	20
Recreation	11	3	9
Social Worker	15	13	31
Teacher, Academic	12	13	25
Teacher, Commercial	8	7	14
Teacher, Physical Education	2		
Teacher, Shop	12	8	4

Number of personnel employed in rehabilitation by size of  
Tuberculosis Hospital and the number of hospitals with rehabilitation

<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>		
	300	500	700
	<u>499</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>1999</u>
<u>Federal</u>			
Number of personnel	128	127	
Number of hospitals	10	6	
<u>State</u>			
Number of personnel	66	20	No Number
Number of Hospitals	14	4	1
<u>All Other</u>			
Number of personnel	92	179	129
Number of Hospitals	15	13	11

Number of Specialties in Tuberculosis Hospitals with the number  
of hospitals having a rehabilitation program

<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>		
	300 <u>499</u>	500 <u>699</u>	700 <u>1999</u>
<u>Federal</u>			
Number of Specialties	60	39	
Number of Hospitals	10	6	
<u>State</u>			
Number of Specialties	48	16	6
Number of Hospitals	14	4	1
<u>All Other</u>			
Number of Specialties	61	54	45
Number of Hospitals	15	13	11

Number of personnel employed in Mental Deficient Institutions  
in each Specialty

Number of Hospitals with Rehabilitation	46
Specialty:	
Guidance	17
Occupational Therapy	100
Physical Therapy	6
Recreation	72
Social Worker	82
Teacher, Academic	316
Teacher, Commercial	1
Teacher, Physical Education	43
Teacher, Shop	68

Number of personnel employed in "All Other" hospitals in each  
Specialty

Number of Hospitals with rehabilitation	31
Specialty:	
Guidance	12
Occupational Therapy	105
Physical Therapy	74
Recreation	45
Social Work	107
Teacher, Academic	43
Teacher, Commercial	6
Teacher, Physical Education	24
Teacher, Shop	17

Response to Regional Meeting Employee Questionnaire by sections

	<u>Received</u>
1. South Carolina )	
North Carolina )	
Washington, D. C. )	81
West Virginia )	
Maryland )	
Virginia )	
2. Michigan )	
Utah )	40
Montana )	
Wyoming )	
3. Vermont )	
Massachusetts )	111
Rhode Island )	
Connecticut )	
4. Oregon )	
Washington )	167
Vancouver, B.C. )	
California )	
North Dakota )	
Total	399