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THE
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
OF
WELFARE CASES IN IOWA

AN ANALYSIS OF CASES SUCCESSFULLY REHABILITATED AND CURRENT STATUS OF OTHERS

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION JULY 1, 1957, TO JUNE 30, 1958

State of Iowa
Department of Public Instruction
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
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VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

OF

WELFARE-CONNECTED DISABLED PERSONS IN IOWA

The commonly accepted definition of rehabilitation is, "Restoration of the handicapped to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness of which they are capable". Its accomplishment is aimed at defining, developing, and utilizing the assets of the disabled individual by use of the resources within the individual and within the community.

It must be recognized that the disabled individual is a whole person; and ever though Vocational Rehabilitation is concerned primarily with development of his work potential and restoring him to suitable remunerative employment, the complexities of his personality and environment have a tremendous impact upon his vocational re-adjustment. His rehabilitation can be accomplished only by making full use of the various disciplines concerned with certain facets of his problem; e.g., medical, psychological, educational, social, and environmental. The co-ordination of the services of these disciplines, in order to accomplish the full restorative goals, is the objective of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Social Welfare in working cooperatively to accomplish the maximum degree of independent living of which these disabled individuals are capable. The Department of Social Welfare is concerned with the immediate living needs of the disabled client and his family including counseling services, and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation concerns itself with the return of the disabled individual to remunerative employment.

Iowa has always been concerned with the welfare of its disabled citizens. Welfare and other agencies administering to the physical and social needs of the handicapped have recognized that the end result of all services should be the independence of the disabled person, both socially and economically.

In recognition of the interdependence of Social Welfare and Vocational Rehabilitation services, a cooperative agreement between the State Department of Social Welfare and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Public Instruction, was drawn in March, 1953. This agreement established the procedure to be followed in the referral of disabled welfare recipients, provided for future exchange of information, and defined practices to be followed by both agencies in carrying out their responsibilities. This is the fifth annual report of the results of the implementation of this agreement by the State and County Welfare Agencies and Vocational Rehabilitation personnel.

Since July 1, 1953, the date of the first annual report, 3,547 disabled persons had been referred by Departments of Welfare in the various counties. Of this number, 1,072, or approximately 30%, have become rehabilitated. Many other disabled persons referred are still on the rolls of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and will eventually become rehabilitated. Of the 1,132 disabled who were rehabilitated during the fiscal year 1957-58, 258 were referred by Welfare Agencies which represents 22.7% of the total number rehabilitated.

DIRECT REFERRALS FROM WELFARE BY COUNTIES

TABLE I

		TA	BLE I		
	Prior to			Prior to	
County	1957*	1957-58	County	1957*	1957-58
Adair	9	1	Jefferson	11	3
Adams	25	6	Johnson	49	13
Allamakee	21	4	Jones	15	-
Appanoose	47	9	Keokuk	7	1
Audubon	17	4	Kossuth	54	13
Benton	6	1	Lee	29	5
Black Hawk	93	26	Linn	55	4
Boone	44	2	Louisa	41	2
Bremer	17	2	Lucas	6	547246552
Buchanan	15	2	Lyon	16	4
Buena Vista	12	5	Madison	9	6
Butler	6	The French	Mahaska	16	5
Calhoun	29	4	Marion	46	5
Carroll	16	7	Marshall	24	2
Cass	32	18	Mills	19	7
Cedar	8	5	Mitchell	9	and the second
Cerro Gordo	29	5	Monona	48	4
Cherokee	20	5	Monroe	34	4
Chickasaw	26	10	Montgomery	19	6
Clarke	29	10	Muscatine	49	12
Clay	11	4	O'Brien	15	1
Clayton	11	9	Osceola	5	idence.
Clinton	22	í	Page	32	The state of
Crawford	31	7	Palo Alto	19	2
Dallas	25	7	Plymouth	23	5 2
Davis	12	2	Pocahontas	31	6
Decatur	49	5	Polk	363	70
Delaware	9	5 3 5	Pottawattamie	141	34
Des Moines	8	5	Poweshiek	22	4
Dickinson	11	1	Ringgold	16	1
Dubuque	21	12	Sac	14	3
Emmet	9	5	Scott	124	
Fayette	39	8	Shelby	30	19
Floyd	33	12	Sioux	40	7 8
Franklin	6	1	Story	27	10
Fremont	26	4	Tama	10	1
Greene	22	6	Taylor	6	2
Grundy	8	3	Union	54	4
Guthrie	53	9	Van Buren		The state of the state of
Hamilton	28	12	Wapello	13 68	6
Hancock	21	4	Warren	9	0
Hardin	38	5	Washington	21	2
Harrison	53	10	Wayne	9	3
Henry	3	-	Webster	47	12
Howard	15		Winnebago	9	15
Humboldt	9	2	Winneshiek	20	3
Ida	10	3	Woodbury	143	3
Iowa	11	4	Worth	6	11
Jackson	48	16	Wright	8	1
Jasper	17	2	"TTPITO	0	3
				3,041	606
				The second secon	The second secon

^{*}All referrals prior to fiscal year 1957-58 and subsequent to March 1953.

ELAPSED TIME FROM REFERRAL TO REHABILITATION ACCEPTANCE

The table below indicates the number of months which elapsed from the date on which disabled welfare recipients were referred and assigned to a vocational rehabilitation counselor and the time that sufficient medical data and other information had been obtained to determine eligibility for Vocational Rehabilitation services. The elapsed time between assignment and acceptance represents the period during which the disabled person is interviewed by the counselor, medical information authorized and secured, and sufficient information secured to determine that the client is eligible.

As shown by the table, the median elapsed time is approximately 2 2/10 months. In some cases, as shown by the table, there is considerable time lag between the date on which the case is assigned and the date on which the case is accepted. There were 58 cases accepted as being eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation services 7 or more months after the date of referral. Whatever delay is encountered in accepting these cases is usually attributable to lack of motivation on the part of the client, ineligibility due to being under age or other factors which are difficult to control. In some cases, the delay is caused by long periods of hospitalization. However, it is felt that the median of 2 2/10 months is considered to be satisfactory since that amount of time is usually needed to secure the information to determine eligibility.

TABLE II

Number of Months	Nam	ber of Cases
Number of Months	14000	DET OF CASES
0		10
		69
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		44
3		33
4		22
5		12
6		10
7		5
8		5 8 6
9		6
10		8
11		2
12		9
13 14		8 2 9 1 2 3 1 3 1
14		2
15 16		3
17		2
22		1
23 24		1
25		1-
25 26		i
35		i
36		ī
44		ī
63		ī
		-
	TOTAL	258

ELAPSED TIME FROM ACCEPTANCE TO CLOSURE

As previously indicated, the acceptance date is the date on which diagnosis has been at least partially completed and the disabled person has been ruled eligible. The elapsed time from acceptance to closure represents the time span during which the diagnosis is completed, the rehabilitation plan developed, rehabilitation services completed, placement made, and the job evaluated and determined to be suitable.

The median elapsed time during which the vocational rehabilitation plan was developed and carried out and placement made is 13 months. Since 168 persons were provided training (115 received vocational training), it is expected that the period of preparation for placement would be relatively extensive.

TABLE III

Number of Months	Cases	Number of Months	Cases
1	4	30	3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 5	31 32	3 1 3 1 2 2 2
4 5	5	34	3
6	11	35 36	2
7	7 15	37 38	2
9	11	41	
10	8 16	42 43	1
12	15	45	1
13 14	6	46 47	1 1 1 1
15 16	13 14	48	1
17		49 50	1 3 1 2 2 1 1 1
18 19	9 5 1 7 4	52	2
20	7	55 56	1
21 22	1	58	1
23	7	59 60	1
24 25	3	62 63	1
26	7 3 6 3 2 3	83	1
27 28	3 2	86 112	1
29	3		
		TOTAL	258
		20101	2,0

AGE GROUPS AT TIME OF REFERRAL

As noted in the table below, the median age group of both men and women welfare referrals rehabilitated is the group falling within the age range of 31 to 40 years. This is the same median for all males rehabilitated during the same fiscal year, but it is higher than for all females rehabilitated during the same period since their median falls within the 21-30 age group. Fifteen percent of the male welfare cases rehabilitated were over 50 years of age, and 13.2% of the welfare-connected women were over 50 years of age. The table below indicates the age level at time of referral.

TABLE IV

Age Group	Male	Number of Cases
1620 2130 3140 4150 5160		18 41 70 58 29 4
	TOTAL	Male 220

Age Group	<u>Female</u>	Number	of Cases
1620 2130 3140 4150 5160		A TATE	11 7 6 9 5
		TOTAL Female	38
TOTAL MALE TOTAL FEMALE	220 38		
TOTAL ALL	258		

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AT TIME OF ACCEPTANCE

The median level of educational achievement of the 258 welfare-referred rehabilitated workers falls within the ninth grade group. The median for all persons whose cases were closed rehabilitated during the same period of time is the tenth grade.

These figures show the tendency of disabled persons in the lower social economic group to discontinue their academic training at an early age, probably due to a number of factors. Whatever the cause, it complicates the problem of re-training as reasonable academic skills are of paramount importance in training for fields of employment in which the physical requirements are least demanding. The table below indicates the level of formal education achieved by welfare, referred rehabilitants.

TABLE V

Highest Grade Attained	Numb	er of Cases
None		2
1		2
2		-
2 3 4 5 6 7 8		3
4		1
5		4
6		16
7		10
8		85
9		26
10		19
- 11		17
12		69
13		1
14		69 1 2
15		1
16		1
	TOTAL	258

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS AT TIME OF REFERRAL

The 258 persons included in this report had a total of 700 dependents at the time of referral. Sixty-four of them had no dependents, but were included in the average of 2.7 dependents per person. Of those actually having dependents, the average number was 3.6 per family. The total number of 1,132 disabled persons rehabilitated during the same period had 1,444 dependents which averages 1.3 dependents per person. Only 517 of these persons actually had any dependents which makes an average of 2.7 per person. Only 35.8% of the total number of persons rehabilitated had dependents, whereas 72% of the welfare cases had dependents. The table below shows the distribution of dependents in welfare-connected cases.

TABLE VI

No. of Dependents		No. of Cases
0		64
1		28
2		35
2 3 4 5 6		35 40 34 24
5		24
6		16
7		7
8 1.00		9
9		1
10		
	TOTAL	258

CAUSE OF DISABILITIES OF CASES CLOSED REHABILITATED

The problem of chronic illness and its relationship to increased dependency is illustrated by the fact that 58.14% of the welfare-connected cases who became rehabilitated had disabilities resulting from disease. The table shows the breakdown of causes of disability.

TABLE VII

Cause of Disability	Number of Cases	Percent of Total
Employment Accident (comp.) Employment Accident (non-comp.) Other Accident Disease Congenital Military Service	16 20 35 150 33 4	6.21 7.75 13.56 58.14 12.79 1.55
TOTAL	258	100.00%

TABLE VIII

Quite frequently handicaps are complicated by the existence of multiple disabilities. Of the total of 258 cases, 71 or approximately 27.5% had more than one disability. The table below indicates the number of cases having from one to four disabilities.

Number of Disabilities	Number of Cases	Percent of Total
1 2 3 4	187 54 13 4	72.48 20.94 5.03 1.55
	-	
TOTAL	258	100.00%

TYPES OF DISABILITIES OF CASES CLOSED REHABILITATED

Although, as noted earlier in this report, 71 of the 258 cases closed rehabilitated had more than one disability, the major disability is considered to be the one which contains the greatest degree of handicap. The disabilities listed in the table below are the major disabilities.

TABLE IX

Memor of Dischility	Number of Cones
Type of Disability	Number of Cases
Amputated Fingers	2
Amputated Hand	3
Amputated Arm Above the Elbow 6	The section of the se
Below the Elbow 2	8
Amputated Leg Above the Knee 5 Below the Knee 6	
Below the Knee 6	11
Amputated Both Lower Extremities	1
Impairment of Arm	2 3 1 3 5 5 1 2
Impairment of Back	3
Impairment of Arm and Leg	1
Impairment of Hip	3
Impairment of Leg	5
Impairment of Legs	5
Impairment of Feet	1
Impairment of Ankle	2
Impairment of Ankles	1
Impairment of Arm and Shoulder	1 2
Muscular Atrophy	2
Transverse Myelitis	1
Rheumatism	1
Spinal Arthritis Hammer Toes	2
Spondylitis	
Muscular Dystrophy	1 3 6
Paraplegic	6
Arthritis	14
Cardiac	31
Epilepsy	
Hard of Hearing	5
Polyneuritis	15 5 3 3
Deaf	3
Hip Joint Disarticulation	1
Back or Spine Injury	20
Defective Vision	3
Blind in One Eye	3 3 6
Psychoneurosis	6
Diabetes	4

TABLE IX Continued --

Personality Disturbance Psychosis Psychopathic Personality Poliomyelitis Mental Retardation Hernia Mental Condition Asthma Spastic Ankle		3 8 1 12 15 3 1 2
Cerebral Palsy		1
Osteomyelitis		3
Mental and Central Nervous	System	3 2 1 3 1
Lung Removed		1
Lung Condition		3
Spastic Leg Parkinson's Disease		
Chest Injury		1
Muscular Sclerosis		1
Stroke		i
Hydrocephalic		2
Neck Disability		ĩ
Lung Cancer		1
Bronchitis		1 2
Ulcers		1
Tuberculosis of the Spine		1
Disabled Left Knee		1
Leukemia		1
Tuberculosis		13
		-
	TOTAL	0.00
	TOTAL	258

ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN BEGINNING OF DISABILITY AND REFERRAL TO THE DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Experience of Vocational Rehabilitation counselors in working with welfare clients indicates that a rather common sympton resulting from dependency is a feeling of hopelessness, worthlessness, and resignation. Generally such feelings are outwardly expressed by rejection of some of the normal concepts toward work. Awareness of community attitudes toward being on Welfare often augments the fear and insecurity of the client.

It is significant that 26 welfare clients had never worked, 138 had unsubstantial or part-time employment, and only 94 had substantial employment. The median elapsed time between the beginning of the disability and the referral to Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is slightly more than four years. For those who had never worked or who had unsubstantial employment prior to referral, re-adjustment to work is a more serious problem since it necessitates re-establishment of work patterns and general adjustment to work. The table below gives the number of years from incurrence of disability to acceptance by Vocational Rehabilitation.

TABLE X

Number of Years	Number of Clients	Number of Years	Number of Clients
-1	28	22	3
1 2	41	23	3 3 1 1
2	29	24	3
3 4	17	25	special 1 en la la
4	13	26	Made a Bary 1 3 Ton 1 19 1
5	11	27	5
0	4	28 29	2
7	4	30	1
8 9		31	2
10	5	32	1
11	2	35	
12	5	36	5 2
13	4	37	1
14	6	40	1
15	2 8	41	2 2
16	8	43	2
17	5	46 49	2
19	5	52	2
20	5 3 2	22	
21	2		
ONT S		TOTAL	258

TYPES OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES PROVIDED

TABLE XI

Services	Number of Cases
*Diagnosis, Counseling, and Placement only Medical Treatment Psychological Treatment Surgical Treatment Dental Treatment Physical Therapy Prosthesis Brace Hearing Aid Glasses and Artificial Eyes Surgical Appliance Wheel Chair Hospitalization Training Materials Maintenance Transportation Occupational Tools, Equipment, and Licenses Equipment for Business Training:	free) 95 11 1 2 1 4 16 5 8 8 5 4 2 94 94 94 94 38 1
Personal Adjustment Tutorial Correspondence Employment (19 & 3 Business College Private Trade School Public Vocational School College and University (3 & 1 f	17) 47) 1)

*Medical and vocational diagnosis and counseling were provided in all 258 cases.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS AT REFERRAL OR DURING REHABILITATION PROCESS

TABLE XII

Type of Grant	No. of Cases	Total Weekly Grant	Average Weekly Grant
Aid to Dependent Cl General Relief Soldier's Relief County Home Ward of the County Juvenile Home	35 18 2	\$4,379.00 435.00 290.00 33.00 34.00 16.00	\$33.17 12.43 16.11 16.50 17.00 16.00
	190	\$5,187.00	

COST OF REHABILITATION SERVICES PURCHASED

TABLE XIII

Type of Welfare Cases	Total Cost of VR Services	No. of Cases Average	VR Cost Per Case
Aid to Dependent Child	ren \$65,301.00	131 (127 & 4 free)	\$498.48
General Relief	17,409.00	36 (35 & 1 free)	483.58
Soldier's Relief	7,295.00	18 (15 & 3 free)	405.28
Ward of the County	1,224.00	2	612.00
Juvenile Home	303.00	1	303.00
County Home	1,267.00	2	633.50
Non-Recipients	30,078.00	68 (66 & 2 free)	442.32
	84380	one winest or the contract of	and the second of the second o
TOTAL COST	\$122,877.00	258	\$476.27 (All the cases)

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF REHABILITATED WORKERS

TABLE XIV

	No. of Workers	Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earning
Recipients	181	\$8,211.00	\$45.36
Non-Recipients	64		46.40

(Thirteen additional workers were housewives, farmers or family workers for whom no weekly wage was computed. Eight were recipients, and four were non-recipients.)

In summary of TABLES XII, XIII, and XIV, it will be noted that although the number of cases were small those who were wards of the county, including county-home care, were more expensive to rehabilitate than other types of welfare cases. The average cost to rehabilitate aid to dependent children cases rose from \$412.88 in fiscal 1957 to \$498.48 in fiscal 1958. There was also an increase in the cost of rehabilitating persons on general relief rolls from \$365.64 to \$483.58. Out of the total number of cases in all categories of welfare assistance, 10 were rehabilitated without any cost to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. However, 63% were provided services other than diagnosis, counseling and placement during the past fiscal year compared to 55% in fiscal 1957. It is probably a fair assumption that the increase in cost for these two specific groups is due not only to the increased cost of services but the fact that more intensive services had been provided to a larger group.

TABLE XVI Continued --

Personal Service:	
Nursing Home Attendant	1
Barber	4
Dishwasher	
Funeral Attendant	2 1 3 7 1 1
Kitchen Helper	3
Housekeeper	2
Waitress	1
Racker and Attendant Pool Hall	1
Pot Washer	1
Protective Service:	200 000
Soldier	1
Night Watchman	1
Building Service:	-
Jani tor	=
Custodial and Telephone Answerer	5
Agriculture, Horticulture, and Kindred:	1
Farm Laborer	20
	10
Grounds Keeper	1
Poultry Man	Ţ
Greenhouse Worker	1
Truck Farmer	3
Farmer	1 3 8 1 1
Nursery Laborer	1
Rabbit Raiser	
Ground Man I	1
Skilled Occupations:	
Seamstress	1
Linotype Operator	9
Negative Retoucher	1
Bench Assembler	1
Inspector	2
Sheet Metal Worker	1
Machinist	1
Welder	9 1 2 1 1 2
Tool and Die Maker	1
Blacksmith	1
Shoe Maker	
Cabinet Maker	3
Skilled Workshop Operator:	Ha La A
Radio and Television Repairman	6
Electrical Appliance Repairman	1
Meat Cutter	1
Cement Finisher	1
Typewriter Repairman	1 1 1 17
Automobile Mechanic	17
Plasterer	1
Maintenance Mechanic	1
Warehousing	1
Carpenter	1 1 4
Painter	2

TABLE XVI Continued --

Semi-Skil	led Occupations:	
	Plastic Sheet Finisher	1
	Logger	1
	Furniture Repairman	3 1 2
	Electrician	1
	Power Machine Operator	2
	Evaporator, Corn and Drier Attendant	1
Semi-Skil	led Workshop Operator:	
	Sheltered Workshop - Semi-Skilled	1
	Service Station Attendant	6
	Packer and Mailer	2
	Electrical Appliance Repair	5
	Farm Machine set-up Man	2 5 2 1
	Road Construction Occupation	1
	Truck Driver	14
	Ambulance Driver	1
	Taxi Driver	
	Coin Machine Serviceman	1
	Floorman Garage	31131
	Saw and Tool Sharpener	3
	Carpenter's Apprentice	1
	Printer Apprentice	1
Unskilled	Occupations:	
	Salvage Collector	1
	Housewife	
	Family Worker	2
	Railroad car salter, icer, checker	1
	Parking Attendant	2 2 1 1 1 3 1
	Feed Bag Packer	1
	Unskilled Labor	3
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Occupations	í
	Vehicle Loader-Unloader	1
	Miscellaneous Assembly Occupation	1
	Laborer Loader-Unloader	1
	Bottle Filler Helper and Washer	1
	Egg Packer	1
	Stock Boy	1
	Spray Painter Helper	1
	Poultry Processing Labor	1
	Bone Saw Operator	1

TOTAL

258

CLOSURE CODE:

TABLE XVII

CLOSED C - Found to be ineligible because client rejected services or was non-feasible. CLOSED 13 - Vocational Rehabilitation services rendered but case closed unemployed due to unavoidable reasons.

CLOSED 15 - Accepted as eligible but no plans completed due to rejection on the part of the client or other reasons.

CLOSED 12 -		d Pohoh		d omn?	Source						
County	C1.C	C1.15		C1.12	TOTAL	County	C1.C	C1.15	C1.13	C1.12	TOTAL
		01.13	01.1)	01.12	-	- Contract of the Contract of		01.17	01-1)		
Adair	3	-	-	-	3	Jefferson	2		-	1	3
Adams	7	-	-	3	10	Johnson	6	1	2	4	13
Allamakee	2	-	1	1	4	Jones	1	2	100	-	3
Appanoose	1	-	1	3	5	Keokuk	2	1	-	-	3
Audubon	3	-	-	4	7	Kossuth	12	-	-	3	15
Benton	-	-	-	1	1	Lee	5	100 -11	00.50 -0	1	6
Black Hawk	4	-	-	8	12	Linn	2	2	2	5	11
Boone	3	-	1	4	8	Louisa	- 10	2	-	4	6
Bremer	4	1	-	1	6	Lucas	4			2	6
Buchanan	1	-	-	2	3	Lyon	2	akt - 6		2	4
Buena Vista	2	1		1	4	Madison	4	DAY - 10		3	7
Butler	-		2	1	3	Mahaska	3	1			4
Calhoun	1		3	2	6	Marion	3			2	5
Carroll	2		í	3	6	Marshall	4		-	4	8
Cass	8	-	-	3	11	Mills	2	1		1	4
Cedar	2	2		í	5	Mitchell					
Cerro Gordo		~	2	ī	4	Monona			1	3	4
Cherokee	3		-		3	Monroe	2	1	1	4	8
Chickasaw	6				6	Montgomery	4	+	1		
Clarke	10	-	7			Muscatine	4			3	7
		2	1	-	13	O'Brien	4	1		3	8
Clay	-	1		2	3			1		1	2
Clayton	4	1		1	6	Osceola	7	-	17 thus-		7
Clinton	-	1	-	4	5	Page	4	-	a. 100 -	2	6
Crawford	3	-	-	7	10	Palo Alto		-4	Table -	3	3
Dallas	3	1	-	2	6	Plymouth	1	-	-	-	1
Davis	3	-		1	4	Pocahontas	2	2	1	4	9
Decatur	4	-	1	4	9	Polk	78	18	14	30	140
Delaware	1		-	1	2	Pottawattamie	?	-	1	11	19
Des Moines	5	•	-	3	8	Poweshiek	4	- 1	13.E -	3	7
Dickinson	-	-	-	3	3	Ringgold	2	1	1	2	6
Dubuque	-	1	-	3	4	Sac	1	1	45100-	-	2
Emmet	4	-	-	1	5	Scott	30	7	1	8	46
Fayette	6	1	1	3	11	Shelby	4	-		-	4
Floyd	4	1	-	-	5	Sioux	3	3	door -	4	10
Franklin	-	-	-	1	1	Story	9	-	-	3	12
Fremont	6	-	1	1	8	Tama		10 -10	-	2	2
Greene	6	1	••	3	10	Taylor	17 - 17			-	-
Grundy	1	-	-	1	2	Union	2	3	2	5	12
Guthrie	12	3	-	1	16	Van Buren	-	-		-	
Hamilton	3	1	-	2	6	Wapello	7	1	3	6	17
Hancock	1	-	1	3	5	Warren	i		í		2
Hardin	3	_	-	i	4	Washington	1	1		2	4
Harrison	11	1	2	4	18	Wayne	3			_	3
Henry	_		_	2	2	Webster	6		2	6	3 14
Howard				_	_	Winnebago			1	2	3
Humboldt	1			2	3	Winneshiek	2		7	-	3 2
Ida	2			2	4	Woodbury	6		2	8	16
Iowa	2	1		2	5	Worth	U		2	0	10
Jackson	5	-	1	4	10	Wright				-	-
Jasper	2		-	5	7		-			_3	_3
capper	2			,	,	TOTAL	390	70	54	258	772

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SUMMARY

From March 1953 to June 30, 1958, 3,647 disabled persons have been referred for rehabilitation services by Welfare agencies. The number referred for each of the years during which the co-operative agreement has been in effect is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Number	of Referrals
1952-53		487
1953-54		767
1954-55		654
1955-56		544
1956-57		589
1957-58		606
	TOTAL 3	3,647

Although there has been a slight increase in the number of cases referred by Welfare agencies during the last two years, it is not really a significant trend since the increase is small. On the whole, the number of referrals remain quite constant. The new co-operative agreement between the two agencies, becoming effect 1958, may somewhat alter this picture since it provides for a thorough cases prior to referral during each quarter of the fiscal year.

The total cost of rehabilitating welfare cases as well as the average cost periodic individual continues to increase. This trend is attributable to both the increases of services provided as well the fact that more in the services were provided. While the cost of diagonometric community, and placement remain rather a stant, services of preparation in the services have increased. There were 173 cases, or 67% of all the cases, that received some form of services of preparation other than diagnosis and counseling.

There has been a continuous effort to improve the practices and procedures involved in rehabilitation of welfare cases, and it should be recognized that the degree of success attained depends largely upon the co-operative effort from all of the agencies involved. The services provided by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation should ideally parallel those provided by the Department of Social Welfare since it would be difficult to accomplish the rehabilitation of a disabled breadwinner without being concerned with his own living needs as well as those of his family. The policies of the Department of Social Welfare have been rather liberal in this respect since they provide for maintenance payments if needed for the disabled client even though he is removed from his home for rehabilitation purposes. It has also been the policy to encourage disabled welfare recipients to accept employment by giving them every opportunity to demonstrate their ability to perform on the job before being removed from the welfare rolls.

The increase of 31 cases rehabilitated the past year as compared to the previous year represents an increase of 13.6%. It is hoped that with the implementation of the new agreement that Vocational Rehabilitation services may be provided disabled welfare cases more promptly. It is not anticipated that there will be any decrease in the number of welfare-referred persons rehabilitated, but rather that the integration of services provided by the two agencies will result in improved quality of services to a larger number of welfare cases.

