

**RESEARCH REPORT**  
**EUROPEAN MUSIC THERAPY REGISTER**  
**JULY 1996**

**SUBCOMMITTEE**  
**REGISTRATION AND ETHICS**  
**EUROPEAN MUSIC THERAPY COMMITTEE**

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BUMA FONDS MUZIEKTHERAPIE

## RESEARCH REPORT EUROPEAN MUSIC THERAPY REGISTER

### **Preface**

We present you the results of the investigation of the actual situation in Europe concerning the registration of music therapists. A discussion about this situation in the subcommittee "registration and ethics" and suggestions for the future.

This paper is built up in three parts

- Part I. introduction, research question and method
- Part II. collection of material, results of the questionnaire
- Part III discussion, conclusions and recommendations

In the Appendix of this report you will find the original text of the Register Criteria from Switzerland, United Kingdom and The Netherlands.

Without the help of the country coordinators of the EMTC this research would not have been possible. They delivered us the discussion material. Therefore the *sub-committee Registration and Ethics* of the EMTC would like to thank the country coordinators: Regina Halmer-Stein (Austria), Jos de Backer (Belgium), Inge Nygaard Pedersen (Denmark), Alice Pehk (Estonia), Francois Xavier Vrait (France), Monicka Nöcker-Ribaupierre (Germany), Lianne Polychroniadou (Greece), Katalin Urban Varga (Hungary), Gianluigi di Franco (Italy), Pieter van den Berk (the Netherlands), Gro Trolldalen (Norway), Elzbieta Galinska (Poland), Patxi del Campo San Vincente (Spain), Ingrid Hammerlund (Sweden), Barbara Friis (Switzerland), John Strange (United Kingdom) and the reactions on the questionnaire from Francesco Palmirotta (Italy), Rinella Pietorio (Italy), Magriet van Rooij (the Netherlands) and Myriam Longchamp (Switzerland).

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Special thanks to Petra Hilderink who helped with the preparation of the workconference in Groesbeek (the Netherlands) and took the minutes during this conference.

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The *sub-committee Registration and Ethics* of the EMTC

Pieter van den Berk (the Netherlands, Chairman)  
Monica Nöcker-Ribaupierre (Germany)  
Lianna Prinou Polychroniadou (Greece)  
John Strange (United Kingdom)  
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## PART I

### RESEARCH QUESTION AND METHOD

#### Introduction

During the EMTC-meeting from June 21, 1995, just after the 2nd European Music Therapy Conference in Aalborg (Denmark), the following agreements were made concerning the *sub-committee Registration and Ethics*.

1. The meeting ascertained that during the Congress several speakers did express the need of a European Register for Music Therapy.
2. A survey on the current situation as regards music therapy registration in Europe should have been presented during the Music Therapy Conference in Aalborg. The question for this survey was formulated at the E.M.T.C. pre-conference in Capri (1994). A start was made in the period 1994-1995 but stopped by changes in the membership of the committee.
3. The E.M.T.C. repeated her question to the *sub-committee Registration and Ethics* to make this inventory. The results should be presented during the World Congress Music Therapy in Hamburg (1996).
4. Agreed was that Pieter van den Berk should take initiatives. These additional members of the E.M.T.C. should be involved in the working out: Monica Nöcker-Ribaupierre (Germany), Lianna Prinou Polychroniadou (Greece), Pieter van den Berk (The Netherlands), Gro Trollaldalen (Norway), John Strange (United Kingdom).

Back home Pieter van den Berk discussed the question of the E.M.T.C. in the Stichting Muziektherapie. De Stichting Muziektherapie proposed to adopt the question of the EMTC and to search for financial support to work out an answer. The Stichting Muziektherapie suggested formulating the question in a research project. This was done by Pieter van den Berk and financial support was given by the BUMA FONDS MUZIEKTERAPIE in the Netherlands.

#### The research question

The final research question is:

What steps are necessary to reach agreement on registration at a European level?

To define these steps we need to find answers to a list of sub-questions:

- In which European countries has a register been developed?
- What are criteria to become registered and how is it organized?
- What are the correspondences and differences between these registers?
- Can we explain these correspondences and differences?
- What are the ideas about the criteria and way of organizing a register in the European countries that do not yet have a register?
- How does it fit in with European regulations?

## Method

The research method that has been used is a type of qualitative research that aims at the discovery of regularities (Tesch 1990).

The research was planned in three phases:

### Phase 1 Collection of material

- A. to collect information on the current situation as regards music therapy registration.  
The material will consist of:
- A1. a survey of the registration conditions already established in several (separate) European countries.
  - A2. a survey of the new developments currently taking place in several European countries.
  - A3. a survey of the European Community laws (regulations relating to, or relevant to, registration).

A questionnaire will be made and sent to the EMTC representatives requesting answers on the matters in A1 and A2.

The project leader (Pieter van den Berk) requests information from the EU about regulations concerning registration (A3).

### Phase 2 Processing of the materials

- B. to analyse this material, focusing on the possibilities for, and obstacles to creating a European Register for Music Therapy.  
The analyses will consist of the following tasks:
- B1. to make an inventory of the headings (categories) in use in the existing professional registers (A1-A2-A3).
  - B2. to map the correspondences and differences between these sets of headings.
  - B3. to search for explanations for the differences that are found in B2.
  - B4. to compare the correspondences found in B2 with the existing European regulations (A3).
  - B5. to search for explanations for the differences that are found in B2.
  - B6. to draw up recommendations for the resolution of the discrepancies found in B2 and B4.
  - B7. to establish the possibilities for, and to remove the obstacles to, setting up a European register for music therapy.

The project leader collates the headings used by the registration bodies and the discrepancies and correspondences between these headings.

The project leader compares the correspondences with the European regulations, and submits the discrepancies found to the subcommittee for study.

The subcommittee meets to discuss the origins of the discrepancies, to draw up recommendations and to list the possible obstacles.

**Phase 3 Interpretation of the materials and drawing up of recommendations.**

- C. to present the results, together with a proposal for continuing research.  
The presentation will consist of:
- C1. a list of names and addresses of existing registration organisations.
  - C2. a survey of the correspondences and differences between the several European registers themselves and between them and European law/regulations.
  - C3. an analysis of the origins of these differences and correspondences.
  - C4. recommendations for the resolution of the discrepancies and removal of the obstacles anticipated.
  - C5. a proposal for continuing research.

A final report will be written and presented at the 8th World Congress of Music Therapy in Hamburg, July 1996.

At a seminar during the World Congress this report will be discussed. The report and the reactions will be given to the EMTC during their meeting in Hamburg 1996.



**PART II**  
**PHASE 1**  
**COLLECTION OF MATERIAL**

**A survey of the registration conditions and new developments taking place (A1,A2).**

We assumed that not every European country did already have a music therapy register. Therefore we developed three different questionnaires for three different situations:

- a> There is already an existing national register for music therapy in your country.
- b> There is no national register for music therapy in your country but people are now working to develop a register.
- c> There is no national register for music therapy in your country and at this moment nobody is developing a register.

To get as much as possible of both factual material and opinions from countries where a register was not yet established, we put in questionnaire b> questions under such headings as music therapy training, work experience, supervision, renewed registration, organization, et cetera.

We asked in every questionnaire what the benefit would be for a music therapist if he/she is registered in his own country and wants to work in a foreign country.

We sent the questionnaires to 19 European countries and there were 17 replies from 16 countries. There were 2 replies from Italy.

**A survey of the European Community laws (A3).**

We assumed that there were regulation relating to, or relevant to, registration. We tried to get information from the EC directly, but they could not help us. Then we tried to get information from music therapists with contacts inside the EC. The information we got back was that before August 1996 there would not be any regulation on this subject. Therefor it was not possible to find answers to steps A3, B4, C2 and C3.

We will now present you the results of the questionnaires.

## EUROPEAN REGISTER FOR MUSIC THERAPISTS

### QUESTIONNAIRE A

**There is already an existing national register for music therapy in your country.**

Reply from:

1. Name : John Strange  
Country: United Kingdom
2. Name : SRCT, Stichting Register Creatief Therapeuten  
Country: Holland
3. Name : Myriam Longchamp  
Country: Switzerland
4. Name : Inge Nygaard Pedersen  
Country: Denmark

1. **What are the criteria to be registered as music therapist in your country? Please send us the existing national register criteria for music therapy in your country.**

U.K. The criteria are:

1. Certificate from one of the training courses, recognized by the APMT
2. has agreed to abide by the APMT's Code of Professional Ethics and Discipline,
3. has fulfilled the requirement for post-qualification mandatory supervision ( 32 hours of 320 hours clinical work),  
(Applies to therapists qualifying in or after 1995)
4. has paid the full annual subscription.....

A registered member shall be recognised by the letters RMTh.

Denmark The single criterium is:

1. The Candidate Education at Aalborg University or another education/background which have been documented to correspond to the University-education.

The LAM (Danish association of M.Th. evaluate the documentations.  
The LAM is a subgroup under the umbrella organisation DANSK MAGISTER FORENING (Danish association of university educated teachers)

- Holland      The criteria are:
1. A certificate from one of the training courses, recognized by the register organization (Hogeschool Sittard, Hogeschool Nijmegen, Hogeschool Leeuwarden [no music therapy], Hogeschool van Utrecht, Hogeschool Enschede conservatorium)
  2. Professional practice of two years or a caseload of 800 hours after the training. Practice in the training course may not be counted.
  3. Supervision over this practice period
- Suisse      1. A certificate from a training course, recognized by the SFMT (ASMT) or music therapy courses that are recognized as equivalent by the SFMT.
2. 3 years professional practice and at least 1200 hours clinical work, of which 800 hours therapy sessions. Work experience in a institution is desired. The praxis in the training course may be counted to a maximum of 300 hours.
  3. Supervision of 180 hours, of which 50 hours individual supervision. The supervision in groups can be intersession. 100 hours of the training course may be counted.
  4. Therapeutic self experience of 500 hours in a process and integral therapeutic school, in which:
    - 130 hours individual sessions, in which 70 hours successive with one therapist during at least one year.
    - 250 hours music therapy, including "Lehrmusiktherapie" (training music therapy), of which 50 hours individual sessions.
 The therapeutic self experience before and during the music therapy training course will be counted.

## 2. What is the address of the register organization?

Name of the organization : The Association of Professional Music Therapists,  
 Adress : "Chestnut Cottage, 38, Pierce Lane, Fulbourn,  
 Zip Code : CB1 5DL  
 Place : Cambridge  
 Country : United Kingdom  
 Tel/fax : #44 1223 880377 / #44 1223 881679  
 Contactperson : Diana Asbridge, administrator

Name of the organization : LAM (Landsklubben af musikterapeuter)  
 Adress : Ryesgade 12. St. Tv.  
 Zip Code : 9000  
 Place : Aalborg  
 Country : Denmark  
 Tel/Fax : #45 98 165 746  
 Contactperson : Per Muff Jensen

Name of the organization : SRCT  
Address : Postbus 6  
Zip Code : 7620 AA  
Place : Borne  
Country : Holland  
Tel/Fax : -  
Contactperson : Drs. M.A.M. van Rooij, secretaris

Name of the organization : Association Professionnelle Suisse de Musictherapie (ASMT) Schweizerische Fachverband für Musiktherapie (SFMT)  
Address : Ch. de Cavenettar 17  
Zip Code : 1053 CU 69  
Place : Lausanne  
Country : Switzerland  
Tel/Fax : #41 21 731 24 49

### **3. How many music therapists are registered in your country?**

United Kingdom 231 Registered Music Therapists  
Denmark 80 Registered Music Therapists  
Holland 146 Registered Music Therapists  
Switzerland started January 1, 1996.

### **4. Is there a relationship (connection) between the register organization and the association for music therapy in your country? If yes, how is this relationship (connection) established?**

All countries say **YES**

In United Kingdom (APMT) Denmark (LAM) and Switzerland (ASMT) the association organizes the register. In the Netherlands the registration organization (SRCT) is an independent organization, however 2/3 of the board must consist of members of the Dutch Association of Creative Therapy (NVKT) nominated by the NVKT. The SRCT, NVKT and the training courses also form a national platform.

### **5. Is there a relationship (connection) between the register organization and training courses in your country? If Yes, how is this relationship (connection) established?**

All countries say **YES**

In the United Kingdom the APMT, as register organisation, is responsible, through its Courses Liaison Committee, for recommending training courses for approval by the Department of Health (national government), which is by law obliged to employ only therapists so qualified.

In Denmark the training courses cooperate in running developments of the program and in evaluating students in practice placements e.g. LAM members give feedback on what is needed (more) in the program to make sure the would-be music therapists can function in their future professional working fields.

In the Netherlands the register organization decides which training courses have the quality for entrance and there is structural consultation in the creative therapy national platform (SRCT, NVKT and the training courses).

In Switzerland the Association registers the music therapists and organizes the training courses.

**6. What new developments are currently taking place in your country concerning registration? What are the plans for the future? (If there are discussions papers, please send us a copy)**

- UK The Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine, (likely to be reconstituted by Act of Parliament in the next few years) a body answerable to H.M. Privy Council and thence to Parliament, has recommended that Music Therapy join the State Registered professions. We understand that a Dept. of Health approved qualification will be required, but not APMT membership and registration, although we shall continue to press for this also to become a condition of State Registration.
- Denmark Increasing the amount of practicum placementtime for the students during their 5 years course and cooperating closer with LAM about needed clinical skills.
- Holland 1. To improve the position of the creative therapists and the practice by marketing-strategy.  
2. A system of renewed registration has to be developed.  
3. To increase the supervision period.
- Suisse We just modified the registration system. You will find enclosed the new conditions for the registration.

**7. Are there other ways to protect the profession in your country? Which?**

**Yes:**

- UK The Trades Unions MSF (Health and Social Services) and PAT (Education) represent registered music therapists who join these Unions.
- Denmark The name, all registered music therapists are called "Kandidat i Musikterapi" no other can take this title.

**No :**

- Holland  
Switzerland

**8a. How do you handle the case of a music therapist coming from an other country who wants to be registered in your country?**

All countries say that they have to fulfil the conditions from their national register. Concerning the educational background of the music therapists UK and the Netherlands have made some arrangements. In UK there is reciprocal recognition of qualifications between the Melbourne course and UK approved courses. In the Netherlands music therapists who have followed a training course by one of the ECARTE institutions will be recognized as they meet the required standard. They do however also have to attend the supervision-period. [ECARTE is a consortium of training courses for creative therapies (music therapy, art therapy, drama therapy and dance therapy)]

**8b. Is it benefit for the music therapist if he/she is registered in his own country?**

**Yes:**

UK The information would be useful in coming to a conclusion, but would not guarantee acceptance if the conditions in 8a are not satisfied.

Holland

Suisse to be recognized by Insurances and authorities.

**No:**

Denmark

**9. Is it from the perspectives in your country important that a European Music Therapy Register should be developed? Why?**

All countries say **YES**

**Why:**

- \* To simplify and encourage the process of moving employment between the European Countries.
- \* To raise the standard and professional identity of our discipline.
- \* For exchange but with protection of the profession.

A European Register only has sense if the therapist can as a result work in the European countries with his own profession.

**10. Do you have other reactions or suggestions?**

UK Much thought has been given to establishing the essential minimum common elements in the diverse UK courses. While the same might be desirable in the long term between all European courses, more modest moves towards mutual recognition should not be held up until such a

- comprehensive common European module of training is attained
- Denmark It is important to take into account in the European generalization of registering that many countries still have 2 generations of music therapists; - the autodidact and - the educated. It is important to find a way to contain both groups here and now. But looking into future I think registration and education cannot be separated and that rules for registration should go hand in hand with basic principles and demands on education.
- Holland The SRCT will attach importance to making it clear to foreign countries that:
1. The word (idea) "Creative Therapy" doesn't mean that a creative therapist will use in a heap all mediums, but that it will represent the vision that all mediums have common basis: namely, a therapeutic treatment in one artistic medium.
  2. In the Dutch situation the 4 professions (dramatherapy, musictherapy, art therapy and dance and movement therapy) have united into one professional association and in one register. The idea behind it is: a common base + together you are in a stronger position.
  3. This philosophy you can see also in the training courses of Creative Therapy, one faculty with 2 or more training courses.
- Although everything is not perfect in this way of uniting forces in training courses, professional association, register and cooperating is unique in the world.
- Suisse Suisse has a commission that verifies the quality of the different schools to fix the criteria for the recognition (ASMT).

## EUROPEAN REGISTER FOR MUSIC THERAPISTS QUESTIONNAIRE B

**There is no national register for music therapy in your country but people are now working to develop a register.**

Reply from:

1. Name : Regina Halmer- Stein  
Country: Austria
2. Name : Jos de Backer  
Country: Belgium
3. Name : Patxi del Campo San Vicente  
Country: Pais Vasco (Spain)
4. Name : Alice Pehk  
Country: Estonia
5. Name : Dr. Monika Nocker-Ribaupierre  
Country: Germany
6. Name : Lianne Polychroniadou  
Country: Greece
7. Name : Mrs. Katalin Urban Varga  
Country: Hungary
8. Name : Francesco Palmirotta (A.M.O.)  
Country: Italy
9. Name : Rinella Pietorio  
Country: Italy
10. Name : Dr. Elzbieta Galinska  
Country: Poland

### **1. Who are developing a national register for music therapists in your country?**

A group with members of the OBM and teachers of the music therapy training.

Name of the organization : OBM (austrian Association of professional music therapists).

Address : Hormayrgasse 33/6

Place : Wien

Zip Code : 1170

Country : Austria

Tel/Fax : #43 1 45 90 84

Contactperson : Mr. Franz Kehl

Name of the organization : Stichting Muziek en Therapie.

Address : E. de Bocklaan 27

Place : Schoten

Zip Code : 2900

Country : Belgium

Tel/Fax : #32 3 644 51 93 Fax: #32 3 658 10 68

Contactperson : Jos de Backer.

Name of the organization : Asociacion de Musicoterapia Musica, Arte y Proceso.  
Address : Apartado, 585  
Place : Vitoria-Gasteiz  
Zip Code : 01080  
Country : Spain  
Tel/Fax : #34 45 143311 Fax: #34 45 144224

Name of the organization : Estonian Society of Music Therapy (ESMT)  
Address : Karu Str. 17  
Place : Tallinn  
Zip Code : EE0100  
Country : Estonia  
Tel/Fax : #37 22 423 105 Fax: #37 26 409 118  
Contactperson : Alice Pehk

Name of the organization : DGMT (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Musiktherapie) and DBVMT (Deutscher Berufsverband der Musiktherapeutinnen)  
Address : Wehrlestr.22  
Place : München  
Zip Code : D-81679  
Country : Germany  
Tel/Fax : #49 89 980 234  
Contactperson : Dr. Monika Nocker-Ribaupierre, Coordinator

Implementation will take place after discussion among the music therapy associations in Germany.

Name of the organization : Hellenic Music Therapy Society  
Address : Boite  
Country : Postale: 62148 Halandri  
Place : Athens  
Zip Code : 15210 Greece  
Tel/Fax : #30 1 6125 197  
Contactperson :

Name of the organization : Psychagogos Bt.  
Address : Vajda Peter u.37.  
Place : Budapest  
Zip Code : 1089  
Country : Hungary  
Tel/Fax : #36 11732416  
Contactperson : Mrs. Andrea Bognar / Mr. Karoly Urban

Name of the organization : CONFIAM  
Address :  
Place : Bari  
Zip Code :  
Country :  
Tel/Fax :  
Contactperson :  
And other Associations.

Name of the organization : Musike' Associazione Piemontese di Musicoterapia (CONFIAM)  
Address : Via Quintino Salle 9  
Place : Cuneo  
Zip Code : 12100  
Tel/Fax : #39 171 634510  
Contactperson : Rinella Pietorio

Name of the organization : Scientific group of Music Therapy in the Section of Psychotherapy of Polish Psychiatric Association.  
Address : Instytut Psychiatrii i Neurologii, Al. Sobieskiego 1.9  
Place : Warszawa  
Zip Code : 02-957  
Country : Poland  
Tel/Fax : #48 2 642 40 41 Fax: #48 2 642 53 75  
Contactperson : Dr. Elzbieta Galinska

## **2. Why do they want to develop a national register for music therapy in your country?**

Formal law:

- \* The Register will be part of a law governing music therapy. (Austria)

For clients and institutions:

- \* Everyone will have a control of quality and qualification of music therapists.
- \* To guarantee high level of music therapy treatment.

For the profession

- \* For the identity of music therapy
- \* To protect the professional music therapist.
- \* To differentiate the "real" music therapists from the dilettanti.
- \* To assure quality of music therapy activities through the evaluation and assessment of all existing music therapy qualifications, which in some countries differ greatly.
- \* To assure a minimum qualification of all music therapists, independent

- \* of the music therapy method they employ.
- \* In order to recognize Music Therapy as a paramedical profession.
- \* To develop a standard and get recognition in countries where music therapist doesn't exist or is very new. (Hungary, Poland)
- \* To regulate and legalize the profession of music therapist.
- \* The profession of music therapy can execute very well, while they obey the law correctly which increases the value of the performer and promotes the relations between the professionals.

### **3. Which ideas about the way the registration will be organised are discussed in your country?**

They answers were various. Therefore no summary, only an enumeration of the answers.

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Austria   | Officially the government that is the Ministry for Health will keep the list.  |
| Belgium   | After we have trained music therapists (for 1996) we will make the ideas concrete. It will be discussed by the members of the professional association for Musicotherapy.  |
| Estonia   | The commission for registration of ESMT will register music therapists (there will be the requirements about the training, working experience, publications etc.) The registration of music therapists as the psychotherapists as well as the other kind of psychotherapists will be done by the special commission. There will belong the representatives of all kinds of psychotherapy in Estonia. |
| Germany   | The DGMT draft will be presented to the Conference of Music Therapy Associations in Germany, in order to reach consensus about a codex/registration that can be made public.   |
| Greece    | The registration could be organized through the mainlines of the world federation registration criteria. Taking also in consideration that people registered as music therapist have the maturity and the knowledge to take the responsibility of the therapist role.  |
| Hungary   | The national register project will be discussed among therapists then it will be submitted to the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Education and Culture. They have the right to verify the criteria and announce the document as a legal one.   |
| Italy (B) | Clinical, Philosophical, experimental and artistic criterion-validity.   |
| Italy (C) | A very discussed problem in our town is the role of the music therapist. He/she works alone or in a team, he/she can be seen as an employee who gives therapy with music. Especially in view of the present Italian  |

law, who only permit medicals and psychologists (with the right training courses) to do therapy..

Poland The project of music therapist certificate is being prepared. Scientific Section of Psychotherapy of Polish Psychiatric Association appointed me to develop this project (like the issuance of psychotherapist certificate document, which began in 1991), because I am leading the music therapy courses, workshops and clinic trainings in Postgraduate Medical Center - since 1972 and others f.e. for masters of music therapy - on the whole about 4000 persons (doctors, psychologists, music-therapists) had a contact with music therapy.

**4. What could be criteria for candidates to become registered in your national register?**

**4.1. music therapy training**

**a. The candidate must have a certificate from a music therapy training course.**

All countries say **YES**

Germany The training must meet certain minimum standards, which will be described in the Annex to the Codex.

Greece

Hungary Therapists have been trained since 1991 in Hungary. Before this time some psychotherapists, psychologists, music teachers (7 persons altogether) have made therapy work for a long time at clinics, various institutions. They have trained themselves on foreign (short) courses and books. These 7 experts are recognized as MTsts and are lecturing at the training program.

Italy(B) Besides the music therapy training diploma the candidate must do a training supervision, in which he/she shows to be able to cure the clinical cases under treatment.

Poland Music therapy training must be led by authorized person.

**b. All the music therapy training courses in our country will be recognized by the register organization.**

All the East-European countries say **Yes**.  
(Estonia, Poland, Hungary)

All the other European countries say **No**

Italy describes a way of working to get clear which training courses are admitted.  
"In the first phase, all courses will be recognized. Step by step, only they will

be admitted to the register who followed the training course according the criteria of the members of the CONFIAM, (who keep busy with training courses)."

**c. What are criteria to recognize a training program for the register organization?**

We find two different trainingcourses in the way they are organised  
The post-graduate courses for music therapy

Greece  
Hungary

The independent studies for music therapy

Austria  
Belgium  
Germany

Answers are:

- Austria - the criteria of a existing training course in the country (Austria) the University of Music and Performing Art in Vienna.
- Belgium - Only the official fulltime training courses with a academic level (recognize by the government)
- Germany - minimum criteria concerning e.g.  
- the degree of self-therapy,  
- therapy training  
- theory and methods of music therapy  
- internships.
- Greece Sufficient studies and maturity as therapist following the most serious European international training programs. The actual 3 years training program is in a post-graduated level for specialists in Human Sciences and artists with enough educational experience.
- Hungary - theory (at least 3 years)  
- practics (850 hours) based on a college, university diploma, post-gradual training. The candidates with diploma in special education, music teacher, medical doctor can be accepted.
- Italy(B) The coherence among philosophy and clinical treatment in their specialization field will be recognized as well as a series of resolved clinical cases.
- Poland The course programm approved by Scientific Group of Music Therapy (see above nr.1). This group corresponds to unexisting in Poland Polish -association- of Music Therapy and active since 1985 -basic course according to different education level and clinical experience.
- Spain To attend a postacademical course you have to fulfil the requirements of a university study. This postacademical course consist of a minimum of 3 years parttime, dedicated to theoretical information, tecnics and clinical music therapy. Also to obtain basic skills of the music therapy by means of courses, seminaries with a minimum of 600 hours. Including (if it hasn't fulfil a university study) at least 50 hours

fundamental knowledge of the different tendencies and orientations of music therapy.

#### 4.2 work experience

##### a. The candidate must have work experience as music therapist after he/she finished the training course.

Almost all countries say **YES**.

Austria makes an exception. For Austria work experience after the training is only necessary when the music therapist is working in a private praxis.

It is not necessary for music therapists working in a institution.

Other reactions were:

Greece During his studies the candidate is obliged to have a long term practical experience.

Germany The question of whether registration should be possible only after a certain period of gaining work experience cannot be answered yet; this depends also on how the process of establishing residence will work, the admission to a free practice activity.

##### b. How many years of work experience?

| country   | work experience       | remarks  |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| Austria   | 4 years or 3200 hours | music therapists working in private praxis                             |
| Belgium   | 2 years or 1520 hours |  |
| Estonia   | 3 years               |  |
| Greece    | 1 year at least       |  |
| Hungary   | 50 hours              | also 250 hours during the training                                     |
| Italy (B) | 2/3 years             | depends on the candidate (*)   |
| Italy (C) | 2 years               | like all the other training courses in Italy with a minimum of 1 year. |
| Poland    | 2-3 years             | according to different education level and clinical experience         |
| Spain     | 2 years               |  |

(\*) how much he/she needs to demonstrate his/her ability to resolve the clinical cases in the field of his/her specialization.

**c. There has to be time between closing training course and registration?**

There could have been misunderstanding about this question. Some countries filled up the time that was needed for work experience (4.c)

The answer is various:

\* 3 countries say **NO**

\* 3 countries say **YES**

\* 2 no answer

Austria remarks that for the music therapist working in private practice there is minimum age of 28 years.

**4.3 mentorship or supervision**

**a. There will be mentorship or supervision on the work experience period.**

Almost all countries say **YES**.

Austria makes an exception. For Austria supervision after the training is only necessary when the music therapist is working in a private practice.

Supervision is not necessary for music therapists working in a institution.

Germany remarks that supervision is recommended during the entire period of practicing music therapy.

**b. The contents of the mentorship or supervision over the work experience period will be described in the register criteria.**

**Yes:**

Spain To work as a professional music therapist for at least 2 years which is supervised. Including a treatment of at least 2 cases with a minimum of 300 sessions with 100 supervisions (of this supervisions will be at least 50 individual at the way of individual music therapy)  
The supervision has to be realized by experiend, professional music therapists connected by a association of music therapy. It must be possible to develop your own methodology in the supervision together with experiend therapists.  
To do a practice of at least 6 month in the public or private metal health, social health in which the psychotherapist in training has experience directly with a psychopathological clinic. He can take contact quickly with the different professionals who mediate in the mental health and social assistance.

Greece

Hungary

Italy (B)

contents are:

\* philosophy of therapy

\* didactis

\* deontology

\* experimental research

Italy (C)

The contents of the supervision is described in detail according the criteria of the training course for music therapy.

Poland contents are:  
 \* The interdisciplinary supervision will be necessary (music therapist as certificated psychotherapist and doctor - for the somatic areas)  
 \* participation in the group workshops of music therapy, individual  
 \* work about his own self in the group and about group dynamic,  
 \* clinical praxis in different therapeutical centers and domains of medicine,  
 \* teaching of therapeutical and group process (communications process)

**No:**

Austria minimum 160 hours

Belgium

Estonia

**Other:**

Germany cannot be answered

**d. There will be a evaluation or examination of the supervised work experience period.**

**Yes:** Belgium, Greece, Hungary, Italy (B), Italy (C), Poland

**No:** Austria, Estonia, Spain

**e. There are criteria for the mentor or supervisor described in the register criteria. Which?**

**Yes:** all countries except Spain

*Remarks*

Austria music therapists working in private praxis, proved supervisors, psychotherapists, who are member of the psychotherapy registration list.

Germany will be described in the Annex (drafting not yet completed)

Greece to be a recognized member of the Human Sciences field in Greece and a recognized member of the international Music Therapy Society. The supervisor can be also one of the colaborators of our training program-professor of a recognized M.Th. school abroad.

Hungary psychotherapy diploma, MTh. practice and theory. The further criteria will be adjusted to the West European experience.

Italy(B) The psychosomatic health and harmony of the supervisor, wide and confirmed humanistic, scientific and artistic culture and a series of resolved clinical cases.

Italy(C) The supervision must have documented, experience, trainings and balance.

#### 4.4 candidate registration

##### a. The period between the entry for registration (candidate registration) and the real registration will be:

|           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Austria   | -               |
| Belgium   | 1 year          |
| Estonia   | 2 years         |
| Germany   | not yet decided |
| Greece    | not yet decided |
| Hungary   | 0,5 / 1 year    |
| Italy (B) | 2/3 year        |
| Italy (C) | 1 year          |
| Poland    | 3 - 4 years     |
| Spain     | 1 year          |

#### 4.5 temporary regulation

##### a. For instance what will you do with music therapists who have worked for 10 or more years already? Do they get exemption?

**Yes:** Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy (B), Italy (C), Spain.

*Remarks*

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Germany   | autodidactical music therapists will be admitted, after assessment of particular case and circumstances (comparable qualifications) |
| Greece    | if they have proved their quality as music therapist.   |
| Italy (B) | if they are able to resolve scientifically in the clinical field in which they work.  |

**No:** Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Poland.

*Remarks*

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| Poland | their examination should be reduced. They can receive the guarantee from their therapeutical center (department of.....) |
|--------|--|

##### b. How long do you want to work with the temporary regulation? (for instance the first 2 years or with no time limit)

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Austria   | -  |
| Belgium   | 2 years  |
| Estonia   | -  |
| Germany   | Period of validity of transitional rules not yet decided.  |
| Greece    | no time limit, but we hope that we can establish this regulation shortly.  |
| Hungary   | Temporary regulation was used till 1995, but at the end of 1995 officially trained therapists graduated. From now on we cancelled temporary rules, except the 7 persons mentioned under 4.1 a. |
| Italy (B) | 2 years or more  |
| Italy (C) | 2 years  |
| Poland    | no time limit, it is necessary a verification of the knowledge and methods of music therapy.   |
| Spain     | 2 years  |

#### 4.6 other criteria

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Italy (B) | exact cognition of scientific meaning of psychotherapy, psychomatic, somatic (see w.h.o.: health= the elimination of malaise) |
| Poland    | The participation in the theoretical and research lectures / as "obligatory minimum" /.                                       |
| Germany   | not yet decided.  |

#### 5. Renewed registration or recertification.

**(When you have a register and registered music therapist, the register should be revised all the time. Music therapists stop working, new methods are developed, etc.)**

##### a. How long will be the period between registration and renewed registration or recertification?

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Austria   | -  |
| Belgium   | 5 years  |
| Estonia   | 3 years  |
| Germany   | Renewed registration or recertification is necessary, but requirements are still under discussion. |
| Greece    | -  |
| Hungary   | 5 years  |
| Italy (B) | 5 years  |
| Italy (C) | 3 years  |
| Poland    | 1 year   |
| Spain     | -  |

##### b. Do you want to work with only checking the working experience?

**Yes:** Belgium, Italy (C)

**No:** Estonia, Italy (B), Hungary

##### c. Do you want to work with a credit system?

**Yes:** Italy (B), Poland, Hungary

**No:** Belgium, Spain, Italy (C)

##### d. What extra criteria such as retraining will be required for renewed registration? What courses?

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Austria | -  |
| Belgium | -  |
| Estonia | Retraining in music therapy or in other therapeutic, psychologic etc. disciplines. |
| Greece  | -  |

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Hungary   | Retraining, courses at least in every three years.  |
| Italy (B) | Analogous criteria to those requested for the supervision.  |
| Italy (C) | To participate at least at 2 renewed training courses a year and 2 congresses, also to attend at the national congress for music therapy. |
| Poland    | - concerning new methods and theoretical conceptions<br>- music therapy training course   |
| Spain     | -   |

**6. Will there be a relationship (connection) between the register organization and the association for music therapy in your country?  
If yes, how is this relationship (connection) established?**

All countries say **YES**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Austria   | yes, obviously the keeping of the registration list will be delegated to the OBM.  |
| Belgium   | yes, in the future, actual there is no real association for music therapy (not enough members)   |
| Estonia   | yes, The register organization (commission) will exist within the ESMT.  |
| Germany   | yes, It is possible that the Conference of Music Therapy Association in Germany, will establish a registration commission.   |
| Greece    | yes, The register organization is for the moment branch of the Hellenic Music Therapy Society.   |
| Hungary   | yes, By exchanging information constantly. The register organization for the Music Therapy profession are the relevant ministries. The register organization for the music therapists will be the training college and the Music Therapy Association.                                |
| Italy (B) | yes  |
| Italy (C) | yes, A association, who takes part of the national confederation, and a group of associations, keep busy with laying down of the criteria and keep the contacts with the confederation.  |
| Poland    | yes, The Polish Association of Music Therapy doesn't exist actually in Poland, there exists only Scientific Group of Music Therapy in the section of Psychotherapy of Polish Psychiatric Association / see nr 3 . It integrates milieu of music therapists and verifies their level. |
| Spain     | yes, agree   |

**7. Will there be a relation (connection) between the register organization and training course in your country?  
If yes, how is this relationship (connection) established?**

**Yes:**

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Belgium |  |
| Estonia | the register organization will affirm the training course.   |
| Germany | through the Conference of Music Therapy Association in Germany, where the trainers are also represented. |
| Greece  | the content of the training program respects the register criteria.                                      |
| Hungary | by exchanging information.   |

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Italy (B) |  |
| Italy (C) | In the way that it will lay down which courses available are for the training to music therapist who subscribe himself in the register.            |
| Poland    | there must be chosen authorised training courses. The register of these courses should be published in J.of music therapy and J. of Psychotherapy. |
| Spain     | agree  |

**No:**

Austria

**8.a How do you handle the case of a music therapist coming from an other country, who wants to be registered in your country?**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Austria   | Nostrification: they have to prove their professionalism according to the Viennese music therapy training and to make up lacks.   |
| Belgium   | Verifiable by government  |
| Estonia   | Their will be no bars for the foreign music therapists to be registered in Estonia.   |
| Germany   | All candidates will be registered according to the same rules.  |
| Greece    | Positively, he is accepted with the same criteria.  |
| Hungary   | Submitting foreign training document, professional autobiography, reference list.   |
| Italy (B) | If he/she is registered in his/her country he/she will be registered also in our country.   |
| Italy (C) | It will be necessary to review the training course and the curriculum of the music therapist.   |
| Poland    | Reduced examination. There should be introduced commun european criteria and change of information about the level of music therapy learning in different countries, (about conceptions and methods). |
| Spain     | -   |

**b. Is it benefit for the music therapist if he/she is registered in his own country? How?**

**Yes:**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Belgium   | It will be, because the register will be sent to hospitals and schools.  |
| Estonia   | There will be benefit for the music therapist as psychotherapist (the possibility to conclude a contract with sick-fund) |
| Germany   | with comparable criteria, e.g. through the EMTC.   |
| Greece    |  |
| Hungary   | It gives a reference and warranty / credit for the therapist.  |
| Italy (B) |  |
| Italy (C) | On this way he will be protected by the confederation and will be respected in his work.                                 |
| Poland    | He/she is introduced in the psychotherapeutic, medical milieu, intergrated with it (in different working forms).         |
| Spain     |  |

**No:**

Austria

**9. Do you foresee legal or political problems in carrying out your plans for a national register?**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Austria   | We see political problems. We are working now for years to realize this "music therapy law", but the Austrian health system at all is in a very bad situation. In this big subject the music therapists are the least problem and without economic lobby. |
| Belgium   | no  |
| Estonia   | Many medical workers in Estonia do not want to accept music therapy as a real treatment.  |
| Germany   | Cannot yet be foreseen, but it will not be easy.  |
| Greece    | Maybe   |
| Hungary   | no  |
| Italy (B) | yes   |
| Italy (C) | yes   |
| Poland    | no  |
| Spain     | no  |

**10. Are there other ways to protect the profession in your country?**

**Yes:**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Germany   | training by the State, or in a State-approved fashion, and appropriate admission criteria of the professional associations. |
| Italy (B) | The professional deontology. The ethics has to concern the resolving capability of different clinical cases.                |
| Spain     | Through the "Federacion Espanola de Psicoterapia"   |

**No:**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Belgium   |   |
| Estonia   |   |
| Greece    | It is important in order to protect the music therapy profession to have the approvement of all other Human Science Professions.  |
| Hungary   |   |
| Italy (C) |   |
| Poland    | This project of collaboration with the Scientific Section of Psychotherapy in the Polish Psychiatric Association (see nr. 3) is the best. Then music therapists are not beyond medical environment. |

**Other:**

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Austria | As written above we want a law that regulates all aspects of practising music therapy. |
|---------|--|

**11. Is it from the perspectives in your country important that a european music therapy register should be developed? Why?**

**Yes:**

- Estonia It will manifest for sceptics that music therapy is a useful and effective kind of treatment in all Europe and in the world.
- Germany The increasing cooperation and intergration in Europe suggest that a common register, at a high level, is necessary.
- Greece For the same reason as for all other professions.
- Hungary It gives international recognition to the therapists, provides information about foreign therapists, training centers, clinics, where therapy is made etc.
- Italy (B) For a better scientific comparision with the national realities, to create a cosmopolitan sense of therapy, health and human being.
- Italy (C) The contacts with a european alliance will promote the cultivation of a italian professional profile of the music therapist.
- Poland A professional european register can help many countries to create their own criteria. It will be more easy to work as music therapist in other european countries.
- Spain unificate criterions

**No:**

Belgium

**Other:**

- Austria As long as we do not have our law, including the registration list, it is all the same if a European register exists or not.

**12. Do you have other reactions or suggestions?**

- Italy (B) I hope that soon sins will find out and that we will be able to do well-being seriously in harmony and with scientific evidence!
- Poland The international co-operation is necessary in the area of music therapy teaching and research programmms.
- Spain Thank you for your work.

# EUROPEAN REGISTER FOR MUSIC THERAPISTS

## QUESTIONNAIRE C

**There is no national register for music therapy in your country and at this moment nobody is developing a register.**

Reply from:

1. Name : Francois-Xavier Vrait  
Country: France
2. Name : Gro Trolldalen  
Country: Norway
3. Name : Ingrid Hammerlund  
Country: Sweden

**1. Which reasons can explain why nobody is trying to develop a register for music therapy in your country?**

France Several training centers which do not communicate to each other.

Norway The number of music therapists is too small. There are 2 "equal" music therapy trainings in Norway. There are hardly coming any music therapists from other countries applying for jobs as music therapy. Music therapists in Norway have never developed any official code of ethics. This might be due to the fact that there is no association organizing music therapists solely in terms of professional interests beyond union questions. "Certification" comes with the diploma from the conservatory. In Norway the government does not want to further the policy of giving license to more health professions. This means that anyone may call themselves music therapists. On the other hand, since the government has given a special job code to music therapist with an approved diploma, the problem of licensure does not seem to be out of control.

Sweden In Sweden therapists are certified by the state and that means that the different training programs are certified. We are now working together with art and dance therapists for that certification for the training programs.

Comments from the committee

- \* In France there seems to be a communication problem.
- \* In Norway the government does not want to give licence to more health professions.
- \* The Swedish answers seem to be on the wrong questionnaire. They are working to develop a register together with other art therapists (questionnaire B)

**2. Music therapists from an other country.  
Is it a benefit for a music therapist if he/she is registered in his own country, when he/she wants to work in your country?**

**Yes:**

France

Norway Then we get some assurance she is educated at a certain level, and also get information of what kind of education.

Sweden

**3. Is the profession of music therapy protected in your country?**

**Yes:**

Sweden in the way that there is training and that there is a register being developed.

**No:**

France

Norway not within a law.

**4. Is it from the perspectives in your country important that a european music therapy register should be developed?**

**Yes:**

France It could be a good way to develop a national register.

Norway There are so many different educations, both of length and in theoretical directions in Europe. A system would:

- \* provide a safety for the people employing music therapists
- \* make it easier to move from country to country and work as m.th. there.

Sweden I suppose that it is good for the exchange of professional knowledge and contact.

**5. Do you have other reactions or suggestions?**

Sweden For the moment swedish music therapists are developing a register for music therapy. Last week the first meeting was held. We will come back with further information later on!

## PART III

### DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Introduction

##### The workconference

The *sub-committee Registration and Ethics* had a workconference in the weekend from April 19-21 in Groesbeek, The Netherlands. In preparation for this conference the members received the answers to the questionnaires.

During the conference we had one and a half day real working time.

First we went through all the material for half a day. After that we gave our opinions and discussed the similarities and differences. At the end of the first day we made our first conclusions. The next half day we went again through our conclusions and made arrangements for the presentation in Hamburg. After the conference every member was asked to send a short summary of the main point of discussion and recommendations to the projectleader and he wrote a concept report. The concept report was sent to the members of the committee. They gave their comment on this concept and a final report was made.

The discussions during the conference were taped and the meeting minutes were taken by Petra Hilderink.

##### The material

There was much information from the questionnaires and we had no time to give comments on every item. We decided to place the complete results in the report. We focussed on the answers to questionnaire A. There we got answers on criteria in the existing registers.

Before we answered the research question we reconsidered the questions:

- what do we mean by a register?
- what are the reasons to develop a register?
- is there a need for a European Music Therapy Register?

Then we tried to give answers on the sub-questions.

1. In which European countries has a register been developed?
2. What are the criteria to become registered and how is it organised?
3. The correspondences and differences between the registers; can we explain them and what can we do?
4. Other aspects
5. The correspondences and differences between how the registers are organized; can we explain them and what can we do?
6. Reflection on the questionnaire

At the end of this part we give the recommendations.

### **- What do we mean by a register?**

A register is a publicly available list of persons who have reached and remain at an agreed level of professional competence to practise.

### **- What are the reasons for developing a register?**

We asked in the questionnaires for reasons to develop a (European) Music Therapy Register (pag.20,21) We find that there are many aspects concerning "why develop a European Register?":

- \* The client aspect: First of all a register gives a quality guarantee for the client; it gives protection for the client who gets music therapy treatment.
- \* The formal aspect: State regulation and recognition of the profession is wanted in several countries and has influence on wages and employment for the music therapist. To be registered is important for recognition by insurance companies and authorities.
- \* The professional aspect: A register gives protection to the title of music therapist. The more countries agree on the same register standard, the more the title music therapist is protected.
- \* The educational aspect. Not every course is approved and a register can give a certain standard for the training courses.
- \* The international aspect: A European register is important for understanding each other and develops the connection between European countries.

### **- Is there a need for a European Music Therapy Register?**

All the countries with a national register answered Yes. There was some doubt about the answer from the Netherlands.

*But it only has sense if the therapist can work in the countries with his own profession.*

7 of the 9 countries working to develop a register answered Yes. One answered No and one said that first a national register should be developed.

All countries for questionnaire C answered with Yes.

So we can say that almost every country finds it important but there are also some doubts and reservation.

Comment:

In the progress towards development of a register we should take account of these doubts and reservations.

## 1. In which European countries has a register been developed?

4 countries have a register: Denmark, The Netherlands, United Kingdom and Switzerland. Switzerland just finished their criteria (1996), the other countries have already registered music therapists in their Register.

We didn't ask the countries that are working on a register how far on they are in the process of developing one but we expect many levels. We heard that Sweden and Germany are each working on it in a committee. Music therapy in Austria has very concrete ideas but the Austrian politics delay the progress. Some countries (Hungary, Poland) would prefer to have European standards.

Comment:

- The countries that already have a register are mainly situated in the north of Europe.
- Perhaps we should ask for more information about progress in the process of development in the countries that want to develop a national register.

## 2. What are criteria to become registered and how is it organised?

Analysing the answers in questionnaire A we find that there are 5 factors to consider in setting up a registration standard.

### 2.1. Factors to consider in setting up a registration standard.

Looking at the countries that already have a national register we see the following factors to consider setting up a registration standard.

Every country agrees that to become registered one should have a certificate of a recognized training course. Three of the four say that also supervised work experience after certification by this training course is a criterion. In one of the four countries self therapy is also a criterion. From the members of our committee we know that a code of ethics is part of the register in the Netherlands and United Kingdom. We did not ask it in the questionnaire, so we do not know what Denmark and Switzerland are doing.

| Country         | training course | supervision after training course | work experience after training course | self therapy | Code of ethics |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Denmark         | yes             | -                                 | -                                     | -            | not yet asked  |
| United Kingdom  | yes             | yes                               | yes                                   | -            | yes            |
| The Netherlands | yes             | yes                               | yes                                   | -            | yes            |
| Switzerland     | yes             | yes                               | yes                                   | yes          | not yet asked  |

## 2.2. How is the registration organized?

We assumed that there were three types of body that might deal with the organization of a register: an independent organisation, the professional association and the training course.

So we had questions about the relationship between registration organization, associations and training courses.

| Country         | Independent register organization  | Association   | Training courses   |
|-----------------|--|---|--|
| The Netherlands | Yes, (SRCT)<br>- there is a national platform where SRCT, Association and training courses are in. | - 2/3 of the board of the independent register organization is member of the association<br>- the association is in the national platform | - the independent register organization decides which are qualified<br>- training courses are in the national platform |
| United Kingdom  | No   | is also registration organization   | the Courses Liaison Committee of the Association is recommending training courses                                      |
| Switzerland     | No   | is also registration organization   | are organised by the association   |
| Denmark         | No   | is also registration organization   | the association gives feedback for what is needed in the training  |

## 3. The correspondences and differences between the registers, can we explain them and what can we do?

We will go through the factors mentioned before:

### 3.1. Training Courses

The correspondence between all the registers is that a certificate from a training course is needed. The training courses should be recognized by the register organization. From the answers of the questionnaires we have seen that not every course is recognized. So the criteria for recognition are a bottle-neck. We know that there are differences but they are not described.

For developing a European Register it is important that a common European module of training has to be attained. To establish the essential minimum common elements

for courses in one country will be for some countries already a hard job. We see here an important job for the EMTC *sub-committee Training Courses*. We find that the following aspects might be important to consider.

1. It seems that there is no common sense about the profile of a music therapist. In some countries music therapy is an independent profession (in many northern European countries) in other countries it is a combination of human science and music therapy (most of the southern countries in Europe). This is reflected in the way training courses are built up. The countries with an independent profession have independent training courses, the countries with a combination of music therapy and human science have post-graduate courses after completion of a human science training.

Two conclusions:

- \* Perhaps we can consider the fact that there are 2 main directions.
- \* Almost every country has a different educational system. The way training courses are organized (1 year to 5 year, post-graduate or independent courses) is also dependent on the national educational systems. So it could be very difficult to compare and find common criteria. It could be important to describe the professional profile(s) of music therapy, so that it becomes clear what the criteria for the training course should be.

2. It might be desirable to develop a common European module of training in the long term between all European courses, but more modest moves towards mutual recognition should not be held up until such a comprehensive common European module of training is attained. But the EMTC *sub-committee Registration and Ethics* should not stop working till this common module is finished.

3. We don't know enough of each other. There are cooperation projects and exchange programmes between training courses in the different countries, but that should grow. Cooperation and exchange could be done by developing important common modules for the profession.

From the organizational side we have seen 2 ways of cooperation between training courses:

- \* Bi-lateral. Exchange programmes between two or more training courses.
- \* In an organization like Ecarte, where training courses are working together in a consortium.

### 3.2. Supervision and workexperience

Most countries have or want to have supervision and workexperience in the register criteria. But it is clear that there are differences on this factor

First we will give some summaries:

| Country         | supervision after training course  | work experience after training course  | self therapy  |
|-----------------|--|--|---|
| Denmark         | -  | -  | -   |
| United Kingdom  | 32 hours   | 320 hours  | -   |
| The Netherlands | not specified (during the work experience period after the traing course)                            | 2 years or 800 hours caseload  | -   |
| Switzerland     | 180 hours including 50 hours individual supervision.<br><br>trainingcourse: 100 hours may be counted | 3 years including at least 1200 hours work (800 hours therapy sessions)<br><br>Training course: 300 hours may be counted | 500 hours<br>- 130 hours individual therapy (70 hours within 1 year<br>- 250 hours music therapy<br>Training course: hours may be counted |

| country   | work experience       | remarks  |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| Austria   | 4 years or 3200 hours | music therapists working in private practice                           |
| Belgium   | 2 years or 1520 hours |  |
| Estonia   | 3 years               |  |
| Greece    | 1 year at least       |  |
| Hungary   | 50 hours              | also 250 hours during the training                                     |
| Italy (B) | 2/3 years             | depends on the candidate (*)   |
| Italy (C) | 2 years               | like all the other training courses in Italy with a minimum of 1 year. |
| Poland    | 2-3 years             | according to different education level and clinical experience         |
| Spain     | 2 years               |  |

| country | supervision          | remarks on supervisor   |
|---------|----------------------|---|
| Austria | minimum of 160 hours | * music therapist in private practice<br>* approved supervisor<br>* registered psychotherapist  |
| Greece  | -                    | * Human Sciences from Greece<br>* recognised member of an international music therapist society |
| Hungary | -                    | * Psychotherapist<br>* Music therapist with practice and theory                                 |
| Poland  | -                    | * Music therapist who is certified psychotherapist or doctor                                    |
| Spain   | 100 supervisions     | * Music therapist   |

We assume that these differences are a result of:

1. Having more work experience during the training course.
2. Regulations for other professions in the country.
3. A different profile of music therapy.

It is clear that we don't have enough information on this factor, so further research is necessary.

Remarks:

- \* We need to explain what is meant by supervision.
- \* Looking at the qualifications of the supervisor we find a range from qualified music therapists to psychiatrists. We assume that this has to do with the professional profile and the national health system. This has to be researched.
- \* It is cheaper and better to organise, etc. to have a big working experience period during the training course. But during the training the student remains still a student. Therefore it could be important to have also work-experience after the training course included in the criteria of the Register.
- \* When we look also at the ideas of the countries that are working at a register we see the same big differences. There could be a common minimum of about 2 years working experience and 30 - 40 supervisions. But it is far too early to decide about this.
- \* In Austria we see a difference between working in an institution and working in private practice. They say that working in private practice needs extra qualifications for the music therapist.

### **3.3. Self Therapy**

In the countries that have a register only Switzerland has formulated criteria for self therapy. Here also we expect that the profile is an important reason.

It could also be a result of the standards that are asked by politicians or authorities (insurance) in the country.

In our questionnaires we did not specifically ask for information about this item.

The place of self therapy in a register should be discussed.

### **3.4. Code of Ethics**

Alas, we did not ask questions about the place of the Code of Ethics. We were more focussed on the professional development aspect of a register than on the client aspect. A Code of Ethics is important for the protection of the client. We assume that a register should have a Code of Ethics. The members of the Sub-committee of UK and the Netherlands did know that their register has a Code of Ethics. We did not yet ask if this is so in Denmark and Switzerland.

This year the World Federation for Music Therapy has sent a questionnaire about this item to their members.

## **4. Other aspects**

### **Policy and authorities**

#### **4.1. Insurance**

As we have seen before insurance companies can ask for specific competences. Perhaps there is difference between music therapy in an institution or in private practice.

We have to do more research on this question.

#### **4.2. National Government**

We did not gather information on this subject via the questionnaire, but it became clear that the government is an important influence in the register.

\* In UK for instance the association is doing the registration for the Department of Health.

\* In Norway the government does not want to give licence to more new health professions.

#### **4.3. European Committee**

In our project wanted to make a survey of the European Community laws (regulation relating to, or relevant to, registration). It was very difficult to get an answer on these questions. The only positive reaction came from Prof. Dr. H. Decker Voigt. He answered that there is no development to expect before August of this year. Before we start a European Register for Music Therapy we should have clear answers on this subject.

#### **4.4. World Federation of Music Therapy**

We asked the WFMT what their regulations are concerning registration. Their answer:

"The WFMT does not have a register established. The most we have done is beginning to establish model guidelines for associations who want to begin registration procedures for their members. These guidelines are not approved at this time because we think it is a little early in the process to do this. The commission on Education and Training is supposed to deal with this issue."

The WFMT is looking forward to the results of this research.

## **5. The correspondences and differences between how the registers are organized, can we explain them and what can we do?**

There seems to be a clear agreement on this item.

\* Looking at answers in the questionnaires we could say that the register should not be organized by the training courses.

\* All countries, except the Netherlands, say that a register should be organized by the association.

Comment:

Although this is very clear we should look to the possibilities of an independent register organization too.

In the Netherlands there is a register for all the art therapies (Music, Art, Dance, Drama) together. In Sweden they are working towards such a combined register. The advantages are:

- \* it strengthens the profile of independent profession, apart setting it from psychotherapy.

- \* music therapy is a small profession. Together with other art therapist we can have more influence in policy and authorities.

Working together with other art therapies has again to do with the profile of the profession.

## **6. Reflection on the questionnaire**

This was a first research on this subject. We didn't know anything and only had assumptions. We have now a clearer view of the area and can ask other and more specific questions. We have formulated these questions in the recommendations.

Thanks to the EMTC members there was a good reaction on the questionnaire (84 %).

We have tried to make the completion of the questionnaire easy, to get as much information as possible. Therefore the background of some answers is not completely clear.

There is still much work to be done in making clear what is meant by such words as supervision, working experience, self-therapy, etc.

The Swedish answers seem to be to the wrong questionnaire. They are working to develop a register together with other arts therapists (questionnaire B)

The answers of some countries seem to be influenced by national communication problems. We have decided (as time is limited) not to ask for further explanations for questions that came up in the committee on analysing the material.

This work has to be done in future.

## Recommendations

Before we give recommendations we could say that the material we brought together for this project could be used in further research. There are many questions not answered.

Nevertheless we can make the following recommendations:

- 1> We still need to make a survey of the European Community Laws (regulations relating to, or relevant to, registration) and compare this material with the results of this report.
- 2> In the standard for a European Register for Music Therapy the following aspects should be described:
  - \* the criteria for the training courses
  - \* the standard for working practice after the training course including hours and kind of work
  - \* the standard for supervision on this working practice including the criteria for evaluation
  - \* the standard for self-experience (some kind of therapy, necessary or not)
  - \* there should be an ethical code
- 3> To define the criteria and standards mentioned under 2 there should be clear information about the professional profile. Criteria should be derived from a professional profile. We suggest working out a professional profile for the independent music therapy profession.
- 4> Separate guidelines adapted to each country, but some kind of a minimum standard for all seen in connection with the training program. The more in the training program the better. For instance some training courses have many hours of working practice. The hours of working practice after the course could therefore be less.
- 5> Developing a European standard for registration we - the sub-committee - would like to suggest working towards a **Minimum** standard. This minimum standard will not be sufficient for every country. Therefore it should be possible to have supplementary criteria per country.
- 6> The answers on the survey differ a lot and the answers are also at different levels. That means that developing a European standard still requires a lot of discussion and explanation.  
There should be more clear information on the headings listed under 2 before starting a European Register.

## **The professional profile**

In the comments and conclusions that we gave before we mentioned several times the professional profile.

In the professional profile answers are given to questions such as:

Who do we call a music therapist? What is a music therapist doing? What has to be his knowledge? Where is he working? What is his/her role in the treatment? Which responsibilities are part of this profession? et cetera.

Everything related to the work he/she is doing.

So a professional profile gives a list of competences that are part of the profession.

## **The new Questionnaire**

Following these recommendations we have formulated the following questions for a new survey:

Introduction:

- a) Give the actual conditions throughout, where registration already exists; give the desired/recommended conditions, where it does not yet exist.
- b) If there is more than one register in a country, give the answers separately for each register.

Each country should be asked to set out clearly the requirements for registration of its own nationals, under the following headings:

### **1) Names of approved training course(s) and of the qualification(s) granted.**

notes:

- a) Give all nationally approved courses including any from other countries which are automatically accepted as equivalent without a requirement for further study/practice. (If all qualifications from other European countries are so accepted, these need not be named individually).
- b) Do not give advanced qualifications beyond those necessary for registration, unless they confer additional rights/privileges in 7.

### **2) Total clinical practice required (during course + after course) with any requirements concerning type(s) of practice/institution(s)/client group(s).**

note:

Give only one total unless the required total varies significantly according to the course taken.

### **3) Total direct supervision of clinical practice required (during course + after course) with any requirements concerning who may give it.**

notes:

- a) Give only one total unless the required total varies significantly according to the course taken.
- b) If there is a register of approved supervisors, state which body compiles such (a) register(s) and what qualifications/experience are needed.

**4. Total personal therapy required (before + during + after course) with any requirements as to whether individual or group, type(s) of therapy and who may give it.**

notes:

- a) Give only one total unless the required total varies significantly according to the course taken.
- b) If there is a register of approved personal therapists, state which body compiles such (a) register(s) and what qualifications/experience are needed.

**5. Names of any ethical/professional code(s) which must be observed.**

note:

State who compiles/should compile the code(s)

**6. Names of Institution(s) and/or government departments which may grant the registration, and any fee payable.**

notes:

- a) State whether government gives legal force to registration delegated to a professional body.
- b) In the case of more than one register existing, state whether any registration is dependent upon any other (e.g. government registration dependent upon professional body's registration or vice versa)

**7. Rights/privileges granted solely to registrants (such as types of work which may be undertaken, institutions for which they may work, degree(s) of responsibility, scale of pay).**

note:

State whether rights/privileges have legal force in all/some/no cases.

**8) Any requirements for renewed registration, including number of years between renewal and any requirements under heading 1 - 5 which must be repeated.**

note:

State which rights/privileges in 7 are lost if registration is not renewed, and any additional requirements in order to renew registration if it has been lost.

general notes:

- a) State if any additional requirements apply to therapists from another country, over and above making up qualifications/experience to the levels expected of your own

nationals.

b) Where a country has two or more registers, state whether this is a result of two or more profiles of the music therapy profession being recognised, and give these differing profiles in an appendix. State what degree of mutual acceptance of validity is granted by adherents of each profile to those of the other(s). (Acceptance of validity need not entail interchangeability)