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A Psychiatric Look

At Twenty Thousand Patients In Mental Hospitals In New Jersey

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

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By Emil Frankel, Chief
Bureau of Social Research

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MENTAL HOSPITALS IN NEW JERSEY

State Hospitals

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

GREYSTONE PARK	
Dr. Archie Crandell, <i>Medical Superintendent</i>	6540
MARLBORO	
Dr. J. B. Gordon, <i>Medical Director</i>	3155
TRENTON	
Dr. Harold S. Magee, <i>Medical Director</i>	3915 (Criminal insane 340)

County Hospitals

ESSEX	
Dr. Joseph Sutton, <i>Superintendent</i>	2800
HUDSON	
Dr. Roland J. Lynch, <i>Medical Director</i>	2075
CAMDEN	
Mrs. Vivian Hendrickson, <i>Superintendent</i>	810
ATLANTIC	
Mr. W. Scott Ireland, <i>Superintendent</i>	370
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THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL RESEARCH HAVE CARRIED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: MRS. GERTRUDE HUTCHINS, MRS. GERTRUDE FLETCHER, MRS. GRACE LEWIS, AND MRS. MARGARET TRESANSKY. VARI-TYPING OF THE REPORT WAS DONE BY MISS ELIZABETH KOPPEL.

Date
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A PSYCHIATRIC LOOK AT TWENTY THOUSAND PATIENTS IN MENTAL HOSPITALS IN NEW JERSEY

A Statistical Analysis

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Follow-up studies of patients discharged from mental hospitals are considered to be especially significant according to the National Institute of Mental Health, since on the basis of accurate data "it may be possible to work out 'discharge prediction' techniques, weighting significant factors in the patient's life history, diagnosis, clinical course in hospital, degree of improvement, and expected family and community environment. Furthermore, better understanding of relapse factors would greatly aid the development of rehabilitation programs for patients, while they are still in the hospital and later when they have returned to the community."

This statistical analysis is based upon the facts collected through the cooperation of the state and county mental hospitals of New Jersey, and its aim is to add to our knowledge of the existing situation and how to deal with it. The study may have some added significance since the classification system of the recently revised psychiatric nomenclature was used. This new nomenclature "attempts to provide a classification system consistent with the concepts of modern psychiatry and neurology. It recognizes the present day descriptive nature of all psychiatric diagnoses, and attempts to make possible the gathering of data for future clarification of ideas concerning etiology, pathology, prognosis, and treatment in mental disorders".*

*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual - Mental Disorders - American Psychiatric Association - Mental Hospital Service. Washington, D. C. 1952.

I. BACKGROUND STATISTICS ILLUMINATING THE MENTAL DISEASE PROBLEM IN NEW JERSEY*

1. More than 20,000 civilian patients will be found in today's nine state and county mental hospitals; 13,602 patients in the three state mental hospitals and 6532 in the six county mental hospitals.**

In addition there are 335 patients in the criminal section of the Trenton State Hospital; and 66 emotionally disturbed children in the Arthur Brisbane Child Treatment Center at Allaire.

2. Last year a total of 6840 patients were admitted to the state and county mental institutions of which 4960 patients were admitted for the first time and 1880 patients had received care in mental hospitals before.

3. Discharges from state and county mental hospitals numbered 3884 last year. Among 2914 patients leaving the state hospitals to return to their respective communities 75.6 per cent were in the hospital less than six months (53.3 per cent less than three months); and 86.9 per cent returned to the community in less than one year.

4. In the last half century the number of mental patients in hospitals has increased nearly one-hundred per cent as against a general population increase of slightly over twenty-five per cent.

*For further details see "County and City Origin of Mental Hospital Patients in New Jersey - A Statistical Analysis" Research Bulletin #107, New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies. Also "Mental Hygiene Fact Book" Publication #57, New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

**A total of 23,287 mental patients in institutions in New Jersey was recorded in the 1950 United States Census: 11,962 males (75.2 per cent in state, county and city hospitals, 23.9 per cent in federal hospitals, and 0.9 per cent in private hospitals). 11,325 females (97.8 per cent in state, county and city hospitals; and 2.2 per cent in private hospitals).

5. The increasing hospitalization for mental illness is especially marked among the senior members of our population. Twenty years ago the proportion of first admissions of patients 65 years old and over was 17.6 per cent; today that proportion has increased to 35.8 per cent.

6. The 20,000 beds now occupied by patients in mental hospitals in New Jersey are in excess of the number of beds available in all the other hospital facilities combined.

7. A few years ago existing overcrowding in State mental hospitals was recognized as one of the serious hindrances to effective therapeutic treatment of the patients. Through two bond issues, totaling fifty million dollars, which had received the general approval of the citizens of New Jersey, the bed capacity available to mental patients has been increased by several thousand beds.

Through this extensive building program under which housing for patient care was greatly improved and the building of a new State hospital at Ancora, the accepted standards for hospital bed needs in New Jersey have practically been met.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DISORDERS USED IN STUDY

The revised diagnostic scheme of mental disorders* employs the term "disorder" generically to designate a group of related psychiatric syndromes (*an aggregate or set of concurrent symptoms together indicating the presence and nature of a disease*).

Insofar as is possible, each group is further divided into more specific psychiatric conditions termed "reactions".

All mental disorders are divided into two major groups:

(1) those in which there is disturbance of mental function resulting from, or precipitated by, a primary impairment of the function of the brain, generally due to diffuse impairment of brain tissue; and (2) those which are the result of a more general difficulty in adaptation of the individual, and in which any associated brain function disturbance is secondary to the psychiatric disorder.

A brief description of the statistical classification of mental disorders employed in the uniform statistical tabulations follows:

Acute Brain Syndromes from which the patient recovers. They are the result of temporary, reversible, diffuse impairment of brain tissue function such as is present in acute alcoholic intoxication or "acute delirium". The basic disturbance of the sensorium may release other disturbances such as hallucinations, transient delusions, and behavior disturbances of varying degree.

Chronic Organic Brain Syndromes result from relatively permanent, more or less irreversible, diffuse impairment of cerebral tissue function. While the underlying pathological process may partially subside, or respond to specific treatment, as in syphilis, there remains always a certain irreducible minimum of brain tissue destruction which cannot be reversed, even though the loss of function may be almost imperceptible clinically.

Psychotic Disorders are characterized by a varying degree of personality disintegration, and failure to test and evaluate correctly external reality in various spheres. In addition, individuals with such disorders fail in their ability to relate themselves effectively to other people or to their own work. Includes schizophrenic, manic depressive, and involutional reactions.

*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual - Mental Disorders - American Psychiatric Association - Mental Hospital Service. Washington, D. C., 1952.

Psychophysiologic Autonomic and Visceral Disorders is a term used in preference to "psychosomatic disorders". The symptoms are due to a chronic and exaggerated state of the normal physiological expression of emotion, with the feeling, or subjective part, repressed. Such long continued visceral states may eventually lead to structural changes.

Psychoneurotic Reactions are characterized by "anxiety" which may be directly felt and expressed, or which may be unconsciously and automatically controlled by the utilization of various psychological defense mechanisms (depression, conversion, displacement, etc.). In contrast to those with psychoses, patients with psychoneurotic disorders do not exhibit gross distortion or falsification of external reality (delusions, hallucinations, illusions) and they do not present gross disorganization of the personality.

Personality Disorders are characterized by developmental defects or pathological trends in the personality structure, with minimal subjective anxiety, and little or no sense of distress. In most instances, the disorder is manifested by a lifelong pattern of action or behavior, rather than by mental or emotional symptoms.

Transient Situational Personality Disorders appear to be an acute symptom response to a situation without apparent underlying personality disturbance.

Mental Deficiency includes those cases presenting primarily a defect of intelligence existing since birth, without demonstrated organic brain disease or known prenatal cause.

III. SUMMARY STATISTICS OF MENTAL DISORDERS AMONG THE RESIDENT HOSPITAL POPULATION AND FIRST ADMISSIONS

The outstanding facts, concerning the patients now residing in state and county mental hospitals and those entering the hospital for the first time during the last fiscal year, as shown in the following table are:

1. Almost 65 per cent of the more than 20,000 patients now in the state and county hospitals of New Jersey are suffering from Psychotic Disorders (*nearly fifty per cent with schizophrenic reactions*); and over thirty per cent of about 5,000 patients admitted for the first time likewise suffer from Psychotic Disorders (*nearly twenty per cent with schizophrenic reactions*).
2. Among the total first admissions, Chronic Brain Syndromes lead with more than forty-five per cent with cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease predominating.

It may be mentioned that the term *schizophrenic reactions* is synonymous with the formerly used term *dementia praecox*. It represents a group of psychotic reactions characterized by fundamental disturbances in reality relationships and concept formations with affective, behavioral, and intellectual disturbances in varying degrees and mixtures. The disorders are marked by a strong tendency to retreat from reality, by emotional disharmony, unpredictable disturbances in stream of thought, regressive behavior, and in some, by a tendency to "deterioration."

Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease may be mild, moderate or severe. These cases vary from mild organic brain syndrome with self-centering of interest, difficulty in assimilating new experiences, and "childish" emotionality, up to and including those so severely affected by senile brain disease as to require institutional care. Deterioration may be minimal or it may progress to a state of vegetative existence, with or without superimposed psychotic, neurotic, or behavioral reactions.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDER OF
RESIDENT POPULATION AND FIRST ADMISSIONS
STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

1953

MENTAL DISORDER	RESIDENT POPULATION*	FIRST ADMISSIONS**
Number	20,134	4,960
<i>Per cent of which</i>		
Acute brain syndromes	0.6%	5.2%
Chronic brain syndromes	25.9	45.2
Associated with		
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	4.1	1.4
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	16.2	35.9
Psychotic disorders	64.1	32.6
Involutional psychotic reactions	3.4	5.2
Manic-depressive reactions	7.7	3.8
Schizophrenic reactions	47.8	19.7
All other disorders	9.4	17.0

General notes applying throughout this study:

*Resident population figures are as of June 30, 1953

**First admission figures cover the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953

Certain differences in the relative proportion of the prevalence of specific mental disorders among male and female patients may be observed in the two tables which follow:

PER-CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDER OF RESIDENT
POPULATION BY SEX - STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
June 30, 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
Number	20,134	8973	11,161
<i>Per cent of which</i>			
Acute brain syndromes	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%
Chronic brain syndromes	25.9	28.0	24.1
Associated with			
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	4.1	6.2	2.4
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	16.2	14.1	17.9
Psychotic disorders	64.1	59.7	67.5
Involuntional psychotic reactions	3.4	1.5	5.0
Manic-depressive reactions	7.7	4.9	9.9
Schizophrenic reactions	47.8	47.7	47.8
All other disorders	9.4	11.3	8.0

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDER OF FIRST ADMISSIONS
BY SEX - STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
During Fiscal Year 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
Number	4960	2499	2461
<i>Per cent of which</i>			
Acute brain syndromes	5.2%	8.2%	2.2%
Chronic brain syndromes	45.2	44.0	46.4
Associated with			
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	1.4	1.8	0.9
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	35.9	32.1	39.9
Psychotic disorders	32.6	26.6	38.9
Involuntional psychotic reactions	5.2	3.2	7.3
Manic-depressive reactions	3.8	2.6	5.1
Schizophrenic reactions	19.7	17.3	22.2
All other disorders	17.0	21.2	12.5

IV. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS

General Summary

Of great social significance in the total mental health picture of the community is the fact that a sizeable proportion of mental patients enter the hospital in the prime of life;

More than thirty per cent of the hospital population is less than forty-five years of age

Nearly forty per cent of first admissions to mental hospitals are less than forty-five years of age.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF RESIDENT
POPULATION AND FIRST ADMISSIONS -
STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

1953

AGE	RESIDENT POPULATION	FIRST ADMISSIONS
All ages	20,134	4960
<i>Per cent of which</i>		
Under 25 years	2.8%	8.4%
25 to 44 years	27.7	31.3
45 to 64 years	40.1	24.5
65 years and over	29.4	35.8
Median age	54.7 years	53.1 years

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION
BY SEX - STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

June 30, 1953

AGE ON JUNE 30, 1953	RESIDENT POPULATION		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
Number	20,134	8973	11,161
<i>Per cent of which</i>			
Under 25 years	2.8%	3.9%	2.0%
25 to 44 years	27.7	30.4	25.5
45 to 64 years	40.1	39.2	40.8
65 years and over	29.4	26.5	31.7
Median age	54.7 Years	52.4 Years	56.5 Years

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY SEX -
STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

During Fiscal Year 1953

AGE ON ADMISSION	FIRST ADMISSIONS		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
Number	4960	2499	2461
<i>Per cent of which</i>			
Under 25 years	8.4%	9.3%	7.4%
25 to 44 years	31.3	32.6	30.0
45 to 64 years	24.5	26.1	22.9
65 years and over	35.8	32.0	39.7
Median age	53.1 Years	50.9 Years	55.3 Years

Age and Mental Disorders

From the standpoint of devising an effective program for the control and prevention of mental disorders it becomes extremely important to know not only the extent to which the different mental disorders occur in society, but also the age groups predominantly affected.

The following two tables present the facts as regards age occurrence for the more numerous mental disorders among first admissions.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS
OF MALE FIRST ADMISSIONS - BY AGE
STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
During Fiscal Year 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION		
		UNDER 45 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
Total	2499	41.9%	26.1%	32.0%
Acute brain syndromes	204	59.8	34.3	5.9
Chronic brain syndromes	1099	9.9	23.0	67.1
Associated with				
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	45	20.0	68.9	11.1
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	801	-	13.4	86.6
Psychotic disorders	665	69.9	27.5	2.6
Involutional psychotic reactions	79	1.3	91.1	7.6
Manic-depressive reactions	65	33.9	55.3	10.8
Schizophrenic reactions	433	89.3	10.2	0.5
All other disorders	531	66.5	27.3	6.2

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS OF
FEMALE FIRST ADMISSIONS - BY AGE
STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
During Fiscal Year 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION		
		UNDER 45 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
Total	2461	37.4%	22.9%	39.7%
Acute brain syndromes	54	51.9	42.5	5.6
Chronic brain syndromes	1140	4.2	14.6	81.2
Associated with				
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	22	18.2	72.7	9.1
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	981	-	10.1	89.9
Psychotic disorders	957	66.4	31.8	1.8
Involutional psychotic reactions	180	12.8	84.4	2.8
Manic-depressive reactions	125	67.2	29.6	3.2
Schizophrenic reactions	545	86.8	13.0	0.2
All other disorders	310	67.7	22.6	9.7

The two following tables show the age distribution of the patients in the hospital featuring the numerically more important mental disorders among males and females separately:

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS
OF MALES IN RESIDENT POPULATION - BY AGE

STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

June 30, 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION		
		UNDER 45 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
Total	8973	34.3%	39.2%	26.5%
Acute brain syndromes	86	39.6	38.3	22.1
Chronic brain syndromes	2511	11.4	34.5	54.1
Associated with				
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	560	15.9	63.9	20.2
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	1266	0.1	12.8	87.1
Psychotic disorders	5363	41.4	42.4	16.2
Involutional psychotic reactions	132	0.8	61.4	37.8
Manic-depressive reactions	441	11.8	53.3	34.9
Schizophrenic reactions	4285	47.1	40.5	12.4
All other disorders	1013	52.8	34.2	13.0

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS OF
FEMALES IN RESIDENT POPULATION - BY AGE
STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

June 30, 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION		
		UNDER 45 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
Total	11,161	27.5%	40.8%	31.7%
Acute brain syndromes	45	46.7	40.0	13.3
Chronic brain syndromes	2,693	6.7	20.0	73.3
Associated with				
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	265	19.3	59.6	21.1
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	2,002	-	8.8	91.2
Psychotic disorders	7,530	32.6	48.3	19.1
Involutional psychotic reactions	554	3.2	75.9	20.9
Manic-depressive reactions	1,101	17.5	48.2	34.3
Schizophrenic reactions	5,338	39.7	45.9	14.4
All other disorders	893	46.8	40.4	12.8

Hospital experience has demonstrated that a goodly proportion of mental disorders are more amenable to early improvement through modern therapeutic methods and enable the patient to return to the community to resume his normal pursuits. But it is found at the same time that there is a residue of patients who after the original admission continue to reside in hospitals for prolonged periods.

The relation between the predominant ages of patients in the more important mental disorders among first admissions and those resident in the hospital is illustrated in the figures which follow:

MENTAL DISORDER	MEDIAN AGE	
	FIRST ADMISSION	RESIDENT POPULATION
<u>MALES</u>	50.9 Years	52.4 Years
Acute brain syndromes	42.2	53.5
Chronic brain syndromes	71.1	66.5
Associated with		
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	55.9	55.7
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	75.4	74.1
Psychotic disorders	35.5	48.3
Involutional psychotic disorders	57.5	62.9
Manic-depressive reactions	53.1	60.0
Schizophrenic reactions	31.3	46.0
All other disorders	38.3	43.8
<u>FEMALES</u>	55.3 Years	56.5 Years
Acute brain syndromes	44.5	48.3
Chronic brain syndromes	76.3	73.0
Associated with		
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	56.0	56.1
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	77.7	76.4
Psychotic disorders	38.2	52.7
Involutional psychotic disorders	51.7	58.7
Manic-depressive reactions	39.0	58.7
Schizophrenic reactions	33.2	49.5
All other disorders	37.0	46.3

V. FREQUENCY RANKING OF MENTAL DISORDERS

It is fully recognized that the attack on mental disorder must be carried on on all fronts. The facts which we have been able to compile on the basis of the revised nomenclature makes it possible to pin-point more precisely the numerical importance of the different mental disorders and recognize the relative severity which they present from the standpoint of hospital treatment programs and preventive action in the community.

Considering the eight main groupings of mental disorders in the resident population and in first admissions, they rank in frequency in the order shown below:

MENTAL DISORDER	RANK IN FREQUENCY	
	RESIDENT POPULATION	FIRST ADMISSION
Acute brain syndromes	6	4
Chronic brain syndromes	2	1
Psychotic disorders	1	2
Psychophysiologic autonomic and visceral disorders	7	8
Psychoneurotic reactions	5	5
Personality disorders	4	3
Transient situational personality disturbances	8	7
Mental deficiency	3	6

Contrasting the rank in the frequency of mental disorders among the males and females of the resident population we get the following picture:

MENTAL DISORDER	RANK IN FREQUENCY RESIDENT POPULATION		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Acute brain syndromes	6	5	6
Chronic brain syndromes	2	2	2
Psychotic disorders	1	1	1
Psychophysiologic autonomic and visceral disorders	7	7	7
Psychoneurotic reactions	5	6	5
Personality disorders	4	4	4
Transient situational personality disturbances	8	8	8
Mental deficiency	3	3	3

The frequency of the occurrence of mental disorders among first admissions contrasting males and females is illustrated in the following table:

MENTAL DISORDER	RANK IN FREQUENCY FIRST ADMISSIONS		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Acute brain syndromes	4	4	6
Chronic brain syndromes	1	1	1
Psychotic disorders	2	2	2
Psychophysiologic autonomic and visceral disorders	8	8	8
Psychoneurotic reactions	5	5	3
Personality disorders	3	3	4
Transient situational personality disturbances	7	7	7
Mental deficiency	6	6	5

VI. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TOTAL AND INDIVIDUAL STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

A little over two-thirds of the 20,000 resident mental patients are maintained in state hospitals and a similar proportion obtains in first admissions.

RESIDENT POPULATION AND FIRST ADMISSIONS STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS 1953

HOSPITAL	<i>N u m b e r</i>	
	RESIDENT POPULATION	FIRST ADMISSIONS
State and County mental hospitals	20,134	4960
State mental hospitals	13,602	3410
County mental hospitals	6,532	1550
	<i>P e r c e n t</i>	
State and county mental hospitals	100.0%	100.0%
State mental hospitals	67.6	68.7
County mental hospitals	32.4	31.3

The two following tables show the relative proportion of the main mental disorders among the two groups of public mental hospitals.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS OF RESIDENT POPULATION
STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
June 30, 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	TOTAL	STATE HOSPITALS	COUNTY HOSPITALS
Number	20,134	13,602	6532
<i>Per cent of which</i>			
Acute brain syndromes	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Chronic brain syndromes	25.9	24.5	28.7
Associated with			
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	4.1	4.1	3.9
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	16.2	15.1	18.6
Psychotic disorders	64.1	65.7	60.6
Involuntal psychotic reactions	3.4	4.2	1.7
Manic-depressive reactions	7.7	6.0	11.0
Schizophrenic reactions	47.8	48.9	45.5
All other disorders	9.4	9.2	10.1

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS
STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
During Fiscal Year 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	TOTAL	STATE HOSPITALS	COUNTY HOSPITALS
Number	4960	3410	1550
<i>Per cent of which</i>			
Acute brain syndromes	5.2%	5.7%	4.0%
Chronic brain syndromes	45.2	42.0	52.1
Associated with			
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	1.4	1.5	1.0
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	35.9	32.9	42.6
Psychotic disorders	32.6	34.8	28.0
Involuntal psychotic reactions	5.2	6.3	2.8
Manic-depressive reactions	3.8	2.9	5.9
Schizophrenic reactions	19.7	20.5	18.0
All other disorders	17.0	17.5	15.9

The figures on the age distribution of patients contrasting state and county mental hospitals show a somewhat older group predominating in the county mental hospitals.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION
STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS & COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

June 30, 1953

A G E	TOTAL	STATE HOSPITALS	COUNTY HOSPITALS
Number	20,134	13,602	6532
<i>Per cent of which</i>			
Under 25 years	2.8%	3.3%	1.8%
25 - 44 years	27.7	30.3	22.3
45 - 64 years	40.1	40.1	40.1
65 years and over	29.4	26.3	35.8

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS
STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

During Fiscal Year 1953

A G E	TOTAL	STATE HOSPITALS	COUNTY HOSPITALS
Number	4960	3410	1550
<i>Per cent of which</i>			
Under 25 years	8.4%	9.3%	6.3%
25 - 44 years	31.3	34.2	25.2
45 - 64 years	24.5	25.3	22.6
65 years and over	35.8	31.2	45.9

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDER OF MALES
IN RESIDENT POPULATION

STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

By Hospital

June 30, 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	TOTAL	STATE HOSPITALS			COUNTY HOSPITALS		
		GREYSTONE PARK	MARL- BORO	TRENTON	ESSEX COUNTY	HUDSON COUNTY	ALL OTHER COUNTIES ⁴
Number	8973	3132	1437	1743	1093	896	672
<i>Per cent of which</i>							
Acute brain syndromes	1.0%	0.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Chronic brain syndromes	28.0	27.7	27.5	25.6	28.7	29.7	32.8
Associated with							
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	6.2	6.7	7.0	4.6	5.9	5.4	8.2
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	14.1	14.6	13.9	11.7	15.7	13.2	17.2
Alcoholic intoxication	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.8	4.0	7.2	3.1
All other conditions	4.2	3.8	3.4	6.5	3.1	3.8	4.3
Psychotic disorders	59.7	61.4	64.6	58.6	57.8	55.7	54.3
Involutional psychotic reactions	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Manic-depressive reactions	4.9	3.5	4.4	5.7	7.7	4.2	7.6
Schizophrenic reactions	47.7	48.7	49.9	45.9	47.8	49.7	40.6
All other conditions	5.6	7.9	8.3	4.9	1.3	0.7	5.2
Psychophysiologic autonomic and visceral disorders	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.1
Psychoneurotic reactions	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.3
Personality disorders	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.4	2.1	0.9
Transient situational - personality disturbances	0.1	*	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.1
Mental deficiency	6.3	6.2	2.0	8.0	5.4	9.1	9.8
Without mental disorder	0.7	1.0	*	0.8	1.2	-	0.1
Mental disorder, Undiagnosed	0.5	-	-	-	1.6	2.1	0.7

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

⁴Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, and Cumberland Counties.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDER OF FEMALES
IN RESIDENT POPULATION

STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

By Hospital

June 30, 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	TOTAL	STATE HOSPITALS			COUNTY HOSPITALS		
		GREYSTONE PARK	MARL- BORO	TRENTON	ESSEX COUNTY	HUDSON COUNTY	ALL OTHER COUNTIES*
Number	11,161	3409	1718	2163	1730	1173	968
<i>Per cent of which</i>							
Acute brain syndromes	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Chronic brain syndromes	24.1	21.7	22.6	22.9	28.4	21.4	33.9
Associated with							
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.2	1.2	2.3	4.2
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	17.9	16.0	17.6	15.8	22.9	15.0	24.7
Alcoholic intoxication	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3
All other conditions	3.0	2.6	1.9	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.7
Psychotic disorders	67.5	69.4	73.5	66.5	64.0	67.5	58.3
Involutional psychotic reactions	5.0	7.3	4.8	6.4	1.0	1.3	5.2
Manic-depressive reactions	9.9	5.8	7.5	10.6	20.5	6.1	12.3
Schizophrenic reactions	47.8	50.1	54.6	44.4	40.9	59.1	34.4
All other conditions	4.8	6.2	6.6	5.1	1.6	1.0	6.4
Psychophysiologic autonomic and visceral disorders	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
Psychoneurotic reactions	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6
Personality disorders	1.1	1.7	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.3	-
Transient situational personality disturbances	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.1	-	-
Mental deficiency	5.4	5.9	2.1	6.2	4.4	8.3	6.7
Without mental disorder	0.2	0.2	-	0.6	0.5	-	-
Mental disorder, Undiagnosed	0.3	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	0.4

*Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, and Cumberland Counties.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDER OF MALE
FIRST ADMISSIONS

STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

By Hospital

During Fiscal Year 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	TOTAL	STATE HOSPITALS			COUNTY HOSPITALS		
		GREYSTONE PARK	MARL- BORO	TRENTON	ESSEX COUNTY	HUDSON COUNTY	ALL OTHER COUNTIES ⁺
Number	2499	759	467	584	309	204	176
<i>Per cent of which</i>							
Acute brain syndromes	8.2%	3.3%	14.1%	12.7%	10.0%	1.9%	2.3%
Chronic brain syndromes	44.0	42.8	37.9	42.1	40.7	51.0	68.8
Associated with							
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	0.6	2.9	2.8
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	32.1	30.8	28.9	28.6	32.4	35.9	52.4
Alcoholic intoxication	4.5	5.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	7.8	5.1
All other conditions	5.6	4.4	4.1	8.4	4.5	4.4	8.5
Psychotic disorders	26.6	36.0	19.5	27.0	17.8	28.0	18.2
Involuntal psychotic reactions	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.5	1.6	1.5	1.1
Manic-depressive reactions	2.6	2.5	0.4	2.6	3.3	5.9	4.0
Schizophrenic reactions	17.4	21.6	13.1	18.5	12.3	20.1	12.0
All other conditions	3.5	8.7	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	1.1
Psychophysiologic autonomic and visceral disorders	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
Psychoneurotic reactions	5.0	7.6	5.1	4.6	3.9	1.5	1.1
Personality disorders	10.6	5.9	20.6	9.9	18.1	3.4	1.7
Transient situational personality disturbances	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.0	-	1.7
Mental deficiency	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.0	3.4	1.1
Without mental disorder	1.1	2.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.7
Mental disorder, Undiagnosed	1.9	-	-	-	6.5	10.3	3.4

⁺Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, and Cumberland Counties.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL DISORDER OF FEMALE
FIRST ADMISSIONS

STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

By Hospital

During Fiscal Year 1953

MENTAL DISORDER	TOTAL	STATE HOSPITALS			COUNTY HOSPITALS		
		GREYSTONE PARK	MARL- BORO	TRENTON	ESSEX COUNTY	HUDSON COUNTY	ALL OTHER COUNTIES ¹
Number	2461	705	382	513	409	266	186
<i>Per cent of which</i>							
Acute brain syndromes	2.2%	0.6%	2.3%	3.5%	3.9%	0.8%	2.7%
Chronic brain syndromes	46.3	43.6	47.1	38.2	56.8	40.6	63.0
Associated with							
Meningoencephalitic and other CNS syphilis	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease	39.9	38.0	42.7	30.5	51.3	34.6	50.1
Alcoholic intoxication	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	2.2
All other conditions	4.6	2.8	3.1	6.4	4.2	4.5	10.2
Psychotic disorders	38.8	47.3	32.7	40.7	29.8	44.0	27.4
Involutional psychotic reactions	7.3	11.2	6.8	8.2	2.9	2.6	7.5
Manic-depressive reactions	5.1	5.4	2.4	2.9	12.2	4.1	1.1
Schizophrenic reactions	22.1	23.6	20.4	23.8	13.0	35.0	17.7
All other conditions	4.3	7.1	3.1	5.8	1.8	2.3	1.1
Psychophysiologic autonomic and visceral disorders	0.2	-	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	0.5
Psychoneurotic reactions	5.1	5.2	8.7	6.2	3.9	2.3	0.5
Personality disorders	2.6	1.2	6.8	5.1	0.7	-	0.5
Transient situational personality disturbances	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	-
Mental deficiency	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.9	0.2	6.3	2.7
Without mental disorder	0.7	0.4	-	2.3	-	-	1.6
Mental disorder, undiagnosed	1.1	-	-	-	3.2	4.8	1.1

¹Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, and Cumberland Counties.

VII. A CLOSE-UP OF MENTAL DISORDERS AMONG MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS

DETAILED MENTAL DISORDERS OF RESIDENT POPULATION AND FIRST ADMISSIONS
STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
1953

MENTAL DISORDER	RESIDENT POPULATION		FIRST ADMISSIONS	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
GRAND TOTAL	8,973	11,161	2,499	2,461
ACUTE BRAIN SYNDROMES ASSOCIATED WITH:				
Alcohol intoxication	66	16	173	21
Drug or poison intoxication (except alcohol)	1	1	7	4
Convulsive disorder	7	7	4	4
All other conditions	12	21	20	25
TOTAL ACUTE BRAIN SYNDROMES	86	45	204	54
CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES ASSOCIATED WITH:				
Diseases and conditions due to pre-natal (constitutional) influence	1	3	-	1
Meningoencephalitic syphilis	451	204	29	13
Other CNS syphilis	109	61	16	9
Epidemic encephalitis	44	29	4	6
Other intracranial infections	10	6	3	1
Alcohol intoxication	309	87	113	24
Drug or poison intoxication (except alcohol)	5	2	-	2
Birth trauma	8	1	2	1
Other trauma	52	10	9	1
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	845	1,110	406	490
Other circulatory disturbance	31	45	37	57
Convulsive disorder	164	130	50	21
Senile brain disease	421	892	395	491
Other disturbance of metabolism, growth, and nutrition	17	64	12	8
Intracranial neoplasm	3	9	2	2
Diseases of unknown and uncertain cause	38	33	21	8
Chronic brain syndrome of unknown cause	3	7	-	5
TOTAL CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES	2,511	2,693	1,099	1,140
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS:				
Involuntional psychotic reaction	132	554	79	180
Manic-depressive reaction	441	1,101	65	125
Psychotic depressive reaction	4	10	7	25
Schizophrenic reactions	4,285	5,338	433	545
Paranoid reactions	207	285	24	31
Other	294	242	57	51
TOTAL PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS	5,363	7,530	665	957
PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC AUTONOMIC AND VISCERAL DISORDERS	8	12	1	5
PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS	66	88	126	125
PERSONALITY DISORDERS:				
Personality pattern disturbance	6	7	31	14
Personality trait disturbance	29	26	12	5
Antisocial reaction	109	64	15	3
Dissocial reaction	16	2	11	2
Sexual deviation	42	2	19	-
Alcoholism (addiction)	57	16	171	38
Drug addiction	3	2	6	3
Special symptom reaction	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PERSONALITY DISORDERS	262	119	265	65
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	8	7	15	14
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	567	608	50	55
MENTAL DISORDER	60	29	27	18
MENTAL DISORDER, UNDIAGNOSED	42	30	47	28

