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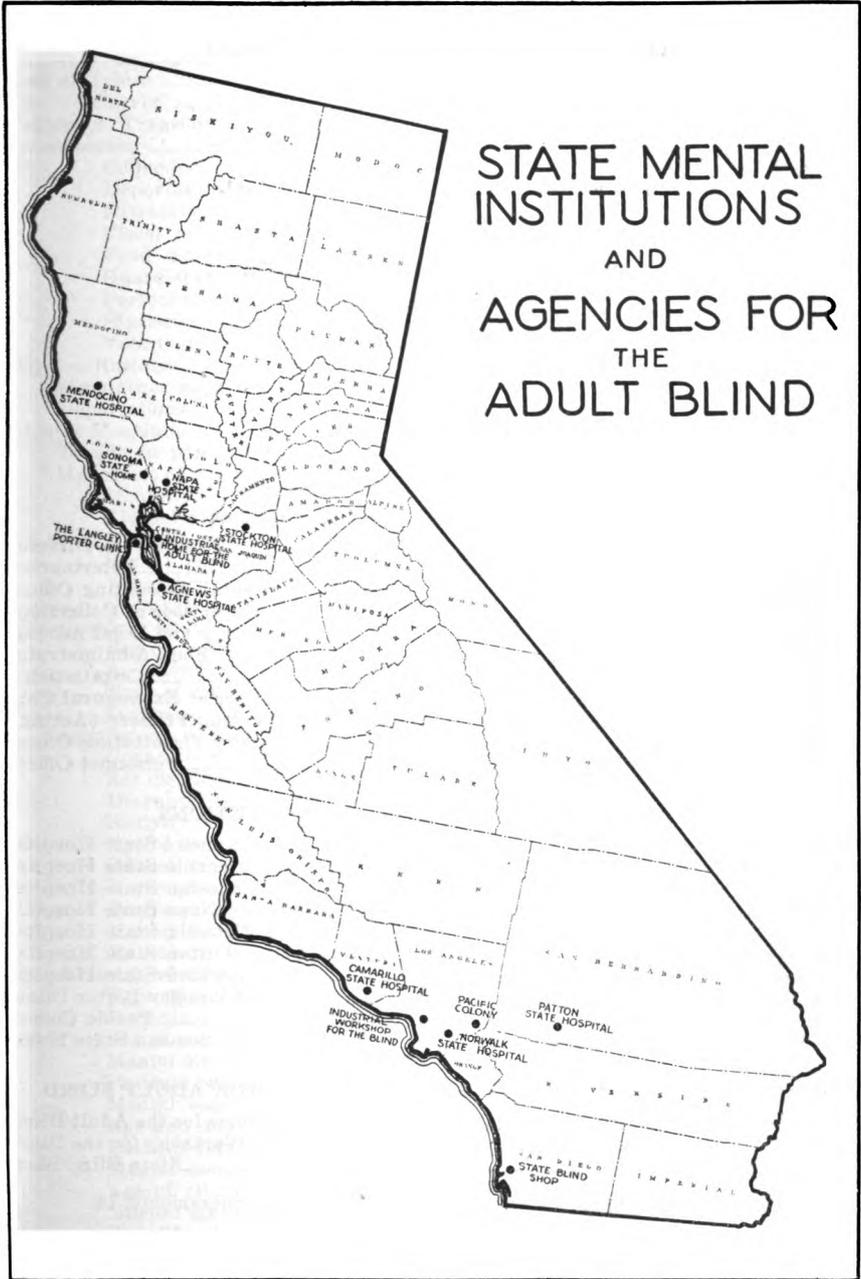
STATISTICAL REPORT
DEPARTMENT
OF
INSTITUTIONS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

38597

CHART I



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

EARL WARREN
Governor of California

DORA SHAW HEFFNER, J.D., S.S.A.D.
Director of Institutions

MEDICAL ADVISERS TO DIRECTOR

BENJAMIN W. BLACK, M.D.
GEORGE JOHNSON, M.D.
CLIFFORD W. MACK, M.D.
EDWIN E. MCNIEL, M.D.
GLENN E. MYERS, M.D.

STAFF OFFICERS

CARL E. APPLGATE, Deputy Director
DOBOTHEA KUHLMAN, Administrative Assistant

HELEN AMICK.....Secretary to Director
F. J. BOLENDER, D.V.M.....Veterinarian
R. E. CONAHAN.....Departmental Accounting Officer
PAUL DOWNARD.....Supervisor of Collections
A. EDWARD NICHOLS.....Secretary and Legal Advisor
LAVERN OWENS.....Food Administrator
MARIE VIDA RYAN.....Statistician
NATHAN SLOATE.....Supervisor of Extramural Care
MARIE R. SHOULDERS (since September 10, 1944).....Personnel Officer (Acting)
FLORENCE THOMPSON.....Supervising Deportation Officer
IRIS WALDEN (to September 10, 1944).....Personnel Officer

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSTITUTIONS

E. W. MULLEN, M.D.....Agnews State Hospital
THOS. W. HAGEETY, M.D.....Camarillo State Hospital
M. J. ROWE, M.D.....Mendocino State Hospital ✓
THEO. K. MILLER, M.D.....Napa State Hospital
EDWIN WAYTE, M.D.....Norwalk State Hospital
G. M. WEBSTER, M.D.....Patton State Hospital ✓
MARGARET H. SMYTH, M.D.....Stockton State Hospital
KARL M. BOWMAN, M.D.....The Langley Porter Clinic
THOMAS F. JOYCE, M.D.....Pacific Colony
F. O. BUTLER, M.D.....Sonoma State Home

SUPERINTENDENT AND MANAGERS OF AGENCIES FOR ADULT BLIND

E. C. COPELAND, Superintendent.....Industrial Home for the Adult Blind
GEORGE A. BROWN, Manager.....Industrial Workshop for the Blind
R. V. GOODMAN, Jr., Manager.....State Blind Shop

Administrative Office: 343 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, 14

Branch Offices: 311 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, 13
121 East 11th Street, Oakland, 6
995 Market Street, San Francisco, 3

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Sacramento, January 1, 1945

Honorable Earl Warren
Governor of California

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual Statistical Report of the Department of Institutions for the year beginning July 1, 1943, and ending June 30, 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

Dora Shaw Heffner

Director of Institutions

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Welfare and Institutions Code places in the Department of Institutions the responsibility of administering the State's seven mental hospitals, the two institutions for the mental defectives, The Langley Porter Clinic and the three agencies for the adult blind. Annually the department reports to the State of California, the Governor, and the Legislature, information regarding the functions and administration of these institutions.

In the introduction of this report some of the highlights of the administrative program during the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year are briefly reviewed, and selective functions of the administrative staff are considered. Following these comments, the arrangement of the report is similar to that of last year. This study first considers all institutions and then reviews the activities by the four types of institutions in the order listed above. The appendix contains financial statistics, a list of the boards of trustees, professional personnel and staff members of each institution, and other general information concerning the institutions.

California has made great progress in providing good care and treatment for the mentally ill population of the State even if the progress has not kept pace with some of the other States. California is planning now for expansion and better treatment after the war. With crowded conditions, old buildings, lack of facilities and scarcity of employees, and with the war hindering the building program and absorbing many doctors, the standards in California mental institutions are still behind those of the other large States.

Even before the war California did not measure up to the standards suggested by The American Psychiatric Association as to the ratio of doctors to patients, and is now below the national average as to the number of graduate nurses to patients and attendants to patients. Since the start of hostilities conditions have become much worse.

To assist the State in planning the postwar program the Director asked that Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton, Mental Hospital Advisor, Division of Mental Hygiene, United States Public Health Service, be allowed to study the needs of California. After spending some time in California visiting each institution and investigating the situation, Dr. Hamilton reported his findings and presented his suggestions to Mrs. Heffner in a study entitled "Survey of the Mental Institutions of California". The recommendations set forth in this study are on the following subjects: construction, administration, medical staffs, nursing, and treatment. A copy of this report may be had upon request.

Upon the request of Governor Earl Warren and the Director of Institutions, the State Fire Marshal, Joe R. Yockers, surveyed the fire hazard conditions in each institution of this department. In his reports the Fire Marshal has grouped buildings in four categories, indicating (1) those that are deemed satisfactory in their present condition, (2) those which can be made safe for present occupancy with reasonable alterations, (3) buildings which are substandard and unsafe for present occupancy and should be replaced or their occupancy changed to ambulatory type of patients, and (4) those buildings which are condemned for present occupancy as being dangerous to life in the event of fire and which can not be made reasonably safe by alteration or change of occupancy.

The most serious conditions were found in the female building at the Stockton State Hospital and in the main building at the Napa State Hospital, both of which buildings had patients on the fourth floors.

As an immediate result of this survey and in order to remove patients from these hazardous structures, money and priorities were secured and construction was started to erect temporary buildings in which to house these patients until permanent buildings can be erected after the war.

During the past year a committee of superintendents appointed by the Director made a study of Dr. Hamilton's survey and other conditions in the institutions and reported the need of an active preventive and early treatment program, construction necessary to relieve the overcrowding of patients in the mental institutions and to provide for the future population, new treatment units in the hospitals and more highly trained personnel as doctors, graduate nurses, psychologists, dieticians, etc. in the institutions.

Overcrowding of State institutions has long been the major administrative problem confronting this department. Although in no state in the union can it be said that new construction has eliminated overcrowding, a program covering a span of ten years has been formulated by this department on the basis of the following needs:

1. Necessary reconstruction and replacements to abolish the fire risks that now exist to an extent of 4,817 beds.
2. Provision for 5,152 beds to allow for that extent of overcrowding in the institutions at the present time.
3. Treatment facilities for the five institutions that do not have them at the present time, or where the facilities are wholly inadequate. It is estimated that 10 per cent of the hospital capacity should be cared for in such units.
4. A psychiatric clinic in the Los Angeles area, similar to The Langley Porter Clinic, to serve as a center for training, research and treatment. Additional facilities are also required for The Langley Porter Clinic in San Francisco.
5. Outpatient clinics located in centers of population for the prevention of mental diseases, for diagnoses and early treatment of patients needing psychiatric care, but not necessarily hospitalization, and to provide after-care to patients on leave from State hospitals. Five clinics are being requested for four communities, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Fresno, and San Diego. In addition

to functioning in cities in which they are located, these clinics would operate as mobile units in the outlying areas.

6. To provide for the almost certain population increase which will take place during the next 10 years, new institutions will have to be built or the present ones enlarged. These new institutions would include:
 - (a) A maximum security institution for the psychopathic and defective delinquents and the criminal insane that now occupy about 1,300 beds.
 - (b) An institution for persons suffering from convulsive disorders.
 - (c) Three new mental hospitals, the construction of which would be spaced during the 10-year period.
 - (d) A new institution for mental defectives.

It might be emphasized that the above construction items, representing a total of over \$63,000,000, constitute minimum requirements and are based on conservative estimates of present and future needs.

A Special Session of the Legislature in June, 1944, provided funds for the purchase of sites for the maximum security institution, a new institution for epileptics, and one mental hospital. In addition, money was made available for the purchase of buildings in Los Angeles and San Diego for the operation of the workshops for the blind in those two cities. These buildings have subsequently been purchased.

One of the dangers of overcrowded State institutions is the increased possibility of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. This possibility is further heightened because the mentally ill or mentally retarded patient is not as careful as is the average person in taking precautionary measures against spreading such diseases.

After visiting the ten State mental institutions, conferring with superintendents and physicians in the institutions and with officials of the Department of Health, the Director reached three conclusions:

1. The tuberculous within the institutions comprise a large part of the undiscovered tuberculous in the State. They are under custodial care and would be easy to reach and treat.
2. Thousands of the employees within the Department are exposed to tuberculosis and if they acquire the disease constitute a personal and public health problem as well as cause a great expense to the State.
3. A large percentage of patients are granted leaves of absence from the institutions and if infected constitute a menace to the families and to the general public.

It is estimated that 4 or 5 per cent of the patients in the State institutions have some tubercular condition requiring segregation and treatment, or approximately 1,200 to 1,500 such patients. At this time the department has 567 beds set aside for tubercular patients. At the completion of the postwar building program the institutions will be able to care for 1,394 tubercular patients. There will be four institutions caring for these patients, two in the north and two in the south, one in each section for the mentally ill and one for the mental defectives. At the present time Napa State Hospital, Patton State Hospital, and Sonoma State Home have set aside wards to care for the tubercular patients.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of a mobile X-ray unit for use in California institutions. In the meantime, a survey of all patients and employees in the institutions is being made with the cooperation of the State Department of Public Health to discover all cases of tuberculosis. This survey will necessarily have to be repeated within a year or so and thereafter further checks will be made every two or three years on all patients. All newly admitted patients and employees must receive X-ray examinations. Due to the shortage of physicians and the lack of proper equipment the survey will take some time to make.

At a meeting of the Medical Advisory Committee, Boards of Trustees, superintendents, staff officers and representatives of other State departments, called by the Director, the basis was laid for the Department program for the next two years. Some of the subjects discussed were prevention of mental disease, treatment, administration, construction, and legislation. The discussions were based on the surveys and reports made of the department during the year.

With the inauguration of the program for the care of the mentally ill youths at Camarillo and Napa State Hospitals, there came such problems as housing facilities, playground equipment, and educational training. There is no provision in the State service for the employment of school teachers by mental hospitals. This seemingly insurmountable difficulty was overcome when the Ventura County and the Napa County school authorities became interested in the projects and assigned teachers to full-time service in the respective institutions without expense to the hospitals.

During June 1944 word was received from the American Medical Association that the program for the residency training at The Langley Porter Clinic had been approved. This means that the time spent at the clinic by doctors taking internships and residencies will be counted toward any of the requirements for certification by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Arrangements have been completed by which State mental hospitals with registered occupational therapists may be affiliated with occupational therapy schools such as the ones at the University of Southern California, San Jose State College, and Mills College. Students from these schools may receive their internships at the State hospitals. This is a great advantage to the mental hospital occupational therapy departments as there is great difficulty in securing occupational therapists, and until these schools were started there was no accredited school in occupational therapy west of St. Louis.

Collections. This State is reimbursed, in part, for the care and maintenance of persons treated in its mental hospitals, by the estates of patients, or by those relatives responsible and found after investigation to have ability for payment. Other sources that provide for payment of charges for certain types of patients are counties, Veterans Administration, War Relocation Authority, War Food Administration, and other Federal agencies.

Through the procedure instituted on December 1, 1943, material collected by the hospitals, relative to the financial responsibility of patients' estates or responsible relatives, is submitted to the Collections

TABLE I
COLLECTIONS
YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1942-1944

Item	Year ending June 30		
	1942	1943	1944
Collections:			
Total.....	\$915,992	\$1,096,021	\$1,362,655
Monthly average.....	76,333	91,335	113,555
Delinquent.....	208,443	252,066	294,800
Monthly average.....	17,370	21,006	24,567
Increase in collections over previous year:			
Total.....		180,029	266,634
Monthly average.....		15,002	22,220
Delinquent.....		43,623	42,734
Monthly average.....		3,635	3,561
Percent of pay patients.....	16.9	18.5	21.5

Section for review and on the basis of this review a monthly charge is established. Accounts are maintained by the hospitals until adjustments are necessary or further collection action is indicated, at which time the account is referred to the Collections Section at Sacramento for handling.

This program has resulted in an increased amount of income from both current and delinquent accounts and a percentage increase in the number of accounts established.

Deportations. Under California laws nonresidents of this State are not entitled to State hospitalization, and when they find their way into California institutions, every effort is made to remove them from this State to their states of legal residence for further treatment. The expense of the transfer is borne by California; however, such transfers effect a great saving to the taxpayers of California and help to reduce the overcrowding in State mental institutions. Further discussion of deportations with comparative statistics will be found in the body of the report under this title.

Extramural Care. One form of therapy practiced by State hospitals, although curtailed somewhat during the war as were other types of therapy, has been extramural care for patients who have improved sufficiently to be considered for placement outside of the hospital: in their own homes, in family care homes licensed by the department, or in work parole. These placements are made possible by the supervision provided by social workers and doctors in the communities in which the patients reside. In addition to the benefits to patients placed on parole, patients in the hospitals benefit through some relief of overcrowding which permits the hospitals to offer more individual care, and the taxpayers benefit in being relieved of the cost of maintenance of patients who, but for the extramural program, would have remained in the State hospitals.

This section also carries on the work of licensing private institutions. The subjects of extramural care and of private institutions are more fully discussed under the same titles in the body of the report.

Fiscal Accounting. The California State Legislature appropriates money for the support and maintenance of the 13 institutions of this department and their administration. After preparing the department budget and receiving the Legislative appropriations, this section is responsible for keeping the expenditures within the appropriated funds. Moneys were made available to the Department from Special Emergency Funds for increased commodity costs and war emergency special salary adjustments for employees.

The total actual expenditures for the agencies under the jurisdiction of this department for the fiscal year July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, were \$11,470,140.27 for Support and \$170,772.40 for Construction and Improvements.

Financial statistics for the agencies for the adult blind are shown in this report under a section by that title, and financial statistics for expenditures by institutional function and object, farming activities and per capita costs are shown in appendix.

In this department, fiscal accounting not only includes the regular accounting and budgetary work but also such activities as the supervision of the manufacturing revolving fund under which the three agencies for the adult blind operate, the accounting of collections of patients' board charges, and payment to sheriffs for conveying persons to the State mental hospitals or institutions for the mental defectives.

Food Program. Feeding of the mentally ill and the mentally deficient is similar to feeding any other large group. In the institutions the average diet contains approximately 2,800 calories and 70 grams of protein daily. Special attention is given to medically prescribed diet cases. In the mental institutions the food is prepared in the central kitchen and transported by trucks to the wards and cottages where the meal is served either by tray or table service. Cafeterias are operated in a few custodial wards. This central kitchen is under the direction of a supervising cook who writes menus, orders raw foods from the store rooms and local production units, oversees the preparation of the foods and management of the main kitchen.

The type and quantity of the raw foods, ordered by the food administrator four times a year, is based on definite amounts of each food article required per person. This controlled ordering provides proper distribution of food requirements and aids in budgeting food funds. Milk, eggs, pork, canned food, and fresh vegetables are produced locally in most of the institutions. Some tables in the appendix show the number of meals served and the expenditures in this service.

Guardianships. The State of California has made provisions for the protection of the property interests of inmates of State hospitals. The Welfare and Institutions Code provides that the Department of Institutions may act as the guardian of estates of such patients.

The policy of the department, since the change of the law in 1941, has been to have the secretary of the department undertake guardianship on behalf of the department in those cases where the patient does not have a close friend or relative to do so.

The functions and duties of the department in the administration of guardianship estates are identical with those of any private guardian. The proceedings are at all times subject to and under the control of the

superior court of the county in which the estate is pending. The patient's assets are conserved in order that funds may be available for his use while in the hospital and after his release from the hospital. All information pertaining to patient's property is investigated and legal steps taken to obtain the assets for the patient.

The concept of having the State assume this additional obligation beyond that of caring for the personal well being of patients in the State hospitals has proven beneficial not only to the individuals so protected, but also to the State in reducing the possibility of the return of the patient to the hospital after release and also in obtaining reimbursement to the State for hospital care given.

The volume of the guardianship estates has shown a constant increase as reflected by the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944. There were 392 guardianship cases as of July 1, 1943, and 409 cases in June 30, 1944, an increase of 17 cases. During the year 122 new guardianships were undertaken and 105 cases were closed. Assets on hand were \$182,801.58 in cash and war bonds on June 30, 1944, a gain of \$93,832.80. Cash receipts were \$242,278.52 for the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year. For the year 1943-44, disbursements totaled \$162,349.61 which included \$37,219.27 for State hospital board charges, \$19,475.26 for boarding home charges, \$18,023.96 to administrators or relatives of deceased patients upon final accounting of the guardianship, and \$10,790.73 for personal use of patients at the hospitals.

Personnel. On June 30, 1944, there were 4,283 established positions approved in the budget of the department and its agencies. Due to the shortage of manpower throughout the State of California there were 704 positions unfilled. Most of the vacancies are in the hospital attendant classification. In order to help relieve this acute situation, in some of the institutions, particularly Camarillo and Stockton State hospitals, some of the employees have worked a 72-hour week rather than a 48-hour week. These employees receive pay for the additional time worked beyond the 48-hour week. There exist 184 such 72-hour a week positions. Many times it has been necessary for an institution to recruit its own personnel because the number of applicants for civil service examinations is insufficient for the needs of the State. The institutions have to meet the salaries which are paid by private industry, defense plants and farming throughout California in order to obtain employees. Authorization to pay the maximum of the salary scale for the classifications of physician and surgeon, milker, milking machine operator, stationary fireman, etc., has been secured but in some cases the maximum rate is still below that paid in private industry and results not only in positions remaining vacant over a long period of time but works a decided hardship in the operation of the institutions.

Statistics. Statistical information as to the characteristics of patients under the jurisdiction of this department is of interest to the administrators, legislators, United States Bureau of Census and many other agencies and individuals.

The Statistical Section is responsible for the maintenance of statistical records, the gathering and placing of data in punch cards, the designing of forms and tables, the drawing of graphs and pictorial charts, the compiling, analysing, and issuing of statistical information of patients

in the State mental hospitals, homes for the mentally deficient and The Langley Porter Clinic, the collection of information regarding the activities and standards of other States and their reports and procedures, and the study of results of some therapeutic treatment methods used in the institutions.

The preparation of the annual statistical report is one of the functions of the Statistical Section.

Veterinary Service. The Veterinary Service of the department was inaugurated November 1, 1943, with the appointment of a veterinarian. Prior to this date veterinary supervision of all institution livestock was accomplished by the California State Department of Agriculture. The valuation figure of \$372,714.98 for the livestock in the institutions on June 30, 1944, is only an inventory price and does not give the true value of the livestock. Although the inventory value for cows is \$150, there are many cows in these herds that would sell for \$500 to \$1,000. Bulls one year old are inventoried at \$100, bulls two years old are inventoried at \$200, and bulls three years old are inventoried at \$300, although one of the bulls recently sold for \$1,850 at public auction. Inventory valuation of fat hogs is \$20 but fat hogs weigh around 250 pounds and will bring 15 cents per pound on the market or around \$37 per hog. It is estimated, therefore, that the institution livestock is worth something over a half million dollars.

TABLE II
LIVESTOCK OF DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
JUNE 30, 1944

Type	Number	Valuation
Cattle, dairy.....	2,300	\$256,678 88
Swine.....	4,474	56,261 50
Horses and mules.....	180	27,019 88
Poultry.....	43,836	32,745 32
Sheep.....	2	9 40
Total.....		\$372,714 98

The function of the veterinarian is to keep these livestock in as sound, healthy, and profitable condition as possible. This requires various and numerous tests and physical examinations of the livestock such as the tuberculin test for tuberculosis, the abortion test for brucellosis, the Hotes test for mastitis in cattle, and the brucella test for brucellosis in swine. All young cattle are vaccinated for brucellosis. Nearly all swine are vaccinated for hog cholera and some swine are vaccinated for infectious enteritis and necrobacillosis. Horses are vaccinated for equine encephalomyelitis. Poultry are vaccinated for laryngotracheitis, fowl for pox, fowl typhoid, etc.

During the past year many diseases and ailments have been found and treated in the herds. Some of these are, cattle: mastitis, brucellosis, parturient paresis, foot rot, metritis, sterility, white scours, pneumonia, screw worms, keratitis, stomatitis, acetoneamia, calf diphtheria, ring worms, cow pox, grubs, actinomycosis, verruca vulgaris; swine: necrotic

enteritis, cholera, foot rot, necrobacellosis, brucellosis, pig anemia, swine erysipelas, worms of all kinds, tapeworms, round worms, pin worms, lice, dysentery, mange; horses: foot rot and dobie itch parasites; poultry: chickenpox, laryngotracheitis, white diarrhoes, and parasites.

In addition to the ailments and diseases mentioned above, there are the usual breeding and parturition difficulties in all herds of cattle and swine. Traumatic pericarditis, wounds, injuries, acute indigestions, colics, etc. are troublesome at times.

Other functions of the veterinarian are the sanitary inspections of barns, pens, feed lots, corrals, pastures and other livestock enclosures, the examination and inspection of all purchases and sale of livestock, acting as advisor of livestock building construction, supervision of breeds and breeding of cattle and swine of the various institutions, and general supervision of all livestock operations throughout the institution herds. Instructions and advice are given to dairymen and hog ranch operators and all livestock employees when necessary. Meetings of various kinds are attended when it is in the interest of the institution herds. Constant effort is being made to improve all livestock by the purchase and transfer of breeding stock.

Some of the livestock installations such as buildings, pens, and corrals are in poor condition. Constant efforts are expended towards the improvement of such installations and their operation. It is hoped to see these herds improved to 100 per cent purebred animals in all institution herds within the next few years.

ALL INSTITUTIONS

POPULATION, CAPACITY, AND EXCESS POPULATION

In each type of facility under the jurisdiction of this department the resident population was greater on June 30, 1944, than on June 30, 1943. In the mental hospitals alone, through the condemnation of buildings, the normal capacity has been reduced by 326 beds, while the resident population increased by 663 patients, thus adding to the existing overcrowding and causing the excess population to be 4,345 persons more than the normal capacity.

At the end of the Ninety-fourth Fiscal Year, the seven mental hospitals were overcrowded 16.1 per cent of patient capacity, while at the end of the Ninety-fifth year, the overcrowding had risen to 21.1 per cent of normal capacity. Into the female quarters at Stockton were crowded almost one and one-half times as many patients as should normally be placed in these quarters.

In the institutions for the mentally deficient the resident population had increased 2.5 per cent, the normal capacity decreased 6.7 per cent,

TABLE 1
POPULATION, NORMAL CAPACITY, AND EXCESS POPULATION, ALL INSTITUTIONS
JUNE 30, 1944

Institution	Resident population			Normal capacity			Excess population			Overcrowding in per cent of capacity		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All institutions	29,894	15,164	14,730	24,808	12,996	11,812	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mental hospitals	24,903	12,444	12,459	20,558	10,696	9,952	4,345	1,838	2,507	21.1	17.3	25.2
Agnews	3,627	1,555	2,072	2,714	1,207	1,507	913	348	565	33.6	28.8	37.5
Camarillo	4,015	1,809	2,206	3,933	1,863	2,070	82	54*	136	2.1	2.9*	6.6
Mendocino	2,891	1,774	1,117	2,397	1,426	971	494	348	146	20.6	24.4	15.0
Napa	3,890	1,815	2,075	2,962	1,345	1,617	928	470	458	31.3	34.9	28.3
Norwalk	2,407	1,053	1,354	1,885	840	1,045	522	213	309	27.7	25.4	29.6
Patton	3,800	1,853	1,947	3,267	1,680	1,587	533	173	360	16.3	10.3	22.7
Stockton	4,273	2,585	1,688	3,400	2,245	1,155	873	340	533	25.7	15.1	46.1
Mental defec- tives	4,845	2,636	2,209	4,038	2,275	1,763	807	361	446	20.0	15.9	25.3
Pacific Colony	1,521	859	662	1,533	872	661	12*	13*	1	0.8*	1.5*	0.2
Sonoma	3,324	1,777	1,547	2,505	1,403	1,102	819	374	445	32.7	26.7	40.4
Other	146	84	62	212	115	97	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Adult Blind	109	68	41	115	67	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Langley Por- ter Clinic	37	16	21	97	48	49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Excess capacity.

CHART II

POPULATION AND CAPACITY CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS

JUNE 30 1944

PATIENTS

5000 ▶

RESIDENT POPULATION
 PRESENT CAPACITY

4000 ▶

3000 ▶

2000 ▶

1000 ▶

0 ▶

AGNEWS CAMARILLO MENDOCINO NAPA NORWALK PATTON STOCKTON PACIFIC COLONY SONOMA

* EXCESS CAPACITY OF 12 BEDS

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causing the excess population to increase 102.8 per cent, with the overcrowding being 20.0 per cent of normal capacity as compared with 9.2 per cent on June 30, 1943.

With these overcrowded conditions existing in the mental hospitals and in the institutions for the mentally deficient, it is almost impossible to administer the most desired treatment to the patient. Proper treatment would enable most patients to return more quickly to a normal way of living, would make for happier patients, and would economically be a saving to the State.

The Langley Porter Clinic had 37 resident patients on June 30, 1944, the end of its first complete fiscal year of operation. Although this clinic has a capacity of 97 beds, some wards have not been opened because of the inability to obtain qualified doctors, nurses, and other personnel.

The Home for the Adult Blind had eight more residents on June 30, 1944, than 12 months previous. The resident population for this institution for the adult blind does not change very often in a period of one year.

In the institutions now under the jurisdiction of this department, the resident population was 108 persons more on June 30, 1944, than on June 30, 1943. On June 30, 1944, this department had 29,894 persons resident in institutions, while on June 30, 1943, it was responsible for 30,263 persons, of whom 1,170 were in correctional schools. The correctional schools were transferred to the Youth Authority on August 4, 1943, thus reducing the total department responsibility.

DEPORTATIONS

For many years this department has deported patients whose legal residence is in localities other than California. On account of the war, the deportation of alien patients is effected to Canada and Mexico only. In the past, aliens were deported by Federal authorities to China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and other countries. During the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year 11 aliens were deported, most of them to Mexico. Since 1905, 11,117 persons have been deported, of which 2,259 were aliens.

TABLE 2
DEPORTATIONS FROM STATE MENTAL INSTITUTIONS
YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1940-1944

Institution	Year ending June 30				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
All institutions.....	247	233	352	230	357
Mental hospitals.....	240	229	346	228	346
Agnews.....	18	14	12	13	22
Camarillo.....	27	27	73	33	40
Mendocino.....	20	26	23	22	19
Napa.....	18	15	33	31	63
Norwalk.....	32	29	34	21	44
Patton.....	81	73	103	71	105
Stockton.....	44	45	68	37	53
Mental defectives.....	7	4	6	2	11
Pacific Colony.....		3		1	2
Sonoma State Home.....	7	1	6	1	9

The number of deportees from correctional schools has been excluded from the comparative statistics given for the last five years, as the correctional schools are no longer under the administration of this department.

In spite of the transportation difficulties, the largest number of mental patients ever deported left California during the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year. Of the 357 patients deported during the last 12 months, 21.4 per cent came from Patton State Hospital.

Legal residents of California who are interned in other States may be returned to California. During the last 12 months this State authorized 146 cases for return to California. Many of these persons did not enter a California institution, but are cared for by their families or in private institutions.

TABLE 3
ESTIMATED SAVINGS EFFECTED BY DEPORTATION OF ALIENS AND NON-RESIDENTS FROM
STATE INSTITUTIONS
1905 TO JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Mental hospital deports,* July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944	Correctional school deports,† July 1, 1943, to Aug. 3, 1943	All deports, 1905-1944
Aliens deported and non-residents returned.....	357	42	11,099
Per capita cost of maintenance.....	\$357 65	\$1,082 74	
Savings based on cost of maintenance†.....	127,681 05	45,475 08	\$4,483,628 38
Per capita cost for construction, furnishings, etc.....	1,300 00	1,300 00	
Savings based on cost of construction, etc.....	464,100 00	54,600 00	10,576,950 00
Total savings based on cost of maintenance, construction, etc.....		\$691,856 13	15,060,578 38
Expense of deportation.....		46,208 69	1,019,159 90
Net savings to State.....		645,647 44	14,041,418 48

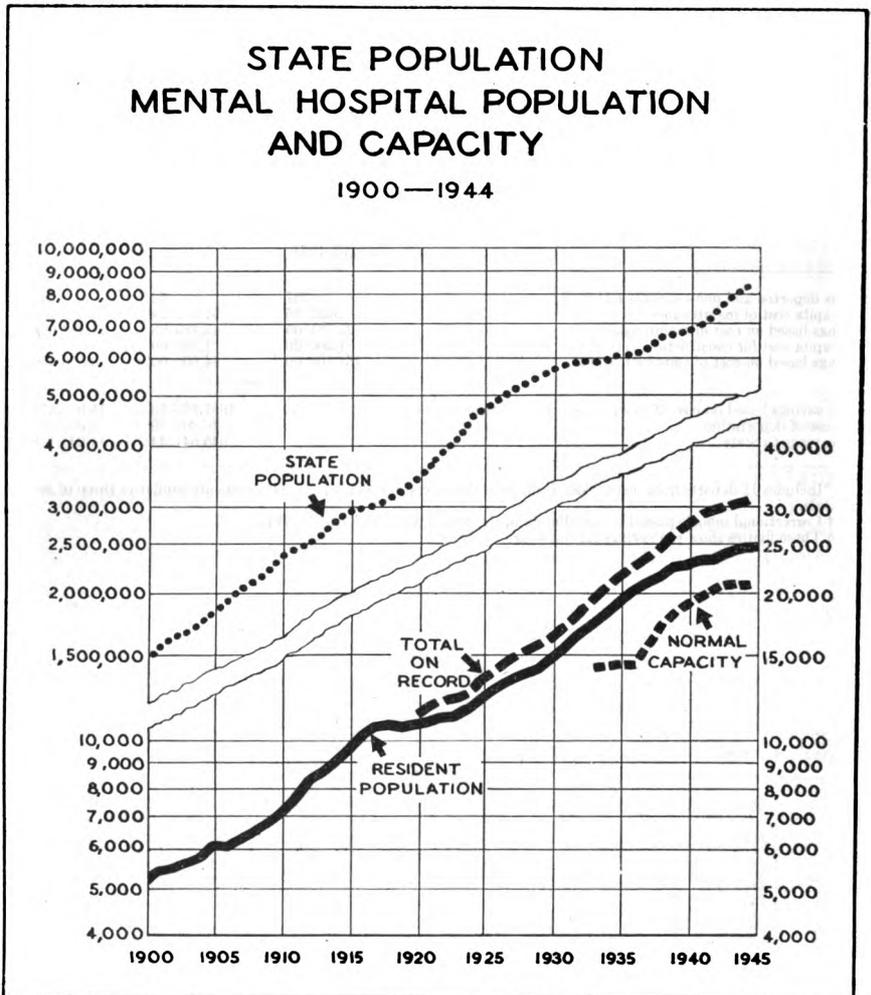
*Includes 11 deports from institutions for mental defectives, for which per capita costs are similar to those of mental hospitals.

† Correctional schools passed to jurisdiction of the Youth Authority Aug. 3, 1943.

‡ These figures show the savings for one year.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

CHART III



Source: California population estimates for 1900-1943 see *The Tax Digest*, Vol. 19, No. 1, January 1941, Section 2, pg. 19 and *The Tax Digest*, Vol. 22, No. 1, January 1944, pg. 35; for 1944 see State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, *Estimates of population Growth in California, 1940-1950*, pg. 55.

TRENDS IN POPULATION

Ever since the first State mental hospital, Stockton, was opened in 1851, there has been a growth of the resident population in the institutions. The growth rates of hospital resident population and estimated California State population are not the same year by year, but the general trend is similar. The rate of State population increase has been much greater than the rate of all mental hospital resident population increase during the last five years.

The general characteristics of the persons in the hospitals have also changed. For the first time in the history of California, there are more female patients than male. There were 295 resident patients in the State mental hospitals per 100,000 estimated population on June 30, 1944.

CHART IV

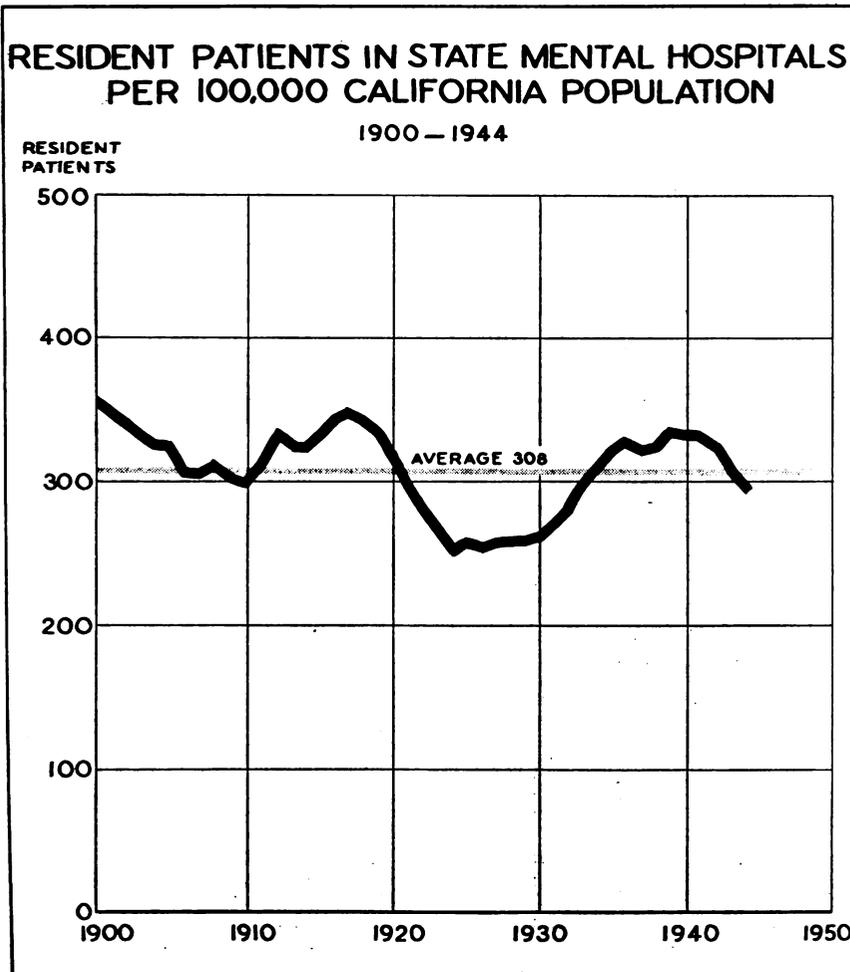


TABLE 4
RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
JUNE 30, 1851-1944

June 30	All mental hospitals	Agnews	Camarillo	Mendocino	Napa	Norwalk	Patton	Stockton
1851	6							6
1852	62							62
1853	102							102
1854	135							135
1855	162							162
1856	172							172
1857	188							188
1858	273							273
1859	370							370
1860	417							417
1861	416							416
1862	499							499
1863	583							583
1864	581							581
1865	632							632
1866	693							693
1867	769							769
1868	853							853
1869	920							920
1870	1,047							1,047
1871	1,090							1,090
1872	1,123							1,123
1873	1,156							1,156
1874	1,224							1,224
1875	1,302							1,302
1876	1,412				208			1,204
1877	1,590				395			1,195
1878	1,730				528			1,202
1879	1,841				714			1,127
1880	1,955				830			1,116
1881	2,123				1,021			1,102
1882	2,267				1,172			1,095
1883	2,403				1,219			1,184
1884	2,534				1,319			1,215
1885	2,788				1,409			1,379
1886	2,922				1,436			1,486
1887	3,007				1,454			1,563
1888	3,115				1,469			1,646
1889	3,294	366			1,349			1,580
1890	3,459	527			1,344			1,588
1891	3,630	651			1,406			1,573
1892	3,821	801			1,414			1,606
1893	4,004	902			1,445			1,657
1894	4,180	886		215	1,335		221	1,523
1895	4,407	905		296	1,353		360	1,493
1896	4,618	933		355	1,404		454	1,472
1897	4,802	900		410	1,434		537	1,521
1898	5,000	926		477	1,466		575	1,566
1899	5,253	1,013		518	1,522		622	1,578
1900	5,276	1,004		556	1,507		616	1,593
1901	5,420	1,009		611	1,514		663	1,623
1902	5,503	1,026		611	1,526		733	1,608
1903	5,611	1,047		620	1,506		794	1,644
1904	5,745	1,058		629	1,506		880	1,672
1905	6,056	1,101		689	1,533		951	1,782
1906	6,002	856		712	1,593		945	1,896
1907	6,223	785		768	1,689		1,052	1,929
1908	6,558	769		846	1,838		1,114	1,991
1909	6,787	758		885	1,903		1,247	1,994
1910	7,137	760		927	1,974		1,396	2,080
1911	7,600	846		978	2,053		1,507	2,216
1912	8,484	1,007		1,088	2,203		1,849	2,337
1913	8,600	1,144		1,060	2,090		1,929	2,377
1914	9,048	1,382		1,072	2,202		2,083	2,249

TABLE 4—Continued
RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
JUNE 30, 1851-1944

June 30	All mental hospitals	Agnews	Camarillo	Mendocino	Napa	Norwalk	Patton	Stockton
1915	9,797	1,576		1,134	2,377		2,366	2,344
1916	10,318	1,662		1,200	2,493	104	2,416	2,443
1917	10,613	1,696		1,167	2,503	255	2,391	2,601
1918	10,880	1,727		1,141	2,702	265	2,412	2,633
1919	10,771	1,734		1,175	2,599	614	2,128	2,521
1920	10,887	1,695		1,304	2,619	577	2,195	2,497
1921	10,983	1,722		1,264	2,526	584	2,374	2,513
1922	11,291	1,777		1,233	2,555	640	2,490	2,596
1923	11,238	1,780		1,006	2,554	680	2,545	2,673
1924	11,637	1,808		1,085	2,667	971	2,299	2,807
1925	12,281	1,840		1,102	2,734	1,151	2,459	2,995
1926	12,712	1,846		1,126	2,845	1,246	2,632	3,017
1927	13,299	1,905		1,173	2,888	1,511	2,727	3,095
1928	13,797	1,988		1,296	2,874	1,639	2,850	3,150
1929	14,176	2,062		1,462	2,781	1,773	2,972	3,126
1930	14,906	2,057		1,550	2,874	1,975	3,226	3,224
1931	15,799	2,178		1,835	2,988	2,112	3,361	3,325
1932	16,754	2,362		1,941	3,130	2,258	3,600	3,463
1933	17,693	2,798		2,407	3,122	2,262	3,634	3,470
1934	18,546	3,061		2,664	3,281	2,276	3,768	3,496
1935	19,437*	3,241		2,669	3,361	2,483	3,959	3,624
1936	20,105*	3,373		2,750	3,456	2,559	4,084	3,782
1937	20,737	3,396	1,082	2,759	2,465	2,382	3,853	3,800
1938	21,884	3,499	2,008	2,786	3,605	2,435	3,572	3,979
1939	22,608	3,526	2,353	2,790	3,639	2,327	3,843	4,130
1940	22,953	3,552	2,508	2,712	3,574	2,305	3,913	4,389
1941	23,345	3,488	2,778	2,722	3,465	2,344	3,982	4,560
1942	23,617	3,458	3,627	2,643	3,753	2,108	3,613	4,415
1943	24,240	3,552	3,829	2,908	3,826	2,257	3,667	4,201
1944	24,903	3,627	4,015	2,891	3,890	2,407	3,800	4,273

* Includes 100 patients in 1935 and 101 in 1936 on parole from other mental hospitals to Camarillo during its construction.

TABLE 5
YEARLY INCREASES IN POPULATION OF STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
JULY 1, 1934 TO JUNE 30, 1944

Year	Actual population			Average daily population		
	Resident on June 30	Increase over previous year	Per cent increase over previous year	Resident during year ending June 30	Increase over previous year	Per cent increase over previous year
1935	19,437	891	4.80	19,029	915	5.05
1936	20,105	668	3.44	19,753	724	3.80
1937	20,737	632	3.14	20,450	697	3.53
1938	21,884	1,147	5.53	21,281	831	4.06
1939	22,608	724	3.31	22,200	919	4.32
1940	22,953	345	1.53	22,853	653	2.94
1941	23,345	392	1.71	23,055	202	0.88
1942	23,617	272	1.17	23,541	486	2.11
1943	24,240	623	2.64	23,961	420	1.78
1944	24,903	663	2.74	24,573	612	2.55

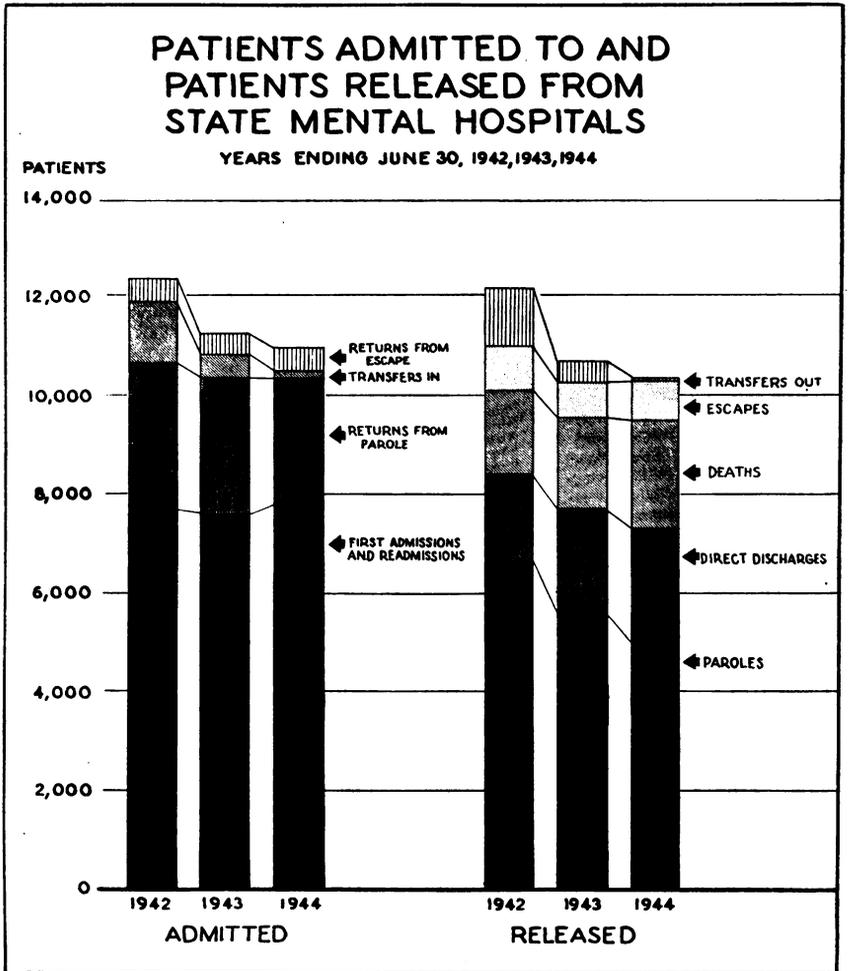
This rate is a decrease from the rate of 303 patients per 100,000 population on June 30, 1943. The average number of patients in the mental hospitals for the period 1900-44 has been 308 persons per 100,000 State population.

The average daily population increase over the previous year, 2.55, was greater during the year ending June 30, 1944, than for any fiscal year since the year ending in 1940.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On June 30, 1944, there were 30,284 patients on the records of the seven State mental hospitals. Of these, 24,903 or 82 per cent were in the institutions and 5,381 or 18 per cent were not in residence. During the fiscal year 1943-44, although 195 fewer persons were added to the records of institutions than were added during 1942-43, the number of

CHART V



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first admissions increased by 267 persons or 5 per cent. Because of a mass transfer of approximately 300 female patients from Stockton to Mendocino in August 1942, the total added to the records for 1942-43 was higher than it ordinarily would be.

During the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Period, 488 more males than females entered the institutions, while 1,007 more males than females were separated from the hospitals. The movement of the population of the hospitals was not as great during the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year as during the Ninety-fourth Fiscal Year. Although there were more first admissions to the hospitals, more returns from escape, more deaths in the hospital, more direct discharges, more escapes, and more escape transfers, there were fewer readmissions, fewer returns from paroles, fewer paroles, fewer paroles discharged, fewer escapes discharged, and fewer paroles transferred, indicating that the parole activities were not as great as in the previous year.

The number of cases admitted to the institutions for the first time in 1943-44, was 6,082 persons, an increase of 267 over the previous year period. Of this figure, the female increase was 239 patients while the males increased only 28. The Norwalk State Hospital had the greatest amount of increase, 71 males and 114 females, of any one institution; while Camarillo State Hospital received more first admissions than any other institution, 707 males and 577 female patients or 21 per cent of all patients admitted.

Of the deaths which occurred during the year, approximately 20 per cent took place in Napa and another 20 per cent occurred in Stockton. It is to be expected that most of the deaths would take place in these institutions which have been established a very long time, for a great number of the older patients are in these hospitals and these are two of the three institutions with a resident population of over 3,850 persons. The discharges of patients on parole, 3,020, were more numerous than the discharges made direct from the hospital, 2,261. The number of direct discharges increased 9.5 per cent but the number of parole discharges decreased 4.2 per cent from the respective figures of the previous year. The total discharges of all types were 5,533 as compared with 5,655 of one year ago, a 2 per cent decrease.

With a resident population of 4,273 patients or 17 per cent of all resident population on June 30, 1944, Stockton State Hospital continued to be the largest California State mental hospital; Camarillo State Hospital was second with 4,015 patients or 16 per cent of the residence. Camarillo, with 1,108 patients paroled during the year, was the only hospital to parole over 1,000 patients. Agnews and Patton were second and third with 989 and 957 paroles respectively. Including transfers in, of all the patients added to the hospital records during the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year, 918 or 11.7 per cent were voluntary patients, 588 or 7.5 per cent were observation cases and the remainder, 6,637 or 80.8 per cent, were court committed as mentally ill, alcoholic, narcotic or sexual psychopaths.

Movement of Mentally Ill Patients. The resident population of patients committed as mentally ill was 23,856 for June 30, 1944, a 3 per cent increase over the population of 23,171 on June 30, 1943. Most of this increase was in the female cases committed by the courts as mentally ill. The mentally ill female commitments still in residence, rose from

11,424 on June 30, 1943, to 12,004 on June 30, 1944, 580 patients or a 5 per cent increase over the previous June. The male patients of this type had increased by only 1 per cent on June 30, 1944, over the figure of one year previous. Of the total committed for the first time as mentally ill, 52 per cent were males. Stockton State Hospital received 511 or 20 per cent of these male first commitments. Camarillo received 437 or 18 per cent of the females committed as mentally ill, which was more than any other mental hospital.

Of the 5,072 patients paroled during the 1943-44 year, 4,275 or 84 out of every 100 paroles were patients who had been admitted as mentally ill and were now ready to live outside of a hospital for some period of time, be it for a day or a year.

This ratio of paroles committed as mentally ill is different from the ratio of resident patients. On June 30, 1944, 96 out of 100 resident patients in the mental hospitals had been committed by the court as mentally ill.

Considering all types of discharges, there were 3,289 patients discharged from their mentally ill commitments, which is about 1 per cent over the number of discharges during 1942-43 of similarly committed patients. Of the patients on the records of the institutions on June 30, 1944, who had been committed as mentally ill, 83.3 per cent were still residents in the institutions.

Movement of Alcoholic Patients. Since June 30, 1941, the number of patients on the records of the institutions, who were committed as alcoholic, has been less and less each year. The number of alcoholic committed patients, 516 on the hospital records on June 30, 1944, is 35 per cent of the 1,461 patients on June 30, 1941, 38 per cent of the 1,364 patients on June 30, 1942, and about 57 per cent of the 911 patients on June 30, 1943. On June 30, 1941, of all the alcoholic commitments on the records, 77 per cent were males, while on June 30, 1944, only 70 per cent were males. Of the patients on the records as alcoholic commitments, 316 or 61 per cent were on leave of absence from the institutions at the end of the year.

There was a decrease of 44 per cent in the number of males and 40 per cent in the number of females committed as alcoholic during 1943-44 from those committed during 1942-43.

A patient admitted as an alcoholic has been committed by the court for a specific length of time. When the term has expired, this patient must be discharged. There were 866 discharges of all types during 1943-44; 71 per cent of these were released while on parole. This ratio of parole discharges to all discharges is somewhat similar to that of the previous year, during which time the parole discharges were 67 per cent of all discharges.

Camarillo State Hospital and Mendocino State Hospital have 55 per cent of all alcoholic commitments on their records, with Camarillo having 159 patients and Mendocino having 125 patients.

Movement of Narcotic Patients. There was only one less narcotic addict commitment during 1943-44 than during 1942-43. Exactly one-half of the 48 patients added to the records of the institutions were males.

A drug addict is committed to a State mental hospital for a definite term, and when this specified period has elapsed, the patient must be discharged by the superintendent. On June 30, 1944, of the 72 patients on the records of the institutions, 40 per cent were on parole, 30 per cent were resident patients and 20 per cent were on escape. The number of patients on record on June 30, 1943, was the same as the number on June 30, 1944, and the status distribution was approximately the same. Of the 14 patients on escape 11 were males, and of the 29 patients on parole 21 were females.

Movement of Sexual Psychopaths. Although the number of sexual psychopaths committed to the institutions for the first time was lower in 1943-44 than in 1942-43, the number of patients on the records at the end of the fiscal year was higher by 20 patients.

On June 30, 1944, of the 155 patients on record, 60 per cent were on parole. Mendocino State Hospital has 65 per cent of all resident patients committed for sexual psychopathy.

Movement of Voluntary Patients. Gradually the public is becoming aware of the fact that a person may voluntarily enter a State mental hospital and does not have to be committed by the court. Many a person, upon realizing that care may be received without a court record of his name, freely and gladly requests admission to a State hospital for the early treatment of a mental disease before it becomes chronic or for preventive treatment before the disease affects the brain. Most of the voluntaries are admitted for treatment of syphilis of the central nervous system.

During the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year 708 persons were voluntarily admitted to the mental hospitals for the first time and 210 persons were admitted who had been hospitalized before. This number of first admissions was 10.8 per cent or 69 patients more than the number who entered during the year ending June 30, 1943. Of the first admissions during 1943-44, 65 per cent were males. As Camarillo and Agnews have each had a ward set aside for the exclusive use of voluntary patients with syphilis, it is to be expected that these two institutions would receive most of the first admissions. Camarillo received 56 per cent and Agnews 17 per cent of such voluntary patients. Although Camarillo received over one-half of all voluntary admissions during the year, this hospital had only about 20 per cent of the voluntary patients still in residence in all institutions at the close of the year. Voluntary patients constitute only 2.8 per cent of all resident patients in the seven mental hospitals. Voluntary patients are usually admitted for specific treatment, as fever therapy, and leave when this treatment is completed.

Movement of Observation Cases. Under the present law there are four types of observation cases. By the end of the year the State mental hospitals had received only three types of cases. The court of a county may desire assistance in determining the mental status of an adult individual and may send him to a mental hospital for a limited period of observation. In the case of a juvenile, the juvenile court may send him to a mental hospital for observation and treatment for a period

TABLE 6. MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Status	All mental hospitals		Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	On records June 30, 1943	30,108	15,294	14,814	2,068	2,472	2,434	2,760	2,072	2,119	2,395	1,168	1,464	2,379	2,371	3,054	2,082
In institution	24,240	12,372	11,868	1,591	1,961	1,768	2,061	1,770	1,814	2,012	1,009	1,248	1,828	1,839	2,892	1,609	
On parole	5,309	2,391	2,918	371	505	601	689	239	248	378	126	216	450	529	356	469	
On escape	559	531	28	106	6	65	10	63	57	5	33	---	101	3	106	4	
Entered institution	10,982	5,735	5,247	846	1,039	1,280	1,021	425	743	779	459	624	945	808	1,037	839	
Total added to records	7,957	4,329	3,628	584	616	846	695	370	617	488	362	497	699	576	851	644	
Observation	588	361	227	116	110	34	11	2	74	17	---	---	---	---	135	89	
First admissions	6,082	3,324	2,758	394	407	707	577	288	465	365	306	403	563	450	601	443	
Readmissions	1,173	594	579	63	99	94	93	72	66	66	52	92	120	114	112	104	
Transfers in	114	679	49	11	---	11	14	8	12	10	4	2	16	12	3	8	
Total returns from temporary separations	3,025	1,406	1,619	262	423	434	326	55	126	291	97	127	246	232	186	195	
Return from parole	2,544	991	1,553	243	421	305	298	42	68	275	59	126	183	223	91	185	
Return from escape	481	415	66	19	2	129	28	13	58	16	38	1	63	9	95	10	
Separated from institution	10,319	5,663	4,656	882	928	1,239	876	421	742	716	415	518	920	700	1,044	760	
Residents removed from records	4,465	2,784	1,681	429	333	503	249	242	415	247	200	166	341	214	654	356	
Death	2,146	1,263	883	206	155	121	100	120	242	178	115	132	176	117	283	134	
Discharges, direct	2,261	1,491	770	219	173	374	140	117	171	68	83	45	160	93	367	217	
Transfers, direct	58	30	28	4	5	8	9	5	2	1	2	1	3	4	4	5	
Temporary separations from institution	5,854	2,879	2,975	453	595	736	627	179	327	469	215	322	570	486	390	404	
Parole	5,072	2,207	2,865	403	586	532	576	148	231	447	160	329	482	475	351	390	
Escape	782	672	110	50	9	204	51	31	96	22	55	2	97	11	139	14	
Removed from records	7,781	4,488	3,293	565	484	1,008	733	486	598	460	298	380	745	598	788	501	
Removed from records while absent	3,316	1,704	1,612	136	151	505	484	244	183	213	98	134	404	384	134	145	
Paroles discharged	3,020	1,449	1,571	122	144	423	470	198	164	211	90	133	347	378	105	137	
Escapes discharged	252	231	21	1	2	7	12	4	17	1	1	1	52	2	20	5	
Paroles transferred	30	13	17	2	4	3	1	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Escapes transferred	14	11	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	
On records June 30, 1944	30,108	15,994	14,814	2,068	2,472	2,434	2,760	2,072	2,119	2,395	1,168	1,464	2,379	2,371	3,054	2,082	
Total added to records	7,957	4,329	3,628	584	616	846	695	370	617	488	362	497	699	576	851	644	
Total removed from records	7,781	4,488	3,293	565	484	1,008	733	486	598	460	298	380	745	598	788	501	
On records June 30, 1944	30,284	15,133	13,149	2,087	2,604	2,272	2,722	1,960	2,138	2,423	1,232	1,631	2,333	2,349	3,117	2,225	
In institution	24,093	12,444	12,450	1,565	2,072	1,809	2,206	1,774	1,815	2,075	1,053	1,354	1,853	1,947	2,585	1,688	
On parole	4,787	2,145	2,642	127	522	402	490	145	240	339	136	277	399	398	410	532	
On escape	594	546	48	125	10	61	66	37	77	9	43	33	81	122	122	5	

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

TABLE 66. MOVEMENT OF MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Status	All mental hospitals		Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	28,196	14,117	14,079	1,904	2,333	2,096	2,568	1,794	1,181	2,023	2,322	1,461	2,290	2,219	2,927	1,924
In institution.....	23,171	11,747	11,424	1,469	1,841	1,620	1,985	1,652	1,109	1,750	1,962	1,245	1,791	1,756	2,504	1,491
On parole.....	4,557	1,925	2,632	338	487	434	576	107	72	225	355	216	497	376	330	429
On escape.....	468	445	23	97	5	42	7	35	5	48	5	33	2	87	103	4
Entered institution.....	8,560	4,208	4,352	532	782	762	796	303	86	575	675	612	818	728	778	673
Total added to records.....	5,884	3,006	2,878	331	408	420	519	262	68	464	399	445	585	510	600	489
First admissions.....	4,902	2,524	2,368	283	347	351	437	207	48	405	338	289	394	488	511	398
Readmissions.....	872	411	461	37	61	61	68	47	17	48	51	50	89	42	86	83
Transfers in.....	110	61	49	11	11	8	14	3	3	11	10	4	16	12	3	8
Total returns from temporary separations.....	2,676	1,202	1,474	201	374	342	277	41	18	111	276	97	232	218	178	184
Return from parole.....	2,252	837	1,415	183	372	248	254	32	18	61	261	59	126	171	209	175
Return from escape.....	424	365	59	18	2	94	23	9	0	50	15	38	1	61	95	9
Separated from institution.....	7,875	4,103	3,772	567	667	696	661	290	106	592	618	511	787	622	779	587
Residents removed from records.....	2,960	1,807	1,153	227	164	164	134	202	68	324	201	180	287	287	423	218
Death.....	2,062	1,206	856	189	148	116	94	111	49	231	174	115	170	112	274	128
Discharges, direct.....	844	574	270	34	11	40	31	88	16	92	26	63	112	64	145	85
Transfers, direct.....	54	27	27	4	5	8	9	3	3	1	1	2	5	5	4	5
Temporary separations from institution.....	4,915	2,296	2,619	340	503	522	527	88	38	268	417	322	500	443	356	369
Parole.....	4,273	1,749	2,526	297	497	304	485	73	38	188	397	158	413	432	226	357
Escape.....	640	547	93	43	6	138	42	15	0	80	20	54	87	11	130	12
Removed from records.....	5,448	2,964	2,484	306	291	496	521	290	105	463	384	275	608	526	526	334
Removed from records while absent.....	2,488	1,157	1,331	79	127	332	387	88	37	139	183	95	321	347	103	116
Paroles discharged.....	2,306	1,008	1,298	73	122	285	377	73	35	129	181	87	277	277	341	109
Escapes discharged.....	139	126	13	3	4	39	6	13	0	8	1	7	40	1	10	5
Paroles transferred.....	30	13	17	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	5	2	2
Escapes transferred.....	13	10	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
On records June 30, 1944.....	28,196	14,117	14,079	1,904	2,333	2,096	2,568	1,794	1,181	2,023	2,322	1,461	2,290	2,219	2,927	1,924
Total added to records.....	5,884	3,006	2,878	331	408	420	519	262	68	464	399	445	585	510	600	489
Total removed from records.....	5,448	2,964	2,484	306	291	496	521	290	105	463	384	275	608	526	526	334
On records June 30, 1944.....	28,652	14,159	14,473	1,929	2,450	2,020	2,566	1,766	1,144	2,024	2,337	1,623	2,274	2,197	3,001	2,079
In institution.....	23,856	11,852	12,004	1,434	1,956	1,686	2,120	1,665	1,089	1,733	2,019	1,346	1,897	1,787	2,503	1,577
On parole.....	4,244	1,816	2,428	377	486	282	429	73	55	222	310	136	378	338	378	497
On escape.....	4,552	491	41	118	8	42	17	28	8	69	8	42	72	72	120	5

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TABLE 6b. MOVEMENT OF ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Status	All mental hospitals										Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton	
	Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
On records June 30, 1943.....	911*	275*	45	17	206	103*	193	73	49	31	8	104	32	31	19			
In institution.....	261	194	20	9	45	13	50	21	25	11	8	31	9	15	4			
On parole.....	587*	206*	22	8	18	2	118	52	18	20	88*	65	23	15	15			
On escape.....	63	61	3	2	2	2	25	6	6	8	1	8	8	1				
Entered institution.....	612	429	46	22	125	53	81	37	41	18	17	72	24	47	21			
Total added to records.....	482	341	39	19	75	29	68	30	36	17	17	61	18	45	20			
First admissions.....	398	273	32	14	63	25	49	26	30	17	16	49	17	34	18			
Readmissions.....	83	67	7	5	11	4	19	4	6	12	1	12	1	11	2			
Transfers in.....	1	1			1													
Total returns from temporary separations.....	130	88	7	3	50	24	13	7	5	1	11	11	6	2	1			
Return from parole.....	102	61	7	3	31	23	9	7	3	1	3	9	6	2	1			
Return from escape.....	28	27	1		19	1	4	2	2		2	2						
Separated from institution.....	700	511	57	23	141	54	105	40	53	25	20	84	24	51	20			
Residents removed from records.....	165	125	8	3	14	7	18	8	17	5	19	20	5	29	9			
Death.....	10	10																
Discharges, direct.....	155	115	7	3	14	7	15	8	15	5	19	17	5	28	9			
Transfers, direct.....																		
Temporary separations from institution.....	535	386	49	20	127	47	87	32	36	20	1	64	19	22	11			
Parole.....	445	304	44	18	86	43	71	31	30	19	1	56	19	16	11			
Escape.....	90	82	5	2	41	4	16	1	6	1		8		6				
Removed from records.....	877	618	57	18	169	85	171	68	55	29	20	92	29	54	27			
Removed from records while absent.....	712	493	49	15	155	78	153	60	88	24	1	72	24	25	18			
Paroles discharged.....	614	401	44	14	124	74	122	59	31	24	1	10	24	18	18			
Escapes discharged.....	97	91	5	1	31	4	31	1	7			10	7	7				
Paroles transferred.....																		
Escapes transferred.....	1	1										1						
On records June 30, 1943.....	911	636	45	17	206	103	193	73	49	31	8	104	32	31	19			
Total added to records.....	482	341	39	19	75	29	68	30	36	17	17	61	18	45	20			
Total removed from records.....	877	618	57	18	169	85	171	68	55	29	20	92	29	54	27			
On records June 30, 1944.....	516	359	27	18	112	47	90	35	80	19	5	73	21	22	12			
In institution.....	173	112	9	8	29	12	26	18	13	4	5	19	9	11	5			
On parole.....	316	223	15	9	74	31	58	17	14	14	4	51	12	11	7			
On escape.....	27	24	3	1	9	1	6		3	1		3						

On records June 30, 1943.....	22	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In institution.....	16	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On parole.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On escape.....	1	1													
Entered institution.....	62	32	3	2	8	3	9	5	1	1	1	6	7	5	3
Total added to records.....	48	24	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	1
First admissions.....	42	22	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	1
Readmissions.....	6	2													
Transfers in.....															

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

TABLE 56. MOVEMENT OF NARCOTIC PATIENTS, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Status	All mental hospitals		Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	72	31	41	4	4	7	7	4	11	3	3	2	2	9	11	2	5
In institution.....	28	9	19	1	2	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2
On parole.....	20	9	20	1	3	3	3	1	8	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	3
On escape.....	15	13	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1
Entered institution.....	62	32	30	3	2	8	9	7	5	1	1	1	1	7	10	5	3
Total added to records.....	48	24	24	2	2	2	5	7	5	1	1	1	1	6	8	5	3
First admissions.....	42	22	20	2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	7	5	2
Readmissions.....	6	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Transfers in.....	14	8	6	1	1	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Total returns from temporary separations.....	12	7	5	1	1	6	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Return from parole.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Return from escape.....	61	25	36	2	3	9	13	2	5	1	1	2	2	5	10	4	4
Separated from institution.....	12	5	7	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Residents removed from records.....	10	4	6	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Death.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Discharges, direct.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transfers, direct.....	49	20	29	2	2	9	11	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	9	4	4
Temporary separations from institution.....	41	15	26	1	1	8	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Parole.....	8	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Escape.....	48	20	28	1	3	2	4	2	7	3	3	2	2	5	5	5	6
Removed from records.....	36	15	21	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	4	4	1	6
Removed from records while absent.....	29	6	20	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	6
Paroles discharged.....	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Escapes discharged.....	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Paroles transferred.....	72	31	41	4	4	7	7	4	11	3	3	2	2	9	11	2	5
Escapes transferred.....	48	24	24	2	2	2	5	7	5	1	1	1	1	6	8	5	3
On records June 30, 1943.....	48	20	28	1	3	2	4	2	7	3	3	2	2	5	5	5	6
Total added to records.....	72	35	37	5	3	7	8	9	9	1	1	1	1	10	14	2	2
On records June 30, 1944.....	29	16	13	2	1	1	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	3	7	2	1
In institution.....	29	8	21	1	1	2	7	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	1
On parole.....	14	11	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
On escape.....	14	11	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1

TABLE 6d. MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS COMMITTED AS SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Status	All mental hospitals						Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton	
	Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	135	134	1	11	1	31	1	65	1	8	4	15	4	1	1	7	1	1	7	1
In institution.....	94	94	8	8	10	10	11	53	1	7	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	1	7	1
On parole.....	30	30	1	2	3	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
On escape.....	11	10	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Entered institution.....	39	39	1	1	8	8	1	24	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total added to records.....	36	36	1	1	5	5	1	24	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
First admissions.....	32	32	1	1	3	3	1	23	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Readmissions.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transfers in.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total returns from temporary separations.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Return from parole.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Return from escape.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Separated from institution.....	40	40	1	1	15	15	1	17	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1
Residents removed from records.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Death.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Discharges, direct.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Transfers, direct.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Temporary separations from institution.....	24	24	1	1	15	15	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1
Parole.....	16	16	1	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Escape.....	8	8	8	8	5	5	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Removed from records.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Removed from records while absent.....																				
Paroles discharged.....																				
Escapes discharged.....																				
Paroles transferred.....																				
Escapes transferred.....																				
On records June 30, 1943.....	135	134	1	11	1	31	1	65	1	8	4	15	4	1	1	7	1	1	7	1
Total added to records.....	36	36	1	1	5	5	1	24	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total removed from records.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
On records June 30, 1944.....	155	154	1	12	1	36	1	73	1	12	6	15	6	6	6	15	6	6	15	6
In institution.....	93	93	8	8	11	11	8	60	8	8	2	8	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2
On parole.....	44	44	2	2	18	18	2	12	18	1	12	1	12	1	1	9	1	1	9	1
On escape.....	18	17	1	2	7	7	1	1	7	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

TABLE 66. MOVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY (SELF-COMMITTED) PATIENTS, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Status	All mental hospitals		Agnew		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Fulton		Stockton		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
																	Female
On records June 30, 1943	788	370	418*	101	118	92	81*	16	5	36	39	4	3	43	38	78	134
In institution	680	322	358	90	109	80	59	14	5	31	38	4	3	30	32	64	112
On parole	108*	46	60	10	9	11	22*	2		5	1			4	6	14	22
On escape	2	2		1		1											
Entered institution	1,112	659	453	148	123	341	151	8	9	43	67	1	4	46	46	72	53
Total added to records	918	560	358	95	77	310	131	7	9	37	54	1	4	44	40	66	43
First admissions	708	463	245	76	44	288	110	4	6	28	39		1	18	20	51	25
Readmissions	210	97	113	19	33	22	21	3	3	11	15	1	3	26	20	15	18
Transfers in																	
Total returns from temporary separations	194	90	95	53	46	31	20	1		6	13			2	6	6	10
Return from parole	175	83	92	53	46	18	18	1		3	13			2	6	6	9
Return from escape	19	16	3			13	2			3							1
Separated from institution	1,087	645	442	142	126	346	141	5	7	37	60	1	4	43	44	71	60
Residents removed from records	767	501	266	81	56	297	100	4	7	23	30	1	4	33	29	62	40
Death	57	33	24	12	4	5	6	1	2	6	4			3	1	6	6
Discharges, direct	710	408	242	69	52	292	94	3	5	17	26	1	3	30	28	56	34
Transfers, direct																	
Temporary separations from institution	320	144	176	61	70	49	41	1		14	30			10	15	9	20
Parole	294	122	172	60	70	34	39	1		10	30			10	15	7	18
Escape	26	22	4	1		15	2			4						2	2
Removed from records	845	538	307	88	63	311	117	5	7	26	33	1	4	40	38	67	45
Removed from records while absent																	
Paroles discharged	78	37	41	7	7	14	17	1		3	3			7	9	5	5
Escapes discharged	71	31	40	5	7	12	17	1		3	3			7	9	3	4
Paroles transferred	7	6	1	2		2										2	1
Escapes transferred																	
On records June 30, 1943	788	370	418	101	118	92	81	16	5	36	39	4	3	43	38	78	134
Total added to records	918	560	358	95	77	310	131	7	9	37	54	1	4	44	40	66	43
Total removed from records	845	538	307	88	63	311	117	5	7	26	33	1	4	40	38	67	45
On records June 30, 1944	861	382	469	108	132	91	95	18	7	47	60	4	3	47	40	77	132
In institution	705	330	369	96	106	75	69	17	7	37	45	4	3	42	34	65	105
On parole	154	54	100	12	26	15	20	1		9	15			5	6	12	27
On escape	2	2		1		1				1							

* Error made prior to July 1, 1943, classifying one voluntary female patient as alcoholic.

TABLE 6f. MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS COMMITTED FOR OBSERVATION,* STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Status	All mental hospitals		Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stroekton	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
On records June 30, 1943 and in institution.....	6	6		3		2									1	
Entered institution.....	597	368	229	116	110	38	12	2		79	18				135	89
Total added to records.....	589	362	227	116	110	34	11	2		75	17				135	89
Observation.....	588	361	227	116	110	34	11	2		74	17				135	89
Transfers in.....	1	1								1						
Total returns from temporary separations.....	8		2			2	1			4	1					
Returns from parole.....	1	1														
Returns from escape.....	7	5	2			2	1			3	1					
Separated from institution.....	556	339	217	113	109	32	7	2		56	12				136	89
Residents removed from records.....	545	330	215	113	109	28	6	2		51	11				136	89
Death.....	11	8	3	4	3					3					1	
Discharges, direct.....	533	321	212	109	106	28	6	2		47	11				135	89
Transfers, direct.....	1	1								1						
Temporary separations from institution.....	11	9	2			4	1			5	1					
Parole.....	1	1								1						
Escape.....	10	8	2			4	1			4	1					
Removed from records.....	547	332	215	113	109	30	6	2		51	11				136	89
Removed from records while absent by discharge from escape.....	2	2				2										
On records June 30, 1943.....	6	6		3		2									1	
Total added to records.....	589	362	227	116	110	34	11	2		75	17				135	89
Total removed from records.....	547	332	215	113	109	30	6	2		51	11				136	89
On records June 30, 1944.....	48	36	12	6	6	6	5			24	6					
In institution.....	47	35	12	6	6	6	5			23	6					
On escape.....	1	1								1						

* Includes court assistance, juvenile observation, and Youth Authority referral cases.

not to exceed 90 days. The Youth Authority also may refer cases under its jurisdiction to the State mental hospitals for a 90 day period of observation and treatment. In each of these three types of observation, upon release from the hospital, a patient is returned with recommendations to the agency who committed the individual.

The increase in the number of cases admitted for observation from 392 during 1942-43 to 588 during 1943-44 is partially due to the change in the law and partially due to the fact that courts are becoming aware of this observation privilege. This 50 per cent increase was much higher than the increase, 13 per cent, in the number of observation admissions during 1942-43 over 1941-42. This admission increase and the permitting of juvenile cases to remain in the institutions for 90 days has caused the resident population of the observations to be 47 cases on June 30, 1944, or 41 cases more than on June 30, 1943.

RESIDENT POPULATION

The resident population of the seven State mental hospitals totaled 24,903 patients as of June 30, 1944, an increase of 663 patients or 2.7 per cent since June 30, 1943. Each institution except Mendocino showed an increase in population with Norwalk's population showing the greatest relative increase of 6.6 per cent. However, the patients actually in residence comprised only 82.2 per cent of the total on record; the remainder or 5,381 were on leave.

Sex Distribution of Resident Population. As of June 30, 1944, the number of female residents in State mental hospitals exceeded the number of males by 15 patients. This is the first time more females than males have resided in California mental hospitals for as far back as such records are available. In 1897, the earliest year for which breakdowns of resident patients by sex is available, 64 per cent of the mental hospital residents were males. The percentage of males has shown a remarkably consistent decrease to the present figure of slightly less than 50 per cent.

This decline in the proportion of males has followed a similar change in State population. In 1890, the males made up 58 per cent of California residents; in 1900, 55 per cent; and in 1944, the males have been estimated to make up only 50 per cent of the total California population. *

The sex distribution of resident patients showed somewhat the same variations when the diagnostic groups were considered separately as was displayed last year. There were about three times as many males as females in the general paresis and alcoholic psychoses groups, while the females were more numerous among the residents with manic depressive and involuntional psychoses, composing 65 and 81 per cent respectively of each group.

Age Distribution of Resident Population. The average age of the male resident patients was 50.7 years on June 30, 1944, and 53.0 years for the females, both figures being similar to those noted one year previous. Patients diagnosed as with psychoses due to convulsive disorders whose median age was 44.0 years and those having psychoses with mental

* Based upon estimates of 4,228,000 males and 4,220,500 females as of Jan. 1944. U. S. Bureau of the Census, special reports series P-1943, #2.

TABLE 7
AGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All resident patients																		
	Total		Male		Female		Age at last birthday, years												
	M	F	M	F	M	F	14 and under	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49					
All groups.....	24,903	12,444	12,459	39	13	121	82	344	238	608	515	1,019	864	1,255	1,072	1,426	1,226	1,221	1,286
With Psychosis.	24,381	12,060	12,321	10	6	92	58	324	227	589	507	990	854	1,213	1,055	1,371	1,203	1,186	1,276
Syphilitic meningitis-encephalitis (general paresis).....	1,895	1,178	417	1	1	3	6	5	4	12	15	37	28	135	49	186	69	185	53
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	210	140	70			3						1	2	7	12	19	12	21	6
With epidemic encephalitis.....	19	14	5							3	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	3	
With other infectious diseases.....	28	20	8	1		1						1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Alcoholic.....	689	526	163			1		2		8	6	14	8	22	13	55	28	84	38
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	14	7	7							6	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		2
Traumatic.....	122	102	20			3		5		6	1	7	3	8	4	9	1	10	2
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	2,127	1,048	1,079											1		1		6	9
With other disturbances of circulation.....	36	17	19											3		1		3	5
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	709	377	332	2		13	8	32	8	23	30	42	42	47	44	47	32	30	24
Senile.....	914	334	580																
Involutional.....	717	133	584																
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	93	42	51			1				1			4	3		3	7	8	5
Due to new growth.....	11	9	2											2		2		1	1
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	171	99	72	2		4		6	2	2	5	10	7	13	18	14	12	8	8
Psychoneuroses.....	91	42	49			2		3	2	2	2	6	2	7	7	9	7	7	7
Manic-depressive.....	1,989	687	1,302			3		12	26	17	50	41	52	46	124	57	127	72	138
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	13,317	6,547	6,770			3		43	27	153	458	342	744	567	846	699	881	784	680
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	308	111	197			1		2	5	3	8	14	6	13	5	6	5	7	16
With psychopathic personality.....	141	96	45			4		2	3	8	5	14	6	13	5	9	6	12	6
With mental deficiency.....	958	458	500	2	1	9	11	29	25	46	43	60	59	45	65	51	68	37	60
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	122	73	49	2	2	2		2	1	2	6	4	4	4	5	13	5	7	5
Without Psychoses.	522	384	138	29	7	29	24	20	11	19	8	29	10	42	17	55	23	35	10
Epilepsy.....	8	6	2									1	1	1		1		1	
Alcoholism.....	162	108	54							3	4	5	3	13	11	18	14	11	6
Drug addiction.....	30	17	13									3	4	2	7	4	4	2	3
Mental deficiency.....	79	51	28	3	3	4	6	3	5	4	2	3	1	11	4	5	4	7	3
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	2	2																	
Psychopathic personality.....	59	37	22	2	3	13	10	4	3	2	2	7	1	3	2	1			
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	18	15	3	1		1		3		1		1							
Primary behavior disorders.....	40	32	8	20	3	10	5	2		7		4		8		14		7	
Sexual psychopathy.....	80	80				1		8		7		4		8		14		7	
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	44	36	8			1		1		1		5	1	5		12	2	6	

TABLE 7.—Continued
AGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Age at last birthday, years												Unknown					
	50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85 and over		Unknown	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	1,244	1,510	1,410	1,466	1,358	1,296	1,008	1,022	705	836	387	536	178	329	83	143	38	25
With Psychosis.....	1,202	1,503	1,386	1,460	1,328	1,265	993	1,020	695	835	382	535	178	329	83	143	38	25
With other forms of syphilis (general paresis).....	175	65	173	56	140	44	80	16	27	9	15	1	1	1	3	3	1	1
With epidemic encephalitis.....	19	11	22	11	9	5	16	4	6	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
With other infectious diseases.....	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	8	27	4	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Alcohol.....	71	20	96	23	96	13	40	8	27	4	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Traumatic.....	13	1	13	2	15	3	8	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	22	31	110	83	204	173	236	245	242	240	128	159	69	97	27	40	2	2
With other disturbances of circulation.....	3	4	5	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	5	10	10	3	3	1	1
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	30	42	48	38	26	26	21	18	13	5	3	5	10	10	3	3	1	1
Senile.....	2	3	2	3	13	29	40	59	74	138	95	151	66	121	39	74	1	2
Involuntal.....	24	136	29	130	35	99	22	52	14	29	1	9	0	3	1	1	1	1
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	5	18	6	10	7	5	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Due to new growth.....	0	0	12	5	0	0	5	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	9	3	4	2	7	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Psychoneuroses.....	9	3	4	2	7	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Manic-depressive.....	88	192	96	180	103	146	81	112	40	62	19	29	7	14	1	8	4	3
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	647	878	677	824	602	681	388	443	299	307	89	150	29	66	13	17	20	14
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	10	18	21	33	17	30	14	39	14	26	10	13	3	12	1	4	1	1
With psychopathic personality.....	11	3	3	4	3	4	0	1	1	1	7	7	1	2	1	1	1	1
With mental deficiency.....	50	65	48	46	31	29	20	10	10	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	5	3	10	1	6	8	3	4	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Without Psychosis.....	42	7	24	6	30	11	15	2	10	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism.....	18	2	11	3	18	6	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drug addiction.....	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mental deficiency.....	5	5	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Psychopathic personality.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Primary behavior disorders.....	8	8	6	4	7	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sexual psychopathy.....	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Sanjour 'A' 1947 WINDING ROAD ALBANY

TABLE 8
 TYPE OF COMMITMENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY INSTITUTION AND SEX
 JUNE 30, 1944

Type of commitment	All mental hospitals		Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Fulton		Stockton		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	All commitments	24,903	12,444	12,459	1,555	2,072	1,809	2,206	1,774	1,117	1,815	2,075	1,063	1,354	1,853	1,947	2,585	1,688
Mentally ill	23,866	11,852	12,004	1,434	1,956	1,686	2,120	1,665	1,089	1,733	2,019	1,044	1,346	1,787	1,897	2,503	1,577
Alcoholic	173	112	61	9	8	29	12	26	18	13	4	5	5	19	9	11	5
Narcotic	29	16	13	2	1	2	---	6	3	1	1	---	---	3	7	2	1
Sexual psychopathic	83	83	---	8	---	11	---	60	8	8	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Voluntary (self-committed)	705	336	369	96	106	75	69	17	7	37	45	4	3	42	34	65	4
Observation	47	35	12	6	1	6	5	---	---	23	6	---	---	---	---	---	---

deficiency, median age 43.5 years, were generally the youngest of any of the major diagnostic groups. Patients in the more advanced age groups were those with senile psychoses, median age 76.8 years; psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, median age 69.4 years; and involuntional psychoses, average age of 57.0 years.

The patients in the older age groups (60 years and over) residing in mental hospitals, have increased both in absolute and in relative numbers. In 1936 (the first year in which age of residents was tabulated) 4,767 or 23.9 per cent of the mental hospital patients were 60 years of age and over, while on June 30, 1944, the number was 7,881 or 31.7 per cent of the total. Expressed differently, the number of persons 60 or over resident in mental hospitals has increased by 65 per cent in the last eight years, while the total population of the hospitals has increased by 24 per cent. On the other hand, the patients between 20 and 40 years of age have shown a minimum of increase, their number being only 6 per cent greater in 1944 than in 1936.

On June 30, 1944, 4 per cent of the males and 3 per cent of the females were under 25 years of age, and 11 per cent of the males and 15 per cent of the females were 70 years of age or over. Only 1.4 per cent of the patients were under 21 years of age.

The age distribution by hospital was tabulated for the first time this year, and the variations between hospitals were evident. The patients in Camarillo, the newest hospital, had a median age of 45.9 years, while those in Napa, one of the older institutions, averaged 54.8 years of age. The average age in descending order of residence in the other hospitals was 53.8 at Mendocino and Agnews, 53.4 at Stockton, 51.4 at Patton, and 51.0 at Norwalk.

Type of Commitment of Resident Population. Of the patients residing in the mental hospitals on June 30, 1944, 95.8 per cent had been committed by the courts as mentally ill. Patients admitted by self-commitment made up 2.8 per cent of all resident cases. Most of these voluntary inmates were residing in Agnews State Hospital. A little less than 1 per cent of all residents had been committed as alcoholics. These percentages are approximately the same as one year ago.

Diagnosis of Resident Population. Patients with psychoses comprised 98 per cent of the resident population. More than three-fourths of the State mental hospital residents had one of the four more common mental disorders. Patients with dementia praecox made up 53 per cent of the resident population; those with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 9 per cent; manic depressives, 8 per cent; and general paresis cases, 6 per cent.

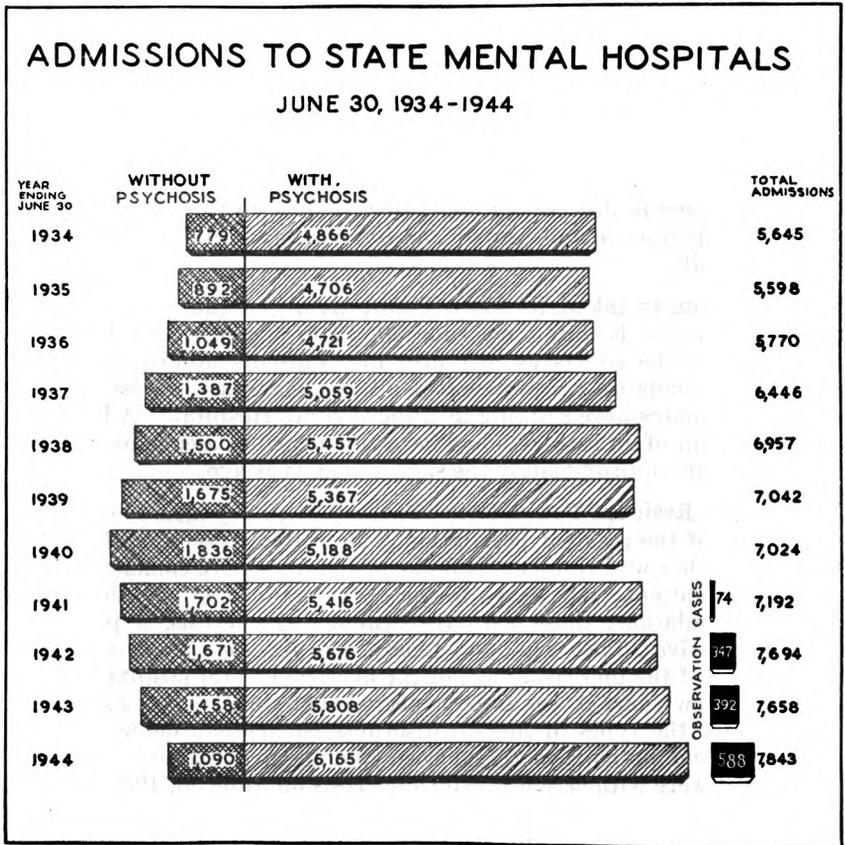
In view of the increasing age of the average mental hospital patient in the past few years it was to be expected that similar increases would be found for the types of mental disorders common to older patients. Of the resident patients who had been diagnosed as having psychoses, 7.9 per cent were with cerebral arteriosclerosis on June 30, 1938, and 8.7 per cent were with cerebral arteriosclerosis on June 30, 1944. This increase is not as evident with the resident patients diagnosed as seniles. Of the psychotic residents 3.1 per cent were senile on June 30, 1938, and 3.7 per cent on June 30, 1944. Patients diagnosed paranoia and paranoid conditions made up 1.9 per cent of the psychotic residents in June 1938, and 1.3 per cent in June 1944.

ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

During 1943-44 the total number of admissions to California State mental hospitals was 7,843, of which 6,082 were first admissions, 1,173 were readmissions, and the remaining 588 were observation cases. This was an increase of 185 patients over the 7,658 admissions recorded in 1942-43 and 149 over the 7,694 admissions in 1941-42, the highest number on record up until then.

County of Commitment. In some of the principal counties of California the admissions were somewhat proportional to their population. In other counties there appeared to be very little relationship between admissions and county population. During the last year, 1943-44, 29 or one-half of California's 58 counties availed themselves of the facilities

CHART VI



for observation cases offered by State hospitals. This is twice the number of counties that sent observation cases in 1942-43.

Sex Distribution of First Admissions. Of the 6,082 first admissions in 1943-44, 55 per cent were males which is a slight decrease over the 57 per cent of males in 1942-43. The proportion of males to females diagnosed as with psychosis is about equal, while the proportion of males to females diagnosed as without psychosis is about three to one.

Diagnosis of First Admissions. There were a total of 6,082 first admissions during 1943-44 of which 5,135 or 84 per cent were diagnosed as with psychosis and 947 or 16 per cent without psychosis. The relative percentage of those patients with psychosis has increased steadily during the last three years from 77 per cent in 1942 and 79 per cent in 1943 to 84 per cent in 1944.

The frequency of cases among the diagnostic groups in 1943-44 varied somewhat from the distribution of the previous year. During 1943-44 the more frequent psychoses of admissions in the order of their percentages of the total first admissions were: dementia praecox, 1,354 or 22 per cent; psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 985 or 16 per cent; manic-depressive, 583 or 10 per cent; senile, 470 or 8 per cent; and syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis), 466 or 7 per cent. In the last two years admissions of patients having dementia praecox and psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis ranked first and second, respectively. However, cases diagnosed as alcoholics without psychosis ranked third in 1942-43 but dropped down to sixth place in 1943-44.

TABLE 9
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF PATIENTS COMMITTED FOR OBSERVATION
STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

County	Observation cases			County	Observation cases		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	588	361	227	Sacramento.....	1	1	-----
Alameda	6	3	3	San Bernardino.....	2	2	-----
Colusa	2	2	-----	San Diego.....	17	14	3
Contra Costa.....	24	24	-----	San Francisco.....	5	4	1
Fresno	2	1	1	San Joaquin.....	199	121	78
Humboldt.....	1	1	-----	San Luis Obispo.....	2	2	-----
Imperial.....	1	1	-----	San Mateo.....	5	5	-----
Kern	1	1	-----	Santa Barbara.....	2	1	1
Lake	1	1	-----	Santa Clara.....	225	114	111
Los Angeles.....	15	13	2	Shasta.....	1	1	-----
Marin	1	1	-----	Solano.....	9	7	2
Mendocino.....	5	4	1	Stanislaus.....	24	12	12
Monterey.....	1	1	-----	Tulare.....	1	1	-----
Napa.....	22	17	5	Ventura.....	10	5	5
Plumas.....	2	1	1	Yolo.....	1	-----	1

TABLE 10
 COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

County	All mental hospitals			Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton	
	Total	First admissions	Readmissions														
All counties.....	7,255*	6,082	1,173	801	162	1,264	187	371	98	860	132	709	144	1,013	234	1,044	216
Alameda.....	461	401	60	246	38	1	1	5		86	13					63	8
Alpine.....	5	4	1													4	1
Amador.....	42	40	2	2				4	1	15						19	1
Butte.....	3	3														3	
Calaveras.....	10	9	1							8	1					1	7
Colusa.....	150	128	22	20	4			15	3	77	8					16	7
Contra Costa.....	4	3	1					3	1								
Del Norte.....	125	110	15	16	3			4	1	1						89	11
El Dorado.....																	
Fresno.....	8	6	2							5	2					1	
Glenn.....	38	27	11					25	11	2							
Humboldt.....	29	26	3					1						23	2		
Imperial.....	7	7															
Inyo.....	110	98	12											2	1		
Kern.....	22	17	5														
Kings.....	9	8	1														
Lake.....	17	14	3							12	3					2	5
Los Angeles.....	2,539	2,139	400	1		977	137	36	14			632	126	492	123	8	3
Madera.....	11	8	3														
Marin.....	52	45	7	2						40	7					3	1
Mariposa.....	3	2	1							3						2	1
Mendocino.....	26	20	6					17	6								
Merced.....	43	38	5	2											1	36	4
Modoc.....	10	8	2							2						6	
Mono.....																	
Monterey.....	73	65	8	59	7			1								1	5
Napa.....	67	50	17	1				1	3	48	11					8	3
Nevada.....	11	10	1							2							
Orange.....	96	78	18			6	2	2	1			59	13	11	2		1

There has been a marked downward trend in the percentage of first admissions with alcoholism both in patients diagnosed as with psychosis and those without psychosis. The percentage of alcoholics with psychosis decreased from 7 per cent in 1942-43 to 5 per cent in 1943-44; that group diagnosed as alcoholics without psychosis decreased from 12 per cent in 1942-43 to 6 per cent in 1943-44.

Of all the first admissions without psychosis those with alcoholism and syphilis of the central nervous system comprised 76 per cent or three-fourths of the total as compared with 83 per cent in 1942-43. The number of patients with syphilis of the central nervous system increased from 337 or 28 per cent of all admissions without psychosis in 1942-43 to 344 or 36 per cent in 1943-44.

Nativity of First Admissions. Of the 6,082 first admissions in 1943-44, 4,787, or 78.7 per cent, were born in the United States and its possessions. This proportion of native born patients, about four out of every five first admissions, is approximately the same as in 1942-43. As in the previous year, proportionately more females were native born, 82.4 per cent females as compared with 75.6 males. Of the foreign born first admissions a larger number were born in Mexico than in any other country. In 1943-44 first admissions whose citizenship status was still alien represented 43.5 per cent of all foreign born first admissions whose country of birth and citizenship was ascertained.

Age of First Admissions. For purposes of analysis the ages of all first admissions were grouped in five-year periods and the range extended from 14 years and under to 85 years and over. The ages of 12 patients were not known and these were excluded in the calculation of the median ages of first admissions. The mode or peak of the distribution as a whole fell in the class interval 35-39 years, as was the case in 1942-43. While in 1942-43 the mode for all patients also was in this class interval, in 1943-44 the mode for males fell in this interval but the mode for females was in the 30-40 year group. The median age of all first admissions was 44 years; for males 43.3 years and for females 45.1 years. The average ages in 1942-43 were approximately the same. Of the 6,070 first admissions whose ages were ascertained 663 or 11 per cent were under 25 years of age while 1,221 or 20 per cent were 65 years and over, representing a very slight change from the previous year.

An analysis of the diagnostic classes revealed characteristic differences among the groups of mental disorders with respect to age. The median age of patients without psychosis was 37.8 years, of patients with psychosis, 46.5 years. This difference of 8.7 years between the two groups is two years greater than the corresponding difference in 1942-43 when the patients without psychosis were 6.7 years younger than the psy-

chotic patients. The following psychoses are characteristic of older age levels: psychoses due to senility, those with cerebral arteriosclerosis, and involuntal psychoses with median ages in 1943-44 of 76.8, 68.2, and 51.9 years, respectively. First admissions in the lower age groups tended to fall in the dementia praecox class with a median age of 31.7 years. Other groups of mental disorders characteristic of the lower age levels are manic-depressive and syphilis of the central nervous system with ages of 37.1 and 36.7 years, respectively.

Education of First Admissions. The degree of education attained by first admissions was reported in about 94 per cent of the cases. Of the 5,731 ascertained cases, 2,777 or 49 per cent had a grade school education and about 12 per cent had less than a grade school education. The proportion of patients with less than a grade school education was greater among those diagnosed as with psychosis than among those without psychosis. However, in both categories the number of patients with a grade school education included about 50 per cent of the cases, while those who had a college education or were illiterate represented a relatively small proportion.

Environment of First Admissions. Patients were classified as either urban or rural. Urban population was defined as those living in communities of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In only 30 of the 6,082 first admissions was the environment not ascertained. In 1943-44, 87 per cent of the males and 92 per cent of the females were classified as urban. These percentages are almost identical with those of the previous year, 88 and 91 per cent, respectively.

Economic Status of First Admissions. In this study the economic condition of the family as a whole was considered rather than the dependency of a woman or children on the head of the family. Of all the first admissions 1.3 per cent were unascertained cases, 9.4 per cent were classified as dependent, 75.2 per cent or about three-fourths were marginal, and 15.4 per cent were comfortable. There were two times as many dependents among the first admissions with psychosis as among those without psychosis. However, the number of dependents as a whole has been decreasing for the last three years, which may be the result of improved economic conditions. As has been the case in past years, more females than males were committed from comfortable families.

Mental Disorders of Readmissions. There were 1,173 readmissions to mental hospitals in 1943-44 of which 1,030 or 88 per cent were psychotic. The rate of all readmissions per 100 first admissions was 19, considerably less than the 25 per 100 first admissions in 1942-43 while the rate of readmissions with psychosis to all first admissions with psychosis was 17

TABLE 11
 MENTAL DISORDERS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY INSTITUTION AND SEX
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All first admissions		Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton		
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	6,982	3,324	2,758	394	407	707	577	288	83	465	395	306	403	563	450	601	443
With Psychosis.....	5,135	2,630	2,505	326	386	404	486	189	54	406	356	280	388	497	421	528	414
Syphilitic meningio-encephalitis (general paresis).....	446	235	111	27	9	42	27	19	2	32	14	4	11	77	29	91	19
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	36	27	2	4	2	5	1	4	1	6	4	1	5	1	7	3	3
With epidemic encephalitis.....	16	13	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	1	1
With other infectious diseases.....	310	222	88	30	10	20	16	24	6	50	15	18	10	38	16	42	15
Alcoholic.....	19	8	11	1	2	3	6	1	2	6	2	2	1	4	1	9	1
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	45	39	6	5	1	7	1	2	1	6	2	2	1	8	1	9	1
Traumatic.....	958	495	463	120	129	34	56	22	8	96	70	46	66	90	71	87	63
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	38	12	26	5	1	4	1	7	4	5	5	2	2	6	2	3	0
With other disturbances of circulation.....	128	81	47	14	1	23	11	7	4	5	6	9	6	12	10	11	7
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	470	209	261	5	19	17	21	10	2	32	63	26	63	24	24	95	69
Senile.....	312	46	266	10	62	10	61	4	5	8	21	4	4	4	9	5	52
Involuntal.....	34	15	19	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	1	4	5	7
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	11	9	2	4	2	6	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Due to new growth.....	33	22	11	4	2	6	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	5	2	6	1
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	105	44	62	11	16	12	11	3	4	6	21	39	72	37	69	93	44
Psychoneuroses.....	583	211	372	27	56	30	68	9	4	46	67	39	72	37	69	93	44
Manic-depressive.....	1,354	698	656	63	56	156	173	71	20	81	50	58	79	156	162	113	108
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	26	17	9	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	43	27	16	1	2	5	5	2	1	2	3	6	1	3	6	3	6
With psychopathic personality.....	60	29	31	2	7	5	9	5	3	7	3	14	6	3	4	2	6
With mental deficiency.....	103	69	34	4	4	18	8	0	3	7	3	14	6	3	4	7	6
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	947	694	253	68	21	303	91	99	29	59	39	26	15	66	20	73	29
Without Psychosis.....	6	2	4	4	13	56	23	52	23	30	17	16	8	47	16	34	18
Epilepsy.....	379	201	119	24	13	36	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	6	7	5	2
Alcoholism.....	36	19	17	1	2	3	6	3	3	2	2	2	1	6	7	5	2
Drug addiction.....	32	20	12	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	7	1	2	2
Mental deficiency.....	4	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	45	24	21	2	1	5	8	13	2	4	7	1	2	5	1	5	2
Psychopathic personality.....	37	23	14	2	1	5	5	5	2	4	3	0	4	5	1	5	2
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	27	27	0	2	1	16	5	13	2	12	6	0	4	5	1	5	2
Primary behavior disorders.....	27	27	0	2	1	3	2	2	2	12	6	0	4	1	1	5	2
Sexual psychopathy.....	27	27	0	2	1	3	2	2	2	12	6	0	4	1	1	5	2
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	344	287	57	38	5	217	42	20	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	27	5

TABLE 12
NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, WITH CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF FOREIGN BORN, BY SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Country of birth	All first admissions			Citizenship status of foreign born							
				Second papers		First papers		Alien		Unknown	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All countries	6,082	3,324	2,758	308	254	49	27	349	142	107	62
Africa	1		1						1		
Australia	8	5	3	4	2			1	1		
Austria	20	12	8	7	5	2		3	3		
Belgium	2	1	1	1				1			
Canada	93	32	61	22	41	1	4	7	13	2	3
Central America	4	3	1		1	1		2			
China	34	32	2	6				24	2	2	
Czechoslovakia	8	6	2	4	2			2			
Cuba	3	2	1	1	1			1			
Denmark	21	11	10	7	5	1	3	2	2	1	
England	77	38	39	26	25	4	3	7	7	1	4
Finland	10	6	4	4	3	1		1	1		
France	14	6	8	3	6	1		1	2	1	
Germany	88	45	43	32	25	4	4	8	10	1	4
Greece	10	8	2	5			1	2	1	1	
Holland	12	9	3	7	2			2			1
Hungary	13	7	6	6	2			1	4		
India	2	2						2			
Ireland	70	31	39	21	31	6	5	4	3		
Italy	98	63	35	33	16	9	2	20	15	1	2
Japan	19	15	4		1			15	3		
Jugoslavia	18	11	7	4	2	1	1	3	4	3	
Mexico	205	162	43	11	10	3		140	31	8	2
Norway	24	18	6	10	5	1		6	1	1	
Philippine Islands	50	47	3	2	1			43	2	2	
Poland	30	15	15	10	11	2		3	4		
Puerto Rico	2	2		1				1			
Portugal	36	23	13	4	6		1	16	6	3	
Rumania	5	2	3	1	2			1			1
Russia	69	41	28	27	19	4	1	9	8	1	
Scotland	23	13	10	9	7	1		2	2	1	1
South America	9	7	2	4				3	2		
Spain	15	13	2	6	1			5	1	2	
Sweden	36	24	12	15	8	2	2	6		1	2
Switzerland	22	12	10	8	6	2		1	4	1	
Turkey	2	1	1	1							1
United States	4,771	2,504*	2,267						1†		
United States Posses- sions‡	14	7	7								
Wales	2	2						1		1	
West Indies	1	1		1							
Other countries	26	12	14	5	8	3		4	6		
Unknown	115	73	42						1	73	41

* One male born in Mexico of United States* citizens.

† Lost citizenship by marriage.

‡ Puerto Rico is tabulated separately above.

TABLE 13
AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All first admissions		Age at last birthday, years																
	Total	Male	Female	14 and under		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	6,082	3,324	2,758	56	31	121	84	208	163	279	252	336	312	394	271	345	236	275	221
With Psychosis.....	5,135	2,630	2,505	22	12	101	65	181	143	228	229	241	271	259	216	234	206	207	198
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	446	335	111	2	1	4	1	3	3	13	9	33	15	49	22	62	12	53	12
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	36	27	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	2	11	3	4	1
With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2
With other infectious diseases.....	16	13	3	3	3	1	1	5	2	8	6	23	10	27	13	40	18	37	17
Alcoholic.....	310	222	88	1	1	1	1	5	2	8	6	23	10	27	13	40	18	37	17
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	19	8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traumatic.....	45	39	6	1	1	3	7	7	4	4	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	4	3
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	958	495	463	1	1	3	7	7	1	4	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	5	4
With other disturbances of circulation.....	38	12	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	128	81	47	3	1	12	3	11	2	12	9	6	6	14	10	9	4	2	6
Senile.....	470	209	261	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Involuntal.....	312	40	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	64
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	34	15	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Due to new growth.....	11	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	33	22	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Psychoneuroses.....	106	44	62	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	12	8	9	7	9	8	8	5	3
Manic-depressive.....	583	211	372	1	1	8	7	20	38	52	50	30	7	30	54	20	44	26	34
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1,354	695	656	7	4	53	38	114	82	139	127	121	132	104	83	56	64	41	40
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	26	17	9	1	1	2	2	7	7	6	7	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
With psychopathic personality.....	43	27	16	2	2	4	5	7	7	3	2	7	6	4	3	2	2	2	4
With mental deficiency.....	100	29	71	2	2	5	1	3	1	10	5	7	6	8	1	6	1	2	4
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	103	69	34	2	2	5	1	3	1	10	5	7	6	8	1	6	2	8	4
Without Psychosis.....	947	664	283	34	19	20	19	27	20	51	23	95	41	135	55	111	30	68	23
Epilepsy.....	46	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism.....	370	261	118	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	19	17	50	38	52	20	37	15
Drug addiction.....	36	19	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mental deficiency.....	32	20	12	2	1	10	3	2	4	2	2	1	2	5	4	4	1	1	1
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Psychopathic personality.....	43	24	19	4	6	3	8	9	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	37	25	12	2	1	1	4	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	2
Primary behavior disorders.....	39	28	11	23	7	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sexual psychopathy.....	27	27	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	344	287	57	3	1	1	1	7	7	33	4	62	15	76	9	51	9	24	5

TABLE 13—Continued
AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Age at last birthday, years												85 and over		Unknown			
	50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85 and over		Unknown	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	254	194	228	195	217	177	175	168	155	147	136	133	91	116	49	51	5	7
With Psychosis.....	192	181	183	188	194	175	164	167	148	147	134	133	90	116	48	51	4	7
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)	40	13	30	7	32	8	15	4	3	1	1	1	1	1				
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	1		2	1														
With epidemic encephalitis.....	2																	
With other infectious diseases.....	35	5	23	10	14	5	7	1	2	1								
Alcoholic.....	2	1																
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	6		4	1	3	2	1											
Traumatic.....	14	19	56	41	98	82	108	107	81	76	66	62	39	55	25	17	1	
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	3	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	2	2								
With other disturbances of circulation.....	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	13	60	14	53	11	30	2	6	1	1					23	34	1	1
Senile.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1										
Involuntal.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1										
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Due to new growth.....	1	4	1	5	3	2	1											
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	1	28	14	25	5	10	5	7	1	3	1	1	1	1				
Psychoneuroses.....	26	34	19	25	7	12	4	9	3	2	1	1	3	1				
Manic-depressive.....	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2				
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
With psychopathic personality.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
With mental deficiency.....	8	5	4	3	6			2	1	1		2	1	1				
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	62	13	45	7	23	2	11	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Without Psychosis.....	43	6	24	5	15	2	5	1	4						1			
Epilepsy.....	2	2			1	1												
Alcoholism.....	2	2																
Drug addiction.....																		
Mental deficiency.....																		
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	1																	
Psychopathic personality.....	2				3			1	3									
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....																		
Primary behavior disorders.....	2		4															
Sexual psychopathy.....	12	5	17	1	1													
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....																		

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Table 13—Continued

TABLE 14
MARITAL STATUS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All first admissions			Marital status											
	Total	Male		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Unknown	
			Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	6,082	3,324	2,758	1,288	493	1,278	1,259	287	613	290	241	140	146	31	6
With Psychosis.....	5,135	2,630	2,505	1,053	431	968	1,134	271	593	210	213	98	129	30	5
Syphilitic meningitis (general paresis).....	446	335	111	90	12	178	57	19	19	36	17	7	6	5	
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	36	27	9	8	1	12	4	1	1	3	2	3	1		
With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1						
With other infectious diseases.....	16	13	3	6	1	6	2	1	1						
Alcoholic.....	310	222	88	74	8	79	41	19	11	35	15	14	13	1	
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	19	8	11	11	6	7	6	2	3	3	1	2			
Traumatic.....	45	39	6	19	1	13	7	2	3	3	1	2			
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	988	495	493	105	45	209	151	123	232	40	21	12	13	6	1
With other disturbances of circulation.....	38	12	26	5	3	2	14	3	7	1	2	1			
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	128	81	47	51	13	18	19	4	4	8	4	7			
Senile.....	470	209	261	43	20	72	40	74	184	9	10	4	7	7	
Involuntional.....	312	46	266	7	25	29	155	6	52	3	23	1	10	1	
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	34	15	19	3	1	9	14	1	3	1	1	1			
Due to new growth.....	11	9	2	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	1			
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	33	22	11	13	1	19	4	5	1	3	3	1			
Psychoneuroses.....	106	44	62	21	18	19	36	1	3	1	4	3	1		
Manic-depressive.....	583	211	372	72	55	109	236	1	33	17	28	10	20	2	
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1,354	698	656	468	199	148	312	11	25	41	71	32	46	8	3
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	26	17	9	4	4	8	1	4	3	3	1	1			
With psychopathic personality.....	43	27	16	14	5	8	9	2	2	3	1	2	1		
With mental deficiency.....	60	29	31	26	20	2	9	2	7	2	1	3	2	1	
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	103	69	34	32	2	29	18	2	7	2	5	3	2	1	
Without Psychosis.....	947	694	253	235	62	310	125	26	20	80	28	42	17	1	1
Epilepsy.....	6	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Alcoholism.....	379	261	118	51	5	127	70	15	10	49	20	18	12	1	1
Drug addiction.....	36	19	17	3	3	13	10	2	2	2	1	1			
Mental deficiency.....	32	20	12	18	11	5	1	1	1	1					
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	4	1	3	1	3										
Psychopathic personality.....	43	24	19	17	16	5	3	2	3	4	1	1			
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	37	25	12	9	4	9	6	2	2	4	2	1			
Primary behavior disorders.....	39	28	11	28	11	6	27	3	3	2	1	1			
Sexual psychopathy.....	27	15	12	15	6	6	6	3	3	3	2	4			
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	344	287	57	92	7	148	34	6	8	21	4	20	4		

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TABLE 15
EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All first admissions			Education											
	Total	Male	Female	College		High school		Grade school		Reads and writes		Illiterate		Unknown	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	6,082	3,324	2,758	231	183	855	983	1,631	1,246	359	177	126	40	222	129
With Psychosis.....	5,135	2,630	2,505	178	168	644	873	1,190	1,137	297	162	107	37	214	128
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	446	335	111	25	2	83	38	143	52	38	8	15	2	31	9
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	36	2	2	1	1	4	5	16	4	2	2	2		2	
With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	4	2												
With other infectious diseases.....	16	13	3	1	2	5	2	3	1	3	3	1		1	
Alcoholic.....	310	222	88	8	3	40	31	126	43	28	11	14		6	2
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	19	8	11	5	3	2	2	1	1	4	4				
Traumatic.....	45	39	6	1	1	5	4	27	4	6	6			1	
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	958	495	463	27	28	52	89	251	260	86	36	23	8	56	42
With other disturbances of circulation.....	38	12	26	2	2	3	5	4	18	2	5	1		3	3
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	128	81	47	2	2	23	18	44	21	7	5			5	31
Senile.....	470	209	261	7	16	21	51	82	132	30	24	12	7	57	9
Involutional.....	312	46	266	3	13	7	78	26	139	5	21	3	6	2	9
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	34	15	19			2	9	6	7	3	1	3		1	2
Due to new growth.....	11	9	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	4	2			1	
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	33	22	11	1	1	7	4	10	4	3	2			1	1
Psychoneuroses.....	106	44	62	5	6	24	30	15	25	18	16			8	9
Manic-depressive.....	583	211	372	18	34	73	168	86	138	47	28	17	7	34	17
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1,354	698	656	63	57	258	318	279	232	77	47	17	4	34	17
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	26	17	9	4	1	3	2	6	5	3	1	1			
With psychopathic personality.....	43	27	16	1	2	16	6	9	9	7	4	5		1	1
With mental deficiency.....	60	29	31	1	2	18	20	18	20	4	8	5		1	1
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	103	69	34	4	2	11	10	33	19	12	4	4		5	3
Without Psychosis.....	947	694	253	53	15	211	110	341	109	62	15	19	3	8	1
Epilepsy.....	6	2	4				2	2	1	2					
Alcoholism.....	379	118	261	32	8	92	61	122	44	9	5	4		2	
Drug addiction.....	36	19	17	6	3	3	5	9	9	7	4	2			
Mental deficiency.....	32	20	12			4	4	8	7	4	2	4			
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	4	3	1					1	1	3					
Psychopathic personality.....	43	24	19			17	8	7	11						
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	37	25	12			5	2	16	2	2	2	1		1	1
Primary behavior disorders.....	39	28	11			2	2	14	6	12	2				
Sexual psychopathy.....	27	27		2	2	8	8	16	6	12	2				
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	344	287	57	13	4	80	23	146	26	35	3	1		5	

TABLE 16
ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS,
BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All first admissions			Environment					
				Urban		Rural		Unknown	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	6,082	3,324	2,758	2,888	2,543	416	205	20	10
With Psychosis.....	5,135	2,630	2,505	2,261	2,309	350	187	19	9
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	446	335	111	295	107	37	3	3	1
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	36	27	9	26	7	1	2		
With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	2	2	2	2				
With other infectious diseases.....	16	13	3	12	2		1	1	
Alcoholic.....	310	222	88	194	83	27	5	1	
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.	19	8	11	8	11				
Traumatic.....	45	39	6	31	6	6		2	
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	958	495	463	411	418	82	43	2	2
With other disturbances of circulation.....	38	12	26	10	26	2			
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	128	81	47	72	43	9	4		
Senile.....	470	209	261	169	244	40	17		
Involuntional.....	312	46	266	39	245	7	21		
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	34	15	19	10	17	3	2	2	
Due to new growth.....	11	9	2	9	2				
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	33	22	11	19	11	3			
Psychoneuroses.....	106	44	62	40	56	4	6		
Manic-depressive.....	583	211	372	186	341	24	29	1	2
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1,354	698	656	608	604	84	49	6	3
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	26	17	9	15	9	2			
With psychopathic personality.....	43	27	16	26	16	1			
With mental deficiency.....	60	29	31	19	28	10	3		
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	103	69	34	60	31	8	2	1	1
Without Psychosis.....	947	694	253	627	234	66	18	1	1
Epilepsy.....	6	2	4	1	2	1	2		
Alcoholism.....	379	261	118	223	107	38	10		1
Drug addiction.....	36	19	17	18	16	1	1		
Mental deficiency.....	32	20	12	19	10	1	2		
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	4	1	3	1	3				
Psychopathic personality.....	43	24	19	22	17	2	2		
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	37	25	12	21	12	4			
Primary behavior disorders.....	39	28	11	27	11	1			
Sexual psychopathy.....	27	27		20	7	7			
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	344	287	57	275	56	11	1	1	

TABLE 17
ECONOMIC STATUS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS,
BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All first admissions			Economic status							
				Dependent		Marginal		Comfortable		Unknown	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups	6,082	3,324	2,758	322	241	2,591	1,922	357	570	54	25
With Psychosis.....	5,135	2,630	2,505	291	223	1,975	1,719	315	540	49	23
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	446	335	111	32	16	261	78	32	15	10	2
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	36	27	9	2	1	25	8	-----	-----	-----	-----
With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	2	2	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	1	-----
With other infectious diseases.....	16	13	3	1	1	11	2	-----	-----	1	-----
Alcoholic.....	310	222	88	10	6	189	67	21	15	2	-----
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	19	8	11	-----	-----	6	8	2	3	-----	-----
Traumatic.....	45	39	6	6	3	30	2	2	1	1	-----
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	958	495	463	86	53	304	259	95	148	10	3
With other disturbances of circulation.....	38	12	26	2	5	8	14	2	7	-----	-----
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	128	81	47	10	9	62	34	9	3	-----	1
Senile.....	470	209	261	64	65	108	127	33	67	4	2
Involuntal.....	312	46	266	2	10	39	178	5	77	-----	1
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	34	15	19	1	1	12	13	1	5	1	-----
Due to new growth.....	11	9	2	-----	-----	6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	33	22	11	2	1	18	8	2	2	-----	-----
Psychoneuroses.....	106	44	62	2	1	37	49	4	12	1	-----
Manic-depressive.....	583	211	372	6	12	174	281	29	76	2	3
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1,354	698	656	51	33	569	523	65	91	13	9
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	26	17	9	2	1	11	6	3	2	1	-----
With psychopathic personality.....	43	27	16	2	-----	25	13	-----	3	-----	-----
With mental deficiency.....	60	29	31	5	2	21	23	3	6	-----	-----
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	103	69	34	4	3	58	22	5	7	2	2
Without Psychosis.....	947	694	253	31	18	616	203	42	30	5	2
Epilepsy.....	6	2	4	-----	-----	2	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Alcoholism.....	379	261	118	9	4	225	90	27	22	-----	2
Drug addiction.....	36	19	17	-----	1	17	14	2	2	-----	-----
Mental deficiency.....	32	20	12	3	1	17	10	-----	1	-----	-----
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	4	1	3	-----	-----	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Psychopathic personality.....	43	24	19	1	6	22	13	-----	-----	1	-----
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	37	25	12	2	1	19	9	3	2	1	-----
Primary behavior disorders.....	39	28	11	1	4	26	7	1	-----	-----	-----
Sexual psychopathy.....	27	27	-----	2	-----	21	-----	1	-----	3	-----
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	344	287	57	13	1	266	53	8	3	-----	-----

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TABLE 18
 MENTAL DISORDERS OF READMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY INSTITUTION AND SEX
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All readmissions		Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	All groups	1,173	579	594	63	99	94	93	72	26	66	65	52	92	120	114	112	104
With Psychosis	1,030	473	557	65	93	73	85	39	18	54	62	47	88	107	111	98	100
Syphilitic meningio-encephalitis (general paresis)	57	34	23	5	1	8	8	1	1	2	1	3	6	6	9	9	4
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
With epidemic encephalitis	2	2	2	3	2	5	5	0	1	6	4	5	1	5	1	1	7
With other infectious diseases	70	49	21	3	2	5	2	0	1	6	4	5	1	5	1	19	7
Alcoholic	3	3	3	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	6	5	3	2	7	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	6	2	5	15	3
Traumatic	60	31	29	7	7	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	6	2	5	1	8
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	22	12	10	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	4
With other disturbances of circulation	13	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	5
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	37	6	31	1	3	1	5	1	2	2	2	8	8	1	1	1	10
Senile	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Involuntal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Due to new growth	17	8	9	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
With organic changes of the nervous system	312	105	207	17	42	7	24	10	3	13	23	16	40	25	40	17	25
Psychoneuroses	364	181	183	13	31	36	31	15	6	21	22	18	18	48	45	30	30
Manic-depressive	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia)	13	7	6	1	4	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	5	3	3	1
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	28	12	16	1	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	3
With psychopathic personality	8	7	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	1
With mental deficiency	143	106	37	8	6	21	8	33	8	12	4	5	4	13	3	14	4
Undiagnosed psychoses	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Without Psychosis	89	70	19	5	4	11	5	22	4	6	1	2	2	12	1	12	2
Epilepsy	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Drug addiction	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Mental deficiency	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis	12	10	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Psychopathic personality	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane)	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Primary behavior disorders	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual psychopathy	18	14	4	3	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Syphilis of the c. n. s.																	

TABLE 19
MENTAL DISORDERS OF VOLUNTARY ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY INSTITUTION AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All voluntary admissions			Agnews		Camarillo		Mendocino		Napa		Norwalk		Patton		Stockton	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	918	560	358	95	77	310	131	7	9	37	54	1	4	44	40	66	43
With Psychosis.....	479	220	259	50	69	65	68	5	8	21	37	1	4	43	35	35	37
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)	49	35	14	12	1	5	4	2		4	1			3	5	9	3
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	6	5	1			2				1				1		1	1
With epidemic encephalitis.....	5	5				3											
With other infectious diseases.....	16	12	4	3		3		2		2	2			2	1		
Alcoholic.....	2	1	1	2		1		1		1	1			1	1	3	
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	2	3		2													
Traumatic.....	24	11	13	4	3	2	5		2	3				2	1		2
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	1		1		1												
With other disturbances of circulation.....	11	6	5	1	1	5	2		2	2	2						1
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	9	3	6	1	1	1	1		1	2	2					2	1
Senile.....	34	5	29	1	8	2	8		2	1	1			1	1	1	8
Involuntal.....	3	2	1														
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	6	4	2	1	1	3	1										
Due to new growth.....	67	28	39	10	14	9	5	1	1	2	11			5	4	1	4
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	102	30	72	9	23	4	19	2	2	2	7		3	11	11	4	7
Psychoneuroses.....	106	52	54	6	16	18	13		1	5	10			13	5	9	9
Manic-depressive.....	1																
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia)	4		4														
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	4		4														
With psychopathic personality.....	6	1	5	1	2		3										
With mental deficiency.....	24	17	7			11	2			1	1			1	3	4	1
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	439	340	99	45	8	245	63	2	1	16	17			1	4	31	6
Without Psychosis.....	3	1	2							1	1						
Epilepsy.....	3	2	1														
Alcoholism.....	3	2	1														
Drug addiction.....	10	4	6	1	2	2	4		1							1	1
Mental deficiency.....	4	1	3			1	1										
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	17	6	11	1	1	4	7		1	1	4						
Psychopathic personality.....	12	5	7	2	1	2	1		2	1	3			1	1	1	1
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane)	37	27	10			16	3			11	6						
Primary behavior disorders.....	353	204	59	41	6	222	44			3	1				3	28	5
Sexual psychopathy.....																	
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....																	

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per 100. These comparatively low readmissions rates would indicate that the increasing number of discharges has not reacted unfavorably on the readmission rate.

The recurrence of dementia praecox was greatest when this disorder was compared with all other readmissions with psychosis; the rate of dementia praecox readmissions was 35 per 100 total psychotic readmissions.

Readmission rates of patients in the various psychotic groups were in the same general relationship, one group to another, in 1943-44 as in the previous year. A study of these readmission rates indicates that certain mental disorders tend to recur more often than others. During 1943-44 patients with manic-depressive psychoses again showed the highest readmission rate when compared with all psychotic first admissions, 54 readmissions per 100 first admissions; patients with dementia praecox showed the second highest rate, 27 readmissions per 100 first admissions. The rates for these two psychoses in 1942-43 were 70 and 39 readmissions per 100 manic-depressive and dementia praecox first admissions, respectively. The decline in these rates during 1943-44 may be significant in view of the fact that the number of first admissions in these two diagnostic groups increased. The readmission rates for patients with senile psychoses and cerebral arteriosclerosis were again the lowest of any of the principal diagnostic groups. Two other groups of mental disorders with comparatively low readmission rates were general paresis in the psychotic class, 13 per 100 first admissions, and syphilis of the central nervous system without psychosis, 5 per 100 first admissions. Corresponding rates for these two groups in 1942-43 were 12 and 3 per 100 first admissions, respectively.

Mental Disorders of Voluntary Admissions. There were 918 voluntary admissions to State mental hospitals in 1943-44 of which 708 persons or 77 per cent were first admissions and the remaining 210 cases were readmissions. With voluntary admissions constituting 11.7 per cent of all admissions during 1943-44 there was no appreciable change from the previous year in the ratio of voluntary admissions to total admissions.

There was a slightly greater percentage of psychotics in 1943-44 than in the previous year, 53.2 per cent as compared with 51 per cent in 1942-43. Relatively more males than females were without psychosis while more females than males were psychotic. This relationship also held in the case of the 1943-44 voluntary admissions.

Almost one-half of the psychotic cases were diagnosed as dementia praecox or manic-depressive with about equal numbers in each of these two groups. Of the principal diagnostic groups with psychosis, syphilitic meningo-encephalitis was the only one in which males predominated. Of the 439 voluntary admissions without psychosis 353 or 80 per cent were diagnosed as having syphilis of the central nervous system, a slight decrease from the 86 per cent of the previous year. Patients without psychosis and with syphilis of the central nervous system comprised 39 per cent of all voluntary admissions in 1943-44 as compared with 42 per cent in 1942-43.

EXTRAMURAL CARE

The Extramural Care Program of the Department of Institutions since its inauguration several years ago has continued to serve as a therapeutic device and has to its credit the improvement or recovery of many patients. All the statistical evidence comparing the periods before and after the extension of extramural care points toward a larger number of adjustments because of the increased number of patients placed in extramural care. Thus, not only have the number being paroled and those on parole from the mental hospitals increased significantly but the number of discharges from parole showed a corresponding increase. These discharges, which during the fiscal year just ended approximated gross paroles before the extramural program was intensified, represent those patients who are improved or recovered to the point where follow-up care is no longer required. The proportion of patients in extramural care of the total on the records, although slightly less last year than the previous year, was still half again greater than the per cent of the total number of patients on the records being cared for on parole prior to the extension of extramural care. When parole statistics for the year past are compared with those of the previous year, the comparison is not so favorable, as can be seen in the tables.

Despite obstacles due to war time conditions, such as those resulting in staff shortages, it has been possible during the past year to maintain some of the gains of previous years. The number of patients on parole was still almost twice as great during the year ending June 30, 1944, as it was for the year ending June 30, 1938, the last year prior to the reorganization of the extramural program.

In an attempt to ascertain the value of more unified supervision, the social work divisions of the Camarillo and Patton State Hospitals were placed on a geographical and functional rather than a hospital basis. Thus the community rather than the hospital was regarded as the focus of social work activity, particularly for those workers in the Los Angeles office. Not only has the elimination of overlapping districts greatly increased the workers efficiency and output, but other advantages to the community and to the hospitals became evident. A more systematic service was rendered the community and supervision was simplified. This reorganization was limited to the social work staffs of Patton and Camarillo and was begun as an experiment to ascertain the advantages of more centralized administration. It is still being continued.

Type of Leave. There are three types of leave of absence for mental hospital patients: home parole, family care, and work parole. By home parole is meant the placing of patients in homes of relatives or friends who accept responsibility for the patient's supervision and well being and bear the cost of his maintenance. This type of parole, which is by far the most prevalent, was arranged for 86.3 per cent of all patients granted parole during the year excluding visits which have been added to the parole statistics during the last several years. It is found that the returns from home parole are 40.8 per cent of those paroled. This

TABLE 20
MOVEMENT OF PAROLED PATIENTS IN RELATION TO OTHER POPULATION MOVEMENT DATA
STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
JULY 1, 1936—JUNE 30, 1944

Year ending June 30	Total for year					On June 30				
	Admis- sions	Paroles	Paroles in per cent of ad- mis- sions	Paroles returned	Returns in per cent of paroles	Dis- charges from parole	Total on records*	Resi- dent popu- lation	Patients on parole	On parole in per cent of total on records
1937.....	6,446	3,348	51.9	1,148	34.3	2,191	23,604	20,737	2,432	10.3
1938.....	6,957	3,238	46.5	1,143	35.3	2,032	24,781	21,884	2,474	10.0
1939.....	7,042	4,027	57.2	1,296	32.2	1,805	26,485	22,608	3,390	12.8
1940.....	7,024	4,835	68.8	1,793	37.1	2,160	27,761	22,953	4,247	15.3
1941.....	7,192	5,656	78.6	2,212	39.1	2,479	29,026	23,345	5,161	17.8
1942.....	7,694	6,643	86.3	3,033	45.7	3,100	29,925	23,617	5,630	18.8
1943.....	7,658	5,801	73.1	2,727	48.7	3,152	30,108	24,240	5,309	17.6
1944.....	7,843	5,072	64.7	2,544	50.2	3,020	30,284	24,903	4,787	15.8

* Includes patients on escape.

compares favorably with the percentage of returns from parole for the last four years. Of perhaps greater importance than the number returned from parole are those who continue to remain outside of the institution under social work supervision and who are eventually discharged from parole.

About one out of every 20 paroled during the year was assigned to family care. By family care is meant the placement of patients in homes not their own where their care is financed from their own estate, or by relatives, old age assistance or the Department of Institutions. The 1943 Session of the Legislature gave its unanimous approval to a measure that would increase for the duration the maximum monthly family care allotment from \$25 per month to \$35 a month. That bill contained an urgency clause and became effective immediately upon the signature of the Governor on May 28, 1943. Legislative provision was also made allowing for the expenditure of funds for incidental needs of patients to be paroled or on parole. The effect of these measures was not sufficient to counteract the war time conditions resulting in housing shortages and which made home finding more difficult. Only 35 fewer patients were in family care on June 30, 1944, than were in such care the corresponding day of the previous year. Its survival during a difficult period such as this augers well for its future.

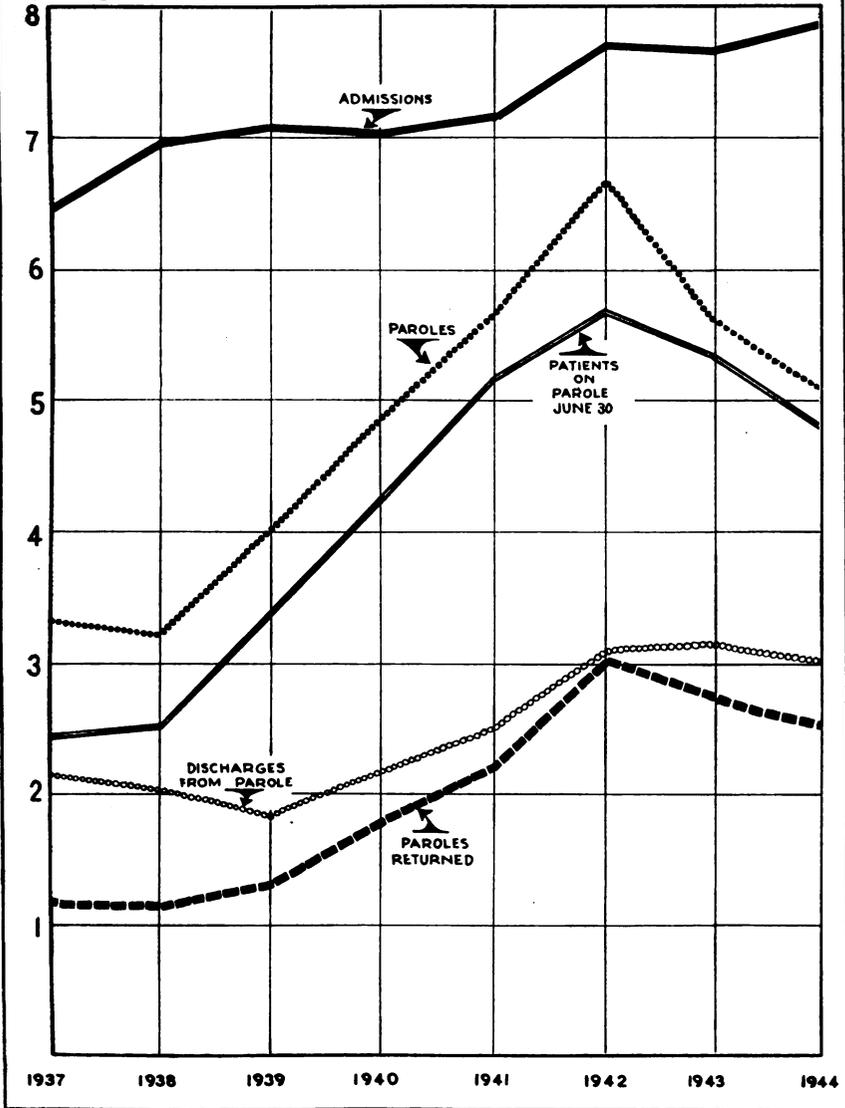
Patients placed in family care are more closely supervised than those placed in other types of parole. The homes in which they are placed are licensed by the department without a fee and are generally to be found in the rural sections of the State. On June 30, 1944, there were 106 homes licensed to care for a capacity of 344 patients. The family care population on that date was 316. Patients placed in family care are selected by the medical staff to enable them to benefit by the placement and are sufficiently tractable for outside care.

CHART VII

ADMISSIONS AND MOVEMENT OF PAROLED PATIENTS STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

NUMBER IN
THOUSANDS

JUNE 30, 1937 - 1944



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MENTAL HOSPITALS

TABLE 21
TYPE OF LEAVE OF PAROLES AND RETURNS FROM PAROLE, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Type of leave	Number						Per cent of total						Per cent of total excluding visits		Returns from parole in per cent of paroles
	Paroles			Return from parole			Paroles			Returns from parole			Paroles	Returns from parole	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
All leaves.....	5,072	2,207	2,865	2,644	991	1,553	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.2
Leaves, exclusive of visit.....	4,366	1,929	2,437	1,921	758	1,163									44.0
Home parole.....	4,473	1,893	2,580	2,160	810	1,350	88.2	85.8	90.0	84.9	81.7	86.9			48.3
Home parole, less visit.....	3,767	1,615	2,152	1,537	577	960									40.8
Visit relatives.....	708	276	432	623	293	390	13.9	12.6	14.9	24.5	23.5	25.1			88.2
With relatives.....	3,428	1,429	1,999	1,432	518	913	67.6	64.7	69.8	96.3	92.4	98.8			41.8
With friends.....	322	169	142	99	44	44	6.4	8.2	4.9	3.9	5.5	2.8			30.7
Other agency assistance.....	17	6	11	6	3	3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2			35.3
Family care.....	197	92	105	155	68	87	3.9	4.2	3.7	6.1	6.9	5.6			78.7
Relatives maintenance only.....	2	2					0.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1				50.0
Relatives home expense.....	31	6	22	20	7	19	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2			83.9
Department bears expense.....	133	68	65	92	44	49	2.7	3.1	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.2			69.9
Receives old age assistance.....	31	13	18	38	16	19	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.2			112.9
Work parole.....	402	222	180	229	113	116	7.9	10.0	6.3	9.0	11.4	7.5			57.0
In industry.....	304	172	132	160	87	93	6.0	7.7	4.8	7.1	8.6	6.0			99.2
On farm.....	45	44	1	23	23	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.0			51.1
In home.....	53	6	47	20	3	23	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	1.5			49.1

Patients granted work parole were 9.2 per cent of the total paroled excluding visits which is about the same percentage as those given this type of parole the previous year. By work parole is meant work placement where the patient is given twenty-four hour supervision in addition to his employment. Such placements constitute but a small fraction of all the patients on parole that are working, as most patients placed on home parole, that is, returned to their relatives or friends, usually return to some form of employment at the same time. Great care is taken in arranging for work parole patients to guard against the patients' exploitation. The department has set a policy with regards the maximum hours of work and working conditions. When a patient has improved in a work parole placement so that he may be considered for outside employment, other placement is obtained for him. The number of patients on work parole on June 30, 1944, totaled 530.

Patients on Parole on June 30, 1944. The number of patients on parole on June 30, 1944, totaled 4,787 or 15.8 per cent of the total number of all patients on the records of the mental hospitals. Although this represents a decrease of 522 from the end of the previous year, it is still about twice the number on parole for the year of 1938, the last year before which the extramural program was intensified.

TABLE 22
PATIENTS ON PAROLE AND ON ESCAPE FROM STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
BY MENTAL DISORDER AND SEX
JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	On parole			On escape		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All groups.....	4,787	2,144	2,643	594	546	48
With Psychosis.....	4,370	1,858	2,512	517	477	40
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	251	172	79	26	24	2
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	30	19	11	7	7	-----
With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	3	1	2	2	-----
With other infectious diseases.....	7	6	1	3	3	-----
Alcoholic.....	291	191	100	66	59	7
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	13	6	7	1	1	-----
Traumatic.....	47	41	6	8	8	-----
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	371	169	202	26	26	-----
With other disturbances of circulation.....	11	4	7	-----	-----	-----
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	116	63	53	12	10	2
Senile.....	95	32	63	4	4	-----
Involuntional.....	288	48	240	1	1	-----
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	35	13	22	2	2	-----
Due to new growth.....	4	2	2	1	1	-----
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	30	16	14	-----	-----	-----
Psychoneuroses.....	68	17	51	-----	-----	-----
Manic-depressive.....	890	270	620	56	47	9
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1,578	689	889	232	222	10
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	40	11	29	8	7	1
With psychopathic personality.....	48	22	26	33	28	5
With mental deficiency.....	123	45	78	17	16	1
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	30	19	11	12	9	3
Without Psychosis.....	417	286	131	77	69	8
Epilepsy.....	3	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Alcoholism.....	309	217	92	29	26	3
Drug addiction.....	30	8	22	13	10	3
Mental deficiency.....	7	4	3	4	4	-----
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	3	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Psychopathic personality.....	4	4	-----	4	4	-----
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	5	3	2	7	7	-----
Primary behavior disorders.....	10	4	6	2	1	1
Sexual psychopathy.....	40	40	-----	18	17	1
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	6	4	2	-----	-----	-----

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Sex of Patients on Parole. Of the total number of patients on parole on June 30, 1944, females comprised 55 per cent of the paroled patients, which is exactly the same ratio as 12 months ago. This ratio changed when the diagnostic groups were considered. Of the patients on parole who had been diagnosed as having a psychosis, 57.5 per cent were females and of those diagnosed as nonpsychotic, 68.6 per cent were males.

Mental Disorders of Patients on Parole. Of all patients on parole on June 30, 1944, 4,370 or 9 out of every 10 of these patients had been diagnosed as having a psychosis. Of the total patients on parole, 33 per cent were classified as having had dementia praecox and 19 per cent having had manic-depressive psychosis. These ratios are about the same as last year.

Patients Paroled During Current Fiscal Year. There were 5,072 patients placed on parole status during the last fiscal year as compared with 5,601 for the year ending June 30, 1943, and 6,643 for the year ending June 30, 1942. The high level for paroles seems to have been reached in 1942 with declines registered for each of the next two years. Excluding visits, which have been included in the parole figures during the last three years, the number of paroles for the year just ended totaled 4,366.

Mental Disorders of Paroles. Of the patients paroled during the year 1943-44, 3,834 or 88 per cent were psychotic when admitted to the institutions, while 532 or 12 per cent were nonpsychotic. Of the 3,834 psychotics paroled, 1,366 persons with dementia praecox or 36 per cent constituted the largest single mental disorder group. The second largest group was manic-depressive, constituting 22 per cent of the total paroles who had had a psychosis. Alcoholics comprised 77 per cent of the 532 nonpsychotics who were paroled. These three groups make up 60 per cent of all the patients paroled during the year.

Age and Marital Status of Paroles. Of the persons for whom the age was known, the median age of those paroled, 43 years, was about the same as that during last year. The age of the paroled patients is much younger than the median age for resident patients. For males, the average age of paroles was 43 years, while for the resident males it was about 51 years. The median age of the paroled females was 43 years, while the resident females averaged 53 years. About 25 per cent of the paroles were aged 55 years or over.

The marital status is not known for all patients. Of the paroles for which it is known, 43 per cent of the males were single and 21 per cent of the females were single. The married males paroled made up 39 per cent of all male paroles, and the married females were 52 per cent of all females paroled.

Patients Returning from Parole during Current Fiscal Year. There are two measures of statistically gauging the success of an intensified parole program: the proportion of patients who are returned from parole and the number of patients discharged from parole. By the first measure, when visits are excluded, it is found that the percentage of patients returned from parole, although somewhat higher than before the program

TABLE 23
 NUMBER OF PAROLES AND RETURNS FROM PAROLE, NET PAROLES, AND RATIO OF RETURN
 FROM PAROLE TO PAROLES, BY MENTAL DISORDER
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Paroles			Returns from parole			Net paroles	Returns from parole in per cent of paroles
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F		
All groups.....	4,366	1,929	2,437	1,921	758	1,163	2,445	44.0
With Psychosis.	3,834	1,578	2,256	1,778	666	1,112	2,056	46.4
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	220	151	69	99	67	32	121	45.0
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	24	20	4	9	7	2	15	37.5
With epidemic encephalitis.....	5	3	2	3	3	---	2	60.0
With other infectious diseases.....	6	4	2	1	---	1	5	16.7
Alcoholic.....	259	168	91	101	59	42	158	39.0
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	12	6	6	1	1	---	11	8.3
Traumatic.....	43	38	5	15	13	2	28	34.9
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	285	123	162	138	47	91	147	48.4
With other disturbances of circulation.....	13	5	8	5	2	3	8	38.5
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	113	63	50	63	29	34	50	55.8
Senile.....	84	29	55	44	12	32	40	52.4
Involuntal.....	236	39	197	67	11	56	169	28.4
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	29	11	18	16	4	12	13	55.2
Due to new growth.....	2	1	1	---	---	---	2	---
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	31	13	18	21	6	15	10	67.7
Psychoneuroses.....	69	17	52	22	6	16	47	31.0
Manic-depressive.....	828	224	604	365	74	291	463	44.1
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1,366	572	794	689	271	418	677	50.4
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	39	16	23	22	10	12	17	56.4
With psychopathic personality.....	52	26	26	25	12	13	27	48.1
With mental deficiency.....	99	38	61	66	29	37	33	66.7
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	19	11	8	6	3	3	13	31.6
Without Psychosis.	532	351	181	143	92	51	389	26.9
Epilepsy.....	2	1	1	---	---	---	2	---
Alcoholism.....	410	279	131	92	56	36	318	22.4
Drug addiction.....	33	9	24	4	1	3	29	12.1
Mental deficiency.....	5	4	1	1	1	---	4	20.0
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	3	---	3	1	---	1	2	33.3
Psychopathic personality.....	8	7	1	4	3	1	4	50.0
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	8	2	6	6	1	5	2	75.0
Primary behavior disorders.....	17	4	13	6	1	5	11	35.3
Sexual psychopathy.....	12	12	---	---	---	---	12	---
Syphilis of the c. n. s.	34	33	1	29	29	---	5	85.3

was intensified, did not vary significantly. Contrary to some expectations, the law of diminishing returns was not applicable in the experience of this department with respect to paroles and returns from paroles.

Mental Disorders of Returns. The ratio of returns from parole to paroles indicate that a person with a psychosis is not as likely to adjust while on leave as is a person without a psychosis. Of the patients granted leave, 46 per cent of those with a psychosis returned to an institution, while only 27 per cent of those without a psychosis returned. The highest rates of return found in the psychotic groups were those with mental disorders with organic changes of the central nervous system of which 7 out of every 10 paroles returned, and those with mental disorder with mental deficiency of which again 7 out of every 10 paroles returned.

TABLE 24
AGE AT PAROLE OF PATIENTS PAROLED AND AGE AT RETURN, OF PATIENTS RETURNED
FROM PAROLE BY SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age, years	Number						Per cent					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Paroles	Returns from parole	Paroles	Returns from parole	Paroles	Returns from parole	Paroles	Returns from parole	Paroles	Returns from parole	Paroles	Returns from parole
Total	4,366	1,921	1,929	758	2,437	1,163						
Unknown	3	1	3			1						
Known	4,363	1,920	1,926	758	2,437	1,162	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 and under	12	6	5	3	7	3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
15-19	101	32	47	13	54	19	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.6
20-24	246	107	108	58	138	49	5.7	5.6	5.6	7.7	5.7	4.2
25-29	363	175	152	63	211	112	8.3	9.1	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.6
30-34	546	228	232	102	314	126	12.5	11.9	12.0	13.4	12.9	10.8
35-39	569	264	274	118	295	146	13.0	13.7	14.2	15.6	12.1	12.6
40-44	567	214	238	82	329	132	13.0	11.1	12.4	10.8	13.5	11.4
45-49	446	184	193	72	253	112	10.2	9.6	10.0	9.5	10.4	9.6
50-54	436	180	186	53	250	127	10.0	9.4	9.6	7.0	10.2	10.9
55-59	362	153	161	60	201	93	8.3	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.0
60-64	268	126	113	44	155	82	6.2	6.6	5.9	5.8	6.4	7.1
65-69	214	106	102	37	112	69	4.9	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.9
70-74	128	75	65	29	63	46	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	2.6	4.0
75-79	67	43	34	19	33	24	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.3	2.1
80-84	29	19	11	2	18	17	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.5
85 and over	9	8	5	3	4	5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Median age	43.04	43.46	43.05	41.34	43.03	44.77						

TABLE 25
CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TIME ON PAROLE, RETURNS FROM PAROLE FOR SELECTED DIAGNOSES*
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Time out on parole	All returns from parole	General paresis	Alcoholism with psychosis	Psychosis with cerebral arterio-sclerosis	Manic-depressive psychosis	Dementia praecox	Alcoholism without psychosis
Less than one day†	1.5	3.0	1.0	2.2	0.3	2.0	1.1
1 day	5.3	6.1	4.0	5.1	6.0	5.1	4.3
2 days	8.9	10.1	5.9	10.9	7.4	9.9	6.5
3-14 days	27.4	24.2	18.8	28.3	29.9	28.7	18.5
15-29 days	34.0	35.4	26.7	35.5	35.9	34.4	27.2
1 but less than 2 months	44.7	45.5	36.6	44.2	46.8	46.2	34.8
2 but less than 3 months	52.9	51.5	45.5	51.4	52.6	55.3	47.8
3 but less than 4 months	58.0	60.6	52.5	55.8	56.7	59.2	59.8
4 but less than 5 months	62.1	62.6	58.4	58.0	60.0	64.3	64.1
5 but less than 6 months	68.5	66.7	66.3	58.7	63.6	68.7	73.9
6 but less than 7 months	70.6	69.7	72.3	63.0	67.4	72.3	80.4
7 but less than 8 months	73.7	72.7	76.2	65.9	71.8	74.7	82.6
8 but less than 9 months	76.4	76.8	76.2	65.9	74.5	77.9	88.0
9 but less than 10 months	78.6	77.8	81.2	70.3	75.3	80.1	91.3
10 but less than 11 months	80.0	77.8	83.2	71.0	76.7	81.9	91.3
11 months but less than 1 year	82.1	80.8	85.1	73.2	79.7	83.6	92.4
1 but less than 1½ years	88.9	86.9	91.1	79.7	88.5	90.4	92.4
1½ but less than 2 years	94.0	93.9	95.0	88.4	92.9	95.1	97.8
2 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Diagnoses having more than 90 returns from parole during the fiscal year.

† Refers to patients leaving hospital one day and returning on the next.

TABLE 26
TIME ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE FROM PAROLE, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Time on parole directly preceding discharge	Number of patients							
	Total	Agnews	Camarillo	Mendocino	Napa	Norwalk	Patton	Stockton
Total.....	3,020	266	893	296	375	223	725	242
1 day.....	7	1	1	3	2			
2 days.....	3	1	1	1				
3-14 days.....	56	10	6	8	8	5	8	11
15-29 days.....	41	6	2	5	4	8	6	10
1 but less than 2 months.....	89	16	16	3	13	11	11	19
2 but less than 3 months.....	78	19	17	3	13	3	6	17
3 but less than 4 months.....	74	17	14	1	9	7	12	14
4 but less than 5 months.....	65	11	14	4	9	4	10	13
5 but less than 6 months.....	85	10	19	4	9	7	20	16
6 but less than 7 months.....	69	8	19	8	4	4	13	13
7 but less than 8 months.....	119	10	10	55	16	6	13	9
8 but less than 9 months.....	109	10	9	44	14	5	21	6
9 but less than 10 months.....	86	10	22	13	5	6	25	5
10 but less than 11 months.....	92	11	16	12	6	3	38	6
11 months but less than 1 year.....	186	6	43	15	24	22	69	7
1 but less than 1½ years.....	1,015	43	325	40	117	116	323	51
1½ but less than 2 years.....	493	18	238	54	53	11	97	22
2 years and over.....	353	59	121	23	69	5	53	23

TABLE 27
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF LENGTH OF TIME ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE FROM PAROLE
STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Time on parole directly preceding discharge	Number of patients			
	Number	Per cent	Cumulative	
			Number	Per cent
Total.....	3,020	100.0		
1 day.....	7	0.2	7	0.2
2 days.....	3	0.1	10	0.3
3-14 days.....	56	1.9	66	2.2
15-29 days.....	41	1.4	107	3.6
1 but less than 2 months.....	89	2.9	196	6.5
2 but less than 3 months.....	78	2.6	274	9.1
3 but less than 4 months.....	74	2.4	348	11.5
4 but less than 5 months.....	65	2.2	413	13.7
5 but less than 6 months.....	85	2.8	498	16.5
6 but less than 7 months.....	69	2.3	567	18.8
7 but less than 8 months.....	119	3.9	686	22.7
8 but less than 9 months.....	109	3.6	795	26.3
9 but less than 10 months.....	86	2.9	881	29.2
10 but less than 11 months.....	92	3.0	973	32.2
11 months but less than 1 year.....	186	6.2	1,159	38.4
1 but less than 1½ years.....	1,015	33.6	2,174	72.0
1½ but less than 2 years.....	493	16.3	2,667	88.3
2 years and over.....	353	11.7	3,020	100.0

Age of Returns. The average age of the males returning from parole during 1943-44 was 41.3 years of age, which is about 1.7 years younger than the average for the males paroled. The age of female patients returning was 44.8 years, 1.7 years older than the age of females granted leaves. Of the age groups in which more than 400 patients were placed on leave, the ratio of returns from paroles to paroles was least in the 40-44 age group.

Marital Status of Returns. In proportion to the number paroled, fewer married persons returned than from any other group. As only 39 per cent of the married patients returned from parole compared to 52 per cent of the single patients so returned, it would appear that the married persons have someone to care for them or adjust more easily while on leave than do single persons.

Time on Parole of Returns. About one-third of the patients who return from parole do so within the first month. Approximately two-thirds of the patients that return are back in the institution before the expiration of six months following their parole. This means that most patients returning from parole do so within a comparatively short time following their release, leading to the inference that a patient's adjustment following his parole can be ascertained within a relatively short period of time.

Discharges from Parole. A patient is considered ready for discharge from parole following completion of his treatment when he is considered no longer to be of need of follow up care and is ready to resume his place in society. Such discharges reflect the extent of successful treatment. These discharges total 3,020 for the year ending June 30, 1944, as compared to 3,152 for the previous year and 2,032 for the year ending June 30, 1938, the year before which the extramural program was undertaken. These discharges have not varied appreciably during the past three years, despite the more recent decreases in paroles. It has been the policy of the department to retain a patient on parole for a period of one year unless there is a social or therapeutic reason for discharging him before that time. Thus, 38.4 per cent of all patients discharged from parole were on parole for less than one year, 33.6 per cent were on parole for over one year but less than one and one-half years. Almost 9 out of 10 patients discharged on parole were on parole for less than two years.

PATIENTS ON ESCAPE

The number of patients on escape tends to increase year by year. In some types of commitment, as in a criminal case, it is impossible to discharge the patient and he must remain on the records of the institution for an indefinite time. There were 35 more patients on escape on June 30, 1944, than on June 30, 1943. Although 782 patients escaped during the year, 481 patients returned from escape. Most of the escapes and the returns took place from the larger institutions. Of the returns from escape, 27 per cent were out less than one day, 49 per cent were out two days or less, 74 per cent were out 14 days or less, and 95 per cent remained

out of the hospital less than six months. Some patients in preparation for their return to normal life are given ground parole, that is, freedom of the hospital grounds. Many of the escaped patients were ground paroles who left the institutions and successfully adjusted to a more normal way of living. After an elapse of several months, these persons may be discharged while on escape. During the past year 252 patients were discharged while on escape.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

The program of this department relating to the private institutions for the care of the mentally ill, the feebleminded and other incompetent persons, may be considered threefold: (1) The supervision of those institutions already licensed, (2) inspection of institutions making their first application for a license, and (3) investigation of complaints concerning unlicensed institutions to ascertain whether they should fall within the licensing provisions of this department.

During the year ending June 30, 1944, every institution licensed by the department was inspected at least once and some, particularly those which had failed to comply with the rules and regulations of the department, were visited several times. A fire safety clearance is obtained from the Division of Fire Safety of the State Department of Industrial Relations for each establishment whose license is renewed. As a result of the activities of the Fire Marshal's office, fire safety facilities were improved in a number of the institutions during the year. Cooperation is also received from other agencies such as the local health departments which are frequently called upon to give health clearance when any question arises as to cleanliness or sanitation.

The difficulties faced by the operators of the private institutions are similar to those with which the State institutions are confronted: scarcity of help, facilities taxed to the limit, and public pressure to accept more patients than their capacity would allow. There were 100 private institutions licensed for a capacity of 3,866 patients on June 30, 1944. Many of these institutions cared for more than one type of patient; thus 67 private institutions were licensed to care for the mentally ill, 38 for alcoholics, 51 for mental defectives and 37 for epileptics.

During the year three new licenses were issued to institutions. From the number pending it is believed that new applications, which were practically nonexistent during the past several years, will show a decided increase. The need for additional facilities for the mentally ill and mentally deficient is great, and the supply of such institutions is still far behind the demand.

Complaints are frequently received concerning establishments that are caring for mentally ill or other incompetent persons without having secured a license from this department. All of these complaints are investigated to secure conformance with the law. Those found to be caring for mentally ill or other incompetent persons must either obtain a license from the department or have the patients removed.

TABLE 28
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER LICENSE BY DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS ON JUNE 30, 1944

Name	Location	Popu- lation June 30, 1944	Licensed capacity June 30, 1944	Type of cases cared for				
				Mental	Alcoholic	Mentally defective	Epileptic	Drug addict
Adams Boarding Home*	622 West 141st Street, Hawthorne...	6	6	x				
Adams School for Backward Children	2662 Ellendale Place, Los Angeles	51	28			x	x	
Alexander Sanitarium, Inc.	Ralston Blvd. P.O. Box 27, Belmont	56	75	x	x			x
Alhambra Sanatorium	1047 S. Rosemead Blvd., Rosemead	16	20	x				
Allen's School for Retarded Children	1307 W. 105th St., Los Angeles	20	25			x	x	
Altadena Lodge Sanitarium	2735 E. New York Ave., Altadena	31	31	x	x			
Badger Rest Home†	977 Plummer Ave., San Jose	18	18			x		
Baldy View Sanitarium*	701 Hill Drive, San Gabriel	85	85	x	x	x	x	
Dr. C. Beeman Sanitarium	2751 E. Telegraph Rd., Whittier	47	47	x	x	x	x	
Blake-Hammond Manor	P.O. Box 234, Ben Lomond	21	20†			x		
Bobby Dean Rancho	3954 Pomona Blvd., Walnut	43	41	x			x	
Boyle School for Exceptional Children	3764 S. Main St., Los Angeles	15	15			x	x	
Casa Del Mar Sanitarium	11929 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles	89	93	x	x	x	x	
Cedars Development School	Bolinas at Upper Road, Ross	46	46			x		
Chaminade, The Memorial School	Rt. 1, Box 105, Paul Sweet Lane, Santa Cruz	51	50†	x		x		
Charter Oak Lodge†	1153 E. Covina Blvd., Covina	57	44†	x	x	x	x	
Clear View Lodge Sanitarium†	1127 Gould Lane, Manhattan Beach	40	40	x	x	x	x	
Clearview Sanitarium	15913 Western Ave., Gardena	83	96	x	x	x	x	
Compton Sanitarium	820 West Compton, Compton	84	120	x	x	x	x	x
Connelley Liquor Cure	5112 Foothill Blvd., Oakland		2		x			
Country Home, (Helene Cat- telain)	423 N. Temple Ave., Temple City	6	6			x		
Davis School for Retarded Children	2736 Grande Vista Ave., Oakland	10	20			x		
Harriet Dedrick's Sunshine Home	1047 Madera St., Encanto	8	6			x		
Del Rio Gardens Sanitarium	7004 E. Gage Ave., Bell	70	71	x				
Hester Dunn Home	2230 N. Main St., Napa	3	3	x				
Jane Edling Home†	1464 S. Rosemead, Rivers	1	20	x				
El Encanto Sanitarium	600 W. Valley Blvd., Puente	143	141	x	x			x
Garden Grove Sanitarium	801 W. Garden Grove Blvd., Garden Grove	57	59	x	x			x
Mrs. Gatton's Home	3335 Over St., Oakland	3	2†			x		
Grace Sanitarium	1518 E. Imperial Highway, So. Los Angeles	34	34	x				
Grand View Sanitarium	1826 Workman Hill Rd., Whittier	34	44	x	x			x
Grande Vista Sanitarium	Rt. 1, Box 736, Richmond	3	3	x				
Halco Treatment	5538 Telegraph Ave., Oakland		10	x	x			
Hillcrest Manor	1889 National Ave., National City	42	50	x	x			
Hill Crest Sanitarium†	601-603 Steiner Street, San Francisco	15	12	x				
Hillside Acres	Reed and Ethel Sts., Mill Valley	6	6			x	x	
Hillwell Sanitarium	P.O. Box 125, Belmont	35	35			x		
Hygeia Sanitarium	437 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles	1	8			x		
Hygeia Sanitarium	108 Ivy St., San Diego	6	20			x		
Jackson Ranch Home	1791 S. Second St., Arcadia	1	5			x		
Joslin Sanitarium	R.F.D. 1, Box 6, Lincoln	7	15	x				
Keeley Institute of Los Angeles	2406 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles	18	6			x		
Kimball Sanitarium	2947 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta	30	48	x	x	x	x	x
Lady Bristol Sanitarium	Saratoga, California	20	20	x				
Lakewood Sanitarium†	723 S. Lakewood Blvd., Downey	36	38	x				
Las Encinas Sanitarium	2800 Blanche St., Pasadena	51	50	x	x			x
Las Palmas Rest Home†	11361 Pico Blvd., Los Angeles	18	20	x				
Laura Francis Home	1819 Second St., Hayward	11	20			x	x	
Ruth Lipps School	950 3rd Ave., Chula Vista	20	30	x		x	x	
Little Country School	2308 Longdon Ave., Temple City	6	6			x		
Livermore Sanitarium	954 So. L. St., Livermore	87	112	x				
Los Alamitos Sanitarium	Los Alamitos	105	105					
Los Angeles Neurological Institute	5227 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Ange- les	15	25	x	x			
Helen S. Lucas School	Lafayette	17	18			x		
Manor Hall Rest Home†	1245 S. Manhattan Pl. Los Angeles	51	53	x				
Marshall Manor Sanitarium	3995 East Blvd., Culver City	23	24	x			x	

TABLE 28—Continued

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER LICENSE BY DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS ON JUNE 30, 1944

Name	Location	Popu- lation June 30, 1944	Licensed capacity June 30, 1944	Type of cases cared for				
				Mental	Alcoholic	Mentally defective	Epileptic	Drug addict
Mar Vista Sanitarium	3986 West Blvd., Culver City	57	65	x	x	x	x	
Jean G. McCracken Home	404 W. Hellman Ave., Wilmar	51	52	x	x	x	x	
Merrill Neuropsychiatric Sanitarium	4800 Certinela Blvd., Venice	14	50	x	x	x	x	x
Mission Lodge Sanitarium†	San Gabriel	60	60	x	x	x	x	
Mission Sanitarium	4525 San Fernando Rd., Glendale	103	115	x	x	x		
Monrovia Rest Home†	2408 S. Mountain Ave., Monrovia	6	6	x				
Monterey Sanitarium†	3701 S. San Gabriel Blvd., San Gabriel	54	60	x	x	x	x	
Mt. Gleason Sanitarium†	11203 Mt. Gleason Ave., Sunland	33	40	x		x		
Palm Grove Sanatorium†	2335 S. Mountain Ave., Duarte	53	55	x		x	x	
Park Sanitarium	1500 Page St., San Francisco	27	38	x	x	x	x	x
Pasadena Sanitarium	1625 Meridian Ave., So. Pasadena	52	75	x	x	x	x	x
Patterson Sanitarium	San Leandro, California	29	40	x	x		x	
Pioneer Sanitarium	2815 S. Pioneer Blvd., Artesia	49	53	x				
Mrs. Pugh's Boarding Home	1031 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles	6	6			x		
Mrs. Agnew E. Reed's Home	4127 33rd St., San Diego	5	6	x				
Resthaven†	765 College St., Los Angeles	27	45	x				
Rockhaven Sanitarium†	2713 Honolulu Ave., Montrose	95	100	x			x	
Rosemead Lodge Sanitarium	1050 S. Rosemead Blvd., Rosemead	29	68	x	x			
Ross General Hospital	Ross	2	3			x		
St. Erne Sanitarium*	527 W. Regent St., Inglewood	193	200	x	x	x		
Samaritan Institution	3350 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	15	26		x	x		
Samaritan Institution	238 Foothill Blvd., Oakland	3	10	x				
San Marino Sanitarium	1002 N. Oak Ave., San Gabriel	20	75	x	x			
Santa Monica Rest Home†	2828 Pico Blvd., Santa Monica	55	55	x				
Seeman School	841 Lester Lane, El Monte	78	78			x		
Sierra Lodge†	1744 Puente Ave., Baldwin Park	37	37	x				
Southern California Sanitarium	3261 Overland Ave., Los Angeles	23	33	x				
The Anita Sporup Home†	Rt. 1, Box 753, Brancifore Drive, Santa Cruz	8	14	x			x	
Stagg Manor	Box 216, Danville	21	21			x	x	
Star View	987 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles	9	10			x	x	
Stylianou School	2255 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles	12	12			x		
Sunny Crest School	3440 Manning Ave., Palms	30	53			x	x	
Tapley Sanitarium†	9961 National Blvd., Los Angeles	26	26	x	x	x	x	
Twentieth Century Sanitarium	5055 Novgorod St., Los Angeles	45	45	x	x	x	x	
Twin Pines, Inc.	1065 Ralston Ave., Belmont	44	50	x	x			
Verdugo Hills Sanitarium†	10244 Plainview Ave., Tujunga	8	8	x				
Villa Shaw Rest Home†	657 W. Milford St., Glendale	25	25	x				
Wann Home†	2208 Tockey St., Napa	5	5	x				
The Wikisal Home	1249 W. Grand Ave., Pomona	6	6			x		
The Wilhelmine Home	605 E. 14th St., National City	19	26	x	x	x	x	x
The Williams School for Hand- icapped Children	449 N. Madison Ave., Pasadena	19	20	x				
Wittman Home for Retarded Children*	3851 East Blvd., Mar Vista	34	35			x	x	
The Edythe Wood Home	694 Wesley Ave., Oakland	6	6			x	x	
Cora Wright Home	Rt. 1, Box 98, Palm City	6	6			x	x	
Total, 100 private insti- tutions		3,367	3,866	67	38	51	37	11

* For male cases only.
 † For female cases only.
 ‡ Capacity increase license pending.
 § Include day patients.

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PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS

During the year ending June 30, 1944, 5,533 patients were discharged from mental hospital records. Of these 2,261 were discharged directly from hospitals, 3,020 discharged from the records while on parole, and 252 discharged while on escape. Excluding the 533 patients discharged from observation commitments and the 94 persons who died while on leave, the remainder or 4,904 represented a decrease of 5 per cent from the number with the same type of discharge during the preceding fiscal year. About 57 per cent of those discharged were males as compared with 60 per cent the year before.

Condition at Discharge. Of the 4,904 patients discharged from mental hospital records during 1943-44, 1,592 or 32 per cent were classified as recovered and 2,325 or 47 per cent as improved. The ratio, 32 per cent, of recovery to all discharges is the highest attained during the recording of this information since 1936-37. The proportion of patients discharged as not insane has increased steadily from 4 per cent in 1936-37 to 13 per cent in 1943-44. This is caused in part by the number of patients being admitted voluntarily to the hospitals for syphilitic treatment.

The proportion of recovered patients among the discharges showed wide variation when the different diagnoses were considered. In the case of the patients whose condition was diagnosed as alcoholic psychosis, 211 or 65 per cent of the 325 discharged in 1943-44 were recovered, and 501 or 68 per cent of the 739 manic depressives discharged were classified as recovered. Only 32 per cent of the 1,168 dementia praecox cases discharged were recovered.

Diagnosis of Patients Discharged. In the year ending June 30, 1944, about 70 per cent of the 4,904 patients discharged from mental hospital records were psychotic. Dementia praecox cases numbered 1,168 or 24 per cent of the total, and 864 or 18 per cent had been diagnosed as with alcoholism without psychosis. The rate of discharge per 100 admissions was 67.6 for the year ending June 30, 1944, as compared with the 71.2 for the previous year. The 1943-44 rates of discharge for certain of the diagnostic groups are as follows: general paresis 46.9, alcoholic psychoses 85.5, cerebral arteriosclerosis 18.8, involutional psychoses 60.5, manic-depressive psychoses 82.6, dementia praecox 68.0, alcoholism without psychosis 184.6, and syphilis of the central nervous system without psychosis 104.7.

A tendency for the over-all rate of discharge to increase during the last four years is evident. The rates of discharge for patients in all but one of the diagnostic groups previously mentioned have shown a tendency to increase since 1940. The exception is the cerebral arteriosclerotic group whose rate of discharge has shown a tendency to decrease during this period. The rate of discharge as here used is based upon the total number of admissions (first admissions plus readmissions) with the same clinical diagnosis.

Age of Patients at Discharge. The average age of patients discharged during the year ending June 30, 1944, was 41 years, approximately the same as that of last year. About 53 per cent of the patients discharged were between the ages of 30 and 50 years. The patients who had been diagnosed as with dementia præcox averaged 34 years of age or considerably below the general average, while the involutional psychoses group had an average of 52 years at discharge.

TABLE 29
DISCHARGES FROM STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY CONDITION AT DISCHARGE,
MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All discharges			Condition at discharge							
				Recovered		Improved		Unimproved		Not insane	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups	4,904*	2,791*	2,113*	693	899	1,386	939	218	136	494	139
With Psychosis	3,439	1,730	1,709	686	895	842	688	198	126	4	-----
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	236	170	66	51	23	99	34	20	9	-----	-----
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	19	13	6	3	-----	6	6	4	-----	-----	-----
With epidemic encephalitis.....	6	4	2	-----	1	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
With other infectious diseases.....	17	11	6	7	5	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Alcoholic.....	325	244	81	159	52	79	26	6	3	-----	-----
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	23	8	15	4	10	3	5	1	-----	-----	-----
Traumatic.....	24	20	4	4	2	11	2	5	-----	-----	-----
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	191	101	90	44	26	52	56	5	8	-----	-----
With other disturbances of circulation.....	14	7	7	3	4	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	60	33	27	7	6	23	17	3	4	-----	-----
Senile.....	52	19	33	3	9	14	18	2	6	-----	-----
Involutional.....	211	30	181	16	121	11	51	3	9	-----	-----
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	29	11	18	4	14	5	4	2	-----	-----	-----
Due to new growth.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	21	14	7	4	2	7	4	3	1	-----	-----
Psychoneuroses.....	99	44	55	17	29	21	20	3	6	3	-----
Manic-depressive.....	739	249	490	156	345	79	132	14	13	-----	-----
Dementia præcox (schizophrenia).....	1,168	639	529	170	203	363	268	105	58	1†	-----
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	40	18	22	5	5	12	16	1	1	-----	-----
With psychopathic personality.....	65	40	25	17	15	21	10	2	-----	-----	-----
With mental deficiency.....	57	30	27	8	12	14	12	8	3	-----	-----
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	43	25	18	4	11	11	3	10	4	-----	-----
Without Psychosis	1,465	1,061	404	7	4	544	251	20	10	490	139
Epilepsy.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Alcoholism.....	864	607	257	2	-----	504	218	9	2	92	37
Drug addiction.....	43	20	23	-----	-----	14	18	-----	1	6	4
Mental deficiency.....	32	22	10	-----	-----	2	2	4	2	16	6
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Psychopathic personality.....	53	37	16	2	1	4	4	2	1	29	10
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	44	25	19	1	2	1	1	-----	2	23	14
Primary behavior disorders.....	38	25	13	-----	-----	13	5	1	1	11	7
Sexual psychopathy.....	9	9	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	7	-----
Syphilis of the c. n. s.	379	316	63	2	1	4	2	4	1	306	59

* In addition to the patients recorded above, 535 patients committed for observation and 94 patients (57 male, 37 female) who died on parole or escape were discharged. Of the deaths on parole or escape 88 cases, 54 males and 34 females, were diagnosed as psychotic.
 † Discharged by court order.

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TABLE 30
DISCHARGES FROM STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY AGE, MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Age at last birthday, years																		
	All discharges			14 and under		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups	4,904*	2,701*	2,113*	29	11	78	56	189	135	255	194	365	281	429	280	402	287	298	267
With Psychosis	3,439	1,730	1,709	4	1	52	37	160	114	187	172	226	220	222	217	225	200	173	212
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)	236	170	66	1	1	7	4	12	8	7	4	4	2	25	16	40	13	30	12
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	19	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1
With epidemic encephalitis	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
With other infectious diseases	17	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Alcoholic	325	244	81	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	4	37	11	38	20	47	8	32	14
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	23	8	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traumatic	24	20	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	191	101	90	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1
With other disturbances of circulation	14	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	60	33	27	1	1	2	1	6	3	8	6	6	6	3	2	4	3	3	1
Senile	52	19	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
With other metabolic, etc., diseases	211	30	181	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Involuntary	29	11	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	21	14	7	1	1	2	1	2	4	4	9	8	1	2	2	3	1	1	1
With organic changes of the nervous system	99	44	55	2	1	3	1	2	4	4	4	8	1	6	5	7	10	4	8
Psychoneuroses	730	249	480	3	1	2	1	5	21	17	53	31	67	32	76	34	69	31	59
Manic-depressive	1,168	639	529	1	1	35	21	101	58	131	84	104	97	100	74	59	56	45	46
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia)	40	18	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	65	40	25	1	1	2	1	8	6	3	2	7	8	3	1	5	1	5	1
With psychopathic personality	57	30	27	1	1	3	1	9	5	4	3	4	5	1	4	7	2	2	3
With mental deficiency	43	25	18	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	3
Undiagnosed psychoses	1,465	1,061	404	25	10	26	19	29	21	68	22	139	61	207	73	177	67	125	55
Without Psychosis	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy	864	607	257	1	1	1	1	2	3	21	9	67	36	103	48	113	52	93	47
Alcoholism	43	20	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drug addiction	32	22	10	2	2	7	2	4	1	4	3	2	3	6	7	1	4	5	1
Mental deficiency	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis	53	37	16	1	1	1	1	5	11	4	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	1
Psychopathic personality	44	25	19	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	2	3	3	5	4	2	2	1
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane)	38	25	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Primary behavior disorders	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual psychopathy	379	316	63	3	3	2	2	8	9	37	5	63	16	91	11	55	8	22	5
Syphilis of the c. n. s.																			

* In addition to the patients recorded above, 535 patients committed for observation and 94 patients (57 male, 37 female) who died on parole or escape were discharged. Of the deaths on parole or escape 88 cases, 54 males and 34 females, were diagnosed as psychotic.

TABLE 30—Continued
 DISCHARGES FROM STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY AGE, MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Age at last birthday, years												Unknown					
	50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85 and over		Unknown	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	268	236	210	150	134	106	71	58	31	38	20	17	9	4	1	3	2	
With psychosis.....	158	199	128	131	95	99	51	50	19	34	18	16	9	4	1	3	2	
Syphilitic meningio-encephalitis (general paresis).....	30	5	14	2	9	4	3	1										
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	1																	
With epidemic encephalitis.....	39		9	9	17		5	1		2							1	
With other infectious diseases.....	2		2															
Alcoholic.....	9		19		1		1											
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	2		1															
Traumatic.....	2		1															
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	7	5	17	14	32	24	19	24	13	13	9	4	4	1		2		
With other disturbances of circulation.....	2		2		2	1	2	1	1	1								
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	1		1		4	6	4	5	3	8	4	9	3	2	1	1		
Senile.....	9	53	13	28	1	18	1	5	5	3								
Involitional.....	1	4	2	2														
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....																		
Due to new growth.....																		
With organic changes of the nervous system.....																		
Psychoneuroses.....	7	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1								
Manic-depressive.....	26	37	26	37	15	26	10	6	6	2	4	1	2	1				
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	26	45	21	29	12	12	1	3	3	1	1	2	2				1	
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....			6	4														
With psychopathic personality.....	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3								
With mental deficiency.....			1	1	1	1	1											
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	2	1	1														
Without Psychosis.....	116	37	82	19	30	7	20	8	12	4	2	1						
Epilepsy.....	62	29	59	13	27	6	19	8	10	4	1	1						
Alcoholism.....	2	2	1	3	4	1												
Drug addiction.....	1																	
Mental deficiency.....	1																	
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	1		1	1	4	1												
Psychopathic personality.....																		
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	2																	
Primary behavior disorders.....	2																	
Sexual psychopathy.....	12	5	20	2	3													
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....																		

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Duration of Hospital Residence of Patients Discharged. Of the patients discharged from mental hospital records during the year ending June 30, 1944, 3,617 or 74 per cent had resided in a mental hospital less than one year, and 87 per cent less than two years. As far as the individual diagnostic groups are concerned, 99 per cent of the patients who were diagnosed as with syphilis of the central nervous system without psychosis and 87 per cent of the alcoholics without psychosis were resident less than one year prior to discharge. Only 56 per cent of the patients with general paresis and 63 per cent of the dementia praecox cases spent less than one year in mental hospital residence before discharge.

TABLE 31
DISCHARGES FROM STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE,
MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All discharges			Duration of hospital residence*											
				Less than 1 month		1-3 months		4-6 months		7-11 months		1 year			
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
All groups.....	4,904†	2,791†	2,113†	63	42	1,073	634	604	492	360	349	331	312		
With Psychosis	3,439	1,730	1,709	49	34	463	432	389	390	263	295	244	282		
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	236	170	66	2	1	37	12	27	15	25	14	34	17		
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	19	13	6	---	---	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	1		
With epidemic encephalitis.....	6	4	2	---	---	1	---	2	1	---	---	---	1		
With other infectious diseases.....	17	11	6	---	---	3	3	6	2	2	---	---	1		
Alcoholic.....	325	244	81	4	---	86	20	72	23	32	16	26	11		
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	23	8	15	1	---	11	1	2	2	---	---	1	1		
Traumatic.....	24	20	4	---	---	9	---	5	1	1	1	4	1		
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	191	101	90	2	2	30	35	26	22	14	11	18	13		
With other disturbances of circulation.....	14	7	7	---	---	3	6	1	---	---	---	---	1		
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	60	33	27	1	---	9	9	10	7	1	1	3	6		
Senile.....	52	19	33	1	3	6	7	4	3	1	8	2	4		
Involutional.....	211	30	181	1	4	9	62	9	50	2	22	3	29		
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	29	11	18	---	---	4	9	2	4	2	5	2	---		
Due to new growth.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	21	14	7	2	---	8	2	---	---	3	2	1	1		
Psychoneuroses.....	99	44	55	5	8	18	24	10	16	5	6	5	---		
Manic-depressive.....	739	249	490	4	6	70	116	57	100	37	80	35	91		
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	1,168	639	529	17	5	128	99	133	123	124	107	93	87		
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	40	18	22	---	---	7	3	6	7	---	---	3	2		
With psychopathic personality.....	65	40	25	---	---	11	5	8	7	7	7	5	5		
With mental deficiency.....	57	30	27	3	---	8	6	3	2	4	6	5	6		
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	43	25	18	6	5	11	2	6	4	---	4	1	1		
Without Psychosis	1,465	1,061	404	14	8	610	202	215	102	97	54	87	30		
Epilepsy.....	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Alcoholism.....	864	607	257	2	---	273	112	177	86	67	33	66	22		
Drug addiction.....	43	20	23	---	1	6	3	---	1	10	13	3	5		
Mental deficiency.....	32	22	10	1	1	8	7	4	---	5	---	1	---		
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Psychopathic personality.....	53	37	16	---	---	8	7	8	6	8	2	7	1		
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	44	25	19	3	2	16	11	1	2	1	1	3	1		
Primary behavior disorders.....	38	25	13	---	---	11	5	12	3	2	5	---	---		
Sexual psychopathy.....	9	9	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	5	---		
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	379	316	63	8	3	288	55	12	4	4	---	2	1		

* Includes total duration of residence during present and prior admissions to any State mental hospital.

† In addition to the patients recorded above, 535 patients committed for observation and 94 patients (57 male, 37 female) who died on parole or escape were discharged. Of the death on parole or escape 88 cases, 54 males and 34 females, were diagnosed as psychotic.

Reason For Discharge. There are many reasons why patients are discharged from the institutions. About one-third of all patients discharged during the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year were recovered and about one-fifth were improved. Approximately 6 per cent of the patients discharged from the institutions were so removed by deportation and another 1.6 per cent were transferred to veterans facilities. These two percentages are the same as in the year 1941-42.

Death on Parole or Escape. When the death of a patient occurred while he was on parole, the death was counted as a discharge in the movement tables but was excluded in the descriptive tables of deaths and of discharges. During the 1943-44 year, 94 patients died while on leave of absence from the hospital. This was a decrease from the number who died while on leave during the previous year. Of the deaths while on parole or escape, 57 were males and 37 were females.

TABLE 31—Continued

DISCHARGES FROM STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE, MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Duration of hospital residence*											
	2 years		3-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups	136	93	85	81	91	73	34	18	7	12	7	7
With Psychosis	115	89	77	79	84	72	33	18	6	11	7	7
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	15	2	13	2	14	1	3	1	1			
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.				1	2		1					
With epidemic encephalitis.....					1							
With other infectious diseases.....												
Alcoholic.....	7	6	11	2	4	3						2
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	1				2	1						
Traumatic.....			1			1						
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	5	3	1	3	5	1						
With other disturbances of circulation.....			1	1	1							
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	3	3	2	1	3		1					
Senile.....		4	3	1	2				1			
Involuntal.....	3	4	3	5		4						1
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....							1					
Due to new growth.....												
With organic changes of the nervous system.....		2										
Psychoneuroses.....		1			1							
Manic-depressive.....	21	36	8	36	13	18	4	5		2		
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	54	26	29	23	31	38	21	8	4	7	5	6
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	1		2	1		1		1				
With psychopathic personality.....	4				4			1	1			
With mental deficiency.....		1	3	3	1	1	2	2	1			
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	1	1				1						
Without Psychosis	21	4	8	2	7	1	1		1	1		
Epilepsy.....												
Alcoholism.....	13	3	5		3				1	1		
Drug addiction.....	1											
Mental deficiency.....			1	1	2	1						
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....												
Psychopathic personality.....	1		2		2		1					
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	1	1		1								
Primary behavior disorders.....												
Sexual psychopathy.....	3											
Syphilis of the c. n. s.	2											

* Includes total duration of residence during present and prior admissions to any State mental hospital.

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DEATHS IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

During the year ending June 30, 1944, there were 2,135 deaths in the mental hospitals, including the deaths of 11 patients committed for observation. This represents a ratio of 66.8 deaths per 1,000 patients under treatment during the fiscal year. The ratio for the males was 76.1, and 57.0 for the females in terms of patients under treatment. The proportion of the total deaths with psychoses common to the older age groups has also increased to an even greater extent since 1940.

The term "patients under treatment" referred to in this report includes the number of resident patients at the end of the fiscal year, plus those who were discharged and those who died in the hospital during the year.

Age at Death. The median age of patients dying in State mental hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1944, was 66.1 years for the males, 67.8 for females, and 66.8 for both sexes combined. In other words, one-half of all mental hospital deaths in the 1943-44 fiscal year occurred in patients 66 years of age or older. The median age at death has shown a consistent rise for each year since 1936 (the earliest year age at death was compiled), in which year the median was 60.4 years.

During the last eight years, the average age of female deaths has been higher than male deaths for five of these years. No clearly defined trend could be obtained for the relation between male and female ages at death during the years since 1936.

TABLE 32
ANNUAL DEATHS PER 1,000 PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1931-1944

Year ending June 30	Deaths per 1,000 patients under treatment
1931.....	67.7
1932.....	72.3
1933.....	65.4
1934.....	62.4
1935.....	61.9
1936.....	62.5
1937.....	68.6
1938.....	59.9
1939.....	57.1
1940.....	51.8
1941.....	57.3
1942.....	55.3
1943.....	58.9
1944.....	66.8

Duration of Hospital Residence. The average length of hospital life of patients dying in the year ending June 30, 1944, was about one year and four months, as compared with about one year and one month for the preceding fiscal year. The average length of hospital residence of patients before death for years since 1934-35 has fluctuated between a low of one year in 1938 and a high of one year and 11 months in 1941. About 47 per cent of these patients who died during 1943-44 had been in residence for less than one year, 33 per cent were residents from one to nine years and 20 per cent 10 years or longer. This short duration of hospital residence during 1943-44 can be attributed in part to the number of bed cases received in the hospitals.

With respect to duration of mental hospital residence before death of patients in the different diagnostic groups, the usual short average period of residence, about seven months, was found for patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile psychosis. However, the dementia praecox patients dying in the year ending June 30, 1944, spent an average of 14 years and six months in mental hospital residence.

Sex Distribution. In the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year, 59 per cent of the deaths were males, although males composed only 51.6 per cent of the total patients under treatment during the year. As usual the males made up a larger proportion of the deaths of patients with diagnoses of general paresis, and alcoholic psychoses. Of the classification of cause of death the males were significantly greater in proportion in the deaths caused by infectious diseases. In this category 260 or 70 per cent of a total of 370 deaths were male patients.

Cause of Death. Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 994 or 47 per cent of all deaths in mental hospitals. The next most frequent causes of death were those classified as infectious and parasitic diseases which were responsible for 17 per cent of the total. Deaths from tuberculosis and general paresis are included in the infectious and parasitic disease category.

Mental Disorders of Patients Dying. The death rate for 1,000 mental hospital patients under treatment has been rising since 1940. The death rate had declined from a peak of 68.6 reached in 1936-37 to 51.8 in 1939-40.

Patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile psychoses together made up 48.8 per cent of all deaths in the 1943-44 fiscal year, or a larger proportion than for any year of the last nine. Deaths of patients with general paresis have been between 10 and 11 per cent of the total since 1941 as compared with about 13 per cent from 1935 to 1939.

It can be concluded that on the basis of experience during the last eight years, the death rates for mental hospital patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile psychoses have tended to increase, while that for patients with general paresis has tended to decrease. No significant change was found for patients with dementia praecox. The diagnoses of patients dying must be carefully distinguished from cause of death, since, for example, the death of a patient with general paresis may not be caused primarily by diseases of the nervous system.

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TABLE 33
DEATHS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY AGE AT DEATH, MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Age at last birthday, years																	
	All deaths		14 and under		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
All groups.....	2,135*	1,255*	880*	1	7	2	10	13	22	10	32	32	52	29	65	25	41	
With Psychosis.....	2,111	1,233	878	1	7	2	10	13	22	10	29	31	49	29	62	25	69	
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	224	184	40					1	3					5	27	4	3	
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	16	12	4										2		1		1	
With epidemic encephalitis.....	1		1										2					
With other infectious diseases.....	8	7	1		1									1				
Alcoholic.....	43	36	7												3		2	
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....											1	1	1			4	2	
Traumatic.....	9																	
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	667	386	281												1		2	
With other disturbances of circulation.....	26	13	13												1		3	
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	50	25	25	1	2		1	1		3	1	3	3	2	3	4	2	
Senile.....	374	187	187															
Involutional.....	34	12	22															
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	25	12	13												1		4	
Due to new growth.....	6	5	1						1		1	1	1					
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	18	9	9												1		2	
Psychoneuroses.....	3	1	2															
Manic-depressive.....	125	58	67					2	3	2	3	4	6	6	5	8	2	
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	407	234	173				6	6	13	5	11	13	16	13	18	10	13	
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	12	6	6														12	
With psychopathic personality.....	1																	
With mental deficiency.....	30	16	14				1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	32	21	11															
Without Psychosis.....	24	22	2												3		1	
Epilepsy.....																		
Alcoholism.....	8														1			
Drug addiction.....	1	1																
Mental deficiency.....	2	1	1														1	
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....																		
Psychopathic personality.....	1																	
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	3	3																
Primary behavior disorders.....	5	5																
Sexual psychopathy.....	4	4																
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....											2							

* There were 11 deaths of patients committed for observation in addition to those recorded above, including 8 male and 3 female patients.

TABLE 33—Continued
DEATHS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY AGE AT DEATH, MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Age at last birthday, years												85 and over		Unknown			
	50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85 and over		Unknown	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	76	54	120	77	140	97	152	107	176	95	153	122	119	108	59	67	2	2
With Psychosis.....	74	54	119	77	140	97	150	106	172	95	151	122	119	108	58	67	2	2
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitic (general paresis).....	22	7	37	4	30	3	7	2	7	2	1	1	1	1				
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	2		1	1	1		2	1	1									
With epidemic encephalitis.....																		
With other infectious diseases.....																		
Alcoholic.....	1	1	10	1	5	1	7	1	5		2							
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....																		
Traumatic.....	2		3		1		1											
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	7	6	21	21	49	38	75	58	78	41	78	54	49	40	25	23	1	1
With other disturbances of circulation.....	3		3	3	3		2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1				
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....		2	4	3	3	4	2	3	1	1								
Senile.....				1	3	5	11	10	36	35	53	50	55	52	29	34		
Involuntal.....	1	5	1	3	3	7	1	2	4		1	1	1					
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	2	3	2	2	2	4	3				2	1						
Due to new growth.....																		
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	4	1	2	2	1	1	3			1	1							
Psychoneuroses.....																		
Manic-depressive.....	8	8	7	5	4	8	5	12	6	5	3	3	1	2	2	1		
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	19	12	23	27	27	22	34	14	29	9	10	9	9	13	2	8	1	1
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....		2			4				2			1						
With psychopathic personality.....																		
With mental deficiency.....		5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	2	3	2	4	1												
Without Psychosis.....																		
Epilepsy.....	2		1				2	1	4		2	2			1			
Alcoholism.....																		
Drug addiction.....	2		1						2						1			
Mental deficiency.....																		
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....																		
Psychopathic personality.....								1										
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....																	1	1
Primary behavior disorders.....																		
Sexual psychopathy.....							2										2	1
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....																		

TABLE 34
DEATHS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY DURATION OF STATE HOSPITAL RESIDENCE,
MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All deaths			Duration of hospital residence*									
				Less than 1 month		1-3 months		4-6 months		7-11 months		1 year	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	2,135†	1,255†	880†	128	65	288	174	107	78	85	73	122	94
With Psychosis	2,111	1,233	878	125	65	281	174	106	78	81	73	121	94
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	224	184	40	13	4	65	7	19	5	10	1	19	8
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	16	12	4			3	1	2				1	2
With epidemic encephalitis.....	1		1				1						
With other infectious diseases.....	8	7	1	3		2		1	1			1	
Alcoholic.....	43	36	7	1	1	3	4	1		4		6	
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....						2							
Traumatic.....	9	9								1		1	
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	667	386	281	44	22	106	87	50	32	37	29	47	40
With other disturbances of circulation.....	26	13	13	2	5	3	4	3		1	2	2	
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	50	25	25	1	1	4			2	2		3	2
Senile.....	374	187	187	27	9	61	52	19	22	18	26	19	28
Involutional.....	34	12	22		3	2		1	6		3	1	3
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	25	12	13	1	2	3	1	1	1		1	2	3
Due to new growth.....	6	5	1	3		1		1					
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	18	9	9	1		2	1			1	1	1	1
Psychoneuroses.....	3	1	2					1				1	
Manic-depressive.....	125	58	67	8	8	13	10	2	3	1	4	5	4
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	407	234	173	5	1	6	4	4	4	5	4	11	5
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	12	6	6										
With psychopathic personality.....	1		1										
With mental deficiency.....	30	16	14			1	1	2		1	1		
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	32	21	11	16	9	4	1	1	1				
Without Psychosis	24	22	2	3		7		1		4		1	
Epilepsy.....													
Alcoholism.....	8	8				4		1		2			
Drug addiction.....	1	1		1									
Mental deficiency.....	2	1	1										
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....													
Psychopathic personality.....	1		1										
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	3	3				2							
Primary behavior disorders.....													
Sexual psychopathy.....	5	5								1		1	
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	4	4		2		1				1			

* Includes total duration of residence during present and prior admissions to any State mental hospital.

† There were 11 deaths of patients committed for observation in addition to those recorded above, including 8 male and 3 female patients.

TABLE 34—Continued
DEATHS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY DURATION OF STATE HOSPITAL RESIDENCE,
MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Duration of hospital residence*											
	2 years		3-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	64	62	88	54	120	102	79	64	47	33	127	81
With Psychosis	63	62	85	54	119	100	78	64	47	33	127	81
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	4	2	17	3	19	8	9		5	2	4	
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	1	1			3			1	1			
With epidemic encephalitis.....												
With other infectious diseases.....												
Alcoholic.....	3	2	4		4		5				5	
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....												
Traumatic.....	2				2				1			
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	22	20	24	16	33	22	15	10	6	2	2	1
With other disturbances of circulation.....	2	4	2	1	5	2	2	7		1	4	5
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	10	14	12	14	17	15	2	3	2	2	2	2
Senile.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	
Involuntal.....							4	1		1		1
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....												
Due to new growth.....												
With organic changes of the nervous system.....				2	2	1	2	2				
Psychoneuroses.....												
Manic-depressive.....	5	5	3	4	3	10	6	7	5	6	7	6
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	12	8	18	9	24	30	29	30	24	15	96	63
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....		1		1	1	3	1		1	1	3	
With psychopathic personality.....												
With mental deficiency.....			2		3	6	2	2	1	2	4	2
Undiagnosed psychoses.....												
Without Psychosis	1		3		1	2	1					
Epilepsy.....	1											
Alcoholism.....												
Drug addiction.....												
Mental deficiency.....						1	1					
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....												
Psychopathic personality.....						1						
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....					1							
Primary behavior disorders.....												
Sexual psychopathy.....			3									
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....												

* Includes total duration of residence during present and prior admissions to any State mental hospital.

TABLE 35—DEATHS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY CAUSE OF DEATH, MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	All deaths			Cause of death*													
	Total	Male	Female	Infectious, parasitic		Cancer and other tumors		Other general†		Blood-forming organs		Chronic poisoning, intoxication		Nervous system, sense organs		Circulatory system	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All groups.....	2,135‡	1,255‡	880‡	260	110	27	41	6	9	3	4	4	129	124	576	418	
With Psychosis.....	2,111	1,233	878	252	109	25	41	6	9	3	4	3	126	124	570	418	
Syphilitic meningoenephalitis (general paresis)	224	184	40	150	33	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	9	1	
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.	16	12	4	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
With epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
With other infectious diseases.....	7	7	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alcoholic.....	43	36	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	15	1	
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	9	9	9	12	9	4	7	2	3	1	1	1	42	38	276	187	
Traumatic.....	667	386	281	12	9	4	7	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	26	13	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	12	5	5	
With other disturbances of circulation.....	50	25	25	6	8	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	10	20	98	103	
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	374	187	187	6	8	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	6	10	
Senile.....	34	12	22	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	
Involuntal.....	25	12	13	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	6	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	1	
Due to new growth.....	18	9	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	3	1	2	2	6	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	12	12	26	30	
Psychoneuroses.....	125	68	67	54	33	7	21	3	3	1	3	3	27	22	99	59	
Manic-depressive.....	407	254	173	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia)	12	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	30	16	14	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	5	
With psychopathic personality.....	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
With mental deficiency.....	32	21	11	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	5	
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	24	22	2	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6	
Without Psychosis.....	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Leishman.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drug addiction.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mental deficiency.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Psychopathic personality.....	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not issue)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pruritic behavior disorders.....	5	5	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Sexual psychopathy.....	5	5	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* The causes of death were classified in the major groups of the International List of Causes of Death (1938 revision) and the Manual of Joint Causes of Death (1939). No deaths were caused by diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal period, or diseases peculiar to the first year of life.

† Includes rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and of the endocrine glands, etc., but excludes diseases of the respiratory system, strabismus, and trigeminal neuralgia.

‡ There were 11 deaths of patients committed for observation in addition to those recorded above, including 8 male and 3 female patients.

TABLE 35—CONTINUED—DEATHS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY CAUSE OF DEATH, MENTAL DISORDER, AND SEX—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Cause of death													
	Respiratory system		Digestive system		Genito-urinary system		Skin, cellular tissue		Senility		Violent or accidental deaths		Ill-defined, unknown causes	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All groups.....	114	92	27	17	28	19	1	1	49	21	31	24	1	1
With Psychosis.....	113	92	26	17	28	18	1	1	49	21	31	24	1	1
Syphilitic meningio-encephalitis (general paresis).....	8	4		1	5						8			
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	1													
With epidemic encephalitis.....														
With other infectious diseases.....	2	1	3		3									
Alcoholic.....	2													
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	2													
Traumatic.....	27	29	5	2	6	2			5	1	6	5		
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	2	1	1		3	6								
With other disturbances of circulation.....	3	4												
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	19	23	1		3	6	1	1	44	18	4	3		
Senile.....	3	2	2											
Involuntional.....	2													
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....														
Due to new growth.....														
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	8	6	4	3	1	1					3	4		
Psychoneuroses.....	27	18	7	7	7	3					4	5	1	
Manic-depressive.....														
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....														
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	1	2	1	1										
With psychopathic personality.....	6	1												
With mental deficiency.....														
Undiagnosed psychoses.....														
Without Psychosis.....	1	1	1	1		1								
Epilepsy.....														
Alcoholism.....														
Drug addiction.....														
Mental deficiency.....														
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....														
Psychopathic personality.....														
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....														
Primary behavior disorders.....	1													
Sexual psychopathy.....														
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....														

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STERILIZATION OPERATIONS

In 1943-44, 137 fewer sterilization operations were performed than during 1942-43, a decrease of 26 per cent from the previous year. Of the total operations 44.8 per cent were performed at mental hospitals, 55.2 per cent at institutions for mental defectives. During 1943-44, 59.4 per cent of the operations were performed on female patients, 40.6 per cent on males.

TABLE 36
STERILIZATION OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN STATE HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS
FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
JUNE 30, 1944

Institution	Year ending June 30, 1944			Cumulative totals through June 30, 1944		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All institutions.....	397	161	236	16,517	8,387	8,130
Mental hospitals.....	178	62	116	10,643	5,764	4,879
Agnews.....	6	0	6	653	226	427
Camarillo.....	0	0	0	27	3	24
Mendocino.....	2	1	1	358	229	129
Napa.....	31	18	13	1,714	752	962
Norwalk.....	24	2	22	1,041	476	565
Patton.....	72	23	49	4,287	2,564	1,723
Stockton.....	43	18	25	2,563	1,514	1,049
Institutions for mental defectives.....	219	99	120	5,874	2,623	3,251
Pacific Colony.....	42	17	25	1,401	683	718
Sonoma.....	177	82	95	4,473	1,940	2,533

THERAPEUTIC ACTIVITIES

California mental hospitals use many methods of therapy in the care and treatment of patients: physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, bibliotherapy, physical training, occupational therapy, shock therapy, fever therapy, psychotherapy and others. These are included in the range of most patients' activity.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The value of occupational therapy as a form of treatment is becoming increasingly recognized in mental hospitals. Indications are that a broadening of these activities and an extension of the program to all patients capable of participating in this work would be of great value in their rehabilitation. Because of the difficulty of obtaining trained occupational therapists at this time, the initiation of an extensive program will necessarily have to be postponed. Some progress has been made already in the arrangement between Stockton State Hospital and San Jose State College whereby occupational therapy students may receive their internship at the hospital. The University of Southern California Occupational Therapy School is affiliated with Camarillo State Hospital where students receive their training under a registered occupational therapist. Similar plans are being worked out between Mills College and Napa State Hospital.

Through the concerted effort of hospital personnel and in spite of the inadequate number of trained workers, in 1943-44 occupational and recreational therapy has been extended to reach an increasing number of patients. Special classes in arts and crafts form a major part of this program. Napa State Hospital had a craft class involving 36 adult females in which rug making, weaving, crocheting, and basketry were taught. A special group at Camarillo State Hospital was successful in making Red Cross bandages and surgical dressings. A juvenile craft class, numbering 23 students, was recently undertaken at Napa under the supervision of the school teacher in which leather work, clay modeling, wood carving, painting, drawing, and other activities were carried out. At Patton on June 30, 1944, there were 51 male patients engaged in leather work, operating power sewing machines, weaving, making brooms and brushes, and other miscellaneous jobs.

Recreational and social life was an important phase of the recreational therapy program at all the mental hospitals. Six hundred patients from Napa State Hospital were taken to see a circus in Napa. Patients at Patton planned and executed programs such as a May Day Parade with floats and a Fourth of July celebration. Stockton patients put on a marionette show and made Christmas decorations for the entire hospital. Camarillo gave a musical comedy and a party for the members of the cast.

Bibliotherapy is employed at some of the mental hospitals and is particularly well developed at Camarillo and Stockton State Hospitals. Some of the other types of occupational therapy that are commonly practiced at all the mental hospitals are animal husbandry, dairy work, gardening, farming, canning, food preparation and serving, housekeeping, and clerical and office work.

OTHER METHODS OF THERAPY

In the treatment of the mentally diseased in the State mental hospitals, many therapeutic methods are used. Two methods of treatment which have attracted the attention of many professional people to the California mental hospitals are electroshock and fever therapy.

Fever Therapy. Fever therapy is the treatment of a disease by raising body temperature. This treatment is used principally for the diseases of the central nervous system, chiefly general paresis. All seven of the State mental hospitals are using this therapy. It is found that better results are obtained if the treatment is given in the early stages of the disease.

California law provides that a person may voluntarily enter a State mental hospital for care and treatment. This permits a person with syphilis and neurosyphilis to receive fever therapy treatments while the disease is in its early stages and thus prevents the case from becoming so advanced as to require permanent hospitalization or terminate fatally. In an endeavor to encourage the voluntary admission, Agnews and Camarillo State Hospitals have set aside wards for the treatment of voluntary patients so that these patients will not have to be with psychotic patients.

TABLE 37
FEVER THERAPY BY INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total	Agnews	Camarillo	Mendocino	Napa	Norwalk	Patton	Stockton
Patients with neurosyphilis admitted.....	867	85	359	25	61	74	80	183
Committed.....	455	30	88	23	43	73	70	128
Voluntary.....	389	55	271	2	8	1	5	47
Outpatient.....	23				10		5	8
Patients given fever therapy.....	768	91	332	23	35	49	128	110
Committed.....	346	25	56	21	18	49	118	59
Voluntary.....	399	66	276	2	7		5	43
Outpatient.....	23				10		5	8
Patients released after fever therapy.....	540	51	323	7	19	20	15	105
Committed.....	156	10	46	6	6	20	9	59
Voluntary.....	361	41	277	1	3		1	38
Outpatient.....	23				10		5	8

NOTE: Malarial blood was supplied to outside agencies (hospitals or private physicians) on 66 occasions during the year.

During the year ending June 30, 1944, of the 918 voluntary admissions, 353 or 38 per cent were diagnosed as having syphilis of the central nervous system without psychosis and 49 cases were classed as general paresis.

In the seven mental hospitals 399 voluntary cases received fever therapy and 346 committed cases received this treatment. Camarillo State Hospital gave fever therapy treatment to 69 per cent of all voluntary patients so treated.

All seven mental hospitals used malaria inoculation to produce fever. Agnews State Hospital also used the electric inductotherm to administer fever therapy. Some cases responded to inductopyrexia who have not developed malaria following inoculation. During the past year Agnews State Hospital, by the use of inductopyrexia, treated 21 voluntary cases and eight committed cases.

Although a preventive program is difficult to measure statistically, by comparing general paresis first admissions with the State population and with all psychotic first admissions for the last 10 years some definite trends are disclosed. During the year ending June 30, 1935, 113 of every 1,000 first admissions diagnosed as psychotics were persons with syphilitic meningo encephalitis, while in the year ending June 30, 1944, only 87 of every 1,000 psychotic first admissions had general paresis. This decline in the rates was interrupted in 1938-39 when the per cent of general paresis to all psychotics changed from 9.1 to 9.8 per cent, and again in 1941-42 when the rate changed from 9.5 to 9.8 and again this last year when the ratio raised from 8.5 to 8.7 for 1943-44. The ratio of general paretics first admitted in State mental hospitals to estimated California population has also shown a drop during the past 10 years, being slightly interrupted during the same three periods as stated previously.

Fever therapy can not be given the entire credit for the favorable change in the ratios of these figures but is a very influential factor. It is said that fever therapy, by arresting the damage to the brain, restores one-third of the patients treated to complete usefulness and one-third to usefulness under supervised conditions.

TABLE 38
GENERAL PARESIS ADMISSIONS, ALL PSYCHOTIC ADMISSIONS, AND CALIFORNIA POPULATION *
YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1935-1944

Year ending June 30	First admissions		California population in 1,000	Rate of general paresis admissions per	
	General paresis	All psychotics		All psychotic admissions	100,000 Calif. population
1935.....	425	3,774	6,031	11.3	7.0
1936.....	403	3,794	6,135	10.6	6.6
1937.....	409	3,984	6,453	10.3	6.3
1938.....	399	4,381	6,687	9.1	6.0
1939.....	417	4,249	6,755	9.8	6.2
1940.....	406	4,140	6,907	9.8	5.9
1941.....	410	4,297	7,070	9.5	5.8
1942.....	451	4,588	7,425	9.8	6.1
1943.....	389	4,598	7,795	8.5	5.0
1944.....	446	5,135	8,450	8.7	5.3

* Source: California population estimates for 1900-1943 see *The Tax Digest*, Vol. 19, No. 1, January 1941, Section 2, pg. 19 and *The Tax Digest*, Vol. 22, No. 1, January 1944, pg. 35; for 1944 see State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, *Estimates of Population Growth in California, 1940-1950*, pg. 55.

Electroshock Therapy. The use of electroshock therapy in most of the institutions has become extensive during the past year. As the machines for administering this treatment were placed in some institutions as recently as 1942-43, the potentialities of this treatment have not fully been developed. In the selected cases who have received treatment it has been learned that the depressed patients respond very favorably. In the absence of contraindicating physical disorders, cases treated include selected schizophrenias, involuntal psychoses and manic depressive cases in which early spontaneous improvement is not noted. To a limited extent electroshock therapy has been given in the treatment of chronic disturbed patients for the purpose of securing an adjustment to nursing care rather than to bring about recovery. Many of these chronic patients become more quiet, easier to care for, and eat better.

The greatest benefit from electroshock treatment has been in the depressed and agitated cases, regardless of age. The patients' delusions and hallucinations often disappear and the patients become calm and gain weight. Many improve to the extent that they are able to return to their homes. Mendocino State Hospital has been using this treatment where the psychosis was of recent onset and in the absence of any contraindications. Rapid improvement was manifested by most patients. The following cases from Norwalk State Hospital are indicative of what occurs.

Case No. 1.—A 23-year-old married girl was admitted in August, 1943, and diagnosed as manic depressive psychosis, depressed phase, and at the time of admission was depressed, morbid and mentally retarded. There had been no previous attacks of mental illness but before admission she had attempted suicide. Electroshock treatments were begun on August 31, 1943. She made rapid improvement. She was paroled to her husband on October 22, 1943, and discharged as recovered January 19, 1944.

Case No. 2.—This 32-year-old female whose occupation was secretary and entertainer was separated from her husband. Her diagnosis was manic-depressive psychosis. At the time electroshock treatments were started she was confused and semi-catatonic. She would stand for long periods of time in a stupor, staring into space, and made no response when spoken to. She also had to be spoon fed. Improvement was noted after the third shock and continued until the time they were completed. At that time she was cheerful, friendly, and alert mentally. Shortly thereafter she began helping in the Secretary's office of the institution and her work there was quite efficient. She was paroled to her mother on May 14, 1944, and has continued to adjust very satisfactorily since that time.

Relatives and friends of about 75 per cent of the patients at Norwalk are urging the use of this treatment.

Complete statistics on electroshock therapy are not available at this time, but some comments of the treatments in the hospitals are interesting. During the period June 30, 1943, to May 31, 1944, Camarillo State Hospital treated 449 cases: treatment unfinished 95 cases, paroled or discharged 218 patients, improved for custodial care 42 cases, and unimproved 94 patients. During December, 1943, Agnews State Hospital gave over 100 electroshock treatments. During June, 1944, Napa State Hospital had 31 patients receiving this therapy and gave 146 treatments. Since the beginning of electroshock treatment at Stockton State Hospital on June 24, 1943, to June 30, 1944, 485 treatments had been given to 11 males and 41 females.

During the year ending June 30, 1944, Patton State Hospital administered 8,248 electroshock treatments to 713 patients, 372 females and 341 males. Of these patients, 72 males and 109 females were paroled, 31 males and 33 females were discharged as recovered, 32 males and 31 females were discharged as improved, 7 males and 6 females were discharged as unimproved, and 7 patients have since died.

THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC

Although this is the second annual report of The Langley Porter Clinic, it is the first report of a full year's work. The Outpatient Department received its first patient February 15, 1943; the first house (inpatient) case was admitted on March 9, 1943. Only one ward of 13 beds was opened at the time the first annual report was made. For practical purposes, therefore, this can be regarded as the first report and, accordingly, the organization, purposes, and accomplishments of The Langley Porter Clinic will be discussed in considerable detail. New additions and developments for the future will also be discussed.

The Langley Porter Clinic is set up adjacent to the University of California Hospital. It has 97 beds with six wards—four for adult psychiatric patients, one for children, and one for neurosurgery. There are clinical and research laboratories, including X-ray and electroencephalography, an operating room in connection with neurosurgery, and also an Outpatient Department. During the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year two more wards have been opened so that on June 30, 1944, three of the six wards were opened and it was anticipated that the Children's Ward would be opened very shortly. At the beginning of the year one ward, with approximately one-sixth of the capacity, was opened and at the end of the year three wards, with approximately one-half of the capacity, were opened. Shortage of nursing personnel has been the main reason for the delay in opening wards.

The law setting up The Langley Porter Clinic declares it a neuro-psychiatric hospital for the treatment of acute and early cases of mental disease. Although established under the Department of Institutions, there is a close affiliation with the University of California which is given the exclusive use of the clinic for teaching and research purposes, although it is stipulated that the Department of Institutions may give courses of instruction for its own employees and may carry out any researches it desires.

During the year, The Langley Porter Clinic was designated an approved psychiatric hospital by the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons, such approval being retroactive to the opening of the clinic.

The Langley Porter Clinic has three main functions: treatment, teaching and research. At times these functions are so closely interwoven that one can not disassociate them. For example, certain patients are given the insulin shock treatment which has great value in one type of mental disease. While these treatments are being given, the patients are studied carefully and attempts are made to improve the method of treatment. Many persons imagine that research is something carried out only in a laboratory. One of the most important researches is the careful study of all patients and from these observations new facts may

be deduced and better methods of study and treatment evolved. The more closely treatment, teaching and research are linked together, the better it will be for all three activities. It is now universally admitted that patients in teaching hospitals receive more careful study and better treatment than in hospitals that do not carry out teaching. For this reason, teaching and research should not be looked upon as functions which cripple or handicap the treatment of patients, but rather as something which contribute to better treatment.

During the year 401 patients were admitted as house cases. Although the Children's Ward was not yet opened, a few children were received on the adult wards. All types of mental disorders were admitted, from the milder personality defects and the psychoneuroses to the more serious conditions. As required by law, all admissions were on a voluntary basis, with the exception of a few cases from other State hospitals who were transferred for special study and treatment.

The essence of psychiatric treatment is the twenty-four hour management of the patient's life plus the special psychotherapy carried out by the psychiatrist and others. In addition, special types of treatment are utilized for particular types of mental disorders. The insulin, metrazol and electric shock treatments, electronarcosis, the conditioned reflex treatment for alcoholism, and the use of malaria for the fever treatment of syphilitic disorders of the brain have all been used. Adequate nursing care is essential under such conditions. In addition, use was made of the continuous bath, cold wet sheet pack and ultra violet and infra red ray treatment. Also, occupational and recreational therapy, which serve to keep the patient's mind occupied in a healthy fashion and prevent brooding over his problems, are utilized to the maximum. No one part of these treatments is sufficient alone and the integration of the treatments indicated produces the maximum beneficial effect. Psychiatric treatment is long drawn out and expensive and there is no possible way of securing cheap and satisfactory treatment. The physician must spend a great deal of time with the patient. He must establish a suitable relationship under which it is possible to talk over the patient's problems with him. In this way, the conditions which have led to the patient's breakdown can be discovered. The patient can be given insight and understanding, and plans for his future can be worked out.

The outpatient department serves for the diagnosis and treatment of patients who are able to live in the community and are not so sick as to require hospitalization. Many cases are referred by doctors and social agencies for diagnosis and recommendation as to further care and treatment. The main purpose of the outpatient department, however, is treatment. An attempt is made to carry as many patients as possible on an outpatient basis, thereby saving the cost of hospital beds. This has been done to such an extent that about one-third of the patients treated by electric shock have been outpatient cases. Even when inpatient cases have received electric shock treatment, an attempt has been made to discharge them to the community as soon as possible and have them return for treatment as outpatients. In this way it has been possible to treat many more patients and to make the facilities of the inpatient department available to more patients than would otherwise be the case, and the care of an outpatient is much less expensive than that of an inpatient.

Already the facilities of The Langley Porter Clinic are utilized to the maximum and are inadequate for the needs of the community. On June 30, 1944, the inpatient department had a waiting list of 40 names, and the outpatient department had a list of 15 names. It is necessary, therefore, to select cases for study and treatment and applicants not suitable for treatment or study are rejected. It should be pointed out that since admissions to inpatient and outpatient departments are voluntary, any stigma of court commitment is avoided and many patients will come for early treatment who would refuse to go to a hospital where committed patients are received. Since in psychiatry, as in other branches of medicine, the possibility of recovery depends to a large extent on early diagnosis and treatment, it will be seen that many cases will receive treatment and be cured who would otherwise refuse to accept treatment until too late. As most persons are not familiar with what is done in a psychiatric clinic, a few typical cases are given to illustrate some of the things which may be accomplished.

Case No. 1—A 47-year old married baker was admitted to the hospital who was suffering delusions that his wife was unfaithful to him. This idea had come on suddenly about two years before. The condition grew progressively worse until at the time of admission he would keep the doors and windows locked and make marks on the doorknobs to tell whether they had been opened during his absence. He would constantly question his wife and check the arrangements of articles in the house to determine if anyone had been there. The wife had considered having him committed to a State hospital. Under treatment the patient was able to unburden himself and was finally able to accept the psychiatrist's explanation of his misinterpretations. As a result, his delusions disappeared, he returned home, resumed his occupation and was able to work out a satisfactory adjustment with his wife. Several months after his discharge, he brought in a large cake for the other patients, reported that he was working steadily and that he and his wife were getting along quite well.

Case No. 2—A 50-year old divorced woman came to the clinic after having received blind aid from the State for about four years. After careful study a diagnosis of hysterical blindness was made. After five months of psychotherapy in the outpatient department, the patient regained her sight and is free from this complaint. This woman now holds a Civil Service position at one of the Army bases, and works as a shipping clerk eight hours a day, six days a week. She was recently given a \$25 award for having improved the technique of a procedure in the shipment of material overseas. Since the restoration of her eyesight she has been working steadily for 14 months. During that period she has been seen 16 times in the outpatient department, approximately once a month.

Case No. 3—Temporarily solved was the dilemma of a 14-year old predelinquent boy of superior intelligence. Feeling accurately that his antisocial trends were related to his broken home and rejection by both parents, he voluntarily sought commitment by the juvenile court to a protective institution, which could not legally be carried out. After a long period of waiting for a vacancy, he was finally placed at the Lytton School, a boarding school run by the Salvation Army.

During the period of waiting, he reported regularly to the clinic for psychiatric interviews, which helped drain off his anxiety and kept him from acting out delinquent patterns. His problem vividly pointed out the real lack of community resources for preventive work with predelinquent children. This case, especially, is typical of many.

Case No. 4—An emotionally unstable mother demanded treatment for her eight-year old boy of exceptionally high intelligence, who had been expelled from school for unusually unruly behavior. Within a few weeks after the child had been hospitalized for study, the mother's punitive attitude had gradually changed to a voluntary request for psychiatric treatment for herself. The boy was able to make a better adjustment in a new school and the family relationships were happier because of the mother's insight and new attitudes derived from it and because of the help he received from the psychiatrist.

Case No. 5—A 15-year old girl from a rural area in Sacramento Valley was admitted after referral by her physician as a ward patient with a diagnosis of very early schizophrenia of a malignant type. She was given a total of 42 insulin shock treatments and discharged as "recovered" after four months' hospitalization. She is now making a good school and social adjustment in her home community.

Case No. 6—An eight-year old girl of superior intelligence was admitted as a ward patient for study and treatment of epileptiform convulsions. A judge of the superior court, who had awarded her parents a divorce a year or so previously and who had been harassed by their continual litigation regarding the child's custody, moved the court to the conference room of the hospital to hear medical testimony on this case. For the first time, the psychiatric factors of the child's illness were clarified, and the parents voluntarily gave up their quarrel over the custody of the child in favor of medical, rather than legal, considerations in the child's interests. Treatment consisted of psychiatric interviews, using play technique as well as anticonvulsive medication, which alone did not control the attacks. This child was ultimately placed, with the support of the court, in a foster home with several other handicapped children. The most recent report is that she has continued to make a good adjustment without convulsive attacks.

These cases are but a few examples of the hundreds of patients who have received help and benefit from the clinic.

Social Service. This department assumes complete responsibility for all intake, both outpatient and inpatient. One worker spends full time interviewing prospective patients and arranging for the admission of suitable cases to either the inpatient or outpatient department. Although the department functions in both outpatient and inpatient service, the work is much more largely concentrated in the outpatient department, and with the development of the work with children it has devoted more and more time to children's cases. The social workers secure histories, visit the homes, contact relatives, friends, employers and others, secure material from other agencies who may have information concerning the patient, and thus supplement the psychiatrist's record from various outside sources. They assist in actual treatment of patients and in selected cases may carry out therapeutic interviews with the patient or with members of his family or others, as

indicated. As the patient's failure to get along outside may be due to the attitude of others or other environmental situations, the social worker is particularly concerned in dealing with these factors.

By arrangement with the University of California, graduate students in psychiatric social service spend three days a week in actual case work at The Langley Porter Clinic. Ten such students completed training during the year and a second class of three students was started. It is expected that the number will increase in the fall term. These students work with patients under careful supervision of the Senior Social Workers of the staff. The Social Service Department has also participated in a number of the research studies which are in progress and which are mentioned elsewhere. Social workers have initiated some work in group psychotherapy with children.

Psychology. At present this department consists of only University personnel and it is anticipated that two full-time senior psychologists will be added to the staff of The Langley Porter Clinic during the next year. Besides the chief psychologist there are four half-time fellowships filled by advanced students. The psychology department performed routine psychological examinations of cases referred to it, both from the inpatient and outpatient departments. The examinations include the standard psychometric tests and various personality tests; and a certain amount of vocational guidance is given. During 1943-44, 1,162 interviews were had with 631 outpatients, and 1,279 interviews were held with 659 inpatients. The psychologists also participate in the treatment of cases. In addition to certain instruction given medical students, social workers, and student nurses, the four fellows are given special supervision and instruction. The psychology department has also participated in special research studies. Special studies are being carried out to evaluate the Minnesota Multiphasic Test and this has been linked up with two of the special researches carried out under the National Research Council. A series of tests for the measurement of the impairment of intellectual functions are being worked out.

Laboratory. The laboratory increased greatly the amount of work completed during the year. A neuropathology laboratory was set up on January 1, 1944, and considerable material has been referred from the State hospitals for examination. During the six months that the neuropathology department has been functioning 2,212 slides have been prepared.

The electroencephalography laboratory has carried out 222 studies on human beings and 157 on animals, the latter being part of the research on head injuries.

In the general laboratories of the hospital it is possible to do practically all routine work done in any good hospital laboratory, with the exception of specialized bacteriologic animal inoculation and control work. Because very little of the latter is necessary, the laboratory is not set up for such studies, which are referred to the University of California Hospital.

Much work in biochemistry and biochemical physiology has been done particularly in connection with the researches carried out at The Langley Porter Clinic. The work of the general laboratory is especially noteworthy for the large number of physiologic tolerance tests made.

TABLE 39
CLINICAL LABORATORY ACTIVITIES
THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Type of procedure	Total	Outpatient	Inpatient
Total.....	3,918	951	2,967
Haematologic.....	783	221	562
Complete blood counts.....	673	193	480
Other haematologic examinations.....	110	28	82
Blood chemistry.....	781	82	699
Cholesterol.....	250	32	218
Ascorbic acid.....	1	1	—
Calcium.....	25	3	22
Lactic acid.....	4	—	4
Inorganic phosphate.....	19	4	15
Glucose.....	247	20	227
Nonprotein nitrogen.....	97	10	87
Alcohol.....	24	—	24
Bromide.....	6	—	5
Others.....	108	11	97
Biochemical and physiologic tolerance tests.....	473*	9	464
Urinalyses.....	750	163	587
Serological tests.....	915	431	484
Blood and spinal fluid Wassermanns.....	907†	428	479
Other serological tests.....	8	3	5
Spinal fluid analyses.....	124	12	122
Examination of smears.....	50	26	24
Gastric analyses.....	15	5	10
Dark field for syphilis.....	1	—	1
Stool examination.....	15	2	13
Animal inoculation tests.....	1	—	1

* Figure represents about 3,000 individual laboratory determinations.

† Wassermann specimens are collected at the Langley Porter Clinic and sent to the State Department of Public Health for analysis and report.

Some of the studies completed in the laboratory were 37 electrocardiographs, 207 salivometer tests, 66 fatigue studies, 191 studies on visual perception, and 447 studies on metabolic function including basal metabolism, work metabolism and specific dynamic reaction of protein.

X-ray. The X-ray department has been functioning in a very satisfactory fashion. In May 1944 a tomograph was added which allows for a special type of X-ray picture by means of which serial sections can be taken. This permits certain conditions to be demonstrated which will not show up under ordinary X-rays. During the year 1,093 patients were given X-ray examinations.

Nursing. Because of the shortage of nursing personnel, it has been impossible to open up parts of the hospital. However, the nursing service is functioning smoothly on the wards which have been opened. All the usual nursing techniques of a psychiatric hospital are employed. Nurses assist in insulin and electric shock treatments. Cold wet packs and continuous tubs are used regularly for disturbed patients. During the 1943-44 year about 345 wet packs were given to 92 patients and 184 continuous tubs were arranged for 30 patients.

By arrangement with the University of California School of Nursing, all student nurses spend eight weeks at The Langley Porter Clinic getting practical and theoretical instruction in psychiatric nursing and assisting in the actual care of patients.

Occupational Therapy. The development of occupational therapy has gone on steadily throughout the year. Nurses and student nurses have participated in this work and arrangements have been made through the University of California for students in occupational therapy to carry out supervised work with patients. There are, however, very inadequate facilities for occupational therapy and a gymnasium is one of the most urgent needs.

Dentistry. By arrangement with the University of California Dental School, a dental interne is assigned on a half-time basis at The Langley Porter Clinic, which has a well-equipped dental room with dental X-ray. All inpatients receive a routine dental examination and outpatients are referred for dental examination when indicated. The amount of actual dental work done on patients is limited although during the year 155 patients were given 312 dental treatments. Many cases are referred to the University of California Dental Clinic for more elaborate dental work.

Treatment, Research and Teaching. During the year 84 patients received 833 electro shock treatments and since the beginning of insulin shock therapy in The Langley Porter Clinic on June 11, 1943, 35 patients have received 1,740 treatments. The results from these treatments have been very gratifying and, in general, it can be said that most cases of depression and involuntional melancholia respond well to electric shock treatment. It is of doubtful value for cases of dementia praecox and for cases of psychoneurosis. The insulin shock treatment has proven of great value in early cases of dementia praecox but seems to have little value in other types of cases. For teaching purposes this work has great value since comparatively little insulin treatment is being given elsewhere because of the nursing shortage. Doctors, medical students, nurses, social service workers and others are allowed to witness these treatments and are given instructions concerning them.

A number of research studies are being carried out. One study on head injuries has been financed by a liberal grant from the National Research Council. A second study, in which an endeavor is being made to work out the factors which determine chronic invalidism and whether it is possible to determine what persons will respond well to treatment, is also financed by the National Research Council. These two researches are considered a part of the war effort and the Government has stipulated that any one engaged in such work shall not be

TABLE 40
PATIENT INTERVIEWS, THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Interviewer	Interviews	
	Outpatient	Inpatient
Psychiatrists.....	7,801	*
Psychologists.....	1,162	1,279
Social workers.....	2,363	1,598

* Figure not available.

available for military duty. The facilities of the institution are now being developed so that a great deal of worthwhile research can be done.

As a teaching institution instruction is given to doctors, medical students, nurses, social service students, psychology students and occupational therapy students. This teaching and research is carried out in conjunction with the University of California, as stipulated in the laws setting up The Langley Porter Clinic. As a place for the treatment of early cases of mental disease, it is fulfilling its function in excellent fashion, as is shown by the large number of patients who have been cured or improved and by the demands of the public for services which greatly overtax these facilities.

INPATIENT DEPARTMENT

Since its opening in February, 1943, this clinic has accepted in the inpatient department 484 patients, of which 421 were first admissions, 54 were readmissions, and nine were transferred in from a State mental institution.

During the year period 1943-44, 401 patients were added to the records of the inpatient department; 347 or 86.5 per cent were first admissions. During this year period 376 patients were removed from the clinic's records, one by death, 368 by discharge and seven by transfer to another State institution. On June 30, 1944, there were 37 patients residing in the institution and 14 on leave of absence from this clinic. No conclusions can be drawn as to the ratio of male to female admissions because the first female ward was not opened until November, 1943, although during September one female with a head injury was admitted for study.

Resident Patients. Of the resident patients in The Langley Porter Clinic on June 30, 1944, 16 were male and 21 were females, ages ranging from eight years to 74 years. About 30 per cent of the cases were diagnosed as dementia praecox cases.

First Admissions. All first admissions are patients who voluntarily enter the clinic for treatment. Laws do not permit the courts to commit patients to The Langley Porter Clinic. Of the 347 first admissions during the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year 152 or 43.8 per cent were from San Francisco County, and 85 or 24.5 per cent were from the Bay Region, including Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo counties.

The diagnostic classifications of the first admissions indicated that 225 or 64.8 per cent of all first admissions were with mental disease, and 122 or 35.2 per cent were nonpsychotic. The largest single diagnostic group of patients with mental disease was psychoneuroses which made up 36 per cent of this group. The greatest number of nonpsychotic patients were diagnosed as having other nonpsychotic diseases or conditions, which was the diagnosis of 58 per cent of the patients classified as nonpsychotic.

Of the persons admitted to The Langley Porter Clinic, the country of birth was unknown in two cases, and the citizenship status was unknown in four cases. Of the patients for which this information was known, 90 per cent of the first admissions were born in the United States and were citizens of the country, 6 per cent had been born in other countries but were naturalized citizens of the United States, 2 per cent had taken out first papers and 2 per cent were aliens.

The average age of the patients admitted was 32.6 years, with the average age of the females being 31.3 years and the males being 34.1 years. Patients with mental disease averaged 31.7 years of age at time of admission while nonpsychotic patients averaged 35.2 years or about 3½ years older.

The marital status of approximately 44 per cent of the first admissions was single, and 41 per cent married. In the educational program 18 per cent of the first admissions had attended college, 43 per cent had attended high school, and 33 per cent had gone to grade school.

Patients were classified as to whether they came from urban or rural environments. Of the admissions 86 per cent were from urban environments. The economic status of first admissions indicates that approximately 50 per cent were marginal and about 33 per cent were comfortable.

TABLE 41
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC, INPATIENT DEPARTMENT
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total	Male	Female*
On records June 30, 1943.....	26	26	
In institution.....	24	24	
On parole.....	2	2	
Entered institution.....	537	324	213
Total added to records.....	401	255	146
First admissions.....	347	218	129
Readmissions.....	45	33	12
Transfers in.....	9	4	5
Total returns from temporary separations.....	136	69	67
Return from parole.....	134	67	67
Return from escape.....	2	2	
Separated from institution.....	524	332	192
Residents removed from records.....	280	183	97
Death.....	1	1	
Discharges, direct.....	276	180	96
Transfers, direct.....	3	2	1
Temporary separations from institution.....	244	149	95
Parole.....	238	143	95
Escape.....	6	6	
Removed from records.....	376	259	117
Removed from records while absent.....	96	76	20
Paroles discharged.....	88	70	18
Escapes discharged.....	4	4	
Paroles transferred.....	4	2	2
On records June 30, 1943.....	26	26	
Total added to records.....	401	255	146
Total removed from records.....	376	259	117
On records June 30, 1944.....	51	22	29
In institution.....	37	16	21
On parole.....	14	6	8

* First female ward opened during November, 1943.

Paroles. During 1943-44, 238 patients were granted leaves of absence, 134 returned from leave and 88 were discharged from leave. Of the 238 patients granted leave of absence, 124 just left the institution for a short visit. Excluding these visits, 94 per cent of the paroles were with relatives, 4 per cent were placed on home paroles with assistance of other agencies, and 2 per cent were placed on a work parole in a home where the condition of the patient was understood. Excluding visits, the ratio of returns from parole was 7.6 patients for every 10 paroles. Of the paroles the marital status of 54 per cent was single and 37 per cent married. Of the returns from parole 66 per cent were single and 26 per cent married.

Of the 88 patients discharged from parole during the 1943-44 year, 10 per cent were on leave three to four days immediately preceding discharge, 47 per cent were on leave less than two months, 75 per cent were on leave less than three months and all patients had been discharged in less than six months after parole.

Discharges. Of the patients discharged from The Langley Porter Clinic inpatient department during the year ending June 30, 1944,

TABLE 42
FIRST ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL DISORDER, THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC, INPATIENT DEPARTMENT,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	First admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
All groups.....	347	218	129
With Psychosis	225	124	101
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	3	2	1
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.			
With epidemic encephalitis.....			
With other infectious diseases.....	1		1
Alcoholic.....			
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	2	1	1
Traumatic.....	9	7	2
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	9	5	4
With other disturbances of circulation.....	4	3	1
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....			
Senile.....	2	2	
Involutional.....	7	6	1
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....			
Due to new growth.....	4	4	
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	7	1	6
Psychoneuroses.....	80	44	36
Manic-depressive.....	31	13	18
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	42	26	16
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	1	1	
With psychopathic personality.....			
With mental deficiency.....			
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	23	9	14
Without Psychosis	122	94	28
Epilepsy.....	10	7	3
Alcoholism.....	10	6	4
Drug addiction.....	2	1	1
Mental deficiency.....			
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....			
Psychopathic personality.....	7	5	2
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	71	59	12
Primary behavior disorders.....	22	16	6
Sexual psychopathy.....			
Syphilis of the c. n. s.			

276 were discharged direct from the institution, 88 were discharged while on parole and four were discharged while on escape. At the time of discharge the condition of the patients who had had a mental disease was recovered in 11 per cent of the cases, improved in 50 per cent, and unimproved in 39 per cent of the patients. The age of the patients at the time of discharge had not changed materially from the age at admission.

THE AARON J. ROSANOFF OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT

During the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year the activities of the outpatient department have increased. On June 30, 1943, there were 255 patients on the records of the outpatient department while on June 30, 1944, there were 455 patients on the records of which 30 per cent were male adults, 43 per cent were female adults, 14 per cent were male children, and 13 per cent were female children. This increase in the number of patients in the outpatient department was due partially to the expansion in facilities and an increase in staff. Of the 1,138 admissions, 1,082 or 95 per cent were first admissions. These patients came voluntarily to the institution for diagnosis and treatment.

By studying the 938 discharges it is disclosed that 349 or 56 per cent of the outpatients with mental disease were diagnosed as psychoneuroses and 80 or 13 per cent were dementia praecox. Of the non-psychotic patients discharged during the 1943-44 year, 104 or 33 per cent were classified as with primary behavior disorders. More cases were referred to the clinics by private physicians than from any other single source, 31.2 per cent of the discharges. The second largest source of referral was the University of California Hospital which referred 27.1 per cent. Almost as many patients came to the clinic by the referral of self, family or relatives as came by the referral of a social agency, 13.2 per cent and 13.4 per cent of the discharges respectively.

TABLE 43
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC, OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total	Male			Female		
		Total	Adult	Children*	Total	Adult	Children*
On records June 30, 1943.....	255	109	88	21	146	121	25
Admissions.....	1,138	532	377	155	606	495	111
First admissions.....	1,082	498	354	144	584	480	104
Readmissions.....	56	34	23	11	22	15	7
Discharges.....	938	442	329	113	496	418	78
On records June 30, 1944.....	455	199	136	63	256	198	58

* A child is defined as anyone who has not reached the age of 18 years before admission.

TABLE 44
FIRST ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL DISORDER, THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC, OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Mental disorder	Discharges		
	Total	Adults	Children
All groups.....	938	747	191
With Psychosis	624	577	47
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis).....	1	1	-----
With other forms of syphilis of the c. n. s.....	2	2	-----
With epidemic encephalitis.....	2	1	1
With other infectious diseases.....	-----	-----	-----
Alcoholic.....	1	1	-----
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	-----	-----	-----
Traumatic.....	2	2	-----
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	8	8	-----
With other disturbances of circulation.....	-----	-----	-----
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	1	-----	1
Senile.....	9	9	-----
Involuntal.....	15	15	-----
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	-----	-----	-----
Due to new growth.....	-----	-----	-----
With organic changes of the nervous system.....	5	5	-----
Psychoneuroses.....	349	327	22
Manic-depressive.....	45	43	2
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	80	76	4
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	9	9	-----
With psychopathic personality.....	1	1	-----
With mental deficiency.....	5	4	1
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	89	73	16
Without Psychosis	314	170	144
Epilepsy.....	21	13	8
Alcoholism.....	16	16	-----
Drug addiction.....	2	2	-----
Mental deficiency.....	47	14	33
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis.....	-----	-----	-----
Psychopathic personality.....	41	31	10
Other non-psychotic diseases or conditions (not insane).....	82	63	19
Primary behavior disorders.....	104	30	74
Sexual psychopathy.....	1	1	-----
Syphilis of the c. n. s.....	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 45
SOURCE OF REFERRAL OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED, THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC,
OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Source of referral	Total	Adults	Children
Total.....	938	747	191
Private physicians.....	293	247	46
University of California Hospital.....	254	241	13
Agencies—social, etc.....	126	73	53
Self, family, relations.....	124	103	21
Courts.....	41	9	32
Other hospitals.....	32	24	8
Langley Porter Clinic former inpatients.....	28	22	6
Schools.....	11	-----	11
Health service.....	8	8	-----
United States Marine Hospital.....	8	7	1
State hospitals.....	7	7	-----
United States Army.....	3	3	-----
United States Navy.....	3	3	-----

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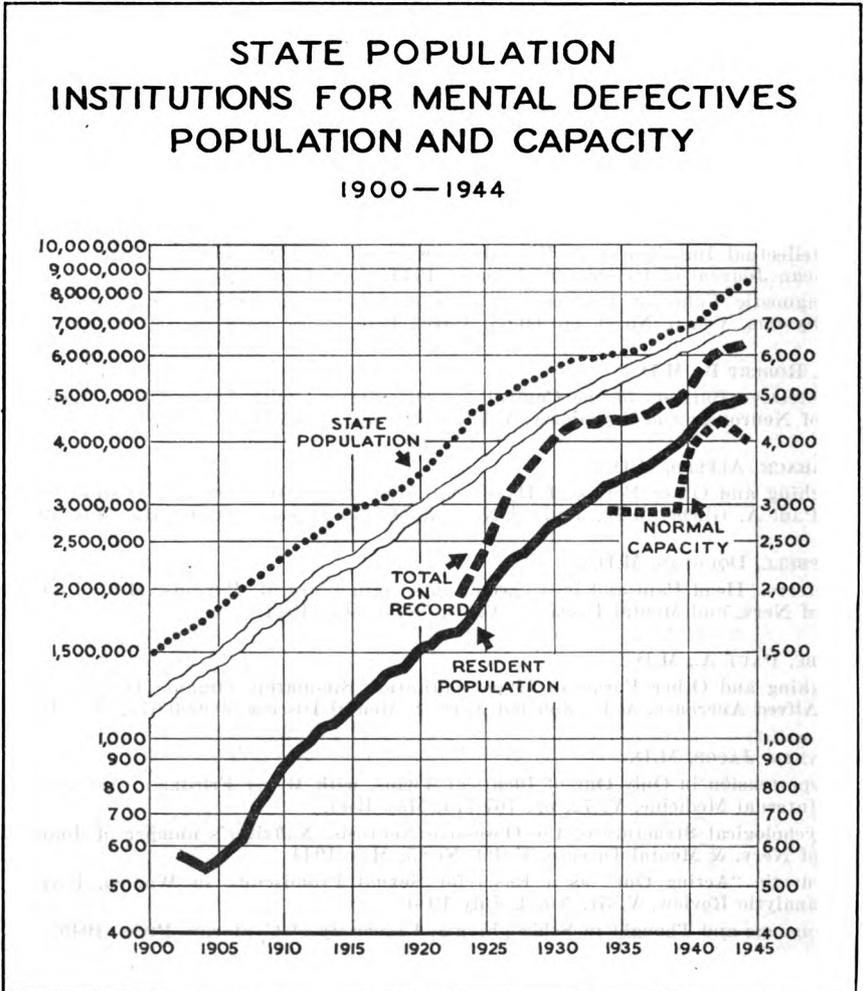
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INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

CHART VIII

STATE POPULATION INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES POPULATION AND CAPACITY

1900—1944



Source: California population estimates for 1900-1943 see *The Tax Digest*, Vol. 19, No. 1, January 1941, Section 2, pg. 19 and *The Tax Digest*, Vol. 22, No. 1, January 1944, pg. 35; for 1944 see State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, *Estimates of population Growth in California, 1940-1950*, pg. 55.

TRENDS IN POPULATION

Two State institutions exist in California for the care and treatment of mental defectives and epileptics. These are Pacific Colony in the south and Sonoma State Home in the north. The total number of patients on the books of the institutions for mental defectives decreased from 6,210 on June 30, 1943, to 6,200 on June 30, 1944. This represented a net decrease of 0.2 per cent. Of the 6,200 patients on record 3,337 or about 54 per cent were males; approximately the same relationship in the ratio of males to females existed in 1942-43.

On June 30, 1944, the resident population was 4,845 or about 78 per cent of the total number of patients on the books. This is a 2.5 per cent increase over the previous year. The fact that an increase in the resident population was accompanied by a decrease in the total of patients on record may be explained by the decrease in paroles in sufficient numbers to offset the admissions. Paroles decreased from 1,319 in 1942-43 to 1,244 in 1943-44, a 5.7 per cent decline. Seven fewer paroled patients returned during 1943-44 than during 1942-43. The resident population is continuing its gradual increase from year to year with 117 more patients on June 30, 1944, than the previous year. Due to the condemnation of certain structures the normal capacity of the institutions for mental defectives decreased from 4,330 in 1942-43 to 4,038 in 1943-44, or a net drop of 6.7 per cent. Consequently the excess population in 1943-44 is reflected in greater overcrowding at these institutions.

One out of every 1,744 persons in California is a resident in an institution for mental defectives. These figures reflect the degree of institutionalization in California rather than the number of mental defectives in proportion to the total State population. There was a list of 1,481 persons waiting for admission on June 30, 1944.

The combined average daily population for the two institutions for mental defectives in 1943-44 was 4,781 persons, of which 3,252 or 68 per cent were hospitalized in Sonoma State Home. Mentally defective patients numbered 4,135 or 86 per cent of the total average daily population. Of these 2,727 or 66 per cent were at Sonoma. The daily average of epileptic patients was 525 at Sonoma State Home and 74 at Pacific Colony.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The classification of the mental status of mental defectives as defined and adopted by The American Association on Mental Deficiency has been used in California. These classes are defined as follows:

1. *Idiot*—A mentally defective person usually having a mental age of less than 3 years, or, if a child, an intelligence quotient of less than 20.
2. *Imbecile*—A mentally defective person usually having a mental age of 3 to 7 years, inclusive, or, if a child, an intelligence quotient of from 20 to 49, inclusive.
3. *Moron*—A mentally defective person usually having a mental age of 8 to 11 years, or, if a child, an intelligence quotient of 50 or more. As a rule, the upper limit for a diagnosis of mental deficiency should be an intelligence quotient of 69.

TABLE 46
RESIDENT POPULATION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
JUNE 30, 1886-1944

June 30	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1886	69	37	32				69*	37*	32*
1887	73	43	30				73	43	30
1888	93	50	43				93	50	43
1889	114	66	48				114	66	48
1890	117	69	48				117	69	48
1891	145	82	63				145	82	63
1892	237	129	108				237	129	108
1893	289	161	128				289	161	128
1894	303	176	127				303	176	127
1895	384	212	172				384	212	172
1896	443	235	208				443	235	208
1897	468	245	223				468	245	223
1898	521	280	241				521	280	241
1899	†	†	†				†	†	†
1900	†	†	†				†	†	†
1901	†	†	†				†	†	†
1902	573	321	252				573	321	252
1903	554	309	245				554	309	245
1904	540	302	238				540	302	238
1905	554	302	252				554	302	252
1906	594	327	267				594	327	267
1907	626	350	276				626	350	276
1908	729	413	316				729	413	316
1909	771	428	343				771	428	343
1910	883	493	390				883	493	390
1911	945	531	414				945	531	414
1912	965	536	429				965	536	429
1913	1,044	569	475				1,044	569	475
1914	1,067	571	496				1,067	571	496
1915	1,144	639	505				1,144	639	505
1916	1,227	667	560				1,227	667	560
1917	1,290	675	585				1,290	675	585
1918	1,358	735	623				1,358	735	623
1919	1,394	717	677				1,394	717	677
1920	1,537	794	743				1,537	794	743
1921	1,553	793	760	29	29		1,524	764	760
1922	1,611	832	779	41	41		1,570	791	779
1923	1,621	831	790				1,621	831	790
1924	1,758	893	865				1,758	893	865
1925	1,961	995	966				1,961	995	966
1926	2,113	1,115	998				2,113	1,115	998
1927	2,309	1,178	1,131	61	24	37	2,248	1,154	1,094
1928	2,364	1,225	1,139	104	47	57	2,260	1,178	1,082
1929	2,572	1,359	1,213	278	148	130	2,294	1,211	1,083
1930	2,715	1,433	1,282	332	181	151	2,383	1,252	1,131
1931	2,814	1,465	1,349	421	213	208	2,393	1,252	1,141
1932	2,981	1,553	1,428	499	249	250	2,482	1,304	1,178
1933	3,113	1,640	1,473	670	365	305	2,443	1,275	1,168
1934	3,263	1,726	1,537	724	392	332	2,539	1,334	1,205
1935	3,325	1,731	1,594	784	399	385	2,541	1,332	1,209
1936	3,443	1,790	1,653	832	433	399	2,611	1,357	1,254
1937	3,568	1,874	1,694	882	471	411	2,686	1,433	1,283
1938	3,763	2,011	1,752	932	501	431	2,831	1,510	1,321
1939	3,874	2,053	1,821	941	505	436	2,933	1,548	1,385
1940	4,076	2,189	1,887	1,089	626	463	2,987	1,563	1,424
1941	4,404	2,360	2,044	1,369	773	596	3,035	1,587	1,448
1942	4,641	2,510	2,131	1,474	845	629	3,167	1,665	1,502
1943	4,728	2,552	2,176	1,520	861	659	3,208	1,691	1,517
1944	4,845	2,636	2,209	1,521	859	662	3,324	1,777	1,547

* October 1, 1886.

† Figures not available. No reports were published for these years.

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The National Association for the Study of Epilepsy has adopted a classification of clinical diagnoses of epilepsy. A definition of the terms follows to aid in the study of the data presented in this report:

1. *Symptomatic epilepsy.* Epilepsy associated with a disease process, toxic condition, or structural defect.
2. *Idiopathic epilepsy.* Epilepsy not associated with a disease process, toxic condition, or structural defect.
3. *Unclassified epilepsy.* Epilepsy for which the presence or absence of an association with a disease process, toxic condition, or structural defect can not be determined.

TABLE 47
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total			Pacific Colony		Sonoma State Home	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	6,210	3,365	2,845	1,110	852	2,255	1,993
In institution.....	4,728	2,552	2,176	861	659	1,691	1,517
On parole.....	1,218	613	605	195	160	418	445
On escape.....	264	200	64	54	33	146	31
Entered institution.....	1,838	1,073	765	486	357	587	408
Total added to records.....	592	332	266	105	78	227	182
Observation.....	33	21	12			21	12
First admissions.....	524	291	233	95	75	196	158
Readmissions.....	28	18	10	8	1	10	9
Transfers from institution for mental defectives.....	4	2	2	2	2		
Transfers from mental hospital.....	3		3				3*
Total returns from temporary separations.....	1,246	741	505	381	279	360	226
Return from parole.....	1,043	591	452	320	254	271	198
Return from escape.....	203	150	53	61	25	89	28
Separated from institution.....	1,721	989	732	488	354	501	378
Residents removed from records.....	250	149	101	61	34	88	67
Death.....	141	79	62	21	16	58	46
Discharges, direct.....	92	60	32	36	17	24	15
Transfers to institution for mental defectives.....	7	4	3			4	2
Transfers to mental hospital.....	10	6	4	4		2	4
Temporary separations from institution.....	1,471	840	631	427	320	413	311
Parole.....	1,244	672	572	357	289	315	283
Escape.....	227	168	59	70	31	98	28
Removed from records.....	602	360	242	118	87	242	155
Removed from records while absent.....	352	211	141	57	53	154	88
Paroles discharged.....	244	123	121	41	38	82	83
Escapes discharged.....	103	84	19	15	15	69	4
Paroles transferred.....	5	4	1	1		3	1
Escapes transferred.....							
On records June 30, 1944.....	6,210	3,365	2,845	1,110	852	2,255	1,993
Total added to records.....	592	332	266	105	78	227	182
Total removed from records.....	602	360	242	118	87	242	155
On records June 30, 1944.....	6,200	3,337	2,863	1,097	843	2,240	2,020
In institution.....	4,845	2,636	2,209	859	662	1,777	1,547
On parole.....	1,170	567	603	190	157	377	446
On escape.....	185	134	51	48	24	86	27

* Three cases without previous residence in institution for mental defectives, tabulated with first admissions in descriptive tables.

This report presents data indicating movement and residence of patient population and is concerned with mental defectives, epileptics, and patients who are neither mentally defective nor epileptic but who are placed in these institutions for observation and care.

During 1942-43 there were 524 first admissions with a decrease of 125 patients from the 649 admitted in 1942-43. Of the 524 first admissions 55.5 per cent were males. Mental defectives constituted 78.6 per cent of all first admissions, epileptics 8.8 per cent, and those patients in neither category 12.6 per cent. This latter group included psychopathic delinquents and patients under observation. There were 38 readmis-

TABLE 47a
MOVEMENT OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE POPULATION, INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total			Pacific Colony		Sonoma State Home	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	5,343*	2,879*	2,464*	997*	779*	1,882	1,685
In institution.....	4,022	2,160	1,862	791	607	1,369	1,255
On parole.....	1,087	543	544	168	144	375	400
On escape.....	234	176	58	38	28	138	30
Entered institution.....	1,408	801	607	400	311	401	296
Total added to records.....	454	250	204	82	62	168	142
Observation.....	16	9	7			9	7
First admissions.....	412	227	185	75	59	152	126
Readmissions.....	20	13	7	6	1	7	6
Transfers from institution for mental defectives.....	3	1	2	1	2		
Transfers from mental hospital.....	3		3				3
Total returns from temporary separations.....	954	551	403	318	249	233	154
Return from parole.....	821	458	363	283	227	175	136
Return from escape.....	133	93	40	35	22	58	18
Separated from institution.....	1,277	706	571	382	308	324	263
Residents removed from records.....	167	87	80	26	24	61	56
Death.....	117	64	53	20	16	44	37
Discharges, direct.....	39	17	22	4	7	13	15
Transfers to institution for mental defectives.....	6	3	3		1	3	2
Transfers to mental hospital.....	5	3	2	2		1	2
Temporary separations from institution.....	1,110	619	491	356	284	263	207
Parole.....	967	519	448	319	257	200	191
Escape.....	143	100	43	37	27	63	16
Removed from records.....	457	262	195	69	69	193	126
Removed from records while absent.....	290	175	115	43	45	132	70
Paroles discharged.....	202	103	99	32	33	71	66
Escapes discharged.....	83	68	15	10	12	58	3
Paroles transferred.....	5	4	1	1		3	1
Escapes transferred.....							
On records June 30, 1943.....	5,343	2,879	2,464	997	779	1,882	1,685
Total added to records.....	454	250	204	82	62	168	142
Total removed from records.....	457	262	195	69	69	193	126
On records June 30, 1944.....	5,340	2,867	2,473	1,010	772	1,857	1,701
In institution.....	4,153	2,255	1,898	809	610	1,446	1,288
On parole.....	1,026	497	529	171	141	326	388
On escape.....	161	115	46	30	21	85	25

* Difference in figures due to reclassification of patients after retests.

sions in 1942-43, 28 in 1943-44. Of the total number of patients on the books on June 30, 1944, 5,340 or 86.1 per cent were mental defectives, 739 or 11.9 per cent epileptics, and 121 or 2.0 per cent were in neither of these two groups. There were 6,210 patients on the books on June 30, 1943, and 6,200 on June 30, 1944, or a decrease of 10 patients.

Many patients are granted leaves of absence for visits, work, or other reasons. In 1943-44, 1,244 patients were paroled, 1,043 returned from parole, and 244 were discharged while on parole. Paroles and returns from parole decreased while discharges from parole increased. Escapes and returns from escapes decreased in 1943-44 from the previous year.

TABLE 47b
MOVEMENT OF EPILEPTIC POPULATION, INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total			Pacific Colony		Sonoma State Home	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	734*	389*	345*	42*	44*	347	301
In institution.....	616	323	293	27	38	296	255
On parole.....	108	57	51	14	6	43	45
On escape.....	10	9	1	1	—	8	1
Entered institution.....	183	109	74	30	30	79	44
Total added to records.....	48	23	25	6	10	17	15
Observation.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First admissions.....	46	21	25	4	10	17	15
Readmissions.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Transfers from institution for mental defectives.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Transfers from mental hospital.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total returns from temporary separations.....	135	86	49	24	20	62	29
Return from parole.....	123	75	48	22	20	53	28
Return from escape.....	12	11	1	2	—	9	1
Separated from institution.....	171	107	64	27	24	80	40
Residents removed from records.....	25	16	9	3	—	13	9
Death.....	19	11	8	1	—	10	8
Discharges, direct.....	5	5	—	2	—	3	—
Transfers to institution for mental defectives.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to mental hospital.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Temporary separations from institution.....	146	91	55	24	24	67	31
Parole.....	134	80	54	22	24	58	30
Escape.....	12	11	1	2	—	9	1
Removed from records.....	43	27	16	6	1	21	15
Removed from records while absent.....	18	11	7	3	1	8	6
Paroles discharged.....	9	3	6	3	1	—	5
Escapes discharged.....	9	8	1	—	—	8	1
Paroles transferred.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escapes transferred.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On records June 30, 1943.....	734	389	345	42	44	347	301
Total added to records.....	48	23	25	6	10	17	15
Total removed from records.....	43	27	16	6	1	21	15
On records June 30, 1944.....	739	385	354	42	53	343	301
In institution.....	628	325	303	30	44	295	259
On parole.....	110	59	51	11	9	48	42
On escape.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

* Difference in figures due to reclassification of patients.

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Discharges included patients discharged directly from institutions, of whom there were 92; from parole, 244; and from escape, 103. The total number of patients discharged was 439 or 110 more than were discharged in 1942-43. There were the same number of deaths in 1943-44 as in the previous year, a total of 141. More males than females died as was the case in the year 1942-43, but the proportional difference between the sexes decreased.

TABLE 47c
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION NEITHER MENTALLY DEFECTIVE NOR EPILEPTIC
INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total			Pacific Colony		Sonoma State Home	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	133*	97*	36*	71*	29*	26	7
In institution.....	90	69	21	43	14	26	7
On parole.....	23	13	10	13	10		
On escape.....	20	15	5	15	5		
Entered institution.....	247	163	84	56	16	107	68
Total added to records.....	90	59	31	17	6	42	25
Observation.....	17	12	5			12	5
First admissions.....	66	43	23	16	6	27	17
Readmissions.....	7	4	3	1		3	3
Transfers from institution for mental defectives.....							
Transfers from mental hospital.....							
Total returns from temporary separations.....	157	104	53	39	10	65	43
Return from parole.....	99	58	41	15	7	43	34
Return from escape.....	58	46	12	24	3	22	9
Separated from institution.....	273	176	97	79	22	97	75
Residents removed from records.....	58	46	12	32	10	14	2
Death.....	5	4	1			4	1
Discharges, direct.....	48	38	10	30	10	8	
Transfers to institution for mental defectives.....	1	1				1	
Transfers to mental hospital.....	4	3	1	2		1	1
Temporary separations from institution.....	215	130	85	47	12	83	73
Parole.....	143	73	70	16	8	57	62
Escape.....	72	57	15	31	4	26	11
Removed from records.....	102	71	31	43	17	28	14
Removed from records while absent.....	44	25	19	11	7	14	12
Paroles discharged.....	33	17	16	6	4	11	12
Escapes discharged.....	11	8	3	5	3	3	
Paroles transferred.....							
Escapes transferred.....							
On records June 30, 1943.....	133	97	36	71	29	26	7
Total added to records.....	90	59	31	17	6	42	25
Total removed from records.....	102	71	31	43	17	28	14
On records June 30, 1944.....	121	85	36	45	18	40	18
In institution.....	64	56	8	20	8	36	
On parole.....	34	11	23	8	7	3	16
On escape.....	23	18	5	17	3	1	2

* Difference in figures due to reclassification of patients after retests.

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

Of California's 58 counties, 47 committed patients to institutions for mental defectives in 1943-44. Readmissions decreased from 38 in 1942-43 to 28 in 1943-44. About 34 per cent of the patients came from counties south of and including Ventura County. Of the 186 commitments from these southern counties all but 2 patients were sent to Pacific Colony. The other 66 per cent of the patients came from northern and central counties and all were sent to Sonoma State Home. According to

TABLE 48
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS, BY INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

County	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	First admissions	Readmissions	Total	First admissions	Readmissions	Total	First admissions	Readmissions
Total	555	527	28	179	170	9	376	357	19
Alameda	55	50	5				55	50	5
Butte	2	2					2	2	
Calaveras	1	1					1	1	
Colusa	1	1					1	1	
Contra Costa	22	20	2				22	20	2
Del Norte	2	2					2	2	
El Dorado	2	2					2	2	
Fresno	20	20					20	20	
Glenn	3	3					3	3	
Humboldt	2	1	1				2	1	1
Imperial	4	3	1	4		1			
Inyo	1	1		1	1				
Kern	8	7	1				8	7	1
Kings	3	2	1				3	2	1
Lake	1	1					1	1	
Los Angeles	114	108	6	112	106	6	2	2	
Madera	2	2					2	2	
Marin	7	6	1				7	6	1
Mendocino	3	3					3	3	
Merced	7	7					7	7	
Monterey	9	9					9	9	
Napa	10	10					10	10	
Orange	12	12		12	12				
Placer	5	5					5	5	
Plumas	1	1					1	1	
Riverside	9	8	1	9	8	1			
Sacramento	12	10	2				12	10	2
San Bernardino	13	12	1	13	12	1			
San Diego	28	28		23	23		5	5	
San Francisco	75	72	3				75	72	3
San Joaquin	17	16	1				17	16	1
San Luis Obispo	4	4					4	4	
San Mateo	9	9					9	9	
Santa Barbara	11	10	1				11	10	1
Santa Clara	15	15					15	15	
Santa Cruz	5	5					5	5	
Shasta	5	5					5	5	
Siskiyou	2	2					2	2	
Solano	7	7					7	7	
Sonoma	7	6	1				7	6	1
Stanislaus	11	11					11	11	
Sutter	4	4					4	4	
Tulare	11	11					11	11	
Tuolumne	1	1					1	1	
Ventura	5	5		5	5				
Yolo	5	5					5	5	
Yuba	2	2					2	2	

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estimates of the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, California's population is about 8,450,000, of which approximately 40 per cent are in Los Angeles County and 9 per cent in San Francisco County. In 1943-44, Los Angeles County sent about 20 per cent and San Francisco County 13 per cent of the patients received in these institutions for mental defectives.

ADMISSIONS

Intelligence of First Admissions. Morons and imbeciles combined constituted 62.4 per cent or more than one-half of all classified cases in 1943-44. Idiots accounted for the smallest group of ascertained cases or 12.8 per cent. Borderline patients and those not mentally defective made up 24.8 per cent of the total first admissions. This relatively high percentage of individuals with normal intelligence may be accounted for in two ways; first, the admission of psychopathic delinquents to institutions for mental defectives and second, the fact that epileptics may be but are not necessarily mentally defective. In some cases epileptics may be mentally normal but emotionally maladjusted. The median IQ of all first admissions was 53.5, a decrease of 2.5 from the previous year. Male patients had a median IQ of 55.7 and females 49.9. The higher IQ in males may be due to the fact that some of them are psychopathic delinquents. Although the median IQ for 1943-44 dropped below that of 1942-43, the figure was higher than it had been for the 11 years preceding 1942-43.

TABLE 49
INTELLIGENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Classification	IQ	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Total		527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Normal or superior	90 and over ..	20	15	5	2	2		18	13	5
Low average	80-89	35	19	16	6	5	1	29	14	15
Borderline defective	70-79	75	42	33	19	10	9	56	32	24
Mentally defective:										
Moron	50-69	165	100	65	57	36	21	108	64	44
Imbecile	20-49	163	84	79	57	29	28	106	55	51
Idiot	19 and under ..	67	30	37	27	12	15	40	18	22
Unknown		2	1	1	2	1	1			

Nativity of First Admissions. By far the greatest number, 98 per cent, of the first admissions were born in the United States or its possessions. This represents an increase of one per cent over 1942-43. In 1.5 per cent of the cases the nativity was not known. The remaining 0.5 per cent came chiefly from European countries.

TABLE 50
NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Country of birth	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Canada.....	3	1	2	2		2	1	1	
China.....	1		1				1		1
Germany.....	1		1				1		1
Ireland.....	2	1	1				2	1	1
Philippine Islands.....	1		1				1		1
Porto Rico.....	2		2	1		1	1		1
Russia.....	1		1				1		1
Spain.....	1	1					1	1	
United States.....	504	284	220	166	94	72	338	190	148
United States possessions*	3	1	2	1	1		2		2
Unknown.....	8	3	5				8	3	5

* Porto Rico is tabulated separately above.

Age of First Admissions. Of all the first admissions 83.5 per cent were under 20 years of age and of the total first admissions 62.6 per cent were between 10 and 20 years old. About 10 per cent more males than females were under the age of 20 years at the time of admission to these institutions. The fact that males are physically stronger and more difficult to handle than females might explain this variation in ages. In 1943-44 the percentage of admissions under 20 years of age remained about the same as in 1942-43. The median age of all first admissions was 14.3 years, of males 13.5 years, and of females 15.3 years. These figures are all slightly lower than the median ages reported in 1942-43.

TABLE 51
AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age at last birthday, years	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Under 5.....	58	37	21	11	6	5	47	31	16
5-9.....	52	32	20	13	8	5	39	24	15
10-14.....	160	96	64	59	39	20	101	57	44
15-19.....	176	91	79	67	36	31	103	55	48
20-24.....	38	18	20	8	2	6	30	16	14
25-29.....	20	6	14	6	2	4	14	4	10
30-39.....	17	9	8	5	2	3	12	7	5
40-49.....	8	2	6	1		1	7	2	5
50-59.....	3		3				3		3
60 and over.....	1		1				1		1

Marital Status of First Admissions. The greater proportion, 97 per cent, of all the first admissions were single. Of the males only one was married and about 6 per cent of the females were in categories other than single.

TABLE 52
MARITAL STATUS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Marital status	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Single.....	511	290	221	166	94	72	345	196	149
Married.....	9	1	8	2	1	1	7		7
Widowed.....	3		3	1		1	2		2
Divorced.....	3		3				3		3
Separated.....	1		1	1		1			

Environment of First Admissions. About 87 per cent of the first admissions came from urban communities. This figure is a slight increase from the 82 per cent of 1942-43. The proportion between the sexes is equal and reflects the same lack of variation as shown in past years.

TABLE 53
ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Environment	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Urban.....	456	252	204	130	77	53	326	175	151
Rural.....	69	37	32	40	18	22	29	19	10
Unknown.....	2	2					2	2	

Economic Status of First Admissions. In this report a minor patient was classified according to the economic status of his parent or guardian. Of the 527 first admissions 40 per cent were economically dependent, 30 per cent were marginal, and 30 per cent were in comfortable circumstances. In only 1 per cent of the cases was the economic status unknown. The percentage of those from families of comfortable status in State institutions increased from 20.7 per cent in 1942-43 to 30 per cent in 1943-44, even though many of the patients from comfortable circumstances are entered in private institutions.

TABLE 54
ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Economic status	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Dependent.....	210	116	94	34	19	15	176	97	79
Marginal.....	156	87	69	117	66	51	39	21	18
Comfortable.....	154	83	71	16	8	8	138	75	63
Unknown.....	7	5	2	3	2	1	4	3	1

DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Age of Patients Discharged. Discharge figures include those patients discharged from the institutions and also those discharged while on leave of absence. A larger proportion of patients discharged, 35.8 per cent, fell in the age group 20-24 years than in any other age division. In 1943-44 the median age of all discharges was 21.9 years; males 21.3 years and females 22.7 years. These figures approximate closely the ones reported in 1942-43. Median ages for males and females have dropped during the last two years below the median ages for the 11 years preceding 1942-43. This fact might be explained by increasing opportunities for work.

TABLE 55
DISCHARGES, BY AGE AT DISCHARGE, SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age at last birthday, years	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	439	267	172	162	92	70	277	175	102
Under 5.....	3	3	-----	1	1	-----	2	2	-----
5-9.....	7	5	2	2	2	-----	5	3	2
10-14.....	32	24	8	14	13*	1	18	11	7
15-19.....	101	70	31	64	43	21*	37	27	10
20-24.....	157	87	70	54	21*	33*	103	66	37
25-29.....	69	45	24	15	8	7	54	37	17
30-39.....	48	25	23	8	2	6	40	23	17
40-49.....	18	7	11	3	1	2	15	6	9
50-59.....	3	1	2	1	1	-----	2	-----	2
60 and over.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1

* 2 males and 2 females died on parole.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Age at Death. The mortality rate per 1,000 patients under treatment in 1943-44 was 26.0 while that for the previous year was higher, 27.1. Of the 141 deaths which occurred in the two institutions during 1943-44, 51 per cent or one-half were 19 years or under. About two-thirds of the male deaths and one-third of the female deaths occurred under the age of 20 years. Only 4 per cent of the total number of patients were 60 years or over at death. The median age at death for all patients reported in 1943-44 was 19.2 years, a decline from 21.9 years in 1942-43. The median

age of male deaths decreased from 22.6 years in 1942-43 to 17.3 years in 1943-44, while the median age of females at death increased from 19.4 years in 1942-43 to 23.8 years in 1943-44.

TABLE 56
DEATHS, BY AGE AT DEATH, SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age at last birthday, years	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	141	79	62	37	21	16	104	58	46
Under 5.....	26	17	9	2	2	.....	24	15	9
5-9.....	14	7	7	5	4	1	9	3	6
10-14.....	8	6	2	2	1	1	6	5	1
15-19.....	24	17	7	13	10	3	11	7	4
20-24.....	16	9	7	5	1	4	11	8	3
25-29.....	10	3	7	5	2	3	5	1	4
30-39.....	15	7	8	3	1	2	12	6	6
40-49.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7	4	3
50-59.....	15	7	8	2	.....	2	13	7	6
60 and over.....	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4

Cause of Death. Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for almost two-thirds of the deaths during 1943-44 as opposed to one-half for 1942-43. About one-fourth of the deaths were the result of diseases of the circulatory system, nervous system and sense organs.

TABLE 57
DEATHS, BY CAUSE OF DEATH, SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Cause of death	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	141	79	62	37	21	16	104	58	46
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Cancer and other tumors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and of the endocrine glands, other general diseases and avitaminosis.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Chronic poisoning and intoxication.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	15	6	9	2	1	1	13	5	8
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	21	7	14	6	1	5	15	6	9
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	88	54	32	22	15	7	64	39	25
Diseases of the digestive system.....	6	4	2	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Congenital malformations.....	5	3	2	1	.....	1	4	3	1
Diseases peculiar to the first year of life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senility.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violent or accidental deaths.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Ill-defined and unknown causes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MENTAL DEFECTIVE

In order to facilitate interpretation and analysis of data, figures for Pacific Colony and Sonoma State Home have been combined.

Of the total number of mental defective first admissions, 20.5 per cent were idiots, 35.9 per cent were imbeciles, 41.7 per cent were morons and 1.9 per cent were unclassified as to mental status. There were 399 clinically diagnosed first admissions of which 110 or 27.6 per cent were undifferentiated clinically. The familial type included 114 or 28.6 per cent. Together, the post-traumatic and those with epilepsy accounted for 17.0 per cent of the total, with 34 cases in each of the two categories. The remaining 26.8 per cent or about one-fourth of the cases were diagnosed as being in the following clinical groups, arranged in descending order of frequency: mongolism, with familial amaurosis, with developmental cranial anomalies, with congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralysis, with other organic nervous disease, post-infectious, with endocrine disorder, other forms, and with tuberous sclerosis. There appears to be a definite relationship between clinical types and mental status. The familial type occurred most frequently in the higher grades of mental deficiency. Likewise, undifferentiated cases were more frequent in imbeciles and morons than in the idiot group. Post-traumatic types and those with developmental cranial anomalies occurred relatively more often than among idiots.

There were 20 mental defective readmissions of whom 4 were idiots, 10 were imbeciles and 6 were morons. Over half of the 19 ascertained readmissions were diagnosed as either post-traumatic or with epilepsy, with 5 and 6 cases respectively. Clinical types varied according to mental status as in the case of first admissions.

Of the total number of first admissions more were in the age group 10-14 years than in any other single category, with 120 or 28.9 per cent of the 415 cases. Those between 15-19 years followed closely with 118 individuals or 28.4 per cent of the total. The two age groups combined included over one-half of all the first admissions. First admissions under 5 years of age numbered 68 or comprised 16.4 per cent of the total. Only three out of the total 415 were 50 years or over and all three were females. The median age of all first admissions was 13.5 years. The median ages of idiots, imbeciles and morons were 8.7 years, 14.2 years, and 19.3 years respectively.

Out of 324 discharges four cases or 1 per cent were idiots, 50 or 15 per cent were imbeciles, and 267 or 82 per cent were morons. In the remaining 1 per cent the mental status was not determined. Males comprised about 58 per cent of all discharges. Approximately 93 per cent of all discharges were over 15 years of age. Of the 289 cases over 15 years in which condition on discharge was ascertained about 53 per cent or over one-half were capable of self-support, about 30 per cent were capable of partial self-support, and 17 per cent were incapable of productive work.

The median duration of institutional residence, before death, of mental defectives was 10.1 years. Duration of institutional life increased progressively in the higher brackets of mental deficiency. Since deaths among morons numbered only 19, the median age in this category is not as significant as in the two lower levels of intelligence. The median durations of residence for idiots and imbeciles were 6.8 and 12.0 years respectively.

TABLE 58
 CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVE FIRST ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL STATUS,
 SEX, AND INSTITUTION
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Clinical diagnosis	Total			Pacific Colony												Sonoma State Home															
	Total	Total mentally defective		Idiot				Imbecile				Moron				Un- classified	Total mentally defective		Idiot				Imbecile				Moron				Un- classified
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
																											M	F	M	F	
Total.....	415	227	188	134	75	59	12	14	26	23	36	21	1	1	281	152	129	30	29	52	48	65	51	5	1						
Familial.....	114	60	54	37	19	18			4	5	15	13			77	41	36	5	2	4	4	32	30								
Mongolism.....	19	10	9	9	4	5	1	1	3	3		1			10	6	4	3		3	3										
With developmental cerebral anomalies.....	15	11	4	6	4	2	2	2	2						9	7	2	6	1			1									
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralysis.....	13	10	3												13	10	3	4	1	3	2	2		1							
Post-infectious.....	11	6	5	4	2	2	1	1			1				7	4	3	1	2	1	1	2									
Post-traumatic.....	34	20	14	24	16	8	6	5	6	1	4	2			10	4	6	3	5	4	1										
With epilepsy.....	34	18	16	12	6	6	2	4	4						22	12	10	2	4	4	6	6									
With endocrine disorder.....	11	7	4	1		1					1				10	7	3	1		2	2	3	1								
With familial anaurosis.....	16	9	7												16	9	7	1	1	3	2	5	3	1							
With tubercular sclerosis.....	3	2	1												3	2	1			1		1									
With other organic nervous disease.....	12	7	5												12	7	5	2	2	3	2	2	1								
Other forms.....	7	3	4												7	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	2								
Undifferentiated.....	110	58	52	27	18	9			5	7	13	1			83	40	43	3	13	27	22	10	8								
Unknown.....	16	6	10	14	6	8			2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2															

TABLE 59
 CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVE READMISSIONS BY MENTAL STATUS,
 SEX, AND INSTITUTION
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Clinical diagnosis	Total		Pacific Colony						Sonoma State Home								
	Total	M	Total mentally defective		Idiot	Imbecile		Moron	Unclassified	Total mentally defective		Idiot	Imbecile		Moron	Unclassified	
			M	F		M	F			M	F		M	F			M	F	M	F
Total	20	13	7	6	1	1	1	2		3							
Familial	1	1	1	1													
Mongolism	1	1															
With developmental cerebral anomalies																	
With congenital cerebral spastic tripartite paralysis																	
Post-traumatic	5	3	2	2			2										
With epilepsy	6	3	3	1	1												
With endocrine disorder																	
With familial anauresis	1	1															
With tuberous sclerosis																	
With other organic nervous disease	2		2														
Other forms	3	3	2	2	1					1				1			
Undifferentiated	1	1															
Unknown																	

EPILEPTIC

Of the 46 epileptic first admissions 25 cases or 54 per cent were clinically diagnosed as symptomatic, 15 or 33 per cent as idiopathic, and 6 or 13 per cent were unclassified. Of the symptomatic group 22 or 88 per cent were due to definite brain diseases. Relatively more females than males were diagnosed as symptomatic, 56 and 52 per cent respectively. The ratio of males to females diagnosed as idiopathic was about the same.

Of the 46 epileptic first admissions those patients under 20 years of age comprised 69.6 per cent or roughly two-thirds of the total. In this respect males and females varied considerably in that 90 per cent of the males and only 60 per cent of the females were under 20 years of age. Twenty-five or about 54 per cent of all the epileptic first admissions were diagnosed as symptomatic, due to brain disease. The other 46 per cent were diagnosed as idiopathic. The median age of all cases was 16.3 years, of males 15.9 years and females 17.0 years. Figures indicate that patients with symptomatic epilepsy are institutionalized at an earlier age than those with epilepsy of idiopathic origin. The median age at admission of symptomatic epileptics was 13.3 years while that of idiopathic epileptics was 17.8 years.

Of the 23 epileptic patients discharged 11 or 47.8 per cent were classified as improved, six or 26.1 per cent were unimproved, and the condition on discharge of six or 26.1 per cent was unknown. About 70

TABLE 63
CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF EPILEPTIC FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Clinical diagnosis	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Grand total.....	46	21	25	14	4	10	32	17	15
Symptomatic.....	25	11	14	7	2	5	18	9	9
Toxic, exogenous.....	2		2				2		2
Alcoholic.....									
Lead.....									
Unknown.....	2		2				2		2
Toxic, endogenous.....									
Renal.....									
Pregnancy and puerperal disorders.....									
Endocrinopathic disorders.....									
Metabolic disorders.....									
Unknown.....									
Due to definite brain diseases.....	22	11	11	7	2	5	15	9	6
Cardiovascular.....	1		1				1		1
Syphilitic.....	3	2	1				3	2	1
Meningo-encephalitic.....	8	5	3	3	1	2	5	4	1
Neoplastic.....									
Traumatic.....	6	2	4	4	1	3	2	1	1
Ageneses.....									
Other and unknown.....	4	2	2				4	2	2
Unknown.....	1		1				1		1
Idiopathic.....	15	7	8	7	2	5	8	5	3
With psychogenic factors.....	4	2	2				4	2	2
Other, undifferentiated, and unknown.....	11	5	6	7	2	5	4	3	1
Unclassified.....	6	3	3				6	3	3

NOTE: Only one epileptic readmission occurred during the year ending June 30, 1944. One male idiopathic with other, undifferentiated, or unknown factors readmitted to Pacific Colony was not counted in the above table.

TABLE 62
DEATHS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES BY DURATION OF INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENCE,
MENTAL STATUS, SEX, AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Total duration of institution life	Total		Pacific Colony						Sonoma State Home						Un-classified								
	Total	M	Total mentally defective		Idiot		Imbecile		Moron		Up-classified		Total	M	F	M	F	M	F				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Total.....	117	64	53	36	20	16	13	11	5	4	2	1	81	44	37	12	17	12	5	11	5	2	
Less than 1 month.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-3 months.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4-6 months.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7-11 months.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 year.....	11	6	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
2 years.....	7	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3-4 years.....	11	6	5	3	3	5	2	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5-6 years.....	8	3	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7-9 years.....	10	3	7	6	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10-14 years.....	13	8	5	7	3	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	6	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-19 years.....	8	6	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	6	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
20 years and over.....	39	20	19	39	20	19	39	20	19	19	19	19	39	20	19	10	5	5	5	8	5	8	1

EPILEPTIC

Of the 46 epileptic first admissions 25 cases or 54 per cent were clinically diagnosed as symptomatic, 15 or 33 per cent as idiopathic, and 6 or 13 per cent were unclassified. Of the symptomatic group 22 or 88 per cent were due to definite brain diseases. Relatively more females than males were diagnosed as symptomatic, 56 and 52 per cent respectively. The ratio of males to females diagnosed as idiopathic was about the same.

Of the 46 epileptic first admissions those patients under 20 years of age comprised 69.6 per cent or roughly two-thirds of the total. In this respect males and females varied considerably in that 90 per cent of the males and only 60 per cent of the females were under 20 years of age. Twenty-five or about 54 per cent of all the epileptic first admissions were diagnosed as symptomatic, due to brain disease. The other 46 per cent were diagnosed as idiopathic. The median age of all cases was 16.3 years, of males 15.9 years and females 17.0 years. Figures indicate that patients with symptomatic epilepsy are institutionalized at an earlier age than those with epilepsy of idiopathic origin. The median age at admission of symptomatic epileptics was 13.3 years while that of idiopathic epileptics was 17.8 years.

Of the 23 epileptic patients discharged 11 or 47.8 per cent were classified as improved, six or 26.1 per cent were unimproved, and the condition on discharge of six or 26.1 per cent was unknown. About 70

TABLE 63
CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF EPILEPTIC FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Clinical diagnosis	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Grand total	46	21	25	14	4	10	32	17	15
Symptomatic	25	11	14	7	2	5	18	9	9
Toxic, exogenous	2		2				2		2
Alcoholic									
Lead									
Unknown	2		2				2		2
Toxic, endogenous									
Renal									
Pregnancy and puerperal disorders									
Endocrinopathic disorders									
Metabolic disorders									
Unknown									
Due to definite brain diseases	22	11	11	7	2	5	15	9	6
Cardiovascular	1		1				1		1
Syphilitic	3	2	1				3	2	1
Meningo-encephalitic	8	5	3	3	1	2	5	4	1
Neoplastic									
Traumatic	6	2	4	4	1	3	2	1	1
Ageneses									
Other and unknown	4	2	2				4	2	2
Unknown	1		1				1		1
Idiopathic	15	7	8	7	2	5	8	5	3
With psychogenic factors	4	2	2				4	2	2
Other, undifferentiated, and unknown	11	5	6	7	2	5	4	3	1
Unclassified	6	3	3				6	3	3

NOTE: Only one epileptic readmission occurred during the year ending June 30, 1944. One male idiopathic with other, undifferentiated, or unknown factors readmitted to Pacific Colony was not counted in the above table.

EPILEPTIC

Of the 46 epileptic first admissions 25 cases or 54 per cent were clinically diagnosed as symptomatic, 15 or 33 per cent as idiopathic, and 6 or 13 per cent were unclassified. Of the symptomatic group 22 or 88 per cent were due to definite brain diseases. Relatively more females than males were diagnosed as symptomatic, 56 and 52 per cent respectively. The ratio of males to females diagnosed as idiopathic was about the same.

Of the 46 epileptic first admissions those patients under 20 years of age comprised 69.6 per cent or roughly two-thirds of the total. In this respect males and females varied considerably in that 90 per cent of the males and only 60 per cent of the females were under 20 years of age. Twenty-five or about 54 per cent of all the epileptic first admissions were diagnosed as symptomatic, due to brain disease. The other 46 per cent were diagnosed as idiopathic. The median age of all cases was 16.3 years, of males 15.9 years and females 17.0 years. Figures indicate that patients with symptomatic epilepsy are institutionalized at an earlier age than those with epilepsy of idiopathic origin. The median age at admission of symptomatic epileptics was 13.3 years while that of idiopathic epileptics was 17.8 years.

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YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Clinical diagnosis	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Grand total.....	46	21	25	14	4	10	32	17	15
Symptomatic.....	25	11	14	7	2	5	18	9	9
Toxic, exogenous.....	2		2				2		2
Alcoholic.....									
Lead.....									
Unknown.....	2		2				2		2
Toxic, endogenous.....									
Renal.....									
Pregnancy and puerperal disorders.....									
Endocrinopathic disorders.....									
Metabolic disorders.....									
Unknown.....									
Due to definite brain diseases.....	22	11	11	7	2	5	15	9	6
Cardiovascular.....	1		1				1		1
Syphilitic.....	3	2	1				3	2	1
Meningo-encephalitic.....	8	5	3	3	1	2	5	4	1
Neoplastic.....									
Traumatic.....	6	2	4	4	1	3	2	1	1
Agenesis.....									
Other and unknown.....	4	2	2				4	2	2
Unknown.....	1		1				1		1
Idiopathic.....	15	7	8	7	2	5	8	5	3
With psychogenic factors.....	4	2	2				4	2	2
Other, undifferentiated, and unknown.....	11	5	6	7	2	5	4	3	1
Unclassified.....	6	3	3				6	3	3

Note: Only one epileptic readmission occurred during the year ending June 30, 1944. One male idiopathic with other, undifferentiated, or unknown factors readmitted to Pacific Colony was not counted in the above table.

This report presents data indicating movement and residence of patient population and is concerned with mental defectives, epileptics, and patients who are neither mentally defective nor epileptic but who are placed in these institutions for observation and care.

During 1942-43 there were 524 first admissions with a decrease of 125 patients from the 649 admitted in 1942-43. Of the 524 first admissions 55.5 per cent were males. Mental defectives constituted 78.6 per cent of all first admissions, epileptics 8.8 per cent, and those patients in neither category 12.6 per cent. This latter group included psychopathic delinquents and patients under observation. There were 38 readmis-

TABLE 47a
MOVEMENT OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE POPULATION, INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total			Pacific Colony		Sonoma State Home	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	5,343*	2,879*	2,464*	997*	779*	1,882	1,685
In institution.....	4,022	2,160	1,862	791	607	1,369	1,255
On parole.....	1,087	543	544	168	144	375	400
On escape.....	234	176	58	38	28	138	30
Entered institution.....	1,408	801	607	400	311	401	296
Total added to records.....	454	250	204	82	62	168	142
Observation.....	16	9	7			9	7
First admissions.....	412	227	185	75	59	152	126
Readmissions.....	20	13	7	6	1	7	6
Transfers from institution for mental defectives.....	3	1	2	1	2		
Transfers from mental hospital.....	3		3				3
Total returns from temporary separations.....	954	551	403	318	249	233	154
Return from parole.....	821	458	363	283	227	175	136
Return from escape.....	133	93	40	35	22	58	18
Separated from institution.....	1,277	706	571	382	308	324	263
Residents removed from records.....	167	87	80	26	24	61	56
Death.....	117	64	53	20	16	44	37
Discharges, direct.....	39	17	22	4	7	13	15
Transfers to institution for mental defectives.....	6	3	3		1	3	2
Transfers to mental hospital.....	5	3	2	2		1	2
Temporary separations from institution.....	1,110	619	491	356	284	263	207
Parole.....	967	519	448	319	257	200	191
Escape.....	143	100	43	37	27	63	16
Removed from records.....	457	262	195	69	69	193	126
Removed from records while absent.....	290	175	115	43	45	132	70
Paroles discharged.....	202	103	99	32	33	71	66
Escapes discharged.....	83	68	15	10	12	58	3
Paroles transferred.....	5	4	1	1		3	1
Escapes transferred.....							
On records June 30, 1944.....	5,343	2,879	2,464	997	779	1,882	1,685
Total added to records.....	454	250	204	82	62	168	142
Total removed from records.....	457	262	195	69	69	193	126
On records June 30, 1944.....	5,340	2,867	2,473	1,010	772	1,857	1,701
In institution.....	4,153	2,255	1,898	809	610	1,446	1,288
On parole.....	1,026	497	528	171	141	326	388
On escape.....	161	115	46	30	21	85	25

* Difference in figures due to reclassification of patients after retests.

sions in 1942-43, 28 in 1943-44. Of the total number of patients on the books on June 30, 1944, 5,340 or 86.1 per cent were mental defectives, 739 or 11.9 per cent epileptics, and 121 or 2.0 per cent were in neither of these two groups. There were 6,210 patients on the books on June 30, 1943, and 6,200 on June 30, 1944, or a decrease of 10 patients.

Many patients are granted leaves of absence for visits, work, or other reasons. In 1943-44, 1,244 patients were paroled, 1,043 returned from parole, and 244 were discharged while on parole. Paroles and returns from parole decreased while discharges from parole increased. Escapes and returns from escapes decreased in 1943-44 from the previous year.

TABLE 47b
MOVEMENT OF EPILEPTIC POPULATION, INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total			Pacific Colony		Sonoma State Home	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	734*	389*	345*	42*	44*	347	301
In institution.....	616	323	293	27	38	296	255
On parole.....	108	57	51	14	6	43	45
On escape.....	10	9	1	1		8	1
Entered institution.....	183	109	74	30	30	79	44
Total added to records.....	48	23	25	6	10	17	15
Observation.....							
First admissions.....	46	21	25	4	10	17	15
Readmissions.....	1	1		1			
Transfers from institution for mental defectives.....	1	1		1			
Transfers from mental hospital.....							
Total returns from temporary separations.....	135	86	49	24	20	62	29
Return from parole.....	123	75	48	22	20	53	28
Return from escape.....	12	11	1	2		9	1
Separated from institution.....	171	107	64	27	24	80	40
Residents removed from records.....	25	16	9	3		13	9
Death.....	19	11	8	1		10	8
Discharges, direct.....	5	5		2		3	
Transfers to institution for mental defectives.....							
Transfers to mental hospital.....	1		1				1
Temporary separations from institution.....	146	91	55	24	24	67	31
Parole.....	134	80	54	22	24	58	30
Escape.....	12	11	1	2		9	1
Removed from records.....	43	27	16	6	1	21	15
Removed from records while absent.....	18	11	7	3	1	8	6
Paroles discharged.....	9	3	6	3	1		5
Escapes discharged.....	9	8	1			8	1
Paroles transferred.....							
Escapes transferred.....							
On records June 30, 1944.....	734	389	345	42	44	347	301
Total added to records.....	48	23	25	6	10	17	15
Total removed from records.....	43	27	16	6	1	21	15
On records June 30, 1944.....	739	385	354	42	53	343	301
In institution.....	628	325	303	30	44	295	259
On parole.....	110	59	51	11	9	48	42
On escape.....	1	1		1			

* Difference in figures due to reclassification of patients.

Discharges included patients discharged directly from institutions, of whom there were 92; from parole, 244; and from escape, 103. The total number of patients discharged was 439 or 110 more than were discharged in 1942-43. There were the same number of deaths in 1943-44 as in the previous year, a total of 141. More males than females died as was the case in the year 1942-43, but the proportional difference between the sexes decreased.

TABLE 47c
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION NEITHER MENTALLY DEFECTIVE NOR EPILEPTIC
INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total			Pacific Colony		Sonoma State Home	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943.....	133*	97*	36*	71*	29*	26	7
In institution.....	90	69	21	43	14	26	7
On parole.....	23	13	10	13	10		
On escape.....	20	15	5	15	5		
Entered institution.....	247	163	84	56	16	107	68
Total added to records.....	90	59	31	17	6	42	25
Observation.....	17	12	5			12	5
First admissions.....	66	43	23	16	6	27	17
Readmissions.....	7	4	3	1		3	3
Transfers from institution for mental defectives.....							
Transfers from mental hospital.....							
Total returns from temporary separations.....	157	104	53	39	10	65	43
Return from parole.....	99	58	41	15	7	43	34
Return from escape.....	58	46	12	24	3	22	9
Separated from institution.....	273	176	97	79	22	97	75
Residents removed from records.....	58	46	12	32	10	14	2
Death.....	5	4	1			4	1
Discharges, direct.....	48	38	10	30	10	8	
Transfers to institution for mental defectives.....	1	1				1	
Transfers to mental hospital.....	4	3	1	2		1	1
Temporary separations from institution.....	215	130	85	47	12	83	73
Parole.....	143	73	70	16	8	57	62
Escape.....	72	57	15	31	4	26	11
Removed from records.....	102	71	31	43	17	28	14
Removed from records while absent.....	44	25	19	11	7	14	12
Paroles discharged.....	33	17	16	6	4	11	12
Escapes discharged.....	11	8	3	5	3	3	
Paroles transferred.....							
Escapes transferred.....							
On records June 30, 1943.....	133	97	36	71	29	26	7
Total added to records.....	90	59	31	17	6	42	25
Total removed from records.....	102	71	31	43	17	28	14
On records June 30, 1944.....	121	85	36	45	18	40	18
In institution.....	64	56	8	20	8	36	
On parole.....	34	11	23	8	7	3	16
On escape.....	23	18	5	17	3	1	2

* Difference in figures due to reclassification of patients after retests.

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

Of California's 58 counties, 47 committed patients to institutions for mental defectives in 1943-44. Readmissions decreased from 38 in 1942-43 to 28 in 1943-44. About 34 per cent of the patients came from counties south of and including Ventura County. Of the 186 commitments from these southern counties all but 2 patients were sent to Pacific Colony. The other 66 per cent of the patients came from northern and central counties and all were sent to Sonoma State Home. According to

TABLE 48
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS, BY INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

County	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	First admissions	Readmissions	Total	First admissions	Readmissions	Total	First admissions	Readmissions
Total	555	527	28	179	170	9	376	357	19
Alameda	55	50	5				55	50	5
Butte	2	2					2	2	
Calaveras	1	1					1	1	
Colusa	1	1					1	1	
Contra Costa	22	20	2				22	20	2
Del Norte	2	2					2	2	
El Dorado	2	2					2	2	
Fresno	20	20					20	20	
Glenn	3	3					3	3	
Humboldt	2	1	1				2	1	1
Imperial	4	3	1	4	3	1			
Inyo	1	1		1	1				
Kern	8	7	1				8	7	1
Kings	3	2	1				3	2	1
Lake	1	1					1	1	
Los Angeles	114	108	6	112	106	6	2	2	
Madera	2	2					2	2	
Marin	7	6	1				7	6	1
Mendocino	3	3					3	3	
Merced	7	7					7	7	
Monterey	9	9					9	9	
Napa	10	10					10	10	
Orange	12	12		12	12				
Placer	5	5					5	5	
Plumas	1	1					1	1	
Riverside	9	8	1	9	8	1			
Sacramento	12	10	2				12	10	2
San Bernardino	13	12	1	13	12	1			
San Diego	28	28		23	23		5	5	
San Francisco	75	72	3				75	72	3
San Joaquin	17	16	1				17	16	1
San Luis Obispo	4	4					4	4	
San Mateo	9	9					9	9	
Santa Barbara	11	10	1				11	10	1
Santa Clara	15	15					15	15	
Santa Cruz	5	5					5	5	
Shasta	5	5					5	5	
Siskiyou	2	2					2	2	
Solano	7	7					7	7	
Sonoma	7	6	1				7	6	1
Stanislaus	11	11					11	11	
Sutter	4	4					4	4	
Tulare	11	11					11	11	
Tuolumne	1	1					1	1	
Ventura	5	5		5	5				
Yolo	5	5					5	5	
Yuba	2	2					2	2	

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estimates of the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, California's population is about 8,450,000, of which approximately 40 per cent are in Los Angeles County and 9 per cent in San Francisco County. In 1943-44, Los Angeles County sent about 20 per cent and San Francisco County 13 per cent of the patients received in these institutions for mental defectives.

ADMISSIONS

Intelligence of First Admissions. Morons and imbeciles combined constituted 62.4 per cent or more than one-half of all classified cases in 1943-44. Idiots accounted for the smallest group of ascertained cases or 12.8 per cent. Borderline patients and those not mentally defective made up 24.8 per cent of the total first admissions. This relatively high percentage of individuals with normal intelligence may be accounted for in two ways; first, the admission of psychopathic delinquents to institutions for mental defectives and second, the fact that epileptics may be but are not necessarily mentally defective. In some cases epileptics may be mentally normal but emotionally maladjusted. The median IQ of all first admissions was 53.5, a decrease of 2.5 from the previous year. Male patients had a median IQ of 55.7 and females 49.9. The higher IQ in males may be due to the fact that some of them are psychopathic delinquents. Although the median IQ for 1943-44 dropped below that of 1942-43, the figure was higher than it had been for the 11 years preceding 1942-43.

TABLE 49
INTELLIGENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Classification	IQ	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Total		527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Normal or superior	90 and over ..	20	15	5	2	2		18	13	5
Low average	80-89	35	19	16	6	5	1	29	14	15
Borderline defective	70-79	75	42	33	19	10	9	56	32	24
Mentally defective:										
Moron	50-69	165	100	65	57	36	21	108	64	44
Imbecile	20-49	163	84	79	57	29	28	106	55	51
Idiot	19 and under ..	67	30	37	27	12	15	40	18	22
Unknown		2	1	1	2	1	1			

Nativity of First Admissions. By far the greatest number, 98 per cent, of the first admissions were born in the United States or its possessions. This represents an increase of one per cent over 1942-43. In 1.5 per cent of the cases the nativity was not known. The remaining 0.5 per cent came chiefly from European countries.

TABLE 50
NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Country of birth	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Canada.....	3	1	2	2		2	1	1	
China.....	1		1				1		1
Germany.....	1		1				1		1
Ireland.....	2	1	1				2	1	1
Philippine Islands.....	1		1				1		1
Porto Rico.....	2		2	1		1	1		1
Russia.....	1		1				1		1
Spain.....	1	1					1	1	
United States.....	504	284	220	166	94	72	338	190	148
United States possessions*	3	1	2	1	1		2		2
Unknown.....	8	3	5				8	3	5

* Porto Rico is tabulated separately above.

Age of First Admissions. Of all the first admissions 83.5 per cent were under 20 years of age and of the total first admissions 62.6 per cent were between 10 and 20 years old. About 10 per cent more males than females were under the age of 20 years at the time of admission to these institutions. The fact that males are physically stronger and more difficult to handle than females might explain this variation in ages. In 1943-44 the percentage of admissions under 20 years of age remained about the same as in 1942-43. The median age of all first admissions was 14.3 years, of males 13.5 years, and of females 15.3 years. These figures are all slightly lower than the median ages reported in 1942-43.

TABLE 51
AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age at last birthday, years	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Under 5.....	58	37	21	11	6	5	47	31	16
5-9.....	52	32	20	13	8	5	39	24	15
10-14.....	160	96	64	59	39	20	101	57	44
15-19.....	170	91	79	67	36	31	103	55	48
20-24.....	38	18	20	8	2	6	30	16	14
25-29.....	20	6	14	6	2	4	14	4	10
30-39.....	17	9	8	5	2	3	12	7	5
40-49.....	8	2	6	1		1	7	2	5
50-59.....	3		3				3		3
60 and over.....	1		1				1		1

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Marital Status of First Admissions. The greater proportion, 97 per cent, of all the first admissions were single. Of the males only one was married and about 6 per cent of the females were in categories other than single.

TABLE 52
MARITAL STATUS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Marital status	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Single.....	511	290	221	166	94	72	345	196	149
Married.....	9	1	8	2	1	1	7		7
Widowed.....	3		3	1		1	2		2
Divorced.....	3		3				3		3
Separated.....	1		1	1		1			

Environment of First Admissions. About 87 per cent of the first admissions came from urban communities. This figure is a slight increase from the 82 per cent of 1942-43. The proportion between the sexes is equal and reflects the same lack of variation as shown in past years.

TABLE 53
ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Environment	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Urban.....	456	252	204	130	77	53	326	175	151
Rural.....	69	37	32	40	18	22	29	19	10
Unknown.....	2	2					2	2	

Economic Status of First Admissions. In this report a minor patient was classified according to the economic status of his parent or guardian. Of the 527 first admissions 40 per cent were economically dependent, 30 per cent were marginal, and 30 per cent were in comfortable circumstances. In only 1 per cent of the cases was the economic status unknown. The percentage of those from families of comfortable status in State institutions increased from 20.7 per cent in 1942-43 to 30 per cent in 1943-44, even though many of the patients from comfortable circumstances are entered in private institutions.

TABLE 54
ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Economic status	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	527	291	236	170	95	75	357	196	161
Dependent.....	210	116	94	34	19	15	176	97	79
Marginal.....	156	87	69	117	66	51	39	21	18
Comfortable.....	154	83	71	16	8	8	138	75	63
Unknown.....	7	5	2	3	2	1	4	3	1

DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Age of Patients Discharged. Discharge figures include those patients discharged from the institutions and also those discharged while on leave of absence. A larger proportion of patients discharged, 35.8 per cent, fell in the age group 20-24 years than in any other age division. In 1943-44 the median age of all discharges was 21.9 years; males 21.3 years and females 22.7 years. These figures approximate closely the ones reported in 1942-43. Median ages for males and females have dropped during the last two years below the median ages for the 11 years preceding 1942-43. This fact might be explained by increasing opportunities for work.

TABLE 55
DISCHARGES, BY AGE AT DISCHARGE, SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age at last birthday, years	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	439	267	172	162	92	70	277	175	102
Under 5.....	3	3	-----	1	1	-----	2	2	-----
5-9.....	7	5	2	2	2	-----	5	3	2
10-14.....	32	24	8	14	13*	1	18	11	7
15-19.....	101	70	31	64	43	21*	37	27	10
20-24.....	157	87	70	54	21*	33*	103	66	37
25-29.....	69	45	24	15	8	7	54	37	17
30-39.....	48	25	23	8	2	6	40	23	17
40-49.....	18	7	11	3	1	2	15	6	9
50-59.....	3	1	2	1	1	-----	2	-----	2
60 and over.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1

* 2 males and 2 females died on parole.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Age at Death. The mortality rate per 1,000 patients under treatment in 1943-44 was 26.0 while that for the previous year was higher, 27.1. Of the 141 deaths which occurred in the two institutions during 1943-44, 51 per cent or one-half were 19 years or under. About two-thirds of the male deaths and one-third of the female deaths occurred under the age of 20 years. Only 4 per cent of the total number of patients were 60 years or over at death. The median age at death for all patients reported in 1943-44 was 19.2 years, a decline from 21.9 years in 1942-43. The median

age of male deaths decreased from 22.6 years in 1942-43 to 17.3 years in 1943-44, while the median age of females at death increased from 19.4 years in 1942-43 to 23.8 years in 1943-44.

TABLE 56
DEATHS, BY AGE AT DEATH, SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age at last birthday, years	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	141	79	62	37	21	16	104	58	46
Under 5	26	17	9	2	2	—	24	15	9
5-9	14	7	7	5	4	1	9	3	6
10-14	8	6	2	2	1	1	6	5	1
15-19	24	17	7	13	10	3	11	7	4
20-24	16	9	7	5	1	4	11	8	3
25-29	10	3	7	5	2	3	5	1	4
30-39	15	7	8	3	1	2	12	6	6
40-49	7	4	3	—	—	—	7	4	3
50-59	15	7	8	2	—	2	13	7	6
60 and over	6	2	4	—	—	—	6	2	4

Cause of Death. Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for almost two-thirds of the deaths during 1943-44 as opposed to one-half for 1942-43. About one-fourth of the deaths were the result of diseases of the circulatory system, nervous system and sense organs.

TABLE 57
DEATHS, BY CAUSE OF DEATH, SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Cause of death	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	141	79	62	37	21	16	104	58	46
Infectious and parasitic diseases	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
Cancer and other tumors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and of the endocrine glands, other general diseases and avitaminosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Chronic poisoning and intoxication	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	15	6	9	2	1	1	13	5	8
Diseases of the circulatory system	21	7	14	6	1	5	15	6	9
Diseases of the respiratory system	86	54	32	22	15	7	64	39	25
Diseases of the digestive system	6	4	2	6	4	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Congenital malformations	5	3	2	1	—	1	4	3	1
Diseases peculiar to the first year of life	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent or accidental deaths	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ill-defined and unknown causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MENTAL DEFECTIVE

In order to facilitate interpretation and analysis of data, figures for Pacific Colony and Sonoma State Home have been combined.

Of the total number of mental defective first admissions, 20.5 per cent were idiots, 35.9 per cent were imbeciles, 41.7 per cent were morons and 1.9 per cent were unclassified as to mental status. There were 399 clinically diagnosed first admissions of which 110 or 27.6 per cent were undifferentiated clinically. The familial type included 114 or 28.6 per cent. Together, the post-traumatic and those with epilepsy accounted for 17.0 per cent of the total, with 34 cases in each of the two categories. The remaining 26.8 per cent or about one-fourth of the cases were diagnosed as being in the following clinical groups, arranged in descending order of frequency: mongolism, with familial amaurosis, with developmental cranial anomalies, with congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralysis, with other organic nervous disease, post-infectious, with endocrine disorder, other forms, and with tuberous sclerosis. There appears to be a definite relationship between clinical types and mental status. The familial type occurred most frequently in the higher grades of mental deficiency. Likewise, undifferentiated cases were more frequent in imbeciles and morons than in the idiot group. Post-traumatic types and those with developmental cranial anomalies occurred relatively more often than among idiots.

There were 20 mental defective readmissions of whom 4 were idiots, 10 were imbeciles and 6 were morons. Over half of the 19 ascertained readmissions were diagnosed as either post-traumatic or with epilepsy, with 5 and 6 cases respectively. Clinical types varied according to mental status as in the case of first admissions.

Of the total number of first admissions more were in the age group 10-14 years than in any other single category, with 120 or 28.9 per cent of the 415 cases. Those between 15-19 years followed closely with 118 individuals or 28.4 per cent of the total. The two age groups combined included over one-half of all the first admissions. First admissions under 5 years of age numbered 68 or comprised 16.4 per cent of the total. Only three out of the total 415 were 50 years or over and all three were females. The median age of all first admissions was 13.5 years. The median ages of idiots, imbeciles and morons were 8.7 years, 14.2 years, and 19.3 years respectively.

Out of 324 discharges four cases or 1 per cent were idiots, 50 or 15 per cent were imbeciles, and 267 or 82 per cent were morons. In the remaining 1 per cent the mental status was not determined. Males comprised about 58 per cent of all discharges. Approximately 93 per cent of all discharges were over 15 years of age. Of the 289 cases over 15 years in which condition on discharge was ascertained about 53 per cent or over one-half were capable of self-support, about 30 per cent were capable of partial self-support, and 17 per cent were incapable of productive work.

The median duration of institutional residence, before death, of mental defectives was 10.1 years. Duration of institutional life increased progressively in the higher brackets of mental deficiency. Since deaths among morons numbered only 19, the median age in this category is not as significant as in the two lower levels of intelligence. The median durations of residence for idiots and imbeciles were 6.8 and 12.0 years respectively.

TABLE 58
 CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVE FIRST ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL STATUS,
 SEX, AND INSTITUTION
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Clinical diagnosis	Total		Pacific Colony										Sonoma State Home											
	Total	M	F	Total mentally defective		Idiot		Imbecile		Moron		Un-classified	Total mentally defective		Idiot		Imbecile		Moron		Un-classified			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F			
Total.....	415	227	188	134	75	59	12	14	26	23	36	21	1	1	281	152	129	30	29	52	48	65	51	1
Familial.....	114	60	54	37	19	18	4	5	15	13	4	5	13	77	41	36	5	2	4	4	4	32	30	
Mongolism.....	19	10	9	9	4	5	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	10	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	
With developmental cra- nial anomalies.....	15	11	4	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	7	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	13	10	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	10	3	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	1
Post-infectious.....	11	6	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Post-traumatic.....	34	20	14	24	16	8	6	2	4	2	6	4	2	10	4	6	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	
With epilepsy.....	34	18	16	12	6	6	2	2	4	4	2	2	1	22	12	10	2	2	4	4	6	6	4	
With endocrine disorder.....	11	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	7	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1
With familial anaurosis.....	16	9	7	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	9	7	1	1	3	3	2	5	3	1
With tubercular sclerosis.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
With other organic nervous disease.....	12	7	5	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	7	5	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1
Other forms.....	7	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Undifferentiated.....	110	58	52	27	18	9	1	5	7	13	1	1	1	83	40	43	3	13	27	22	22	10	8	
Unknown.....	16	6	10	14	6	8	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE 59
 CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVE READMISSIONS BY MENTAL STATUS,
 SEX, AND INSTITUTION
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Clinical diagnosis	Total		Pacific Colony						Sonoma State Home													
	Total		Total mentally defective		Idiot		Imbecile		Moron		Unclassified		Total mentally defective		Idiot		Imbecile		Moron		Unclassified	
	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total.....	20	13	7	7	6	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	13	7	6	2	4	4	1	2	
Familial.....	1	1	1	1																		
Mongolism.....	1	1	1	1																		
With developmental cerebral anomalies.....																						
With congenital cerebral syphilis.....																						
With congenital cerebral syphilis in infantile paralysis.....																						
Post-traumatic.....	5	3	2	2	2			2						3	1	2		1		2		
With epilepsy.....	6	3	3	1	1			1						5	3	2	1	2		2		
With endocrine disorder.....																						
With familial amaurosis.....	1	1																				
With tuberculous sclerosis.....																						
With other organic nervous disease.....			2																			
Other forms.....			3	2	2			1						1	1					1		
Undifferentiated.....	1	1		1	1																	
Unknown.....																						

TABLE 60
AGE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVE FIRST ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL STATUS, SEX, AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age groups	Total			Pacific Colony										Sonoma State Home																				
	Total	Total		Total mentally defective			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron			Up-classified			Total mentally defective			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron			Up-classified			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Total.....	415	227	188	134	75	59	12	14	26	23	36	21	1	1	1	281	152	129	30	29	52	48	65	51	5	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Under 5 years.....	68	46	22	11	6	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	40	17	15	8	14	8	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
5 to 9 years.....	43	27	16	11	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	32	21	11	8	7	7	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
10 to 14 years.....	120	68	52	50	33	17	2	3	7	8	24	6	1	1	1	70	35	35	1	3	12	11	21	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
15 to 19 years.....	118	56	62	49	24	25	4	10	9	9	10	12	1	1	1	69	32	37	5	2	9	15	18	20	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
20 to 24 years.....	31	18	13	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	16	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
25 to 29 years.....	12	4	8	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
30 to 39 years.....	14	7	7	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	5	5	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
40 to 49 years.....	6	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
50 to 59 years.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
60 years and over.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 61
 CONDITION ON DISCHARGE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES BY MENTAL STATUS, SEX, AND INSTITUTION
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Condition on discharge	Total			Pacific Colony												Sonoma State Home											
	Total	Total mentally defective		Idiot		Imbecile		Moron		Un-classified		Total mentally defective		Idiot		Imbecile		Moron		Un-classified							
		M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
																						M	F	M	F	M	F
Grand total.....	324	188	136	98	46	52	2*	1*	4	8	39	42	1	1	226	142	84	1	1	29	9	111	75	1			
Over 15 years of age.....	302	174	128	94	42	52	1*	1*	4	8	37	42	1	1	208	132	76	1	1	26	6	106	70	1			
Capable of self-support.....	164	98	66	68	36	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	32	.....	.....	86	62	24	.....	.....	1	.....	61	24	.....		
Capable of partial self-support.....	86	44	42	7	1	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	79	43	36	.....	.....	16	5	27	31	.....		
Incapable of productive work.....	49	28	21	14	5	9	1*	1*	3	5	1	3	.....	.....	35	23	12	.....	.....	9	.....	14	12	.....		
Unknown.....	13	4	9	5	5	2	2	8	4	4	1	4	3		
Under 15 years of age.....	22	14	8	4	4	.....	1*	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	18	10	8	.....	.....	3	3	5	5	1

* 2 male idiots, died on parole.
 1 female idiot, died on parole.

EPILEPTIC

Of the 46 epileptic first admissions 25 cases or 54 per cent were clinically diagnosed as symptomatic, 15 or 33 per cent as idiopathic, and 6 or 13 per cent were unclassified. Of the symptomatic group 22 or 88 per cent were due to definite brain diseases. Relatively more females than males were diagnosed as symptomatic, 56 and 52 per cent respectively. The ratio of males to females diagnosed as idiopathic was about the same.

Of the 46 epileptic first admissions those patients under 20 years of age comprised 69.6 per cent or roughly two-thirds of the total. In this respect males and females varied considerably in that 90 per cent of the males and only 60 per cent of the females were under 20 years of age. Twenty-five or about 54 per cent of all the epileptic first admissions were diagnosed as symptomatic, due to brain disease. The other 46 per cent were diagnosed as idiopathic. The median age of all cases was 16.3 years, of males 15.9 years and females 17.0 years. Figures indicate that patients with symptomatic epilepsy are institutionalized at an earlier age than those with epilepsy of idiopathic origin. The median age at admission of symptomatic epileptics was 13.3 years while that of idiopathic epileptics was 17.8 years.

Of the 23 epileptic patients discharged 11 or 47.8 per cent were classified as improved, six or 26.1 per cent were unimproved, and the condition on discharge of six or 26.1 per cent was unknown. About 70

TABLE 63
CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF EPILEPTIC FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY SEX AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Clinical diagnosis	Total			Pacific Colony			Sonoma State Home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Grand total.....	46	21	25	14	4	10	32	17	15
Symptomatic.....	25	11	14	7	2	5	18	9	9
Toxic, exogenous.....	2		2				2		2
Alcoholic.....									
Lead.....									
Unknown.....	2		2				2		2
Toxic, endogenous.....									
Renal.....									
Pregnancy and puerperal disorders.....									
Endocrinopathic disorders.....									
Metabolic disorders.....									
Unknown.....									
Due to definite brain diseases.....	22	11	11	7	2	5	15	9	6
Cardiovascular.....	1		1				1		1
Syphilitic.....	3	2	1				3	2	1
Meningo-encephalitic.....	8	5	3	3	1	2	5	4	1
Neoplastic.....									
Traumatic.....	6	2	4	4	1	3	2	1	1
Ageneses.....									
Other and unknown.....	4	2	2				4	2	2
Unknown.....	1		1				1		1
Idiopathic.....	15	7	8	7	2	5	8	5	3
With psychogenic factors.....	4	2	2				4	2	2
Other, undifferentiated, and unknown.....	11	5	6	7	2	5	4	3	1
Unclassified.....	6	3	3				6	3	3

NOTE: Only one epileptic readmission occurred during the year ending June 30, 1944. One male idiopathic with other, undifferentiated, or unknown factors readmitted to Pacific Colony was not counted in the above table.

TABLE 64
AGE OF EPILEPTIC FIRST ADMISSIONS BY CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND INSTITUTION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age	Total			Pacific Colony												Sonoma State Home																	
	Total	Total epileptic		Symptomatic						Idiopathic						Total epileptic						Symptomatic						Idiopathic					
		Male	Female	Total	Toxic			Due to brain diseases			Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Toxic			Due to brain diseases			Total	M	F	Total	M	F		
					Exogenous	Endogenous	Exogenous	Endogenous	Exogenous	Endogenous										Exogenous	Endogenous	Exogenous	Endogenous										
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Total.....	46	25	14	4	10							5	2	5						33	17	15							10	8	7	7	
Under 5 years.....	4	3	1																	4	3	1						3	1				
5 to 9 years.....	4	2	1	1										1						3	1	2						1	2				
10 to 14 years.....	10	3	3	3																7	3	4						2	1				
15 to 19 years.....	14	9	5	3																2	0	6						2	2				
20 to 24 years.....	10	3	4	4										2						0	6	3						1	1				
25 to 29 years.....	3	3	1																	2	2	2						1	2				
30 to 39 years.....	1																			1	1	1						1	1				

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per cent of the discharges were male patients of whom eight or one-half were improved, four or one-fourth were unimproved, and the condition on discharge of four or one-fourth was not known. Of the seven female patients discharged three were improved, two unimproved, and the condition of two was unknown. Of the 23 discharges 15 were clinically diagnosed as symptomatic, 13 of whom had brain diseases. The other eight discharges were of idiopathic origin.

The median duration of institution residence, prior to death, of epileptics was 6.0 years. There was considerable variation in the average length of institution life of male and female patients. The median duration for males was 15.1 years, for females 4.0 years. These figures may not be significant, however, due to the small number of cases involved.

TABLE 66
DEATHS OF EPILEPTICS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES BY DURATION OF
INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENCE, CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS AND SEX
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Total duration of institution life	Total epileptic			Symptomatic						Idiopathic	
				Toxicemic				Due to brain diseases			
				Exogenous		Endogenous					
				Total	Male	Female	M	F	M			F	M	F
Total.....	19	11*	8					4*	4	7	4
Less than 1 month.....	1	1								1	
1 to 3 months.....	1		1								1
4 to 6 months.....								1			
7 to 11 months.....	1	1									
1 year.....											
2 years.....	1	1						1*			
3 to 4 years.....	4		4						2		2
5 to 6 years.....	2	2						1		1	
7 to 9 years.....	1		1								1
10 to 14 years.....											
15 to 19 years.....	6	4	2					1	2	3	
20 years and over.....	2	2								2	
Unknown.....											

* Only one death occurred in Pacific Colony.

CEREBRAL PALSY

During the past year much interest has been shown by child welfare, educational, and other groups concerning the spastic persons in the State institutions. Most of the spastics under the jurisdiction of this department are in either Pacific Colony or Sonoma State Home. Some of the characteristics of the cerebral palsied patients in these institutions have been studied. On June 30, 1944, there were 512 spastic persons on the records of these institutions. Twelve males and seven females were on leave of absence. Of the 162 persons registered at Pacific Colony, and the 350 at Sonoma State Home, 294, or 57 per cent, were males. Of the cases for which information is known, the ages ranged from two years to 66 years with the median years of the males being 18.8, of the females being 23.6 years and of both sexes being 20.4 years.

TABLE 67
AGE OF SPASTICS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, BY SEX AND PER CENT
JUNE 30, 1944

Age at last birthday, years	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
4 and under.....	4.4	5.6	2.9
5-9.....	10.8	12.0	9.1
10-14.....	14.6	14.5	14.8
15-19.....	18.7	23.7	11.9
20-24.....	16.4	17.0	15.7
25-29.....	10.1	6.3	15.2
30-39.....	13.0	11.3	15.2
40-49.....	5.3	5.3	5.2
50-59.....	4.9	3.2	7.1
60 and over.....	1.6	1.1	2.4
Unknown.....	0.2	-----	0.5

The very nature of the condition of the spastic makes it difficult to test the intelligence quotients of these individuals. In approximately 40 per cent of these cases the intelligence quotient measurements fell between 20 and 50, and another 40 per cent fell in the group 19 and under, indicating that most of the cases are imbecilic or idiotic.

At Pacific Colony about 41 males and 19 females walked fairly well, while a few others can walk with assistance or can crawl about, but the balance are wheel chair and bed cases. At Sonoma, in the 3 to 16 age group, 10 are in a spastic education class, 2 in the Sonoma grade school and 3 are possibly educable.

TABLE 68
INTELLIGENCE OF SPASTICS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, BY SEX AND PER CENT
JUNE 30, 1944

Classification	IQ	Total	Male	Female
Total.....		100.0	100.0	100.0
Normal or superior.....	90 and over.....	0.4	0.4	0.5
Low average.....	80-89.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
Borderline defective.....	70-79.....	3.2	3.2	3.3
Mentally defective:				
Moron.....	50-69.....	15.6	13.1	19.1
Imbecile.....	20-49.....	40.2	39.9	40.5
Idiot.....	19 and under.....	39.2	42.0	35.2

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The occupational therapy program carried on in these institutions includes social and recreational activities, classes in crafts and handiwork, outdoor projects, certain services connected with institution businesses, and training classes for parole. Crafts taught in special classes, other than those included in the regular school program, are crocheting, embroidery, knitting, sewing, and other types of art work. During the past year Pacific Colony undertook an experimental class in clay modeling involving 16 boys of the higher mental level. Results obtained were encouraging; recommendations were made that more adequate work space be provided and that the program be enlarged to reach all eligible inmates.

Animal husbandry and care of poultry, farming, gardening, dairy work, and care of playgrounds are included in outdoor projects. Some of the activities contributing to the general welfare of the institutions are sewing, janitor work, painting, domestic duties, carpentering, mattress making and repair and other such varied duties. Many articles used throughout the institutions are made in the sewing class. Such useful items include garments worn by patients, hospital gowns for doctors and laboratory technicians, table cloths, curtains, towels, sheets, and numerous other articles of equipment. The parole classes prepare individuals for industrial parole by training them in certain skills necessary for successful performance of a job. Girls are taught to do general housework and each girl makes an outfit of clothing to take with her when she is paroled. Boys are offered outdoor work which trains them in gardening, upkeep of grounds, and care of animals.

COMMUNITY SERVICE CLINIC

Sonoma State Home maintained the Community Service Clinic during the first ten months of the year 1943-44 by sending a clinical psychologist to northern California communities which requested this service. The personnel of the clinic studies the problem cases brought before them.

The work of the clinic cannot be measured alone in terms of the number of persons examined. By studying the case history, interviewing the subject, making recommendations, and directing some of the therapeutic treatment of a case, it has been possible to assist these persons and prevent many from becoming in need of institutionalization. It is definitely an advantage to a patient, his family and the State for a person to adjust to his community. The cost of the Community Service Clinic is negligible as compared to the cost of institutional care even for a brief period. While traveling from community to community, the clinical psychologist advances the mental health program in the State by lectures to such groups as teachers' institutes, Parent Teacher Associations, nurses' associations, service clubs and scientific organizations.

It was necessary to suspend the clinical service during May and June due to the unavailability of personnel with which to continue activities. During the period of service, 74 communities in 23 counties were visited which was approximately the same number visited during a 12 month period of activity in the previous year. Of the 530 cases examined in the clinic, 351 or about two-thirds were males. The proportion of females to males referred to the clinic this year was 51 per cent as compared to the proportion of 36 per cent referred last year.

During every year for which data are available, the largest single group of persons interviewed in the clinic has been those children referred because of learning problems. During the year ending June 30, 1943, 41 per cent of the cases interviewed were for school subject matter difficulty, and during the year ending June 30, 1944, only 35 per cent were for this problem. In order of frequency, the other reasons for referral were personality problems, guidance, behavior problems, mental deficiency, delinquency, neuro-psychiatric conditions, and pre-delinquency. A significantly greater percentage of the females was referred for guidance than was true of the males. Proportionately more males

TABLE 69
AREA SERVED BY COMMUNITY SERVICE CLINIC, SONOMA STATE HOME
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

County	Town or school	Clinic visits	Cases examined	County	Town or school	Clinic visits	Cases examined
Total		125	530	Nevada	Grass Valley.....	1	5
Butte	Chico.....	3	17		Nevada City.....	1	4
	Oroville.....	2	11	Plumas	Chester.....	1	4
	Thermalito.....	1	3		Graciale.....	1	2
Colusa	Arbuckle.....	1	8		Greenville.....	1	6
	Colusa.....	1	2		Portola.....	1	4
	Maxwell.....	1	5		Quincy.....	1	7
	Williams.....	1	1	Sacramento	County Detention Home	1	1
Del Norte	Crescent City.....	1	4		Fruitridge School.....	1	7
					Sacramento Children's Home	1	16
El Dorado	Placerville.....	1	3		St. Patrick's Home.....	3	21
Glenn	Plaza School.....	1	5	Shasta	Redding.....	2	12
	Orland.....	1	3	Siskiyou	Big Springs.....	1	2
	Willows.....	1	3		Dunsmuir.....	2	4
Humboldt	Arcata.....	1	4		Hilt.....	1	3
	Eureka.....	2	20		Hornbrook.....	2	6
	Ferndale.....	1	1		Montague.....	1	3
	Garberville.....	1	2		Mt. Shasta.....	1	3
	Myers.....	1	1		Weed.....	1	5
	Shively.....	1	1		Yreka.....	2	6
Lake	Middletown.....	1	5	Solano	Vallejo.....	11	58
	Upper Lake.....	1	2	Sonoma	Healdsburg.....	1	5
Lassen	Doyle.....	1	2		Lewis School.....	3	11
	Herlong.....	2	4		Lytton.....	2	10
	Johnstonville.....	1	2		Petaluma.....	3	13
	Riverside.....	1	1		Roseland School.....	2	12
	Susanville.....	1	8		Santa Rosa Jr. High.....	1	1
	Westwood.....	1	9		Sonoma County Jail.....	10	27
Marin	Larkspur.....	2	8		Todd School.....	1	1
	Tiburon.....	1	2	Sutter	Franklin School.....	1	3
	Tomales.....	2	16		Yuba City.....	2	8
Mendocino	Fort Bragg.....	1	10	Tehama	Corning.....	1	4
	Leggett Valley.....	1	2		Gerber.....	1	2
	Pearcy.....	1	2		Red Bluff.....	2	9
	Ukiah.....	1	5	Yolo	Clarksburg.....	1	5
Modoc	Alturas.....	1	4		Woodland.....	2	9
	Cedarville.....	1	4	Yuba	Marysville.....	1	4
Napa	Napa.....	5	32				
	Napa State Hospital.....	7	15				

TABLE 70
REASONS FOR REFERRAL OF CASES TO COMMUNITY SERVICE CLINIC, SONOMA STATE HOME
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Problem	Number			Per cent			Mean IQ		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	530	351	179	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.7	89.0	85.0
Delinquency.....	30	24	6	5.7	6.8	3.3	94.3	95.2	90.8
Pre-delinquency.....	13	5	8	2.4	1.4	4.5	94.6	106.3	88.8
Behavior problem.....	70	52	18	13.2	14.8	10.0	93.1	94.3	89.9
Personality problem.....	81	55	26	15.3	15.7	14.5	96.9	97.8	94.6
School subject matter difficulty.....	187	136	51	35.3	38.8	28.5	86.3	88.3	81.2
Mental deficiency.....	60	35	25	11.3	10.0	14.0	58.1	60.0	55.0
Neuro-psychiatric problem.....	15	7	8	2.8	2.0	4.5	92.9	96.6	89.2
Guidance.....	74	37	37	14.0	10.5	20.7	94.2	92.8	95.8

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than females were referred for school subject matter difficulties, as was also true last year. School officials referred seven-tenths of the cases, with welfare agencies, health departments, probation departments, and parents sending in the others. The percentage of cases referred by parents was greater this year than last with 3.4 per cent being sent by parents or guardians this year and 0.9 being sent last year.

The median age of the group was 11.7 years. This year the group was significantly older than last year's group which had a median age of 10.7 years. The age range this year extended from two and one-half

TABLE 71
TYPE OF AGENCY REFERRING CASES TO COMMUNITY SERVICE CLINIC, SONOMA STATE HOME
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Type of agency	Cases referred					
	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	530	351	179	100.0	100.0	100.0
School.....	370	258	112	69.8	73.5	62.6
Teacher or principal.....	112	82	30	21.1	23.4	16.8
Supervisor or superintendent.....	115	84	31	21.7	23.9	17.3
School physician or nurse.....	135	87	48	25.5	24.8	26.8
Counselor.....	5	2	3	0.9	0.6	1.7
Attendance officer.....	3	3	-----	0.6	0.8	0.0
Social Welfare.....	66	28	38	12.4	8.0	21.2
Social worker.....	30	14	16	5.6	4.0	8.9
County welfare department.....	17	7	10	3.2	2.0	5.6
Private institution.....	19	7	12	3.6	2.0	6.7
Health.....	38	25	13	7.2	7.1	7.3
County health department.....	15	15	-----	2.8	4.3	0.0
State hospital.....	15	9	6	2.8	2.5	3.4
Crippled childrens services.....	8	1	7	1.6	0.3	3.9
Probation department.....	38	29	9	7.2	8.3	5.0
Parent or guardian.....	18	11	7	3.4	3.1	3.9

TABLE 72
AGE OF PERSONS REFERRED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE CLINIC, SONOMA STATE HOME
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Age in years	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	530	351	179	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5.....	3	3	-----	0.6	0.9	0.0
5-9.....	180	109	71	33.9	31.0	39.6
10-14.....	247	177	70	46.6	50.4	39.1
15-19.....	77	50	27	14.5	14.2	15.1
20-24.....	8	4	4	1.5	1.1	2.2
25-29.....	4	3	1	0.7	0.9	0.6
30-34.....	3	2	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
35-39.....	3	1	2	0.6	0.3	1.1
40-44.....	3	1	2	0.6	0.3	1.1
45-49.....	2	1	1	0.4	0.3	0.6
Mean age in years.....	12.4	12.3	12.6	-----	-----	-----
Median age in years.....	11.7	11.8	11.5	-----	-----	-----

years to forty-five years. Of the separate groups, the mean age of those referred because of delinquency was significantly higher than that of those referred for any other reason. This was also true last year. The pre-delinquents were next oldest, with the group referred for school subject matter difficulty youngest of all groups.

The mean I.Q. of 88 is below average intelligence, but is significantly higher than the mean I.Q. 84 of one year ago. This I.Q. of 88 is the highest mean in the history of the Community Service Clinic. The clinic, although maintained by an institution for the mental defectives, does not limit its service to only such individuals. The range of intelligence quotients extended from 20 to 136. The males referred were of higher intelligence than the females in the total group and in every subgroup except those referred for guidance. Lowest in intelligence, next to the mental defectives, was the group referred for school subject matter difficulty. No other intergroup differences were significant. There was no tendency for intelligence to vary with age.

TABLE 73
INTELLIGENCE OF PERSONS REFERRED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE CLINIC, SONOMA STATE HOME
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Classification	IQ	Cases referred					
		Number			Per cent		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....		530	351	179	100.0	100.0	100.0
Superior.....	120-139.....	22	16	6	4.2	4.6	3.4
High average.....	110-119.....	34	21	13	6.4	6.0	7.2
Normal or average.....	90-109.....	188	142	46	35.5	40.5	25.7
Low average.....	80-89.....	123	73	50	23.2	20.8	27.9
Borderline defective.....	70-79.....	69	45	24	13.0	12.8	13.4
Mentally defective:							
Moron.....	50-89.....	58	38	20	11.0	10.8	11.2
Imbecile.....	20-49.....	23	11	12	4.3	3.1	6.7
Idiot.....	0-19.....						
Not determined.....		13	5	8	2.4	1.4	4.5
Mean IQ.....		87.7	89.0	85.0			

DEFECTIVE AND PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENTS

A defective or psychopathic delinquent, from the legal viewpoint, means any minor who is mentally defective or psychopathic, and who is an habitual delinquent or has tendencies toward becoming an habitual delinquent, if his delinquency is such as to constitute him a menace to the health, person, or property of himself or of any other person, and the minor is not a proper subject for commitment to a State correctional school, to an institution for mentally deficient, or to a State mental hospital.

Since the 1939, 1941 and 1943 Legislatures provided for the care of defective and psychopathic delinquents in the State mental institutions, 145 persons have been admitted to Camarillo State Hospital, Mendocino

State Hospital, Pacific Colony, and Sonoma State Home. These commitments began during March, 1941. On June 30, 1944, 47 males and 11 females were residents in the institutions, 16 males and 11 females were on leave of absence, and 52 males and eight females had been discharged from the records of these mental institutions.

Of all the defective and psychopathic admissions, 115 cases or 79 per cent were males. Approximately 65 per cent of these males were in the age groups of 15-19, inclusive. By legal definition, a person committed under this section of the Welfare and Institutions Code must be under 21 years of age at the time of commitment. Over one-half of the females had intelligence quotients of 80 or higher, that is, low average, normal, and superior intelligence. Camarillo State Hospital indicates that the school grades range from the fifth to the twelfth grade with the average being the ninth grade. Over 85 per cent of the male cases came from urban environment. The economic status of approximately 60 per cent was classed as marginal.

Camarillo received commitments from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties. Mendocino received cases from Fresno, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Sonoma, and Ventura counties. Pacific Colony commitments were from Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Sonoma State Home's admissions of defective and psychopathic delinquents were from Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sonoma, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo counties.

Some of the predominant symptoms of delinquents in this group are sex problems, running away, burglary, theft, vagrancy, arson, vandalism, truancy, and other offenses against persons and property.

The reformation of this type has been tried by parents, social workers, juvenile authorities, and court authorities before being sent to the mental institutions. These patients are not easily readjusted to social and economic standards of living and can not readily be released from the institution.

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AGENCIES FOR THE ADULT BLIND

The Department of Institutions has under its jurisdiction three agencies for the adult blind: the State Blind Shop in San Diego, the Industrial Workshop for the Blind in Los Angeles, and the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind in Oakland. All are engaged in training and assisting blind adults, most of whom once had their sight, to produce commodities and thus to become self supporting. By so doing these agencies enable citizens to assist in the war effort and not become a charge on the State.

When a blind person, who has had no previous experience, is admitted to a shop, he is first taught some simple handicraft which enables him to learn to use his hands with skill and precision and permits him to acquire self-confidence.

The State Blind Shop in San Diego. This shop, established in 1938 with 14 blind workers, had in excess of \$8,000 gross sales that year. It has developed during the year 1943-44 to the extent that sales were in excess of \$785,000 representing the products of approximately 47 blind workers.

The shop has been awarded over \$2,000,000 of war orders since "Pearl Harbor," furnishing to the Army and Navy deck swabs, flat mops, and mop holders. These are produced in car-load lots and are shipped to all geographical locations of the United States. A recent survey indicates that this shop is furnishing approximately 40 per cent of the total output of this commodity supplied by all blind workshops in the United States. The average monthly requirements of cotton mop yarns total 170,000 pounds. Owing to limited factory facilities and to meet these demands, two shifts of eight hours each are maintained.

A remarkable degree of application is manifested by the blind in quality and quantity of their production which compares favorably with that of sighted workmen. The quality of workmanship meets the rigid standards set forth by the military and naval units for their respective products.

The average earning rate of the workers has risen from about \$22 per month in 1938, to approximately \$150 a month in 1943-44. This income makes the worker self-sustaining. These earnings are achieved without sacrificing the eight hour day and allow sufficient time for leisure and social activities.

Industrial Workshop for the Blind in Los Angeles. This workshop has a story similar to the San Diego shop. Three years ago the first Government contracts for the manufacturing of 30,000 pillowcases were filled. Since that time the Government work has included the manufacturing of mattresses, sleeping bags, mailing bags, pads, and continued orders on pillowcases. Along with these orders the shop has been able to maintain some of the pre-war domestic business.

The blind workers, during the Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year, received \$100,000 in wages and piece rates, or an average wage of about 65 cents an hour, which has yielded for the more skillful workers wages as high as \$200 a month. Of the workers employed in this shop, 82 per cent had never worked before. In a plan of cooperative effort with the United States Employment Service and the State Department of Education, Bureau of Rehabilitation, this shop assisted in the placement of approximately 100 of the blind workers in private industry. The placement of these blind persons has proven that some handicapped people can work and meet competition in private business.

Industrial Home for the Adult Blind. This home, the only one of its kind in California, provides homelike atmosphere and facilities to over 100 blind or partially blind persons. The guests in this home enjoy the privilege of learning and working at a trade and living at the same location. The workshop in this home has problems and contacts similar to the other blind agencies. There are approximately 70 workers who come in daily to the shop. These are classed as day workers. Combined with the working personnel who live in the home, they make a total of about 140 workers.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, sales amounted to approximately \$523,000. Productions during the year included such articles as 379,000 pillowcases, 1,782,000 grommets, 334,500 brooms, 72,000 cookie nests, 86,800 belts and ties, and 86,400 skirts processed along with many other garments.

TABLE 74
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE ADULT BLIND
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Status	Total	Male	Female
On records June 30, 1943*	101	65	36
Entered institution and added to records	27	12	15
Separated from institution and removed from records	19	9	10
Deaths	2		2
Discharges	17	9	8
On records June 30, 1943*	101	65	36
Total added to records	27	12	15
Total removed from records	19	9	10
On records June 30, 1944*	109	68	41

* In the institution.

The social life, so necessary for the welfare of the blind workers, is encouraged at this home by dances, group gatherings for orchestra practice, singing, reading, and similar activities.

During the past fiscal year, the field-work department of this institution expanded by establishing service centers at which daily classes in handicraft are taught and production operations carried on for blind workers living in the areas adjacent to these centers. These blind service centers are located in Sacramento and in San Jose. During March the first earnings for production were paid to workers in these centers. For many, this was the first wage ever received for work done by their hands or since becoming blind.

The field workers of the southern part of California conducted activities the same as has been done in the past years, that is, visiting the blind in their own homes and holding classes for their instruction.

TABLE 75
FACTORY PRODUCTION
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE ADULT BLIND
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Brooms, regular types	68,993
Brooms, per government specifications	243,288
Whiskbrooms	2,455
Total brooms	314,736
Pillowcases, per government specifications	376,149
Clothing:	
Blue denim overalls, various types, and jumpers	3,023
Coats, whipcord	499
Trousers, herringbone	12,905
Pants, tara twill	2
Shorts	150

TABLE 76
STATEMENT OF FACTORY OPERATIONS
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE ADULT BLIND
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Gross sales:		
Broom department	\$265,651 79	
Clothing department	103,474 23	
Pillowcase department	130,835 97	
Grommet department	14,227 77	
Miscellaneous	92 20	
Direct sales	966 99	
		\$521,248 95
Manufacturing costs		475,720 67
Gross profit		\$45,528 28
Less:		
Administration	\$15,115 75	
Selling expense	4,363 24	
Delivery expense	14,035 65	
Equipment, repairs and replacements	2,503 54	
		36,018 18
Net operating profit		\$9,510 10

STATEMENT OF FACTORY OPERATIONS FOR THE BLIND
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

TABLE 77
STATEMENT OF FACTORY OPERATIONS
INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Item	Total	Department							
		Reed	Fillosease	Rug	Brush	Mattress	Broom	Leather	Rubber
Gross sales.....	\$513,901 41	\$6,565 63	\$357,999 32	\$32,411 02	\$6,036 13	\$69,842 55	\$3,983 15	\$7,018 52	\$41 59
Deduct: Cost of goods sold.....	507,386 33	7,941 32	331,873 33	32,264 59	7,237 39	68,094 41	3,401 79	7,331 48	92 05
Gross income from sales.....	\$6,515 08	—\$472 69	\$6,126 49	\$146 43	—\$1,251 26	\$1,748 14	\$581 39	—\$312 96	—\$50 46
Per cent of gross profit.....	1.27	—7.20	1.58	0.45	—20.73	2.50	14.60	—4.46	—121.33
Add unallocated items:	\$810 38								
Discounts earned.....	132 33								
Less discounts allowed.....	678 05								
Net unallocated.....									
Net factory income.....	\$71,193 13								

TABLE 78
STATEMENT OF FACTORY OPERATIONS
STATE BLIND SHOP
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Item	Total	Department						
		Mop	Broom	Reed	Rug	Leather	Repair	
Gross sales.....	\$755,300 31	\$772,054 43	\$4,408 72	\$4,369 81	\$2,225 32	\$1,536 23	\$705 80	
Deduct cost of goods sold.....	736,636 66	724,654 83	3,851 65	4,017 19	2,230 94	1,219 81	612 24	
Gross income from sales.....	\$48,663 65	\$47,399 60	\$557 07	\$352 62	—\$55 62	\$316 42	\$93 56	
Per cent of gross profit.....	6.20	6.14	12.64	8.07	—2.50	20.60	13.26	
Add unallocated items:	\$9,826 87							
Cash discounts earned.....	9,826 87							
Miscellaneous receipts.....								
Net unallocated.....								
Net factory income.....	\$58,490 62							

TABLE 79
ANALYSIS OF COST OF GOODS SOLD
INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Item	Total	Department							
		Reed	Pillowcase	Rug	Brush	Mattress	Broom	Leather	Rubber
Inventory, finished goods, July 1, 1943.....	\$15,457 14	\$1,393 85	\$5,040 62	\$639 03	\$1,163 80	\$1,427 26	-----	\$1,682 97	\$9 61
Inventory, work in process, July 1, 1943.....	17,055 61	532 93	13,943 23	263 86	1,463 50	842 97	-----	9 12	-----
Total inventory, July 1, 1943.....	32,512 75	1,926 78	29,883 85	1,102 89	2,627 30	2,270 23	-----	1,692 09	9 61
Manufacturing expense.....	497,141 54	6,349 21	370,353 90	34,874 17	6,567 20	69,042 95	\$4,459 93	5,909 40	84 72
Total beginning inventory and direct expense.....	529,654 29	8,275 99	393,237 81	35,477 06	9,194 50	71,313 18	4,459 93	7,601 49	94 33
Deduct:									
Inventory, finished goods, June 30, 1944.....	16,512 94	510 95	8,945 74	2,770 32	621 55	2,634 72	1,058 17	169 21	2 28
Inventory, work in process, June 30, 1944.....	5,755 02	723 72	2,918 74	442 15	1,365 56	584 05	-----	100 80	-----
Total inventory, June 30, 1944.....	22,267 96	1,234 67	11,364 48	3,212 47	1,907 11	3,218 77	1,058 17	270 01	2 28
Cost of goods sold.....	\$507,386 33	\$7,041 32	\$381,873 33	\$32,264 59	\$7,287 39	\$68,094 41	\$3,401 76	\$7,331 48	\$92 05

TABLE 80
ANALYSIS OF COST OF GOODS SOLD
STATE BLIND SHOP
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Item	Total	Department					
		Mop	Broom	Reed	Rug	Leather	Repair
Cost of major items of materials used and direct labor.....	\$708,715 51	\$698,538 06	\$2,745 45	\$3,504 70	\$2,102 14	\$1,218 87	\$606 29
Operating costs:							
Indirect labor.....	13,821 80	12,142 09	1,229 07	450 44	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous materials and supplies.....	901 09	863 80	124 67	38 70	-----	94	5 95
Service and expense items.....	13,193 46	13,110 88	1 80	23 26	116 38	62 62	-----
Total operating costs.....	27,921 15	26,116 77	1,106 20	512 49	178 80	94	5 95
Cost of goods sold.....	\$736,636 66	\$724,654 83	\$3,851 65	\$4,017 19	\$2,280 94	\$1,219 81	\$612 24

TABLE 81
STATEMENT OF EARNINGS OF WORKERS
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE ADULT BLIND
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Average number of blind factory workers.....		131
Average number of blind home workers.....		38
Wages paid blind factory workers.....	\$94,804 67	
Wages paid blind home workers.....	8,304 88	
Wages paid sighted workers.....	20,431 13	
Commissions paid blind salesmen.....	0 00	
Total wages paid.....		\$123,540 68
Average monthly earnings of blind factory workers.....		60 31
Average monthly earnings of blind home workers.....		18 21

TABLE 82
STATEMENT OF EARNINGS OF WORKERS
INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Average number of blind workers.....		103
Wages paid blind workers.....		\$86,372 18
Commissions paid blind salesmen.....		7,026 41
Average monthly earnings of blind workers.....		70 12
Wages paid sighted workers.....		6,000 00

TABLE 83
STATEMENT OF EARNINGS OF WORKERS
STATE BLIND SHOP
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Average number of blind workers.....		38
Wages paid blind workers.....		\$71,126 87
Commissions paid blind salesmen.....		0 00
Average monthly earnings of blind workers.....		154 62
Wages paid sighted workers.....		18,818 17

TABLE 84
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR MANUFACTURING FUND
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE ADULT BLIND
AS OF JUNE 30, 1944

Cash balance.....		\$37,826 24
Accounts receivable.....	\$83,750 68	
Less: Reserve for delinquent accounts.....	1,033 92	
		82,716 76
Warrants receivable.....	39,170 48	
Less: Claims payable filed.....	39,170 48	
		0 00
Purchased stores.....		93,177 77
Produced stores.....		3,270 45
Materials in process.....		22,065 46
Property and equipment.....	\$8,588 93	
Less: Reserve for depreciation.....	1,752 07	
		6,836 86
Total resources, June 30, 1944.....		\$245,893 54
Less: Liability for stores invoices pending.....		119,162 08
		\$126,731 46
Accountability for manufacturing fund (Chapter 40, Statutes of 1943).....		100,000 00
Accumulated excess income to June 30, 1944.....		\$26,731 46

TABLE 85
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR MANUFACTURING FUND
INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND
AS OF JUNE 30, 1944

Cash balance.....		\$86,885 92
Accounts receivable.....	\$38,617 72	
Less reserve for delinquent accounts.....	1,085 75	
		37,531 97
Purchased stores.....		64,643 66
Produced stores.....		16,512 94
Materials in process.....		5,755 02
Less reserve for loss in inventory.....		-178 44
Property and equipment.....	\$6,201 48	
Less reserve for depreciation.....	507 43	
		5,694 05
Prepaid factory expense.....		05
Total resources June 30, 1944.....		\$216,845 17
Less: Liability for stores invoices pending.....	\$14,932 44	
Liability for accrued expenses.....	694 85	
		15,627 29
Total net resources June 30, 1944.....		\$201,217 88
Accountability for:		
Manufacturing Fund, Chapter 41, Statutes of 1943.....	\$140,000 00	
Executive Orders (funds loaned).....	20,000 00	
State's investment in capital assets.....	5,894 05	
		\$165,894 05
Accumulated excess income, June 30, 1944.....		\$35,523 83

TABLE 86
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR MANUFACTURING FUND
STATE BLIND SHOP
AS OF JUNE 30, 1944

Cash balance.....		\$44,478 21
Accounts receivable.....	\$122,195 29	
Less reserve for delinquent accounts.....	2,074 53	
Purchased stores.....		120,120 76
Produced stores.....		89,380 48
Materials in process.....		5,217 42
Property and equipment.....	\$5,034 29	604 15
Less reserve for depreciation.....	2,234 45	
		2,799 84
Total resources, June 30, 1944.....		\$262,600 86
Less: Liability for stores invoices pending.....	\$35,522 14	
Liability for accrued expenses.....	14,389 54	
		49,911 68
Total net resources, June 30, 1944.....		\$212,689 18
Accountability for:		
Manufacturing Fund, Chapter 42, Statutes of 1943.....	\$120,000 00	
State's investment in capital assets.....	2,799 84	
		122,799 84
Accumulated excess income, June 30, 1944.....		\$89,889 34

APPENDIX

- Part I. Financial statistics.**
- Part II. Positions, by classification and activities of employees.**
- Part III. Staff members and other professional workers at State institutions as of June 30, 1944.**
- Part IV. General information.**

PART I
TABLE 87
EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE
NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944
Based on Direct Expenditures from Appropriations and Cash Remitted to the State General Fund

Institution	Average daily population	Expenditures for salaries	Other support expenditures	Total support expenditures	Expenditures for additions and betterments	Grand total all expenditures	Revenue*	Net expenditures by State for support	Net total all expenditures by State
Agnews State Hospital.....	3,622	\$824,362 04	\$449,357 65	\$1,273,720 59	\$8,272 72	\$1,281,993 31	\$291,858 91	\$981,861 68	\$990,134 40
Camarillo State Hospital.....	3,869	855,803 68	478,824 84	1,334,628 52	-----	1,314,628 82	284,921 13	1,079,707 69	1,079,707 69
Mendocino State Hospital.....	2,903	695,155 79	376,565 71	1,071,721 50	2,928 12	1,074,649 62	90,087 91	981,633 59	983,961 71
Napa State Hospital.....	3,893	960,440 26	426,537 07	1,386,977 33	-----	1,386,977 33	268,760 08	1,128,217 25	1,128,217 25
Norwalk State Hospital.....	2,344	707,915 04	291,141 02	999,056 06	-----	999,056 06	113,362 78	855,693 28	855,693 28
Patton State Hospital.....	3,718	955,950 86	461,544 75	1,417,495 61	1 73	1,417,497 34	212,610 38	1,204,886 23	1,204,886 96
Stockton State Hospital.....	4,224	1,034,514 74	503,196 32	1,537,711 06	56,241 53	1,593,952 59	241,674 63	1,296,036 43	1,352,277 96
Total—Mental hospitals.....	24,573	6,014,143 61	2,957,167 36	8,971,310 97	66,844 10	9,038,155 07	1,443,275 82	7,528,035 15	7,594,879 25
Pacific Colony.....	1,533	427,709 56	251,687 52	679,397 08	7,910 88	687,307 96	370,640 53	308,756 55	316,667 43
Sonoma State Home.....	3,249	864,272 43	424,013 72	1,288,286 15	-----	1,288,286 15	780,092 18	508,193 97	508,193 97
Total—Institutions for mental defectives.....	4,782	1,291,981 99	675,701 24	1,967,683 23	7,910 88	1,975,594 11	1,150,732 71	816,950 52	824,861 40
Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	* 109	79,298 64	41,830 02	121,128 66	3,988 07	125,116 73	1,415 51	119,713 15	123,701 22
Field instruction and rehabilitation†	-----	13,798 87	4,888 62	18,687 49	-----	18,687 49	-----	18,687 49	18,687 49
Industrial Workshop for the Blind†	-----	24,009 30	10,945 28	34,954 58	-----	34,954 58	-----	34,954 58	34,954 58
State Blind Shop†	-----	10,078 76	8,063 31	18,142 07	-----	18,142 07	-----	18,142 07	18,142 07
Total—Agencies for the blind.....	-----	127,185 57	65,727 23	192,912 80	3,988 07	196,900 87	1,415 51	191,497 29	195,485 36
Langley Porter Clinic†	28†	110,282 67	68,114 32	178,396 99	8,000 00	186,396 99	24,569 10	153,837 89	161,837 89
Department of Institutions (Administrative Office)†	-----	104,622 08	64,124 63	168,746 71	-----	168,746 71	4,226 48	164,520 23	164,520 23
Transportation of patients†	-----	-----	48,362 21	48,362 21	-----	48,362 21	-----	48,362 21	48,362 21
Total—Resident institutions†	29,464	7,385,424 24	3,674,698 62	11,060,122 86	78,743 05	11,138,865 91	2,595,424 04	8,464,098 82	8,543,441 87
Grand total.....	29,492	\$7,648,215 92	\$3,879,196 99	\$11,527,412 91	\$86,743 05	\$11,614,155 96	\$2,624,209 62	\$8,908,203 29	\$8,989,946 34

* See Table 92 for detail of revenue.
† Not included in totals for resident institutions.
‡ See Table 88 for further detail of resident institutions.

TABLE 88
TOTAL MAINTENANCE COSTS BY FUNCTION AND OBJECT, ALL RESIDENT INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Function	Total expenditures (Net)*	Surplus sales and deductions	Total expenditures (Gross)	Object			
				Salaries and wages	Materials and supplies	Service and expense	Property and equipment
Administration.....	\$661,754 86	\$7,582 46	\$669,337 32	\$523,510 60	\$47,279 33	\$86,743 21	\$11,804 19
Support and subsistence.....	2,800,519 95	365,909 03†	3,166,518 98	660,121 58	2,603,263 41	18,652 41	14,481 58
Care and welfare.....	5,471,633 46	381 38	5,472,014 82	5,290,336 67	159,254 86	24,241 21	8,082 08
Maintenance and operation.....	1,045,998 52	-----	1,045,998 52	464,805 93	211,947 64	362,373 89	7,071 06
Examining and processing.....	1,023,830 15	120,991 02	1,044,921 17	376,345 94	626,513 32	26,698 75	15,363 16
Extracurricular care.....	156,285 92	-----	156,285 92	80,503 52	-----	75,782 40	-----
Total.....	\$11,060,122 86	\$624,953 87	\$11,585,076 73	\$7,383,424 24	\$3,548,368 65	\$594,491 87	\$56,802 07

* Total maintenance costs, resident institutions, as in Table 87.
† Includes \$71,494.27 received for subsistence of U. S. Navy patients at Napa State Hospital.

TABLE 89
STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA COSTS OF MAINTAINING WARDS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS
NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Function	Agnews State Hospital	Camarillo State Hospital	Mendocino State Hospital	Napa State Hospital	Norwalk State Hospital	Patton State Hospital	Stockton State Hospital	Pacific Colony	Sonoma State Home	Industrial Home for the Adult Blind
ADMINISTRATION—										
Executive.....	\$1 52	\$1 45	\$1 38	\$1 11	\$2 30	\$1 47	\$1 26	\$3 50	\$1 77	\$33 26
General office.....	4 69	6 68	5 57	6 08	7 28	6 55	5 20	7 44	5 01	5 24 46
Business office.....	5 53	7 12	5 65	5 65	7 47	5 28	5 60	11 74	6 20	103 08
Telephone and telegraph.....	2 23	3 25	2 05	2 96	2 05	3 19	3 19	3 77	3 77	10 84
Postage.....	57	55	61	54	48	48	45	32	29	1 91
Automobile.....	3 98	4 00	2 60	3 60	3 99	3 12	4 14	6 86	4 44	2 46
Freight, cartage and express.....	45	1 49	1 09	66	92	91	51	1 53	98	1 35
Stores adjustments.....	-1 98	96	-12	1 50	-03	02	2 68	-2 13	-60	-32
Cash discounts taken.....	-25	-22	-26	-30	-28	-17	-29	-38	-23	-34
Total—Administration.....	16 74	23 76	20 04	21 76	24 24	20 47	22 74	34 28	21 63	176 70
SUPPORT AND SUBSISTENCE—										
Feeding—Local production.....	37 69	52 10	67 71	66 60	51 75	65 95	66 72	22 08	54 86	2 19
Feeding—Purchased.....	99 88	92 18	72 28	71 82	72 18	69 13	69 18	126 02	71 57	430 53
Total—Feeding.....	137 57	144 37	139 99	138 42	123 93	135 08	135 90	148 10	126 43	432 72
Clothing.....	7 24	8 01	11 83	11 09	9 96	12 32	10 25	18 59	14 46	16
Housekeeping.....	9 28	7 57	10 09	12 48	9 59	8 40	7 45	16 46	9 77	162 64
Laundry.....	5 40	4 75	6 48	5 56	6 04	5 23	5 91	9 12	5 02	65 60
Gross expenditures.....	159 49	164 70	168 39	167 52	149 52	161 03	159 51	192 27	155 68	661 12
Credit: Service deductions.....	-9 90	-14 21	-8 31	-29 98*	-14 01	-10 46	-9 54	-14 18	-8 55	-25 40
Net total—Support and subsistence.....	149 59	150 49	160 08	137 54	135 51	150 57	149 97	178 09	147 13	635 72
CARE AND WELFARE—										
Custodial and personal care.....	152 02	132 94	157 28	170 01	209 48	175 64	158 08	145 97	146 75	71 69
Medical care.....	20 46	19 51	15 97	18 77	20 35	20 93	18 97	38 10	33 36	36 88
Education.....	1 04	2 69	1 54	3 11	2 78	75	1 66	5 46	9 95	16
Recreation.....	1 72	59	48	31	48	26	1 30	20	59	16
Paroles and discharges.....	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	4 09	01	01
Escapes.....	11	82	01	05	05	05	05	08	74	98
Burials and Cremations.....										
Social service.....										
Total—Care and welfare.....	174 35	156 55	174 59	190 02	233 09	197 88	179 02	193 85	197 64	109 71

	7 41	5 80	12 04	10 91	8 73	6 15	10 03	10 57	12 49	37 45
MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF PLANT										
Maintenance of structures.....	2 69	1 73	2 47	2 01	2 37	1 19	3 09	2 70	2 03	18 93
Maintenance of grounds.....	25 03	21 92	26 08	18 31	20 16	19 26	20 09	33 47	25 82	107 61
Light, heat and power.....	45	30	79	69	87	65	01	57	57	16 72
Fire protection.....		1 94	20	08		52	02	5 33	60	
Water.....										
Total—Maintenance and operation.....	35 58	31 69	42 48	32 00	32 13	27 77	33 24	52 65	41 51	180 71
FARMING AND PROCESSING—										
Farm, general.....	1 07	9 46	5 62	4 78	5 40	6 47	9 04	1 34	1 68	
Dairy.....		20 54	23 66	21 00	23 15	21 69	27 70	27 09	27 09	
Hog ranch.....	1 65	92	9 42	5 31	5 44	5 49	12 91	4 51	4 51	
Poultry ranch.....			7 68	7 59	4 04	4 53	4 11	6 87	6 87	
Orchard.....	1 96	69	74	2 03	75	75	1 47	1 30	3 43	
Vegetable garden.....	4 74	2 77	1 88	2 66	3 34	2 23	3 74	6 87	1 93	10 62
Stable and tractor.....	4 44	1 90	2 38	3 64	2 12	2 53	3 03	2 67	2 56	
Food processing.....	5 84	82	8 19	7 10	1 81	9 18	11 13	1 22	5 84	
Gross expenditures.....	19 70	37 10	59 87	54 11	45 30	52 87	74 03	13 40	65 91	10 62
Credit: Local production.....	—49 55	—70 11	—94 95	—88 69	—63 50	—79 83	—97 48	—28 17	—65 67	—2 19
Excess production value over expense.....	—29 85	—33 01	—35 08	—34 58	—18 20	—26 96	—22 55	—14 77	—11 76	8 43
Less: Surplus sales uncollected.....	02		08					02		
Net total—Farming and processing.....	—29 83	—33 01	—35 00	—34 58	—18 20	—26 96	—22 55	—14 75	—11 76	8 43
Total per capita cost.....	\$346 43	\$329 48	\$362 17	\$346 74	\$406 77	\$369 43	\$362 42	\$444 12	\$396 15	\$1,111 27
Average per capita cost per month.....	\$28 87	\$27 45	\$30 18	\$28 90	\$33 90	\$30 79	\$30 20	\$37 01	\$33 01	\$92 61
Average per capita cost per day.....	\$0 9465	\$0 9002	\$0 9900	\$0 9474	\$1 1114	\$1 0094	\$0 9902	\$1 2134	\$1 0824	\$3 0363
Average daily population.....	3,622	3,869	2,903	3,893	2,344	3,718	4,224	1,533	3,249	109

* Contains \$18.36 per capita abatement received for subsistence of U. S. Navy patients.
 Note: Minus sign (—) before amount indicates credit rather than charge.

SUMMARY OF PER CAPITA COSTS

Institutions	Ninety-fourth fiscal year	Ninety-fifth fiscal year	Increase
Mental hospitals.....	\$340 93	\$367 65	\$16 72
Institutions for mental defectives.....	397 92	411 53	13 61
Industrial Home for the Adult Blind†.....	1,127 93	1,111 27	—16 66
All institutions†.....	\$1,866 78	\$1,890 45	\$13 67

† Does not include field rehabilitation work of the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.

TABLE 90
STATEMENT OF FARMING OPERATIONS FOR THE NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR
JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Operation	Total	Agnews State Hospital	Camarillo State Hospital	Mendocino State Hospital	Napa State Hospital	Norwalk State Hospital	Patton State Hospital	Stockton State Hospital	Pacific Colony	Sonoma State Home
FARM (FIELD CROPS)										
Value of production.....	\$141,721 97	\$3,517 22	\$47,734 69	\$20,143 56	\$14,474 70	\$11,356 82	\$14,511 48	\$27,942 01	\$2,041 49	-----
Less: Local products consumed.....	37,878 75	832 56	7,321 02	3,535 50	6,719 83	4,214 25	3,662 70	10,638 13	954 76	-----
Direct charges.....	112,322 00	675 34	29,297 50	14,306 64	11,877 59	8,453 36	20,400 07	26,098 61	1,233 89	-----
Excess production value over expense.....	-8,478 78	2,009 32	11,146 17	-2,301 42	-4,122 72	-1,310 79	-9,560 29	-8,794 73	-147 16	-----
Per cent of excess.....	-5.64	133.25	31.20	12.90	-22.17	-10.35	-39.72	-23.94	-6.72	-----
DAIRY										
Value of production.....	\$697,588 72	-----	\$109,131 11	\$104,466 17	\$112,364 59	\$62,370 21	\$98,296 86	\$124,930 79	-----	\$86,028 99
Less: Local products consumed.....	130,350 99	-----	33,746 31	19,065 01	11,779 54	14,944 61	16,248 09	27,138 25	-----	7,428 88
Direct charges.....	440,992 19	-----	43,710 97	49,747 79	69,959 83	39,306 61	64,356 83	90,380 80	-----	81,529 27
Adjustment of live stock inventories.....	-3,220 36	-----	-455 36	-400 00	-1,210 00	1,400 00	-1,125 00	-2,000 00	-----	570 00
Excess production value over expense.....	129,465 90	-----	30,129 19	36,053 37	31,835 22	6,718 69	18,516 94	9,411 65	-----	-3,499 16
Per cent of excess.....	22.79	-----	38.14	52.70	39.53	12.07	23.68	8.15	-----	-3.85
HOG RANCH										
Value of production.....	\$191,979 36	\$10,457 80	\$8,353 36	\$28,903 20	\$22,902 66	\$15,295 33	\$33,238 77	\$55,895 84	-----	\$16,982 90
Less: Local products consumed.....	27,367 29	527 35	817 02	3,533 48	3,533 48	1,439 25	3,183 35	9,749 65	-----	1,440 66
Direct charges.....	133,968 18	5,477 18	2,727 50	21,078 64	17,156 48	11,306 64	17,231 63	44,803 72	-----	14,186 39
Adjustment of live stock inventories.....	-4,898 90	640 90	748 00	3 00	-4,011 00	-186 50	-241 50	-311 50	-----	358 50
Excess production value over expense.....	35,542 79	5,093 67	4,060 84	1,154 03	6,223 70	2,735 94	12,565 29	1,653 97	-----	1,635 35
Per cent of excess.....	21.38	94.97	94.60	4.16	37.31	21.75	63.95	3.05	-----	10.84
PORCUPY RANCH										
Value of production.....	\$178,715 00	-----	-----	\$34,924 33	\$41,435 79	\$10,944 95	\$28,624 77	\$31,412 32	-----	\$31,373 54
Less: Local products consumed.....	8,161 31	-----	-----	2,204 71	3,449 73	454 52	391 63	1,088 74	-----	501 98
Direct charges.....	109,903 71	-----	-----	20,221 47	26,089 25	9,023 68	16,460 51	16,303 68	-----	21,895 15
Adjustment of live stock inventories.....	6,492 63	-----	-----	-203 40	1,892 69	1,006 88	531 60	872 30	-----	2,392 60
Excess production value over expense.....	54,157 65	-----	-----	12,701 55	10,003 86	459 49	11,241 03	13,167 60	-----	6,583 55
Per cent of excess.....	43.45	-----	-----	57.10	31.83	4.38	64.66	72.17	-----	26.86
ORCHARD										
Value of production.....	\$132,956 45	\$24,135 63	\$15,591 86	\$6,673 75	\$28,598 18	-----	\$7,781 76	\$10,074 90	\$8,067 06	\$29,083 41
Less: Local products consumed.....	10,703 48	2,729 01	674 74	209 13	2,476 52	-----	757 22	1,779 62	705 74	11,409 49
Direct charges.....	3,246 15	6,028 21	1,981 27	1,980 00	6,430 72	-----	2,057 12	3,884 80	1,288 31	11,589 18
Excess production value over expense.....	88,006 82	16,386 77	12,935 85	7,484 62	20,690 94	-----	4,987 41	3,419 48	6,073 01	16,023 74
Per cent of excess.....	196.79	211.46	487.04	941.30	261.67	-----	178.45	51.38	304.36	123.25

TABLE 91
STATEMENT OF ACREAGE,* IRRIGATION AND PRODUCTIVE FARM OPERATIONS, BY INSTITUTION
JUNE 30, 1944

Operation	Total	Agnews State Hospital	Camacho State Hospital	Mendocino State Hospital	Napa State Hospital	Newark State Hospital	Raton State Hospital	Stockton State Hospital	Pacific Colony	Sonoma State Home
Acres										
Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.	1,190.5	140	175	30	270	86	114	230	65.5	80
Farm (field crops):	454.9		200	100		16.9	26	108	4	
Alfalfa	720.9	90	100	85	186	60.9	42	100	57	
Grain hay	304		304							
Beans (dried)	1,014.9			205	129	70.9	90	520		
Miscellaneous farm products										
Dairy	290		20	50	30	7	20	63		100
Hog ranch	170.7	3	3.7	5	15	8	4	32		100
Poultry ranch	112.6			8	14	1.6	4	10		75
Stable	2						2			
Orchard:										
Deciduous fruit	581.6	85	8	26	229.5	2.8	15	60	5.3	150
Citrus fruit	52		12				24		16	
Nuts	136.9	1	125		1.2				9.6	
Berries	22.8	7	4	3	3.5	2.3	2		1	
Grapes	71.8	2		6	10.3		3	40	2.5	8
Vegetable garden	958.2†	205	150	75	125	77.7	147	60	68.5†	50
Pasturage	1,250.7	17.5	143	130	350		24	18	68.2	500
Non-productive:										
Cemeteries	34	2		2						12
Watersheds	1,998.4	5	64	480	784.4	1	3	14		595
Waste land	833.6**	71.7	310	10		2.6	19.5	15.8	404**	
Total acreage	10,186.5§	629.2	1,648.7	1,215	2,148	337.7	579.5	1,270.8§	687.6	1,670

TABLE 92
REVENUE REMITTED TO THE GENERAL FUND AND SOURCES THEREOF, DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

Institution	Total	Patients' board collected by institution	Patients' board collected from counties by Controller	Revenue from miscellaneous sales, etc.	License fees, private institutions
Agnews State Hospital.....	\$291,858 91	\$282,791 20	\$8,105 11	\$962 60	-----
Camarillo State Hospital.....	234,921 13	219,388 69	14,452 62	1,079 82	-----
Mendocino State Hospital.....	90,087 91	73,850 68	15,733 31	503 92	-----
Napa State Hospital.....	258,760 08	250,824 24	6,720 94	1,214 90	-----
Norwalk State Hospital.....	113,362 78	111,590 67	860 26	911 85	-----
Patton State Hospital.....	212,610 38	192,938 59	15,731 20	3,940 59	-----
Stockton State Hospital.....	241,674 63	231,271 21	9,243 65	1,159 77	-----
Total—Mental hospitals.....	1,443,275 82	1,362,655 28	70,847 09	9,773 45	-----
Pacific Colony.....	370,640 53	2,455 26	366,392 70	1,792 57	-----
Sonoma State Home.....	780,092 18	7,589 93	770,282 16	2,220 09	-----
Total—Institutions for mental defectives.....	1,150,732 71	10,045 19	1,136,674 86	4,012 66	-----
Industrial Home for the Adult Blind Department of Institutions (Administrative Office).....	1,415 51	1,290 40	-----	125 11	-----
The Langley Porter Clinic.....	4,226 48	-----	-----	16 48	\$4,210 00
Total cash collections.....	\$2,624,209 62	\$1,398,526 30	\$1,207,521 95	\$13,951 37	\$4,210 00

TABLE 93
STATE'S INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS, ALL INSTITUTIONS
JUNE 30, 1944

Institution	Total	Land	Improvements	Equipment
Agnews State Hospital.....	\$4,568,553 14	\$279,408 75	\$3,590,194 86	\$698,949 53
Camarillo State Hospital.....	6,763,195 22	424,182 11	5,713,336 12	625,676 99
Mendocino State Hospital.....	3,896,209 98	162,277 27	3,229,664 46	504,268 25
Napa State Hospital.....	4,278,827 01	136,041 02	3,496,776 17	646,009 82
Norwalk State Hospital.....	3,067,737 23	106,860 00	2,545,656 95	415,820 28
Patton State Hospital.....	3,606,104 57	315,970 00	2,732,347 30	557,787 27
Stockton State Hospital.....	5,262,284 92	301,889 19	4,115,923 76	844,471 97
Pacific Colony.....	3,497,332 64	185,050 00	2,948,037 59	364,245 05
Sonoma State Home.....	4,050,380 87	137,516 95	3,293,991 33	618,852 59
Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	490,342 18	17,086 61	409,557 57	63,698 00
Total—Resident institutions.....	39,480,947 76	2,066,281 90	32,074,886 11	5,339,779 75
Industrial Workshop for the Blind.....	22,978 12	-----	-----	22,978 12
State Blind Shop.....	8,986 41	-----	-----	8,986 41
The Langley Porter Clinic.....	125,858 34	-----	24,628 76	101,229 58
Department of Institutions (Administration).....	390,965 74	-----	350,000 00	40,965 74
Grand total.....	\$40,029,736 37	\$2,066,281 90	\$32,449,514 87	\$5,513,939 80

TABLE 94
 APPROPRIATIONS* MADE BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR PURCHASE OF LAND, FOR MAJOR CONSTRUCTION, MINOR CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT,
 AND P. W. A. GRANTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
 JULY 1, 1925, TO JUNE 30, 1945, (10 BIENNIAL PERIODS—20 YEARS)

Biennial period	Total	Agnews State Hospital	Camarillo State Hospital	Mendocino State Hospital	Napa State Hospital	Norwalk State Hospital	Patton State Hospital	Stockton State Hospital	Pacific Colony State Narcotic Hospital*	Sonoma State Home	Industrial Home for the Adult Blind	The Langley Porter Clinic
77th-78th fiscal years (1925-1927)												
Land	\$ 125,000 00	\$125,000 00										
Construction, imp. and equipment	2,049,992 00	18,605 00		\$360,200 00	\$54,000 00	\$468,975 00	\$235,500 00	\$220,450 00	\$410,167 00	\$110,500 00	\$4,150 00	
Total	2,174,992 00	311,050 00		360,200 00	54,000 00	468,975 00	235,500 00	220,450 00	410,167 00	110,500 00	4,150 00	
79th-80th fiscal years (1927-1929)												
Land	197,500 00	97,500 00		65,000 00	35,000 00							
Construction, imp. and equipment	2,061,500 00	67,000 00		276,000 00	168,000 00	367,500 00	298,000 00	370,500 00	278,500 00	220,000 00	16,000 00	
Total	2,259,000 00	164,500 00		341,000 00	203,000 00	367,500 00	298,000 00	370,500 00	278,500 00	220,000 00	16,000 00	
81st-82nd fiscal years (1929-1931)												
Land	466,187 75		\$456,187 75				10,000 00					
Construction, imp. and equipment	2,606,047 25	476,000 00	543,812 25	385,000 00	60,000 00	37,500 00	210,000 00	223,000 00	410,000 00	196,500 00	64,235 00	
Total	3,072,235 00	476,000 00	1,000,000 00	385,000 00	60,000 00	37,500 00	220,000 00	223,000 00	410,000 00	196,500 00	64,235 00	
83rd-84th fiscal years (1931-1933)												
Land	35,770 00			32,650 00						3,120 00		
Construction, imp. and equipment	2,617,950 00	506,500 00	455,600 00	312,350 00	155,000 00	196,000 00	210,000 00	182,000 00	364,500 00	216,000 00	20,000 00	
Approved by Legislature	171,500 00		171,500 00									
P.W.A. grants												
Total	2,825,220 00	506,500 00	627,100 00	345,000 00	155,000 00	196,000 00	210,000 00	182,000 00	364,500 00	219,120 00	20,000 00	
85th-86th fiscal years (1933-1935)												
Construction, imp. and equipment	438,500 00	22,500 00	240,000 00	25,000 00	45,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	33,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	3,000 00	
Total	438,500 00	22,500 00	240,000 00	25,000 00	45,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	33,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	3,000 00	
87th-88th fiscal years (1935-1937)												
Land	850 00									850 00		
Construction, imp. and equipment	4,062,900 00	29,400 00	1,890,000 00	345,000 00	40,000 00	154,000 00	407,000 00	1,109,500 00	15,000 00	70,000 00	3,000 00	
Total	4,063,750 00	29,400 00	1,890,000 00	345,000 00	40,000 00	154,000 00	407,000 00	1,109,500 00	15,000 00	70,850 00	3,000 00	
88th-90th fiscal years (1937-1939)												
Land	10,000 00									10,000 00		
Construction, imp. and equipment:												
Chapter 796	6,181,850 00	437,450 00	2,765,000 00	49,636 00	866,950 00	18,500 00	18,000 00	98,500 00	928,527 00	991,287 00	8,000 00	
Chapter 799	1,733,725 00	25,500 00	17,475 00	523,050 00	245,400 00	165,000 00	176,000 00	181,300 00	150,000 00		100,000 00	\$150,000 00
P.W.A. grants	1,702,840 80	290,910 76		9,970 21	351,026 39			45,900 00	524,250 00	480,783 44		
Total	9,628,415 80	753,860 76	2,782,475 00	582,656 21	1,463,376 39	183,500 00	194,000 00	325,700 00	1,602,777 00	1,482,070 44	108,000 00	150,000 00
91st-92nd fiscal years (1939-1941)												
Construction, imp. and equipment	1,219,117 00	89,650 00	6,500 00	11,500 00	19,100 00	33,900 00	66,850 00	520,000 00	40,085 00	78,032 00	3,500 00	350,000 00
Total	1,219,117 00	89,650 00	6,500 00	11,500 00	19,100 00	33,900 00	66,850 00	520,000 00	40,085 00	78,032 00	3,500 00	350,000 00
93rd-94th fiscal years (1941-1943)												
Construction, imp. and equipment	461,376 00	121,870 00	58,875 00	5,500 00		20,419 00	75,500 00	65,000 00	77,412 00		1,800 00	35,000 00
Purchase of water stock	50,000 00								50,000 00			
Total	511,376 00	121,870 00	58,875 00	5,500 00		20,419 00	75,500 00	65,000 00	127,412 00		1,800 00	35,000 00
95th-96th fiscal years (1943-1945)												
Land	\$3,480 00	\$2,500 00		26,000 00	10,000 00	2,500 00		30,000 00	13,000 00	980 00	4,400 00	33,900 00
Construction, imp. and equipment	148,850 00	29,050 00		43,167 00	109,225 00	73,198 00	22,200 00	55,600 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	19,900 00	5,000 00
Deferred maintenance and improvements	523,946 00	75,250 00	93,400 00								24,300 00	38,900 00
Total	756,276 00	186,800 00	93,400 00	69,167 00	119,225 00	75,698 00	22,200 00	85,600 00	13,000 00	27,980 00	24,300 00	38,900 00
Grand totals	\$26,948,875 80	\$2,662,130 76	\$6,698,350 00	\$2,470,023 21	\$2,158,701 39	\$1,557,492 00	\$1,739,050 00	\$3,134,750 00	\$3,281,441 00	\$2,425,052 44	\$247,985 00	\$573,900 00

* Name changed to Pacific Colony by 1943 Legislature.
 † These appropriations made direct to agency. Prior appropriations made to Department of Institutions.

§ Separate appropriations were made in 1927, 1929 and 1931:
 1927—Pacific Colony, \$248,500; Narcotic, \$30,000; total, \$278,500.00.
 1929—Pacific Colony, \$305,000; Narcotic, \$105,000; total, \$410,000.00.
 1931—Pacific Colony, \$277,000; Narcotic, \$87,500; total, \$364,500.00.

TABLE 95
STATEMENT OF COST OF MEALS SERVED
DURING THE NINETY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944
Based on Direct Charges for Commodities and Salaries

Institution	Average daily population	Average number served each meal*	Total meals served during year	Feeding materials and supplies consumed		Feeding salaries	Total feeding cost (includes salaries)	
				Purchased	Produced		Total cost	Average cost per meal served
Agnew's State Hospital.....	3,622	3,730	4,095,051	\$311,175 53	\$136,498 47	\$50,295 10	\$497,969 10	\$0.1216
Camello State Hospital.....	3,880	4,002	4,394,121	208,241 85	201,925 61	58,830 11	456,996 57	0.1268
Memorial State Hospital.....	2,603	3,000	3,295,463	174,535 97	159,568 54	35,272 85	509,305 36	0.1537
Napa State Hospital.....	3,893	4,033	4,277,760	234,526 55	239,253 92	40,270 59	539,205 64	0.1277
Norwalk State Hospital.....	2,344	2,437	2,570,373	135,250 09	121,504 93	32,939 67	289,571 79	0.1082
Pacson State Hospital.....	3,718	3,844	4,220,802	209,219 00	245,192 39	47,411 98	501,823 97	0.1189
Stockton State Hospital.....	4,224	4,356	4,783,140	236,297 09	281,810 38	55,325 74	573,439 41	0.1199
Total—Mental hospitals.....	24,573	25,402	27,890,544	1,601,900 56	1,442,569 64	320,340 64	3,364,810 84	0.1206
Pacific Colony.....	1,533	1,596	1,751,877	163,275 07	33,841 31	28,052 99	225,169 37	0.1285
Sonoma State Home.....	3,249	3,324	3,949,620	180,349 20	178,244 38	51,992 30	410,585 88	0.1125
Total—Institutions for mental defectives.....	4,782	4,920	5,401,497	343,624 27	212,085 69	80,045 29	635,755 25	0.1177
Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	109	122	134,310	22,979 46	238 55	23,523 48	46,741 49	0.3480
Total.....	29,464	30,444	33,420,351	\$1,968,504 29	\$1,654,893 88	\$423,909 41	\$4,047,307 58	\$0.1211

* Inmates and employees.

PART II

TABLE 96
POSITIONS,* BY CLASSIFICATION AND ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES
JUNE 30, 1944

Institution	Total	Admin- istration	Food prepara- tion and serving	Other support and sub- sistence	Physi- cians	Dentists	Graduate nurses	Other nurses and attend- ants	Miscel- laneous care of patients	Social service and parole work	Main- tenance of plant	Farming operations
Mental hospitals—												
Agnews.....	472	97	22	14	11	4	7	331	10	9	25	12
Cambridge.....	519	29	49	17	15	1	8	320	12	12	24	20
Mendocino.....	374	22	17	13	18	2	5	258	16	6	23	20
Napa.....	517	20	20	14	18	2	5	363	13	6	28	28
Norwalk.....	368	24	10	8	18	2	3	263	6	6	17	16
Patton.....	531	32	29	12	14	2	5	363	8	8	21	32
Stockton.....	590	36	28	17	15	2	11	397	8	7	30	39
Total.....	3,371	200	175	95	85	14	41	2,304	63	54	166	174
Institutions for mental defectives—												
Pacific Colony.....	255	23	18	10	5	1	7	157	9	2	17	6
Sonoma.....	449	26	28	16	6	2	7	285	22	7	26	24
Total.....	704	49	46	26	11	3	14	442	31	9	43	30
Agencies for adult blind—												
Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	54	7	12	8			1	3		8	4	11
Industrial Workshop for the Blind.....	15	6		2								7
State Blind Shop.....	7	3		1								3
Total.....	76	16	12	11			1	3		8	4	21
The Langley Porter Clinic.....	86	15	5	7	12	1	4	30	8	4		
Department of Institutions (Administration)	48	48										
Total \$.....	4,285	328	238	139	108	18	60	2,779	102	75	213	225

* Including vacancies.

† Includes factory and sales employees.

‡ Fire fighters, and motion picture operators, employed part time, are not included in total.

PART III

STAFF MEMBERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL
WORKERS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS AS OF
JUNE 30, 1944

MENTAL HOSPITALS

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL

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Board of Trustees

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Mrs. Mary Hayward
Herbert C. Jones
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Hyman Tucker, M.D.*Physicians and Surgeons
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Harvey E. Pinto, M.D.
Benno Safier, M.D.
Joseph A. Sampson, M.D.Dentist
B. O. Chartrand, D.D.S.Senior Dental Interns
George D. Mallory, Jr., D.D.S.*Business Manager
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Melvin C. JensenSenior Psychiatric Social Worker
Florence GlennJunior Psychiatric Social Workers
Elizabeth Boynton
Iva Hood
Tillie B. McWhirter

* On military leave.

11—38597

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 Charles T. Batten, M.D.*
 Helen Bruckman, M.D.
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 S. J. Conrad, M.D.*
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 Marietta Houston, M.D.
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Business Manager

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Secretary

G. D. Wallace

Senior Psychiatric Social Workers

Mildred Polon
 Juanita Steiner
 Vivienne Williams*

Junior Psychiatric Social Workers

Sue Fanton
 Mildred Irons
 Harriet Lakin
 Ruth Martin
 Janet Weinpahl

* On military leave.

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 R. B. Toller, M.D.*

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Assistant Medical Director

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Clinical Director

F. J. Van Meter, M.D.

Physicians and Surgeons

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 Marshall E. Porter, M.D.*
 George S. Wrinkle, M.D.

Dentist

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Business Manager

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Secretary

Gertrude Elliott

Senior Psychiatric Social Worker

Theresa Weitzenhoffer

Junior Psychiatric Social Worker

Helen E. Anderson

* On military leave.

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 Kristine B. Johnstone, M.D.
 Avonia E. Kiser, M.D.
 George Loye, M.D.
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Dentists

Frank J. Colligan, D.D.S.
 Frederick W. Herms, D.D.S.

Business Manager

F. E. Mason

Secretary

R. E. Jeffrey

Senior Psychiatric Social Workers

Hazel Nystrom
 Rose Offutt

Junior Psychiatric Social Worker

Anne Rich

* On military leave.

† As of July 1, 1944.

NORWALK STATE HOSPITAL**Superintendent**Edwin Wayte, M.D.**Board of Trustees**

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 Glenn Myers, M.D.
 Carley V. Porter
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Herman Fischer, M.D.
 Ina Moore-Freshour, M.D.
 Arthur Gorton, M.D.
 R. O. Lieuallen, M.D.
 Leslie J. Seeley, M.D.*
 William H. Worley, M.D.

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G. B. Alexander

Secretary

Edward D. Pillsbury

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Junior Psychiatric Social Worker

Hermene Goldstein

* On military leave.

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* On military leave.

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL**Superintendent****Margaret H. Smyth, M.D.****Board of Trustees****Wm. J. Hobin****Harvey F. Mathews****L. E. Meyers****Robert H. Rinn****John D. Turner****Clinical Director****Fred J. Conzelmann, M.D.****Physicians and Surgeons****Harry L. Bramwell, M.D.****Max E. Childress, M.D.****Carrol A. Johnson Jr., M.D.****M. M. Kirksey, M.D.****F. S. Marnell, M.D.****Ione Pinney, M.D.****Julius Schreiber, M.D.*****Elizabeth W. Tock, M.D.****T. R. Trick, M.D.****Isidore I. Weiss, M.D.*****Dentist****James Sweeney, D.D.S.****Business Manager****Lester L. Clark****Secretary****A. M. Brown****Senior Psychiatric Social Worker****Minnie S. Hildreth****Junior Psychiatric Social Workers****Aura C. Ageton****Mary Jane Mercer**

* On military leave.

THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC

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Z. T. Malaby, M.D.

(3 vacancies)

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Director of Out Patient Clinic

Portia B. Hume, M.D.

Child Psychiatrist

Kathleen Stewart, M.D.*

Research Psychiatrist

Jurgen Ruesch, M.D.*

Attending Psychiatrists

Olga L. Bridgman, M.D.*

Douglas G. Campbell, M.D.*

S. Fischer, M.D.*

Paul A. Gliebe, M.D.*

J. Kananin, M.D.*

D. M. Kelley, M.D.* (on military leave)

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R. M. Ritchey, M.D.*

Albert T. Voris, M.D.

J. B. Wheelwright, M.D.*

Assistant Attending Psychiatrists

E. C. Claffey, M.D.*

Macia Friedman, M.D.*

Attending Neurosurgeons

Robert Aird, M.D.*

E. B. Boldrey, M.D.*

Howard A. Brown, M.D.*

O. W. Jones, Jr., M.D.*

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T. L. Althausen, M.D.³*

G. Ancona, M.D.⁴*

Evelyn Anderson, M.D.⁵*

F. C. Blake, M.D.⁶*

H. D. Brainerd, M.D.⁷*

F. L. Chamberlain, M.D.⁸*

M. E. Dailey, M.D.³*

J. S. Davis, M.D.⁶*

N. N. Epstein, M.D.⁹*

F. G. Evers, M.D.³*

E. H. Falconer, M.D.¹*

S. M. Farber, M.D.⁶*

John M. Graves, M.D.¹⁰*

R. W. Harvey, M.D.²*

M. H. Hirschfeld, M.D.²*

Attending Physicians—Continued

H. Lisser, M.D.⁵*

S. P. Lucia, M.D.¹⁻⁷*

Stacey R. Mettier, M.D.¹⁻¹¹*

S. T. Pope, M.D.⁷*

R. B. Rees, M.D.¹⁰*

Albert H. Rowe, M.D.⁴*

H. C. Shepardson, M.D.⁵*

S. J. Shipman, M.D.⁶*

Mayo H. Soley, M.D.⁵*

Frances A. Torrey, M.D.^{10*}

Hans Waive, M.D.¹¹*

Robert Wartenberg, M.D.²*

Attending Surgeons

L. Goldman, M.D.*

H. J. McCorkle*

Attending Radiologist

C. L. Ould, M.D.*

Attending Pediatricians

Peter Cohen, M.D.*

William C. Deamer, M.D.*

Mary B. Olney, M.D.*

Alice Potter, M.D.*

George H. Schade, M.D.*

Louise A. Yeazell, M.D.

Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist

R. A. Lyon, M.D.*

Attending Anesthetist

Phyllis Harroun, M.D.*

Attending Otorhinolaryngologists

B. C. Martin, M.D.*

L. F. Morrison, M.D.*

Attending Orthopedic Surgeon

Verne Inman, M.D.*

Attending Urologists

John W. Schulte, M.D.*

Robert G. Weaver, M.D.*

Attending Pathologists

W. L. Bostick, M.D.*

S. Lindsay, M.D.*

Attending Dentist

D. Grimm, D.D.S.*

THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC—Continued

Medical Internes

Walter S. Aldrich, M.D.
 Alfred Auerback, M.D.
 E. Basye, M.D.*
 M. Friedman, M.D.*
 Geneva Goodrich, M.D.
 Hilliard Katz, M.D.
 Elaine Lince, M.D.
 A. R. Prestwood, M.D.
 John F. Rickard, M.D.
 Milton Rose, M.D.
 Mary Alice Sarvis, M.D.
 John A. Whieldon, M.D.

Senior Dental Interne

Gino Battagin, D.D.S.

Chief Psychologist

Robert E. Harris, Ph.D.*

Secretary

Evelyn Stearns

- ¹ Blood.
- ² Neurology.
- ³ Gastrointestinal.
- ⁴ Allergy.
- ⁵ Endocrine and Metabolic.
- ⁶ Chest.

Director of Psychiatric Social Work
 Pearl Axelrod*

Senior Psychiatric Social Workers

Sally H. Dewees
 Frances Fisher*
 Elizabeth Stewart

Junior Psychiatric Social Workers

Mario Casaroli (on military leave)
 Clyta Loran

Superintendent of Nurses

Corinne Parsons

Instructress of Nurses

Margaret McMurray*

Occupational Therapist

Mary Rixford

- ⁷ Infectious Diseases.
- ⁸ Heart.
- ⁹ Dermatology (Syphilology).
- ¹⁰ Dermatology.
- ¹¹ Arthritis.
- * University of California.

CONSULTING STAFF

Anesthetist

H. R. Hathaway, M.D.*

Bacteriologist

K. F. Meyer, Ph.D.*

Dentist

W. C. Fleming, D.D.S.*

Dermatologist

H. E. Miller, M.D.*

Neurologist

M. B. Lennon, M.D.*

Obstetrician and Gynecologist

H. F. Traut, M.D.*

Ophthalmologist

F. C. Cordes, M.D.*

Orthopedic Surgeon

L. C. Abbott, M.D.*

Otorhinolaryngologist

W. B. Smith, M.D.*

* University of California.

Pathologist

J. F. Rinehart, M.D.

Pediatrician

F. S. Smyth, M.D.*

Pharmacologist

H. H. Anderson, M.D.*

Physician

W. J. Kerr, M.D.*

Psychiatrist

E. W. Twitchell, M.D.*

Radiologist

E. R. Miller, M.D.*

Surgeons

H. G. Bell, M.D.*
 H. C. Naffziger, M.D.*

Urologist

F. Hinman, M.D.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

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Fred King

Donald P. Nichols

Mrs. Russell K. Pitzer

A. T. Richardson

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Robert E. Wyers, M.D.*

Secretary

Ann Marie Aldrich

Physicians and Surgeons
Elizabeth B. Hoyt, M.D.
Meyer H. Newman, M.D.
Gabriel J. Vischi, M.D.
Blaine A. Young, M.D.Senior Psychiatric Social Worker
Neva Christensen Haverfield

Dentist

Dave Wendruck, D.D.S.

Junior Psychiatric Social Worker
Dorothy Satt AuerbachBusiness Manager
A. C. McHughJunior Clinical Psychologist
Anna M. Shotwell

* On military leave.

SONOMA STATE HOME

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F. O. Butler, M.D.

Board of Trustees

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Charles DeMeo

R. R. Empanan

Mrs. Robert Potter Hill

Lee O. Torr, Jr.

Assistant Medical Director

Henrietta Frederickson, M.D.

Secretary

F. W. Bittke

S. C. Migliavacca*

Physicians and Surgeons

E. J. Finnerty, M.D.

Aubin T. King, M.D.

L. E. Russell, M.D.*

Josephine Williams, M.D.

Supervising Psychiatric Social Worker

Inezetta Holt

Physician, Eye, Ear, Nose
and Throat

Pauline Longenecker, M.D.

Senior Psychiatric Social Workers

Gertrude Blackstock

L. Jean Fitzgerald

Marion MacDonald

Winifred R. Wardell

Dentists

Rollo Colvin, D.D.S.

Norma Tremaine, D.D.S.

Senior Clinical Psychologist

Clare Wright, Ph.D.

Business Manager

H. H. Waterhouse

Teaching Principal

Grace Waterhouse

* On military leave.

AGENCIES FOR ADULT BLIND

Superintendent—Industrial Home For
The Adult Blind
E. C. Copeland

Manager—Industrial Workshop For The
Blind
George A. Brown

Board of Directors
Frank J. Edoff
Rev. Charles R. Hackel
A. T. Shine
Rabbi Wm. M. Stern
Mrs. Gerald Whitaker

Manager—State Blind Shop
R. V. Goodman, Jr.

PART IV GENERAL INFORMATION

TABLE 97
LOCATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Post office and county	Location	Transportation facilities
Mental hospitals— Agnew.....	Agnew, Santa Clara	6 mi. N. of San Jose	Southern Pacific station adjoins hospital; local bus from Santa Clara and San Jose
Camarillo.....	Camarillo, Ventura	16 mi. S. of Ven- tura	Southern Pacific and Greyhound bus to Camarillo or Oxnard. Hospital bus from Oxnard and Cam- arillo to hospital. Taxi from Camarillo
Mendocino.....	Talmage, Mendocino	3 mi. E. of Ukiah	Northwestern Pacific and Greyhound bus to Ukiah; local bus to hospital
Napa.....	Imola, Napa	1½ mi. S. of Napa	Greyhound bus passes hospital
Norwalk.....	Norwalk, Los Angeles	16 mi. S.E. of Los Angeles	Motor Transit bus route passes hospital
Patton.....	Patton, San Bernardino	6 mi. N.E. of San Bernardino	Bus to San Bernardino; local bus from Pacific Electric Station to hospital
Stockton.....	Stockton, San Joaquin	In city of Stock- ton	Southern Pacific, Western Pacific, Santa Fe, Grey- hound bus to Stockton; local bus to hospital
Institutions for mental defectives— Pacific Colony.....	Spadra, Los Angeles	4 mi. W. of Po- mona	Motor Transit bus passes institution
Sonoma.....	Eldridge, Sonoma	6 mi. N. of Sonoma	Greyhound bus passes institution
Agencies for the blind— Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	Oakland, Alameda	3601 Telegraph Ave.	No. 4 and 5 streetcars
Industrial Workshop for the Blind.....	Los Angeles, Los Angeles	239 W. Adams Blvd.	9 and J cars
State Blind Shop.....	San Diego, San Diego	410 Market St.	No. 1, No. 3, and No. 4 cars; N and H bus
Clinic— The Langley Porter Clinic.....	San Francisco, San Francisco	Parnassus and Arguello Aves.	No. 6 car passes door.

TABLE 98
VISITING DAYS AND RESTRICTIONS ON VISITING AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Visiting days	Restrictions on visiting
Mental hospitals— Agnews.....	Relatives: Daily, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.	Relatives and friends with written permission of relatives may visit
Camarillo.....	Relatives and public: Daily, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.	Relatives and friends with written permission of relatives, but no children under 12, may visit
Mendocino.....	Relatives and public: Daily, 9 to 10:30 a.m., 12:30 to 2:30 p.m.	Relatives and friends must obtain permission from physician in charge of patient
Napa.....	Relatives and public: Daily, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.	Relatives and friends with written permission of relatives may visit
Norwalk.....	Relatives: Daily except Tuesday and Friday, 1 to 3:30 p.m. Public: By arrangement	Relatives and friends with written permission of relatives may visit after patient has been in hospital 30 days
Patton.....	Relatives: Daily, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public: Daily except Sunday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Relatives and friends of patients with no relatives may visit
Stockton.....	Relatives and friends: Daily, 9 to 11 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Public: Daily, 2 to 4 p.m.	Relatives and friends with written permission of relatives may visit
Institutions for mental defectives— Pacific Colony.....	Relatives: Sunday, 8:30 to 10:30 a.m., 1 to 3:30 p.m.	Parents or guardians may visit; other relatives or friends may visit if accompanying parents or guardians
Sonoma.....	Relatives: Daily, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Relatives and friends with written permission of relatives may visit once a month
Agencies for the blind— Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	Public: Daily, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.	After hours no visiting
Industrial Workshop for the Blind.....	Public: Daily except Sunday; factory, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; office, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	
State Blind Shop.....	Public: Weekdays, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	
Clinic— The Langley Porter Clinic.....	Sunday and Thursday, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Relatives and friends must obtain permission from doctor in charge of patient. Daily except Sunday

TABLE 99
ACREAGE AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Acres	Mean annual temperature, degrees	Mean annual rainfall, inches
Mental hospitals— Agnews.....	629.2	60	12
Camarillo.....	1,648.7	70	17
Mendocino.....	1,215.0	63	48
Napa.....	2,148.0	58	23
Norwalk.....	337.7	61	15
Patton.....	579.5	62	16
Stockton.....	1,270.8	62	14
Institutions for mental defectives— Pacific Colony.....	687.6	61	20
Sonoma.....	3,998.0	64	30
Agency for blind— Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	6.1	56	24
Clinic— The Langley Porter Clinic.....	1.4	56	22

TABLE 100
STAFF CONFERENCES AND CLINICS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Staff conferences	Clinics for patients on parole and other persons needing assistance in mental hygiene
Mental hospitals— Agnews.....	Daily except Saturday and Sunday; additional clinics by arrangement for other hospitals, medical schools, universities	At the hospital, Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Camarillo.....	Tuesday and Thursday.....	Cedars of Lebanon Hospital Clinic, 1334 N. Catalina Los Angeles, California, third Saturday of each month. In San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Bakersfield and Long Beach, at frequent intervals as warranted
Mendocino.....	Monday, Wednesday, Friday; special sessions for diagnosis of criminal insane	Traveling Clinics for Mendocino County Board of Education, by arrangement
Napa.....	Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; Children's unit, Thursday	1st and 3rd Saturdays Langley Porter Clinic; Sacramento on appointment
Norwalk.....	Tuesday and Friday.....	Orange County Hospital, R. D. 2, Orange, first Wednesday of each month, 1.30 to 5 p.m.
Patton.....	Daily except Saturday and Sunday.....	County Welfare Building, 340 Mt. View Ave., San Bernardino, second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 2 p.m. Pre-parole examinations at hospital of prisoners from Southern California Institution for Men at Chino, California
Stockton.....	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday.....	At the hospital, daily, by appointment; Fresno, Modesto, Oakland, Sacramento, San Francisco, Stockton, by arrangement
Institutions for mental defectives— Pacific Colony.....	Friday.....	None
Sonoma.....	Wednesday.....	At the institution, first and third Thursdays, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; traveling clinics in Northern California by arrangement.
Clinic— The Langley Porter Clinic	Daily except Sunday.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 12 m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., except Saturday afternoon and Sunday

TABLE 101
DATES OF FOUNDING AND OPENING OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Date founded	Authorized by statutes of	Date of first admission
Mental hospitals— Agnews.....	1888	1885	Oct. 26, 1888
Camarillo.....	1929	1929	Nov. 1, 1936
Mendocino.....	1893	1889	Dec. 8, 1893
Napa.....	1871-72	1871	Nov. 15, 1875
Norwalk.....	1916	1913	Feb. 16, 1916
Patton.....	1889	1889	Aug. 1, 1893
Stockton*.....	1851	1853	1851
Institutions for mental defectives— Pacific Colony†.....	1917	1917	Mar. 20, 1921
Sonoma.....	1885	1885	Dec. 10, 1885
Agencies for the blind— Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	1885	1885	Aug. 8, 1885
Industrial Workshop for the Blind.....	1929	1929	Jan. 14, 1930
State Blind Shop.....	1937	1937	Oct. 1, 1937
Clinic— The Langley Porter Clinic.....	1941	1941	Feb. 15, 1943

* Opened in 1851; authorized as a State hospital in 1853.

† Closed January 15, 1923; reopened on new site May 12, 1927.

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