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A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF FIRST
ADMISSIONS TO NEBRASKA STATE HOSPITALS
AND NEBRASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE FOR
PERSONS TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AND UNDER

by

Phillip W. Carmody

A THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of
The College of Medicine in the University of Nebraska
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine

Under the Supervision of

Emmett Kenny M. D.

Omaha, Nebraska

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been a growing interest on the part of psychiatrists concerning the increasing admission rates of adolescents to psychiatric treatment centers. The clinical problems involving their treatment is also of concern.

On the opinion of one psychiatrist, working in the state system of mental hospitals in Nebraska, statistical data, related to admissions was collected and analyzed. According to the investigator's source, the mental hospitals are admitting increasingly larger numbers within the younger patient age group. This growth is felt to reflect more than just an increased number of admissions, but probably represents a growth in percentages of admissions. It has often been stated that reasons for this increase are due to the change in the hospital's role, from one of admitting individuals as a result of psychiatric problems, to utilizing hospitalization for individuals with social problems as well. This increase could reflect a greater degree of admissions in white individuals, as opposed to non-white admissions. Another factor to be taken into consideration is the possible trend throughout the country, during the past twelve years, that voluntary admissions are making up a larger percentage of admissions to state hospitals, than involuntary

admissions. One final consideration is the factor that up to the age of fifteen years, there is a greater number of boys admitted than girls, and from the ages 15-24 the greater percentage is among girls, rather than boys.

THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to compile and analyze data concerning first admissions to Nebraska State hospitals and Nebraska Psychiatric Institute.

The study was limited to information concerning first admissions to Nebraska State Mental Hospitals and Nebraska Psychiatric Institute. The investigator only used information that pertained to the age, sex, diagnosis, race, and type of admission of the individuals involved. The study was concerned with the years 1955-1967, and with persons twenty-four years of age and under.

In order to avoid an extensively detailed statistical presentation, the data was recorded in annual averages of four-year periods. Official population estimates were needed for these particular time periods. (Table II) The estimates obtained, indicated that there were no significant changes in overall population within these time periods in Nebraska. Since this was an overall population estimate, one must take into consideration the possibility that these data do not reflect the true increase of individuals twenty-four years of age and under. It has been stated by William Schonfeld that, "With the steady climb of the thirteen through nineteen year old population, from 22 million in 1960

to 24 million in 1965, and probably to 26.5 million in 1970, the ratio of adolescents to adults has increased so that before 1970, for the first time 50% of the total population will be under twenty-five years of age. This is bound to lead to a progressive increase in the incidence of social and psychological problems which will be reflected in the admission rate to residential treatment centers and clinics."¹ Whether this was true in Nebraska was not proven. Therefore this investigator hypothesized, that any increase in total first admissions in Nebraska does not reflect an actual increase in admissions rather than an increase in population.

The following six statements were presented to ten psychiatrists working in the State system. Two were contacted from each of the following cities in Nebraska; Hastings, Norfolk, and Lincoln. Four psychiatrists were contacted at the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute.

1. Are we getting larger numbers of younger patients in our hospital admissions?
2. Does this increase reflect an increase in percentages?
3. If there is an increase, is this due to an increase in psychopathology in the community, or is it due to the fact that hospitals are being used for social as well as psychiatric problems?
4. Is the increase shown in white or non-white admissions?

- 5.a. Do you feel that psychiatry has been emphasizing the efficacy of voluntary admissions?
- b. Is it your opinion that the increase in hospital admissions is reflective of an increase in voluntary admissions?
- 6.a. Considering admissions up to the age of fifteen years, do you feel more boys are admitted than females?
- b. From the ages of 15-24 do you feel more females than males are admitted?

The results of the questionnaire were tabulated. (Table III)

The scoring procedures used had one limitation: a "yes" answer to question number 1, was demanded before questions 2, 3, and 4 could be answered. One state psychiatrist did not believe that there was an increase in the number of patients in the younger age group.

The first opinion discussed, that there was increasingly larger numbers of the younger patient age group needing treatment facilities on an inpatient basis, was partially validated by the data obtained. (refer to totals of all Tables) It can be seen that the total number of admissions has increased, particularly in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24. Whereas, in the age groups 0-9 and 10-14, a slight decrease was observed. It was interesting to note, according to the National Institute of Mental Health, that outpatient psychiatric clinics in the United States served more persons in the 10-19 year age group, than

in any other decade of life. One-fourth of all clinic patients were adolescents.² This may give some indication of why there was a slight decrease in the age group 0-9 and 10-14 in Nebraska. More of these children were possibly being seen on an outpatient basis. The National Institute of Mental Health further states, "The increase in the inpatient population is even more striking. In spite of the 10% decrease in total hospital population in state and county hospitals since 1956, in number of resident male and female patients under fifteen years of age were about 400% and 200% higher, respectively, with ten to fifteen year-olds comprising the bulk of this increase. In the 15-24 year age groups incidence is about 100% higher for men and 70% higher for women. These figures do not include the narcotic admissions, 50% of whom are youths between 15-24 years of age."³ In Nebraska the bulk of the increase in younger patients was in the 15-19 and 20-24 years age group, as compared to the 10-15 years age group which actually decreased slightly in Nebraska. If the present trend continues, the National Institute of Mental Health predicts that during the next decade, although the total number of resident patients will decrease by 18%, there will be an increase of almost 90% at the rate in which young people are institutionalized.

The second opinion held by 90% of Nebraska psychiatrists polled was that the increased number of admissions probably represents an

increase in percentage of admissions. From the data collected it can be seen that the number of admissions for patients twenty-four years and under has increased, however, as a percentage they have remained approximately the same. For the four year period of 1955 to 1959, 13.5% of the total admissions to state hospitals were patients twenty-four years and under. For the next two, four-year periods, the percentage was 14% and 14.9% respectively. The actual percentage of admissions has thus stayed relatively the same, varying only 1.4% over the twelve year period.

The third opinion, that the increase was due to a change in the hospital's role of emphasizing the hospitalization of social problems as well as psychiatric problems, was somewhat borne out by the fact that the greatest percentage of admissions by diagnosis in any given four year period and age group, was that of personality disorders. However, this percentage decreases in the years ranging from 1963-1967, except in the age group 20-24. (Tables VII) In the age group 15-19 years, there was a definite increase in the percentages of admissions with the diagnosis of transient situational personality disturbances over the twelve year period, while the number of psychotic admissions remains about the same for boys 15-19, and slightly decreases for girls 15-19 years of age. A study of trends in admissions to Connecticut state psychiatric institutions by Ottman and Friedman, indicated that over the twenty-

three year period reviewed (1942-1964) personality and character disorders constituted the fourth highest diagnostic category among all male admissions. They found that "there has been an increment of almost 500% in this area during the observation period, much of it occurring during the most recent three-year period."⁴ In this study, personality disorders constituted only 0.6% of all female admissions in 1942-1945, and 5.5% in 1962-1964. Their study also revealed that psychoneurotic reactions were much more common among women and constituted the fourth leading cause of admission to the hospital. "It is evident that the major "psychogenic" psychoses have contributed smaller fractions to the total admissions of state hospitals in recent years. The great increase in admissions has occurred in the sphere of alcoholism, personality disorder, neurotic reactions and drug addiction. Among males, these constituted some 60% of all first admissions in 1964, and among women approximately 44%."⁵ Although this study includes all age groups, it does indicate the trend of admissions to psychiatric institutions, and may give some explanation for the opinions held by various psychiatrists. "If tentative projections of admissions data are attempted, it would appear that simple alcoholism, personality disorder, and neurotic reactions will continue to increase, although the rate of increment may not be so spectacular as that of the past few years. The actual need for hospitalization in some of these situations

is open to question. At times, it appears that hospitalization is instigated in an effort to relieve the home or community, at least temporarily, of the problem rather than in the hope of any therapeutic success."⁶

The fourth opinion received was, that the increase in admissions would be reflected to a greater degree in white admissions than non-white admissions. As Tables VIII, IX, X, XI reveal, this depends on the age and the four year period involved. In the age groups 0-9 years, for both boys and girls, the percentage of white admissions varies from 87.7% to 95.5%. There was a slight increase in white admissions, and subsequent decreases in negro admissions for boys 0-9 years, over the twelve year period. It is interesting to note, that the largest percent of negro admissions (15%) was seen in the age group of girls 10-14 years, during the second and fourth year period. The largest male percentage was also seen in the age group 10-14 years in the same four year period. The percent of Indian admission was greatest in women, age 20-24 years during the first four year period. As expected, the greatest percentage of admissions for each four year period was white, but there were no real increases over the twelve year span for percentage of white admissions, as was the opinion of the State psychiatrists.

The fifth opinion, that voluntary admissions make up a larger percentage of admissions to state hospitals than involuntary admissions,

was true for the age group 0-9 years, where the percentage of voluntary admissions ranged from 83.3% to 92%. However, in the age group 10-14 years, the percentage ranged from 41% to 54.5%. As you get into the older age groups, the percentage of voluntary admissions drops considerably. Voluntary admissions were slightly higher for females in the age group 15-19 years and 20-24 years. It can be seen however, that over the twelve year period, voluntary admissions have increased for the 15-19 year and 20-24 year age groups, whereas in the younger age groups the percentage remains about the same. State psychiatrists also believe that increased emphasis should be placed on voluntary admissions. It would seem from the data, that this emphasis should be placed on the older age groups where a great percentage of admissions rest on Mental Health Board Commitment and Certification. (Tables XIV, XV).

The sixth and final opinion of State psychiatrists was, that more boys are admitted than girls up to the age of fifteen years, and that a greater percentage of girls are admitted from ages 15-24 years. Referring to totals of Tables IV, V, it can be seen that for the age group 0-9 years and 10-14 years, the number of boys admitted in each four year period almost doubles that of the girls in most instances. The reason for this is not clear. The belief held by 20% of psychiatrists polled, that more girls are admitted from ages 15-24 years, was disproved by

the data. It can be seen by referring to totals of Tables VI, VII, that the number of female admissions in any of the four year periods, never equaled that of males, much less exceeding it. Most admissions in these age groups were for personality disorders.

SUMMARY

The statistics obtained, concerning first admissions of persons twenty-four years of age and under to State Mental Hospitals and Nebraska Psychiatric Institute during the years 1955 through 1967, revealed that a number of the opinions held by the state psychiatrists contacted regarding trends in adolescent admissions were either verified or rejected.

The data obtained indicated that there was an increase in the number of patients in the younger age groups, but this increase did not represent an increase in percentage of admissions. The percentage of patients twenty-four years of age and under, that were admitted over the last twelve years remained relatively the same, ranging from 13.5% for the first four-year period to 14.9% for the last four year period.

The greatest percentage of admissions for any four-year period, were for personality disorders. The data also revealed that the white admissions in any age group far outweighed the negro admissions, even though the percentages remained relatively stable over the twelve year period.

Voluntary admissions were predominate in the early age groups,

whereas in the older age groups, the Mental Health Board commitments were predominant. The older age groups seemed to be the groups in which the emphasis on voluntary admissions should be stressed.

The number of boys admitted under the age of fifteen, almost doubled that of girls for the same age. However, contrary to the belief of some, the percentage of females admitted between the ages of 15-24 years did not exceed that of the males admitted. It should be noted that only 20% of the State psychiatrists polled, believed that more girls were admitted than boys, between the ages of 15-24 years. Forty percent believed the opposite, whereas, the other 40% left had no opinion.

FOOTNOTES

A. Periodicals

¹William A. Schonfeld M. D., "Adolescent Psychiatry," Archives of General Psychiatry, 16: 715, June, 1967.

²B.M. Rosen, et al, "Adolescent Patients Served in Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics," American Journal of Public Health, 55: 1563-1577, 1965.

³William A. Schonfeld M. D., Op. Cit.

⁴Jane E. Oltman, M. D., et al, "Trends in Admissions to a State Hospital, 1942-1964," Archives of General Psychiatry, XIII, December, 1965.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid.

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A. Periodicals

Carson, Doyle M. D. et. al. "The Incidence and Nature of Psychologically Damaging Background Experiences in Adolescent First Admissions to a Private Psychiatric Hospital, 1960-1965." U. S. Public Health Service Grant #MH01610.

Hertzog, Margaret M. D. et. al. "Neurologic Organization in Psychiatrically Disturbed Adolescent Girls," Archives of General Psychiatry. Vol. XV, December, 1966.

Oltman, Jane M. D. et. al. "Trends in Admissions to a State Hospital, 1942-1964." Archives of General Psychiatry. Vol. XIII, December, 1965.

Rosen, B. M. et. al. "Adolescent Patients Served in Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics." American Journal of Public Health. 55: 1563-1577, 1965.

Schonfeld, William M. D. "Adolescent Psychiatry." Archives of General Psychiatry. 16: 715, June, 1967.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare: Statistical Review: Patients in Mental Institutions, Survey and Reports Section of the Office of Biometrics, National Institute of Mental Health, June, 1966.

APPENDIX

ADMISSIONS TABLE I
 ADMISSIONS TO NEBRASKA MENTAL HOSPITALS
 BY DIAGNOSTIC GROUPS AND YEAR OF ADMISSION
 July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1967

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
TOTALS		1730	1860	2046	2161	2226	2262	2377	2555	2625	2277	2017	1882
Alcohol (Intoxication & Addiction)		263	320	544	557	655	667	721	760	790	596	474	420
Diseases of Senium		346	334	359	369	299	304	340	336	318	232	194	162
Other Acute & Chronic Brain Syndromes		101	107	123	139	132	125	138	127	151	119	116	86
Psychotic Disorders													
Affective Reactions		89	98	92	102	113	117	77	88	80	84	91	68
Schizophrenic Reactions		358	337	428	363	404	429	457	508	505	460	436	473
Other Psychotic Reactions		64	86	66	61	59	48	74	84	71	79	58	65
Psychoneurosis & Psychophysio- logic Disorders		183	148	117	162	226	224	222	213	204	199	140	182
Personality Disturbances													
Sociopathic (Except Alcohol)		100	50	89	95	78	60	59	97	88	78	54	58
Other Personality Disturbances		173	262	177	248	193	228	206	255	324	336	362	293
Mental Deficiency		29	49	35	41	50	48	47	51	71	43	47	42
No Mental Disorder & Undiagnosed		24	69	16	24	17	12	36	38	23	51	45	33

NEBRASKA POPULATION

1950 and 1960, as of April 1, actual figures
Other years as of July 1, in round numbers

1950 - 1,325,510	1961 - 1,442,000
1955 - 1,374,000	1962 - 1,458,000
1956 - 1,397,000	1963 - 1,468,000
1957 - 1,393,000	1964 - 1,471,000
1958 - 1,383,000	1965 - 1,459,000
1959 - 1,411,330	1966 - 1,439,000
1960 - 1,411,330	1967 (Provisional) - 1,435,000

Revised figures, 1955 to 1960 from U. S.

Bureau of the Census Report, Series

P-25, No. 304, Published April 8, 1965.

TABLE II

TABLE III

A questionnaire polling ten Nebraska Psychiatrists concerning admissions to hospitals of adolescents.

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
1.	9	1	
2.	9	0	0
3.	9	0	0
4.	6	1	2
5. a.	10	0	0
5. b.	8	2	1
6. a.	9	0	1
6. b.	2	4	4

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR THE AGE 0-9 BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX

BOYS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 114	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 92	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 90	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
ACUTE & CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES	24	21.1%	35	38%	22	24.4%
PSYCHOTIC	32	28%	11	12.0%	9	10.0%
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS	1	.9%	7	7.6%	1	1.1%
PERSONALITY DISORDERS	12	10.5%	4	4.3%	5	5.6%
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	31	27.1%	29	31.5%	44	48.9%
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	10	9%	5	5.4%	6	6.7%
OTHER	4	3.5%	1	1.1%	3	3.3%

GIRLS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 62	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 49	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 44	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
ACUTE & CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES	22	35.5%	22	44.8%	17	38.6%
PSYCHOTIC	5	8%	6	12.2%	2	4.5%
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS	4	6.4%	1	2.1%	0	
PERSONALITY DISORDERS	2	3.2%	0		0	
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	19	30.6%	13	26.5%	14	31.8%
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	8	12.9%	3	6.1%	6	13.6%
OTHER	2	3.2%	9	18.3%	2	4.5%

TABLE IV

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR THE AGE 10-14 BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX

BOYS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 132	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 112	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 106	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
ACUTE & CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES		11 8.3%		9 8.0%		11 10.3%
PSYCHOTIC		13 9.8%		18 16.0%		13 12.2%
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS		8 6.0%		11 9.8%		1 .9%
PERSONALITY DISORDERS		30 22.7%		37 33.1%		6 5.6%
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE		61 46.2%		29 26%		64 60.3%
MENTAL DEFICIENCY		9 6.8%		4 3.6%		5 4.7%
OTHER		0		4 3.6%		5 5.6%

GIRLS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 66	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 58	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 66	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
ACUTE & CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES		10 15.1%		7 12.0%		6 9.1%
PSYCHOTIC		7 10.6%		6 10.3%		11 16.6%
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS		10 15.1%		6 10.3%		1 1.5%
PERSONALITY DISORDERS		6 9.1%		12 20.6%		7 10.6%
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE		32 48.4%		15 25.8%		33 50%
MENTAL DEFICIENCY		0		8 13.8%		4 6%
OTHER		1 1.5%		4 6.9%		4 6%

TABLE V

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSION TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 15-19 BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX

BOYS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67		
	<u>TOTAL</u> 216	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 248	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 301	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	
ACUTE & CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES	15	7%		20	8%	16	5.3%
PSYCHOTIC	43	19.9%		56	22.6%	53	17.7%
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS	7	3.3%		6	2.4%	8	2.7%
PERSONALITY DISORDERS	100	46.3%		116	46.8%	92	30.5%
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	34	15.7%		36	14.5%	108	35.9%
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	13	6%		11	4.4%	11	3.7%
OTHER	4	1.9%		3	1.2%	13	4.3%

GIRLS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67		
	<u>TOTAL</u> 114	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 159	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 200	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	
ACUTE & CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES	3	2.6%		7	4.4%	6	3%
PSYCHOTIC	26	22.8%		43	27%	37	18.5%
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS	11	9.6%		15	9.4%	21	10.5%
PERSONALITY DISORDERS	38	33.3%		68	42.7%	48	24.5%
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	24	21%		17	10.7%	69	34.5%
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	7	6.1%		7	4.4%	8	4%
OTHER	5	4.3%		3	1.8%	10	5%

TABLE VI

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSION TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 20-24 BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX

MEN

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 199	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 262	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 291	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
ACUTE & CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES	16	8%	15	5.5%	23	8%
PSYCHOTIC	55	27.6%	83	30.9%	80	27.5%
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS	12	6.0%	21	7.8%	14	5%
PERSONALITY DISORDERS	100	50.3%	122	45.5%	143	49.1%
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	3	1.5%	11	4.1%	8	2.7%
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	8	4%	12	4.4%	12	4.1%
OTHER	5	2.5%	4	1.5%	11	3.8%

WOMEN

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 123	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 178	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 221	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
ACUTE & CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES	15	12%	6	3.3%	8	3.6%
PSYCHOTIC	42	34.1%	75	42.1%	65	29.4%
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS	21	17%	30	16.9%	46	20.8%
PERSONALITY DISORDERS	32	26%	51	28.6%	78	35.2%
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	4	3.2%	8	4.4%	9	4.0%
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	6	4.8%	7	3.9%	10	4.5%
OTHER	3	2.4%	1	.5%	5	2.2%

TABLE VII

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 0-9 BY RACE AND SEX

BOYS

	1955-59			1959-63			1963-67		
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>
WHITE	114	105	92.1%	92	84	91.3%	90	86	95.5%
NEGRO		9	7.9%		6	6.5%		4	4.5%
INDIAN		0	0		1	1.8%		0	0
OTHER		0	0		1	1.8%		0	0

GIRLS

	1955-59			1959-63			1963-67		
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>
WHITE	62	56	90.3%	49	43	87.7%	44	41	93.2%
NEGRO		6	9.7%		4	8.1%		3	6.8%
INDIAN		0	0		1	2%		0	0
OTHER		0	0		1	2%		0	0

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 10-14 BY RACE AND SEX

	<u>BOYS</u>											
	1955-59			1959-63				1963-67				
	<u>TOTAL</u>	132	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	112	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	106	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>
WHITE			115	87.1%			94	84%			93	87.7%
NEGRO			15	11.3%			15	13.2%			10	9.4%
INDIAN			2	1.5%			3	2.8%			2	1.8%
OTHER			0	0			0	0			1	.9%

	<u>GIRLS</u>											
	1955-59			1959-63				1963-67				
	<u>TOTAL</u>	66	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	58	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	66	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>
WHITE			59	89.3%			46	79.8%			56	84.8%
NEGRO			4	6%			9	15%			8	12.1%
INDIAN			3	4.5%			3	5.2%			1	1.5%
OTHER			0	0			0	0			1	1.5%

TABLE IX

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 15-19 BY RACE AND SEX

BOYS

	1955-59			1959-63			1963-67		
	<u>TOTAL</u>	216	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	248	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	301	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
WHITE		198	91.6%		230	92.7%		278	92.3%
NEGRO		10	4.6%		15	6%		16	5.3%
INDIAN		4	1.9%		2	8%		6	2%
OTHER		4	1.9%		0	0		1	.33%

GIRLS

	1955-59			1959-63			1963-67		
	<u>TOTAL</u>	114	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	159	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	200	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
WHITE		92	80.7%		149	93.7%		176	88%
NEGRO		15	13.1%		3	1.9%		13	7.5%
INDIAN		6	5.2%		5	3.1%		8	4%
OTHER		1	.8%		2	1.2%		3	1.5%

TABLE X

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 20-24 BY RACE AND SEX

	<u>MEN</u>											
	<u>TOTAL</u>	199	1955-59		<u>TOTAL</u>	268	1959-63		<u>TOTAL</u>	291	1963-67	
			<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>			<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>			<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>
WHITE			182	91%			250	93.2%			272	93.4%
NEGRO			10	5%			10	3.7%			10	3.4%
INDIAN			5	2.5%			6	2.2%			6	2.0%
OTHER			1	.5%			2	.7%			3	1.0%

	<u>WOMEN</u>											
	<u>TOTAL</u>	123	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	178	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	221	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>
WHITE			110	89.4%			166	93.2%			205	92.7%
NEGRO			4	3.2%			7	3.9%			9	4.0%
INDIAN			7	5.6%			5	2.8%			6	2.7%
OTHER			2	1.6%			0	0			0	0

TABLE XI

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 0-9 BY TYPE OF ADMISSION AND SEX

BOYS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 114	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 92	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 90	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
VOLUNTARY	99	86.8%	78	84.7%	75	83.3%
M.H.B. COMMITMENT	2	1.7%	4	4.3%	11	12.2%
CERTIFICATION	11	9.6%	9	9.7%	1	1.1%
COURT COMMITMENT	2	1.7%	1	1.08%	3	3.3%

GIRLS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 62	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 49	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 44	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
VOLUNTARY	56	90.3%	46	92%	40	90.9%
M.H.B. COMMITMENT	0	0	2	4%	4	9.0%
CERTIFICATION	4	6.4%	0	0	0	0
COURT COMMITMENT	2	3.2%	1	2%	0	0

TABLE XII

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 10-14 BY TYPE OF ADMISSION AND SEX

BOYS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 132	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 112	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 106	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
VOLUNTARY	62	46.9%	46	41%	56	52.8%
M. H. B. COMMITMENT	11	8.3%	20	17.8%	20	18.8%
CERTIFICATION	51	38.6%	15	13.3%	3	2.8%
COURT COMMITMENT	2	1.5%	18	16%	22	20.7%
OTHER	6	4.5%	13	11.6%	5	4.7%

GIRLS

	1955-59		1959-63		1963-67	
	<u>TOTAL</u> 66	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 58	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 66	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>
VOLUNTARY	33	50%	28	48.2%	36	54.5%
M. H. B. COMMITMENT	10	15%	8	13.7%	9	13.6%
CERTIFICATION	15	22.7%	12	20.6%	7	10.6%
COURT COMMITMENT	2	3%	5	8.6%	7	10.6%
OTHER	8	12.1%	5	8.6%		

TABLE XIII

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 15-19 BY TYPE OF ADMISSION AND SEX

	1955-59		<u>BOYS</u>			1963-67			
	<u>TOTAL</u> 216	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 248	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 301	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 200	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	
VOLUNTARY		51 23.6%		55 23.2%		110 36.5%			
M. H. B. COMMITMENT		81 37.5%		95 40.0%		83 27.5%			
CERTIFICATION		32 14.8%		27 11.3%		20 6.6%			
COURT COMMITMENT		27 12.4%		48 20.2%		70 23.2%			
OTHER		24 11.1%		23 9.7%		18 6%			
			<u>GIRLS</u>						
	<u>TOTAL</u> 114	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 159	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 200	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 200	<u>NO.</u> <u>100%</u>	
VOLUNTARY		44 38.0%		54 33.9%		92 48%			
M. H. B. COMMITMENT		25 21.9%		59 37.1%		57 28.5%			
CERTIFICATION		22 19.2%		26 16.3%		26 13%			
COURT COMMITMENT		4 3.5%		7 4.4%		12 6%			
OTHER		19 16.6%		13 8.1%		13 6.5%			

TABLE XIV

ANALYSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS
FOR AGE 20-24 BY TYPE OF ADMISSION AND SEX

	<u>MEN</u>								
	<u>TOTAL</u> 199	1955-59		<u>TOTAL</u> 268	1959-63		<u>TOTAL</u> 291	1963-67	
		<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>		<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>		<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>
VOLUNTARY		40	20%		69	25.7%		90	30.9%
M. H. B. COMMITMENT		88	44%		137	51.1%		121	41.5%
CERTIFICATION		22	11%		33	12.3%		31	10.6%
COURT COMMITMENT		25	12.5%		20	7.4%		39	13.4%
OTHER		24	12%		9	3.3%		8	2.7%
	<u>WOMEN</u>								
	<u>TOTAL</u> 123	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 178	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> 221	<u>NO.</u>	<u>100%</u>
VOLUNTARY		43	34.9%		88	49.4%		115	52%
M. H. B. COMMITMENT		42	34.1%		62	34.8%		78	35.3%
CERTIFICATION		32	26.0%		28	15.7%		26	11.7%
COURT COMMITMENT		2	1.6%		0	0		0	0
OTHER		4	3.2%					1	.4%

TABLE XV