Statistical Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1953

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DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

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Governor of California

FRANK F. TALLMAN, M.D. Director of Mental Hygiene

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Administrative Office: 1320 K Street, Sacramento 14

Branch Offices:

541 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles

298 21st Street, Oakland

821 Market Street, San Francisco

(This roster effective as of June 30, 1953)

14 chaplains, 14 laboratory technicians, 2 neuropathology technicians, 74 social workers, 11 educational internes, and clerical and maintenance personnel.

New services included the diagnostic and preadmission services set up at Sonoma and Pacific Colony, the extension of chaplain service to all hospitals, an alcoholic research project at Agnews, educational internes at each hospital, and an enrichment of the social worker level of service. Aside from those, the new positions were to provide for increased numbers of patients with no increase in level of service.

New Construction. Porterville State Home for the mentally deficient—the first all-new state hospital since the opening of Camarillo in 1936—was dedicated on May 12, 1953, by Governor Warren "to the cause of humanity and the lasting welfare of the people of California."

On June 3d, the first group of youngsters arrived at the new hospital to turn this promise into a reality. Eventually, Porterville will be a 2,500-bed hospital built

at a total cost of about \$18,000,000.

The total construction appropriation for the year was \$17,702,893, which provided for added costs for a new juvenile unit at Camarillo (150 beds), a farm ward at Mendocino (100 beds), a tuberculosis unit at Napa (456 beds), a ranch ward at Napa (126 beds), a new ward building at Patton to replace condemned units (150 beds), a ward building to replace old barracks at Stockton (100 beds), seven more wards at Porterville (490 beds), and two more wards at Sonoma (200 beds).

During the year, construction was started on five ward buildings and a nursery ward (620 beds) at Sonoma, and, at present, work is just beginning on 12 ward buildings (936 beds) at Pacific Colony and on the ranch ward

at Napa.

Work proceeded during the year on the new maximum security hospital at Atascadero, on additional units at Porterville, and on the neceiving and treatment units at

Mendocino, Napa, Patton, and Stockton.

Early in 1953, three drgency construction appropriations were passed, one for \$2,500,000 for a hospital annex and alterations to the existing hospital at Pacific Colony so that the hospital facilities would be completed at the same time as the 12 new wards; a second for \$11,500,000 for the first construction on a new hospital for the mentally deficient at Costa Mesa to be known as Fairview State Hospital and eventually to provide 3,000 beds; and a third appropriation for \$3,100,000 for the final 500 beds to bring Porterville to its planned capacity of 2,500. These appropriations were in addition to the regular Budget Bill for 1953-54, which provided construction funds totaling \$27,000,000. Water and sewer work started on the new Fairview Hospital during the early part of 1953. At Sonoma it was decided that the old main building, first built in 1892, was an earthquake hazard, and in June, 1953, the 500 patients quartered there were moved out, adding substantially to the overcrowding in facilities for the mentally deficient.

Overcrowding. Overcrowding has been a part of the mental hospital picture for so long that it is most realistic to speak in the comparative terms of "overcrowded, badly overcrowded, and terribly overcrowded."

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the hospitals for the mentally ill were badly overcrowded by 3,300 too many patients or 11.1 percent over capacity. On June 30, 1953, they were terribly overcrowded by 4,400 too many patients or 14.5 percent over capacity. Since overcrowding had to be unevenly distributed by ward type, some wards were up to 60 percent over capacity.

Senile Patients. Another attempt was made at the 1953 session of the Legislature to relieve the already too-overcrowded hospitals of the added burden imposed when senile persons who are ill and infirm by reason of old age but who are not psychotic are sent to the state mental hospitals. It is estimated that more than one-third of all patients over 60 committed to state mental hospitals are of this type—old people who need care and physical treatment but are definitely not psychiatric problems and could better be cared for in some more suitable facility close to their homes.

The legislation which the department hoped to see passed would have provided subsidies to the counties for construction of such facilities on a matching cost basis and subsidies for cost of operating on a per patient per day basis such as the tuberculosis subsidies now in effect. The facilities would have been operated by the State Department of Public Health. The legislation passed the Assembly and the Senate Welfare-Committee, but was defeated in the Senate Finance Committee for economy reasons rather than any disagreement with the concept.

Preadmission and Diagnostic Services. The problems and suffering engendered by pressures for admission of mentally deficient children to state facilities already far too overcrowded had become nearly intolerable by the beginning of the 1952-53 Fiscal Year. Consequently the Legislature provided for diagnostic and preadmission clinics to be set up at Sonoma and Pacific Colony to screen the most urgent cases, to indicate which cases would be truly better off in a state hospital, and to provide help for those who still must care for a mentallyhandicapped child at home. Both clinics were started during the year, staffed with a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, and stenographer. Waiting lists, which held some 2,500 names (with an unknown number who felt it hopeless even to apply) were separated into groupings of "imperative, urgent, and desirable," and the long work of interviewing and screening each applicant got under way.

The Sonoma preadmission service issued a handbook detailing procedures, and both clinics took every step to provide services for the parents that would at least let them know what the future outlook was for each individual child.

Community Services. The relatively new community services division of the department continued to meet and counsel with organized community groupings on mental health matters, and especially to outline a potential policy for future outpatient clinic activities. It is apparent that from now on the State will be concerned with three types of clinic:

1. Community clinics, with the major responsibility that of the community but with state participation (e.g., in the provision of professional personnel).

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

TABLE 9

MENTAL DISORDERS OF RESIDENT POPULATION, STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY HOSPITAL AND BY SEX

June 30, 1953

Mental disorder	All mental hospitals		λσ.	Cam-	De-	Men-	Mo-		Nor-	Pat-	Stock-	
	Total	Male	Female	Ag- news	aril- lo	Witt	do- cino	desto	Napa	walk	ton	ton
All groups	34,845	16,809	18,036	4,466	6,617	2,218	2,631	2,532	4,760	2,509	4,471	4,641
With psychosis	32,190 1,581 193 28 37 1,358	14,838 1,111 128 19 24 998	17,352 470 65 9 13 360	4,209 114 10 5	6,028 365 23 4 11 245	2,174 120 14 2 1 59	2,204 83 35 4 2 106	2,491 211 16 2 4 82	4,455 143 18 4 2 190	1,986 95 15 1 4 61	$\begin{array}{c} 4,177 \\ 216 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 239 \\ \end{array}$	4,466 234 52 5 1 185
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons Traumatic With cerebral arteriosclerosis With other disturbances of circulation With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	29 233 2,780 95 790	16 192 1,348 48 399	13 41 1,432 47 391	34 349 28 71	7 59 450 19 183	13 187 2 35	13 136 2 50	1 16 238 1 49	$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 22 \\ 322 \\ 8 \\ 92 \\ \end{array}$	3 12 195 8 60	29 510 9 145	35 35 393 18 105
Senile	$egin{array}{c} 2,400 \\ 1,431 \\ 132 \\ 20 \\ 266 \\ \end{array}$	918 298 49 14 139	1,482 1,133 83 6 127	326 35 35 35 35	440 344 26 7 82	147 62 5	49 53 1 1 17	140 74 6 1 18	409 195 16 3 32	143 127 6 2 18	193 101 13 1 19	437 149 24 2 36
Manic-depressive	1,514 17,738 253 113 1,016	506 7,874 108 78 472	1,008 9,864 145 35 544	261 2,176 23 8 85	239 3,259 47 10 183	108 1,275 22 13 86	141 1,348 27 13 115	97 1,408 29 5 92	2,586 46 11 107	136 1,034 16 12 28	175 2,336 20 26 104	164 2,316 23 15 216
Undiagnosed psychoses	183	99	84	8	25	14	8	1	55	10	9	53
With psychoneurosis	529	288	241	75	148	14	32	3	31	165	34	27
Without psychosis Epilepsy Alcoholism Drug addiction Mental deficiency	$\begin{array}{c} 1,880 \\ 29 \\ 1,069 \\ 116 \\ 113 \end{array}$	1,528 15 881 80 77	352 14 188 36 36	166 2 131 7 9	414 10 311 25 11	21 13 1 5	366 6 143 9 41	14 5 1 4	192 2 128 21 11	330 4 76 19 5	254 5 187 25 9	123 75 8 18
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis	2	1	1						1	1		
Psychopathic personalityOther nonpsychotic diseases or conditions (not	147	128	19	5	6	2	86	4	6 16	20 125	15 7	3 8
insane) Primary behavior disorders Sexual psychopathy Syphilis of the c.n.s.	169 63 153 19	149 29 152 16	20 34 1 3	1 6 5	8 36 1 6		19 57 1		5 2	78	3	1 6 4
Diagnosis deferred	246	155	91	16	27	9	29	24	82	28	6	25