GROUP FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

Report No. 7
3617 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas
March, 1949

STATISTICS PERTINENT TO PSYCHIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Compiled by HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

(NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to Bibliography)

INTRODUCTION

This Fact Sheet has been compiled on the assumption that as a ready reference it can be helpful and informative to psychiatrists and laymen. It has been compiled by the Hospital Committee, with the assistance of the members of G.A.P. and other interested persons. Some of the statistics are from the most dependable statistical sources available in America and are presumably reasonably accurate concerning the number of patients admitted, discharged, etc. It should be pointed out, however, that such statistics are always based on the number of hospitals reporting and it is no guarantee that all of the hospitals caring for such patients have reported in time to be included in the statistical summaries. Other figures given are based on accurate estimates, some based on experience in small areas, others based on much wider experience. We have attempted to make such qualifications as seemed advisable in the data which are by their general nature necessarily based on estimates. In each instance we have given the source of the figure. Persons interested in detailed information concerning these problems will find the bibliography to be reasonably accurate and the original material should be perused carefully before any far-reaching plans are made on the basis of the information contained here. In spite of these limitations it is believed by the Committee that the material contained in this report gives a fairly accurate impression of the general state of psychiatric affairs in America, plus information on other elements of human behavior which may have some bearing on psychiatric problems.

The Hospital Committee is deeply indebted to the many members of the G.A.P. and other interested persons who submitted to us their own statistical information and also gave us the benefit of their comments and criticisms.

1. Estimated Number of Psychiatric Cases in America

A. In population 8,500,000 cases (1)
   (based on incidence in Selective Service Group)

2. In population 8,470,000 cases (2)
   (based on population survey, Baltimore area—basis—Sample of 50,000 persons, 60.5 per 1,000, total population 140,000,000)

a. Psychosis 938,000 (2)
b. Psychoneurosis 434,000 (2) to 5,000,000 (3)
c. "Adult Personality Disorder" 560,000 (2)
d. "Behavior Disorders in Children" 1,134,000 (2)
e. "Adult Delinquency without other Information" 1,442,000 (2)
f. Epilepsy 196,000 (2)
g. Mental Deficiency 950,000 (2) to 4,500,000 (4)

3. Diagnosis of First Admissions to Hospitals for the Permanent Care of Psychiatric Patients, United States, 1945. (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Schizophrenia</td>
<td>29,882</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. With Cerebral Sclerosis</td>
<td>15,334</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Senile</td>
<td>12,756</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Manic-depressive</td>
<td>12,348</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Psychoneurosis</td>
<td>7,235</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. General Paresis</td>
<td>6,496</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Involutional psychosis</td>
<td>5,757</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Alcoholic</td>
<td>4,825</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Other</td>
<td>19,902</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114,555</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. First Admissions to Institutions for Mental Defectives and Epileptics by Sex, Mental Status and Type of Epilepsy—1945. (6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status and Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>State Institutions</th>
<th>Other Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defectives, total</td>
<td>9,413</td>
<td>4,602</td>
<td>3,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiot</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imbecile</td>
<td>2,858</td>
<td>1,364</td>
<td>1,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moron</td>
<td>4,112</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>1,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epileptic, total</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptomatic</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiopathic</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither defective nor epileptic</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. 1. 210,000+ new patients admitted annually to mental hospitals (7)
   2. Total annual admission rate 291,954 (8)
   3. Average census all nervous and mental hospitals 651,578 (1947) (8)
C. Estimated incidence of functional cases seen by general practitioners and in general clinics
   1. Rowntree, “more than half” (9) of total
   2. Rowntree, about 5,000,000 neurotics in population (3)
   3. Mittelmann, B., 30% of all hospital general Medical and Surgical cases are more or less neurotic (10)
   4. Rymer, 50% general practitioners’ cases estimated to be neurotic (11)
   5. Heldt, 12-30% of general hospital patients have some element of functional disorder (12)
   6. Ebaugh, 50% general practice cases largely functional (13)
   7. Smith and Highetower, about 25% of all patients receive a diagnosis solely of neurosis (contains data on occupational groups) (14)

II. Related Fields
A. Incidence of divorce 1 per 3 or 4 marriages (15)
   1. Trends in divorce: marriage ratio (6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Divorces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>542,307</td>
<td>33,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>685,101</td>
<td>55,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>948,168</td>
<td>83,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,274,476</td>
<td>170,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1,126,856</td>
<td>195,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1,595,879</td>
<td>264,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1,695,999</td>
<td>293,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>1,772,132</td>
<td>321,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>1,577,050</td>
<td>359,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>1,462,394</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1,603,139</td>
<td>494,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2,285,539</td>
<td>613,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>(estimated)</td>
<td>459,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. 30,087,135 married females, U.S. (1940) (6)
   30,191,087 married males, U.S. (1940) (6)
   (The Committee fails to understand the difference in the above figures, unless it is explained by the fact that the figures are based on the population aged 15 years or older, or by the fact that substantial numbers of persons gave no information on status.)

1. 822,563 divorced females, U.S. (1940) (6)
   2. 624,398 divorced males, U.S. (1940) (6)
   (based on population aged 15 years and older.)

B. Crimes 1,700,000 (1946) (15)
1. Juvenile Delinquency
   “250,000 to 400,000” children in Juvenile Court each year (15)
   1940 estimated 1% of 17,000,000 children between 10 and 16 years of age went through a Juvenile Court
   Total—170,000 (16)
   Martha Eliot estimated 1 case in 10 gets to court and estimated that 1,700,000 children are delinquent annually. (16)
   (based on survey of 462 courts serving 36% of population in U.S.)
   Estimated 1945 number had increased to 2,329,000 (16)
   3,953 total arrests (under 15)
   (1946)
   Homicides 31 (17)
   Robbery 16 (17)
   Burglary 1,185 (17)
   Arson 6 (17)
   Sex Offenses 31 (17)
   Vagrancy 66 (17)
   Gambling, etc. 10 (17)
   Schools caring for Juvenile delinquents
   Total—166 (16)
   State and Federal 115
   17,000 boys (16)
   7,000 girls
   County and City 51
   approx. 6,000 girls and boys (16)

2. Adult Crime (17)
   Rates per 100,000 (1946): 6
   Murder 6.49 per 100,000
   Robbery 62.8 per 100,000
   Aggravated Assault 67.3 per 100,000
   Burglary 399.6 per 100,000
   Larceny 968.2 per 100,000
   Auto Theft 222.9 per 100,000
   Totals of various crimes (1946) (all ages)
   Criminal homicide 6,480
   Robbery 18,980
   Embezzlement 12,887
   Arson 709
   Rape 8,308
   Prostitution and organized vice 10,251
   Other sex offenses 16,256
   Narcotics 2,807
   Drunken driving 30,960
   Drunkenness 150,768

Geographic Distribution of Major Crimes (17)
   U.S. as whole
   Murder 6.49 per 100,000
   Burglary 399.6 per 100,000
   Maine
   Murder 0.93 per 100,000
   Burglary 273.1 per 100,000
   New York
   Murder 3.62 per 100,000
   Burglary 253.1 per 100,000
Illinois
Murder 5.58 per 100,000
Burglary 294.4 per 100,000
Alabama
Murder 24.42 per 100,000
Burglary 577.4 per 100,000
Texas
Murder 19.18 per 100,000
Burglary 679.6 per 100,000

C. Accidents 350,000 per year (15)
   All Industries (1947) 2,059,000 (17)
   1. Deaths and permanent total disabilities 188,000 (17)
   2. Permanent partial disabilities 900,000 (17)
   60% stem partly from personality causes (15)

D. Alcoholism
1. Number of chronic alcoholics (1945) 750,000 (18)
   (Another figure of 85.7 per 1,000 in population as estimated equals 11,998,-
   000 chronic alcoholics) (Same author) (18)
2. Cost in disease, crime, property damage directly due to alcohol equals $750,000-
   000.00 annually (19)
3. Expenditures annually on beer, wine and liquor
   $7,700,000,000 (1946) (4)
   9,600,000,000 (1947) (20)
4. Taxes collected on alcoholic beverages in one state (Texas) annually
   $15,728,180.72 (1946) (21)
5. First admissions to hospitals for alcoholic psychosis (18)
   1933—4,651 1943—5,036
6. First admissions to hospitals for alcoholism without psychosis (18)
   1933—4,202 1943—5,003
7. Deaths due to alcoholism (18)
   1944—2 per 100,000 adult population
8. Estimated earning capacity of Alcoholics Anonymous groups at
   $150,000,000.00 annually (22)

E. Narcotic Addiction
   Prevalence—100,000 or less in U.S. (1948)
   (23)

F. Barbital habituation
   From selected hospitals in various geographic areas of the U.S. an average of
   1 patient per 1,900 admissions was addicted to drugs other than alcohol in the period
   1928-1937. In this period 1 patient per 15,000 admissions was addicted to barbiturates.
   In period 1940-1947 ratio all drugs, 1 patient per 1,600 admissions. Barbital addicts 1 patient per 17,000 admissions
   (24)

G. Suicides in U.S.
   Total—16.152 (17)
   Rate per 100,000—11.5 (17)
   (Suicide rate of white male policy holders of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company increased from 7.9 per 100,000 in 1945 to 12.0 per 100,000 in 1946) (25)

H. Compensation, Relief, etc.
   1. Old age assistance (1946) 2,196,000 received $822,061,000 (17)
   2. Receiving general assistance 315,000 people $120,920,000 (17)
   3. Blind 77,000 received $30,748,000 (17)
   4. Dependent Children
      346,000 families with 885,000 children got $208,857,000 (17)
   5. Unemployment Insurance — 30,211,845 workers covered by unemployment insurance (17)
      4,468,289 people got benefits totalling 59,880,705 weeks of compensation at a cost of $1,094,850,000 (17)
   6. Vocational Rehabilitation (1947)
      43,880 people rehabilitated by June 30, 1947 (17)
      102,711 in process at cost of—
         Federal Funds $14,188,933 (17)
         State Funds $5,124,411 (17)

I. Labor Relations
   1. Man days idle due to work stoppage (1946) 124,000,000 involving
      4,940,000 workers (17)
      4,990 work stoppages (17)
   2. Issues involved
      Wages and hours 2,238 stoppages (17)
      Union Organizations (wages and hours) 914 stoppages (17)
      Union organizations 703 stoppages (17)
      Other working conditions 879 stoppages (17)
      Inter or Intra Union matters 246 stoppages (17)
      Not reported 10 stoppages (17)

III. Resources
   A. Hospitals
   1. Total hospitals with neuropsychiatric beds 585 (8)
   2. Total neuropsychiatric beds in United States 680,913 (8)
      Neuropsychiatric beds equal 47.9 per cent of all hospital beds (8)
      Average census 651,578 (1947) (8)
      Number of admissions to nervous and mental hospitals 291,954 (1947)
      (8)
      Admissions to general hospitals 14,665,193 (1947) (8)
Average occupancy of hospital beds
All general hospitals 456,761 patients or 77.1% of capacity (8)
All nervous and mental hospitals 651,578 or 95.8% capacity (8)

3. Federal Hospitals—37 nervous and mental hospitals (8) (26)
   68,087 beds (8)
   75,000 needed by 1950 (6)
   112,000 needed by 1975 (27)

4. State Hospitals—281 hospitals (8)
   562,678 beds (8)
   needed 311,000 additional (28)
   2,879 beds projected (28)
   Percentage of overcrowding national average 16.3 (29)

5. Other Hospitals
49 County hospitals
   with 26,808 beds (8)
   5 City hospitals
   with 4,879 beds (8)
   19 Church hospitals
   with 3,169 beds (8)
   38 Non-profit hospitals
   with 6,201 beds (8)
   87 Individual hospitals
   with 4,136 beds (8)
   70 Corporation hospitals
   with 4,955 beds (8)

6. General Hospitals with Neuropsychiatric units
Civilian hospitals 126 (20)
Veterans Administration 65 (20)
   8,291 beds (1948) (20)
Army 13 (20)
Navy 10 to 25 per cent bed capacity
   each hospital (20)
General Hospital — admitted 97,900
   psychiatric patients (1945) (5)
Patients on books at end of year
   (1945) 8,284 (5)
(Statistics not divided into State, Private, Government, etc.)

7. Minimum space Standards American Hospital Association (30)
   Medicine and Surgery—80 sq. ft. per bed in 2 and 4 bed rooms; 125
   sq. ft. in single bed room.
   Psychiatry—80 sq. ft. per bed in 4 bed rooms; 125 sq. ft. in single bed
   rooms, plus 40-50 sq. ft. per patient in day rooms.

B. Clinics
1. Total clinics counting part-time and occasional clinics 855 (31)
2. Total patients seen in clinics at least 188,443 (1946-47) (31)
   (Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey do not give a complete listing
   of patients seen. In addition, the number of Federal clinic patients seen
   listed in this source (31) is less than the 122-
   234 reported in (26). Therefore, the total figure is larger than 188,443 by an
   undetermined amount.)

3. Federal Clinics
   Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene
   57 clinics (26)
   102,311 patients (26)
   Army
   *4 clinics (26)
   12,000 patients (estimated) (26)
   Navy
   1 clinic (26)
   6,505 patients (26)
   Public Health
   3 clinics (26)
   1,418 patients (26)
   Total 65 clinics
   122,234 patients (26)
   6 Federal hospitals have clinics with an undetermined number of patients (31)

4. State Clinics
   In hospital out-patient clinics
   53 Clinics (31)
   Follow-up or Convalescent care clinics
   (All in New York) 18 (31)
   Mental Hygiene and Child Guidance Clinics
   324 (31)
   Court Clinics 3 (31)

5. County Clinics
   In hospital O.P.D.'s 9 clinics (31)
   Mental Hygiene Clinics 58 clinics (31)
   full and part-time
   Court Clinics 5 clinics (31)

6. City Clinics
   In hospital O.P.D.'s 29 clinics (31)
   Mental Hygiene Clinics 105 clinics
   (31) full and part-time
   Court Clinics 14 Clinics (31)

7. University Clinics
   In University hospital O.P.D.'s
   53 clinics (31)
   Mental Hygiene Clinics 19 clinics (31)

8. Private Clinics
   Private hospital O.P.D.'s
   full and part-time 54 clinics (31)
   Mental Hygiene and Child Guidance clinics
   37 clinics (31)

9. Six states list no psychiatric clinic (31)
   Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, South Dakota, Wyoming.

10. Estimated Need
    1 clinic for each 100,000 total population (15) or 1,400 clinics.

*Will have 9 when draft requires expansion
C. Financial

1. Hospital Budgets

Expenditures for Maintenance in Hospitals for the Long-Term Care of Psychiatric Patients, by Type of Hospital, for the United States: 1945 to 1947—4/ (32)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Hospital and Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditures</th>
<th>Average Daily Patient Population</th>
<th>Per Capita Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hospitals</td>
<td>$395,000,000</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>$ 731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, county and city hospitals</td>
<td>264,000,000</td>
<td>481,000</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' neuropsychiatric hospitals 2/</td>
<td>96,000,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>2,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private hospitals 3/</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>$292,000,000</td>
<td>525,000</td>
<td>$ 556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, county and city hospitals</td>
<td>206,000,000</td>
<td>468,000</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' neuropsychiatric hospitals 2/</td>
<td>55,000,000</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>1,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private hospitals 3/</td>
<td>31,000,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>2,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>$241,000,000</td>
<td>513,000</td>
<td>$ 470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, county and city hospitals</td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' neuropsychiatric hospitals</td>
<td>33,000,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private hospitals 3/</td>
<td>28,000,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Based on data from the Annual Census of Patients in Mental Institutions.
2/ Based on fiscal year data furnished by the Veterans Administration.
3/ Based on tabulation of data for those hospitals reporting in formation or operating costs for the American Hospital Association Directory.
4/ From News Release, Mental Hygiene Division, USPHS, Sept. 26, 1948.

2. Per Annum Costs for comparison.

Methods of figuring patient day costs are so variable that comparative figures have little significance. The following items indicate general trends but are not directly comparable.

Average per annum cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All hospitals</th>
<th>$731.00 (1947) (32)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All state hospitals</td>
<td>$391.00 (1947) (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.A. hospitals</td>
<td>$2,133.00 (1947) (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private hospitals</td>
<td>$2,500.00 (1947) (32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.P.A. standard—$5.00 per day on overall average for all types of patients—$1,825.00 (33)

3. Clinic Costs

No figures obtained to date.

D. Personnel Resources

1. Physicians

a. Psychiatrists Available

| A.P.A. members | 4,765 (34) |
| A.P.A. members with hospital affiliations | 1,718 (1947) (35) |
| (351 of these accept private patients) |
| A.P.A. members sans hospital affiliations | 1,837 (1947) (35) |
| (758 of these accept private patients) |
| A.P.A. members in military service | 266 (1947) (35) |
| Diplomates of board in Psychiatry and Neurology—(January 1949) (36) |
| Psychiatry | 2,037 |
| Neurology | 195 |
| Psychiatry and Neurology | 886 |

Total 3,118

Members American Psychoanalytic Association 325 (1947) (47)

b. Number of psychiatrists working in clinics.

1,926 psychiatrists are listed by the various clinics as being available for service. In many instances the same physician serves in more than one clinic, thus the number of individual psychiatrists is less than 1,926. (31)

c. Resume of Members of A.P.A. in College Mental Hygiene (37)

(Based on 2,238 replies to questionnaire sent to all members of A.P.A.)

Actively engaged in organized mental hygiene programs on a full-time basis 30
Actively engaged in organized mental hygiene programs on a part-time basis 63
Visiting psychiatrists 12
Consultants 102
Courses and Lectures in Mental Hygiene

a) Undergraduate 64
b) Graduate 59

Psychiatrists who see college students through direct referral by colleges and universities 78
Psychiatrists in private practice who have college students among their clientele, not referred directly by colleges or universities 76
Psychiatrists in Clinics who see college students 66

Total 950

Psychiatrists who would be interested to work in the field of college mental hygiene 50
d. Psychiatrists Needed
In United States 18,785 (38)
14,000 psychiatrists would give a ratio of one per 10,000 population (1)
(Based on experience in Iowa, proper ratio seems one psychiatrist to 40,000-50,000 population) (39)
For a ratio of one psychiatrist to each 25 patients hospitalized, a total of 20,000 psychiatrists are needed (1)

e. Psychiatrists in training
1,470 Residencies available (20) (26)
1,302 Residents in training (1947) (20) (26)
Residents needed to supply 1 psychiatrist per 20,000 population—1,623 (1)
12 Clinics offer about 20 residencies in child psychiatry recognized by American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology (40)

f. A.P.A. standards—Doctor:Patient ratio (33) (20)
Observation and acutely ill patients 1-30 (33) (20)
Re-education service 1-75 (33) (20)
Convalescent 1-50 (33) (20)
Continuous treatment and senile 1-200 (33) (20)

2. Psychologists
Available 849 (31) (41)
Need 14,000 estimated on the basis of 1 psychologist for each 10,000 general population (15)
State hospitals need 91.9 per cent increase (15)
Public Institutions of all types need 2,000 psychologists (15)
3.8% total membership of American Psychological Association work in state or city institutions (42)
Clinic Psychologists are listed as available for service in 807 instances. In many cases the same person served in more than one clinic. Therefore, the number of individuals serving as psychologists is less than 807 (31)
3.8% members American Psychological Association in private clinics (42)
2.3% members American Psychological Association in private practice (42)
Veterans Administration has 652 undergraduate trainees (20)

3. Social Workers
Total psychiatric social workers 1,011 (31)
Total members American Association of Social Workers 10,571 (43)

Psychiatric workers employed in clinics
547 full-time (31)
302 part-time (31)
Other social workers employed in clinics
87 full-time (31)
170 part-time (31)
Social and field workers employed in state hospitals 486 (29)
Estimate need 6,000 psychiatric social workers for public institutions (7)
Total needed?—no estimates received.

4. Nurses
Total graduate nurses working in psychiatric hospitals 5,545 (1947) (20)
Total graduate nurses in America 318,000 (15)
1.7 per cent of nurses for 50 per cent of hospital beds (15)
Nurses employed in psychiatric clinics 39 (31)
Needed—14,000 psychiatric nurses for public institutions (7)
Standards—Nurse:Patient ratio (33) (20)
(Ratio all neuropsychiatric hospitals 1-176 (33)
Observation and acutely ill 1-4 (20)
Convalescent 1-10 (20)
Re-education service 1-25 (20)
Continuous treatment and senile, etc. 1-40 or 50 (20)

5. Dentists
156 in state hospitals (29)

6. Other Technical Personnel
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS
Available "Therapists and Assistants" (29) 1,777
Members American Occupational Therapy Association (44)
Inactive (married, etc.) 947
Psychiatric Therapists 617
General (includes Army and Navy) 465
Veterans Administration (includes psychiatric, general, etc.) (42) 375
Physical Disabilities (Orthopedic, etc.) (42) 315
Positions Unknown (42) 275
Miscellaneous types of O.T. Schools 50
Blind & Deaf 23
Study-advanced 17
Executive 14
Private 13
Other 30

147 147
Tuberculosis ................ .. 114
Other than Occupational Therapy
Arts & Crafts ........ 13
Teaching .......... 35
Physical Therapy .. 4
Miscellaneous ........ 21

73

Pediatrics ................ .. 56

Total 3,384

Estimate Need—14,000 for public institutions (7)
Estimate Need “50 per cent more than annually available” (44)
Annually available 400 from 25 accredited (A.M.A.) schools (44)
Practical Nurses and Attendants
38,048 in state hospitals (29)
Ratio Attendants:Practical Nurses (all neuropsychiatric hospitals)
1-12 to 30 (33)
A.P.A. standard 1-6 or 8 (33)
Pharmacists
135 in state hospitals (29)
Laboratory and X-ray Technicians
374 in state hospitals (29)
Dietitians
203 in state hospitals (29)

IV. Research
A. Summary—68 institutions reported money available for research in psychiatry (45)
Total money available $2,926,411.00 (45)
Source
Private—$716,895.00 (45)
Public—$2,209,516.00 (45)
Total beds available for research 8,143 reported (45)

1947

No. Patients in Population

1. Psychiatry
$ 2,926,411.00 (45) 8,500,000

2. American Cancer Society
3,159,197.63 (45) 930,000 (46) (1937)
Cancer Total
16,219,000.00 (45) 177,464 deaths (46) (1945)

3. National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
1,779,576.81 (45) 1,845 deaths (46) (1946)

4. American Heart Association
440,267.13 (45) 588,451 deaths (46) (1946)
Total Less than 3,000,000.00 (46) 9,000,000 Patients with disability (46)

5. National Tuberculosis and Health Association
108,090.00 (45) 500,000 to 600,000 Patients (46)
T.B. Total
1,613,000.00 (46) 50,911 deaths (46) (1946)
($123,000,000.00 for control and cure)

6. Rheumatism and Related disease
200,000.00 (46) 7,000,000 Patients (46) 947,000 Disabled (46)

7. Department of Agriculture spent $52,489,520.00 (1947) (46) for research administration

8. Government spends $625,000,000.00 a year in industrial research (46)

Total personnel 747 full-time or part-time are listed as being engaged in research (45)
649 Projects are listed by the above institutions (45)
There seems to be a fairly even distribution between psychologically oriented and physiologically oriented studies but the exact nature of the projects cannot be determined from the titles.

B. Research Agencies
1. Federal—16 federal hospitals reporting have $218,886.52 (45)
Total federal research expenditures for neuropsychiatry $934,327.95 (26)
This difference is due to (1) many hospitals do not have a separate research budget and hence did not report funds in (45) (2) Some federal funds are spent in subsidizing research in civilian institutions, clinics and so forth.

2. State—51 state hospitals report total research funds of $170,160.00 (45)
Certain psychiatric hospitals jointly sponsored by states and medical schools are reported under medical schools.

3. City, County and Private Institutions—26 of these institutions reported research budgets totaling $317,655.12 (45)

4. Universities—34 medical schools report research budgets totaling $1,985,814.87 (45)

5. Clinics, Social Agencies and Schools for defectives—27 reported research budgets totaling $230,896.63 (45)

6. Miscellaneous institutions—5 report total research funds of $3,000.00 (45)

C. Comparison of Money Expended for Research in Various Diseases
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