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MENTAL HEALTH

Changes in the Age and Sex Composition of First Admissions to State and County Mental Hospitals, United States 1962-1975

Statistical Note No. 145

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The focus of this Note is on changes in the total number and rate per 100,000 population of first admissions^{1/} to State and county mental hospitals during the period between 1962 and 1975. During the 1962-1969 time interval, there was an increase in the total number of first admissions from 129,698 in 1962 to 163,984 in 1969--an increase of 26 percent. However, during the 1969-1975 period, this upward trend was reversed when the total number of first admissions declined to 140,813 in 1972 and 120,690 in 1975--an overall decrease of 26 percent. Similar trends have also been observed for first admission rates per 100,000 population during the 1962-1975 time period. One interesting finding from the data is that throughout the 1962-1975 interval, for both sexes combined, the total number and rate of first admissions under 15 years of age steadily increased while the total number and rate of first admissions 65 years of age and over decreased.

Table 1 presents the number and rate per 100,000 population of first admissions by age and sex for the years 1962, 1965, 1969, 1972, and 1975.^{2/} In table 2, the percent changes in the number and rate of these first admissions are given. The data reveal that between 1972 and 1975, male first admissions in most age groups experienced decreases in both number and rate, while during the earlier 1962-1969 period males in most age groups had experienced increases. Examining specific age groups, it is seen that both the number and rate of male first admissions in the under 15 and 35-44 year age groups increased between 1962-1972 and decreased thereafter. For males in the 45-64 year age groups, the number and rate of first admissions increased during the 1962-1969 period and declined between 1969-1975. Males in the 65 and over year age group, however, experienced a continuous decline in both number and rate of first admissions between 1962 and 1975.

As can be seen in table 2, the greatest increase in both number (+66%) and rate (+73%) of male first admissions occurred among males under 15 years of age between 1969-1972. Also, male first admissions 65 years of age and over experienced the greatest decrease in both number (-40%) and rate (-43%) between 1972-1975.

The patterns of change observed for female first admissions are somewhat similar to those observed for males. In general, female first admissions in most age groups experienced increases in both number and rate per 100,000 population during the 1962-1969 period and decreases thereafter. A closer examination of table 2 shows that females in the under 15, 15-24, and 55-64 year age groups increased in both number and rate between 1962-1969 and again between 1972-1975.

while experiencing decreases between 1969-1972. Females 35-44 years of age experienced an increase in their number and rate of first admissions between 1962-1969 and a decrease thereafter, between 1969-1975. For the 25-34 and 45-54 year age groups, the number and rate of female first admissions increased between 1962-1965 and decreased between 1965-1975. Finally, the number and rate of female first admissions in the 65 and over year group decreased continuously from 1962 to 1975.

Changes in the age composition of male and female first admissions to State and county mental hospitals between 1962 and 1975 can be found by examining table 3. As can be seen for both sexes combined, the number of first admissions under 35 years of age was proportionately greater in 1975 than in 1962 while the number of first admissions 35 years of age and over was proportionately smaller in 1975.

With respect to specific age groups, it is seen that males 15-24 years of age experienced a proportionate increase in number from 16 percent of all male first admissions in 1962 to 30 percent in 1975, while the percentage of males 65 years of age and over decreased from 20 percent in 1962 to only 6 percent in 1975. Among female first admissions, those in the 15-24 year age group more than doubled from 14 percent in 1962 to 29 percent in 1975, while females in the 65 and over age group decreased from 24 percent to 8 percent over this same period.

Table 4 shows the ratio of male to female first admissions both with respect to number and rate per 100,000 population by age during the 1962-1975 time interval. The data reveal that males outnumbered females within each age group at each time period in the interval 1962-1975. In general, the ratio of male to female first admissions was seen to increase between 1962 and 1972 for all age groups (with some variations noted in the interim years) whereas, in the 1972-1975 period, most age groups experienced a decrease in the ratio of male to female first admissions with only the 25-34 and 65 and over year age groups continuing to experience an increase.

Footnotes

- 1/ First admissions for the purposes of this Note are defined as admissions with no prior inpatient psychiatric care. Previous Notes in this series have examined State and county hospital admissions classified by whether they had experienced previous State and county inpatient hospital care (Statistical Notes 33, 39, 53 and 110).
- 2/ The data for 1962 and 1965 were derived from the annual census of State and county mental hospitals conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health in cooperation with State Mental Health Authorities.

The data for 1969, 1972 and 1975 were based on sample surveys of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services conducted in October 1969, October 1972, and April 1975 with the cooperation of State Mental Health Authorities. The sample data were inflated to represent full year admissions roughly equivalent to the calendar years 1969, 1972 and 1975. Because these data were derived from a sample, they were subject to sampling error.

The survey design, data source, and the various statistical procedures employed are presented in the appendix to this Note; estimates of the standard error of percents and rates or numbers for 1969, 1972, and 1975 are given in tables II-III. However, for the years 1962 and 1965, estimates of standard errors are not provided since in these years, the data are derived from a census of all facilities.

1975 Sample Survey of State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Admissions: Survey Design and Procedures

Sampling Frame

This survey was conducted during the period April 1975 to July 1975 by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in cooperation with State mental health authorities. The survey covered inpatient services of all State and county mental hospitals. Other public psychiatric inpatient facilities such as Veterans Administration (VA) hospitals, military hospitals, Public Health Service hospitals, and territorial hospitals were not included. Data on psychiatric patients in VA hospitals are available in VA publications and in other NIMH publications.

Total additions to State and county mental hospitals consist of admissions (new and readmissions) and returns from long-term leave. Data from another NIMH study show that for fiscal year 1975 there were 435,136 additions: 382,920 admissions and 52,216 returns from long-term leave. (See Statistical Note 132, Provisional Patient Movement and Administrative Data, State and County Psychiatric Inpatient Services July 1, 1974–June 30, 1975.) This sample study included only admissions and did not include returns from long-term leave. Since the sample was selected during only 1 month (April 1975) of the year, the data have been inflated to represent a year interval centering on the sample month.

Source of Data

The universe of State and county mental hospitals was identified in the 1974 annual Preliminary Survey of State and County Mental Hospitals (conducted in July) and by the 1975 annual Inventory of Mental Health Facilities (conducted in January) by the NIMH in cooperation with State mental health authorities. For the annual surveys, data are collected on caseload, staffing, and expenditure patterns for the previous fiscal year. The caseload data collected formed the basis for the stratification of the

universe of inpatient psychiatric services described below.

Sample design: The sampling for this survey was based on a stratified probability design selected in two stages. In the first stage, a sample of hospitals was selected from within four primary size strata. The primary strata were based on the annual number of inpatient admissions (table I). Sampling of hospitals was systematic within each of these primary strata. Within each primary stratum, the sequence of the listing of hospitals was by State.

In the second stage, a sample of inpatient admissions was selected from each hospital selected in the first stage. The second stage sample was completed by a systematic selection scheme built into the questionnaire. Each hospital was asked to list in a booklet all admissions to their inpatient service(s) during the month of April 1975 and to complete individual questionnaires for each admission appearing on one of the predetermined sample lines. These sample admissions were followed for a 3-month period and a second form for each was completed at the time of discharge, placement on long-term leave, death, or at the end of the followup period if the patient was continuously hospitalized during the study interval.

Nonresponse and Imputation of Missing Data: Table I shows the distribution of State and county mental hospitals in the universe and in the sample by primary strata and the final disposition of the sample hospitals with regard to their response status.

As in any survey, there were three types of missing data: (1) failure of a sample hospital to participate in the survey; (2) failure to obtain data on an admission designated as a sample case, and (3) failure to obtain specific items of information (such as age, previous psychiatric care, etc.) for individual sample cases. Adjustments in the estimates have been made for all three types of nonresponse.

Statistics presented in this report were adjusted for the failure of a sample hospital to respond (type 1 above) by the use of a separate nonresponse ad-

justment factor for each size stratum. The factor was the ratio of all sample hospitals to the responding sample hospitals.

Data were adjusted for nonresponse of sample cases within a sample hospital (type 2 above) by a procedure which imputed to admissions for whom no data were obtained the characteristics of responding admissions within the same hospital. Adjustment for this type of nonresponse was minimal; data for 15 sample cases, or 0.3 percent of the designated sample, were imputed in this way.

Data were adjusted for nonresponse to specific items (such as age, marital status, etc., type 3 above) as follows. Sample cases were sorted into categories within each of which the characteristics of the admissions were expected to be similar. Those sample cases with a missing value for a particular item were then completed with a value randomly selected from within the category. For any given variable, the percent of cases for which some or all items were unknown was less than 5 percent, unless otherwise noted in the footnotes to the table.

Estimation: Statistics reported in this publication are essentially the result of two stages of ratio adjustment, one at each stage of selection. The purpose of ratio estimation is to take into account all relevant information in the estimation process, thereby reducing the variability of the estimate.

The first-stage ratio adjustment was included in the estimation of data for all primary size strata from which a sample of inpatient services was drawn. This factor was a ratio calculated for each stratum. The numerator was the total number of admissions according to the 1974 Preliminary Survey of State and County Mental Hospitals for sample hospitals in the stratum. The denominator of this ratio was the estimated number of admissions for the inpatient services in each stratum. This estimate was obtained through a simple inflation of the 1974 Preliminary Survey data for the sample inpatient services in each stratum. The effect of this first ratio adjustment was to bring the sample into closer agreement with the known universe of admissions.

The second-stage ratio adjustment was included in the estimation of patient data for all primary size strata. This second-stage ratio adjustment factor was the product of two fractions: the first was the ratio of the total number of admissions to the inpatient services to the number of admissions designated as sample cases by the systematic selection scheme; the second was the sampling fraction for admissions upon which the systematic selection was based. This second-stage adjustment corrected the

sample for over- or under-representation of admissions in the particular sample selected within each inpatient service. In addition, since the sample was based on 1 month (April 1975) of the year, a factor based on the seasonal index for admissions for this month was used to inflate to a 1-year interval. Seasonal or monthly variation is not accounted for in the estimation or variation calculations.

Reliability of Estimates: Since statistics presented in this report are estimates based on a sample, they will differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration of all inpatient services in the universe using the same schedule and survey procedures. As in any survey, in addition to sampling errors, the results are also subject to measurement errors. To the extent possible, these latter types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into the survey procedures.

The sampling error (or standard error) of a statistic is inversely proportional to the square root of the number of observations in the sample. Thus, as the sample size increases, the standard error decreases. The standard error is primarily a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because only a sample rather than the entire universe is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample differs from the value which would be obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 3 times as large.

Relative standard errors of aggregates shown in this report can be determined from table II of this section. The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percent of the estimate. An example of how to convert the relative error into a standard error is given with table II. Linear interpolation in this table may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values not shown or, alternately, the following formula from which the table is derived may be used directly to compute the standard error; direct computation will give more precise results than linear interpolation.

$$S_x = \sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x}}$$

In this formula, x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters listed at the bottom of the table.

Standard errors of estimated percentages are shown in table III. Again, linear interpolation in this table may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values of x and p or the following formula from which the table is derived may be used directly; direct computation gives more accurate results than interpolation.

$$S_p = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100-p)}$$

In this formula, x is the size of the subclass of the population which is the base of percentage p (that is, the numerator) and b is the parameter listed at the bottom of the table.

To determine the standard error of a median value, of the difference between two statistics, or of a ratio, the following rules may be used.

Standard error of a median: The medians shown in this report were calculated from grouped data. Approximate confidence intervals for these estimated medians can be computed as follows:

- a. Determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic whose denominator is equal to the estimated number of persons in the frequency distribution on which the median is based.
- b. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step a.
- c. Using this distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step b.

A two standard error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step a.

It is possible to investigate whether an observed difference between two estimated medians can be attributed to sampling error alone by obtaining the upper 68 percent confidence limit, U'_1 , of the smaller observed median, M'_1 , and the lower 68 percent confidence limit, L'_2 , of the larger median, M'_2 . These

limits may be found by using the method outlined by using one standard error. The square root of the sum of the squared differences between M'_1 , and U'_1 and M'_2 and L'_2 is the standard error of the difference between M'_1 and M'_2 : that is

$$S_{(M'_1 - M'_2)} = \sqrt{(M'_1 - U'_1)^2 + (M'_2 - L'_2)^2}$$

For the purpose of this report, any difference between M'_1 and M'_2 greater than $2S_{(M'_1 - M'_2)}$ is considered statistically significant.

Standard error of a difference between two estimates: The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each of the standard errors considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. A formula for the standard error of a difference, $d = x_1 - x_2$ is:

$$S_d = \sqrt{(S_{x_1}^2)^2 + (S_{x_2}^2)^2}$$

where x_1 is the estimate for characteristic 1, x_2 is the estimate for characteristic 2, and S_{x_1} and S_{x_2} are the relative standard errors of x_1 and x_2 , respectively.

Standard error of a ratio: The standard error of a ratio, where the numerator and denominator are both sample estimates but the numerator is not a subset of the denominator cannot be obtained directly from the tables but may be approximated by the following formula:

$$S_{(x/y)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{S_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{S_y}{y}\right)^2 \right]}$$

The ratio, x/y , can be a ratio of two estimated numbers, for example, total female schizophrenics divided by total male schizophrenics, or a percent change where x is the new value and y is the old value or it can be a ratio of percents or of medians.

Table 1. Distribution of State and county psychiatric hospitals in the universe and in the sample survey of primary strata and by response status to the sample survey.

Primary size strata (number of annual admissions)	Number of hospitals in the universe	Number of hospitals in the sample		
		Total	Non- responding	Responding
0-999 -----	176	87	1	86
1,000-2,499 -----	89	29	3	26
2,500-4,999 -----	35	5	—	5
5,000+ -----	6	6	—	6
Total, All Strata -----	306	127	4	123

Table II. Relative standard error of estimated rates or numbers, 1969, 1972 and 1975 data

Size of estimate (or numerator of rate)	Relative standard error		
	1969	1972	1975
500.....	11.1%	11.9%	10.3%
1,000.....	8.6	8.8	7.6
5,000.....	6.0	5.2	4.4
10,000.....	5.6	4.5	3.8
25,000.....	5.3	4.1	3.4
50,000.....	5.2	3.9	3.3
100,000.....	5.1	3.8	3.2
250,000.....	5.1	3.8	3.2
400,000+.....	5.1	3.8	3.1

a =	0.002600	0.001400	0.000978
b =	4.842400	6.335000	4.801428

Example of use of table II: An estimate of 5,000 first admissions within a specific age group in 1969 has a relative standard error of 6.0 percent as read from table II above. This estimate, therefore, has a standard error of 300 (6.0% of 5,000). Standard errors of estimates which fall between the values found in this table must be interpolated.

Table III. Standard error (expressed in percentage points) of a percent, 1969, 1972 and 1975 data

Size or denominator	Estimated percent									
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
	or 95	or 90	or 85	or 80	or 75	or 70	or 65	or 60	or 55	
	1969									
5,000....	0.68	0.93	1.11	1.24	1.35	1.43	1.48	1.52	1.55	1.56
10,000....	0.48	0.66	0.79	0.88	0.95	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.10
15,000....	0.39	0.54	0.64	0.72	0.78	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.90
25,000....	0.30	0.42	0.50	0.56	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.70
50,000....	0.21	0.30	0.35	0.39	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.49
75,000....	0.18	0.24	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40
150,000....	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28
250,000....	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22
500,000....	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16
	(b=4.842400)									
	1972									
1,000....	1.73	2.39	2.84	3.18	3.44	3.64	3.79	3.90	3.96	3.98
2,500....	1.10	1.51	1.80	2.01	2.18	2.31	2.40	2.46	2.50	2.52
5,000....	0.78	1.07	1.27	1.42	1.54	1.63	1.70	1.74	1.77	1.78
10,000....	0.55	0.75	0.90	1.01	1.09	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.26
25,000....	0.35	0.48	0.57	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.80
50,000....	0.25	0.34	0.40	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.56
100,000....	0.17	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40
250,000....	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25
400,000 ...	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20
	(b=6.335000)									
	1975									
1,000....	1.51	2.08	2.47	2.77	3.00	3.18	3.31	3.39	3.45	3.46
2,500....	0.96	1.31	1.56	1.75	1.90	2.01	2.09	2.15	2.18	2.19
5,000....	0.68	0.93	1.11	1.24	1.34	1.42	1.48	1.52	1.54	1.55
10,000....	0.48	0.66	0.78	0.88	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.10
25,000....	0.30	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.69
50,000....	0.21	0.29	0.35	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.49
100,000....	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35
250,000....	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22
400,000....	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
	(b=4.801428)									

Table 1. Admissions with no prior inpatient care who were admitted to State and county mental hospitals, United States: 1962, 1965, 1969, 1972, and 1975

Sex and age at admission	Number of first admissions					Rate per 100,000 population				
	1962	1965	1969	1972	1975	1962	1965	1969	1972	1975
Both sexes, all ages	129,698	144,090	163,984	140,813	120,690	70.6	75.1	82.1	68.2	57.1
Under 15.....	3,460	4,510	6,553	7,661	8,304	6.0	7.5	11.0	13.5	15.5
15-24.....	19,473	25,878	37,507	35,111	35,858	76.9	88.6	114.4	95.1	91.8
25-34.....	22,761	25,625	26,614	27,767	27,938	105.1	118.5	111.4	103.8	92.2
35-44.....	23,146	25,669	30,779	24,069	16,812	96.0	106.6	134.3	107.2	74.6
45-54.....	19,243	21,205	24,676	19,618	13,114	91.2	96.6	106.8	83.3	55.3
55-64.....	13,280	14,597	18,264	12,097	10,442	82.4	86.1	100.3	63.3	52.8
65+.....	28,335	26,606	19,591	14,490	8,222	163.7	146.5	100.6	69.2	36.7
Males, all ages	72,663	82,536	98,885	95,755	80,279	81.4	88.5	102.7	96.0	78.6
Under 15.....	2,339	2,971	4,036	6,713	5,235	7.9	9.7	13.4	23.2	19.1
15-24.....	11,330	15,352	22,552	24,337	24,124	94.4	109.3	145.5	135.0	125.7
25-34.....	12,301	14,361	16,389	17,857	20,275	119.1	138.7	142.7	137.8	137.4
35-44.....	12,938	14,774	17,292	17,635	11,551	111.6	127.3	156.6	162.9	106.3
45-54.....	11,442	12,711	16,805	12,286	8,193	111.0	119.3	151.2	108.7	71.5
55-64.....	7,731	8,749	10,229	8,851	6,045	99.5	107.7	118.6	98.5	64.7
65+.....	14,582	13,618	11,582	8,076	4,856	188.8	171.7	139.6	93.1	52.9
Females, all ages	57,035	61,554	65,099	45,058	40,411	60.4	62.4	63.0	42.2	37.0
Under 15.....	1,121	1,539	2,517	948	3,069	3.9	5.2	8.7	3.4	11.7
15-24.....	8,143	10,526	14,955	10,774	11,734	61.2	69.4	86.5	57.1	59.1
25-34.....	10,460	11,264	10,225	9,910	7,663	92.3	100.0	82.4	71.9	49.2
35-44.....	10,208	10,895	13,487	6,434	5,261	81.5	87.4	113.5	55.3	45.1
45-54.....	7,801	8,494	7,871	7,332	4,921	72.2	75.2	65.7	59.9	40.1
55-64.....	5,549	5,848	8,035	3,246	4,397	66.5	66.2	83.8	32.1	42.1
65+.....	13,753	12,988	8,009	6,414	3,366	143.5	127.0	71.7	52.2	25.4

Table 2. Percent change in the number and rate per 100,000 population of admissions with no prior inpatient care who were admitted to State and county mental hospitals, United States: 1962, 1965, 1969, 1972, and 1975

Sex and age at admission	Percent change											
	Number of first admissions					Rate per 100,000 population						
	1962-1965	1965-1969	1969-1972	1972-1975	1962-1965	1965-1969	1969-1972	1972-1975	1962-1965	1965-1969	1969-1972	1972-1975
Both sexes, all ages	+11.1	+13.8	-14.1	-14.3	+6.4	+9.3	-16.9	-16.3	+6.4	+9.3	-16.9	-16.3
Under 15.....	+30.3	+45.3	+16.9	+8.4	+25.0	+46.7	+22.7	+14.8	+25.0	+46.7	+22.7	+14.8
15-24.....	+32.9	+44.9	-6.4	+2.1	+15.2	+29.1	-16.9	-3.5	+15.2	+29.1	-16.9	-3.5
25-34.....	+12.6	+3.9	+4.3	+0.6	+12.7	-6.0	-6.8	-11.2	+12.7	-6.0	-6.8	-11.2
35-44.....	+10.9	+19.9	-21.8	-30.2	+11.0	+26.0	-20.2	-30.4	+11.0	+26.0	-20.2	-30.4
45-54.....	+10.2	+16.4	-20.5	-33.2	+5.9	+10.6	-22.0	-33.6	+5.9	+10.6	-22.0	-33.6
55-64.....	+9.9	+25.1	-33.8	-13.7	+4.5	+16.5	-36.9	-16.6	+4.5	+16.5	-36.9	-16.6
65+.....	-6.1	-26.4	-26.0	-43.3	-10.5	-31.3	-31.2	-47.0	-10.5	-31.3	-31.2	-47.0
Males, all ages.....	+13.6	+19.8	-3.2	-16.2	+8.7	+16.0	-6.5	-18.1	+8.7	+16.0	-6.5	-18.1
Under 15.....	+27.0	+35.8	+66.3	-22.0	+22.8	+38.1	+73.1	-17.7	+22.8	+38.1	+73.1	-17.7
15-24.....	+35.5	+46.9	+7.9	-0.9	+15.8	+33.1	-7.2	-6.9	+15.8	+33.1	-7.2	-6.9
25-34.....	+16.7	+14.1	+9.0	+13.5	+16.5	+2.9	-3.4	-0.3	+16.5	+2.9	-3.4	-0.3
35-44.....	+14.2	+17.0	+2.0	-34.5	+14.1	+23.0	+4.0	-34.7	+14.1	+23.0	+4.0	-34.7
45-54.....	+11.1	+32.2	-26.9	-33.3	+7.5	+26.7	-28.1	-34.2	+7.5	+26.7	-28.1	-34.2
55-64.....	+13.2	+16.9	-13.5	-31.7	+8.2	+10.1	-16.9	-34.3	+8.2	+10.1	-16.9	-34.3
65+.....	-6.6	-15.0	-30.3	-39.9	-9.1	-18.7	-33.3	-43.2	-9.1	-18.7	-33.3	-43.2
Females, all ages.....	+7.9	+5.8	-30.8	-10.3	+3.3	-1.0	-33.0	-12.3	+3.3	-1.0	-33.0	-12.3
Under 15.....	+37.3	+63.5	-62.3	+223.7	+33.3	+67.3	-60.9	+244.1	+33.3	+67.3	-60.9	+244.1
15-24.....	+29.3	+42.1	-28.0	+8.9	+13.4	+24.6	-34.0	+3.5	+13.4	+24.6	-34.0	+3.5
25-34.....	+7.7	-9.2	-3.1	-22.7	+8.3	-17.6	-12.7	-31.6	+8.3	-17.6	-12.7	-31.6
35-44.....	+6.7	+23.8	-52.3	-18.2	+7.2	+29.9	-51.3	-18.4	+7.2	+29.9	-51.3	-18.4
45-54.....	+8.9	-7.3	-6.8	-32.9	+4.2	-12.6	-8.8	-33.1	+4.2	-12.6	-8.8	-33.1
55-64.....	+5.4	+37.4	-59.6	+35.5	-0.5	+26.6	-61.7	+31.2	-0.5	+26.6	-61.7	+31.2
65+.....	-5.6	-38.3	-19.9	-47.5	-11.5	-43.5	-27.2	-51.3	-11.5	-43.5	-27.2	-51.3

Table 3. Percent distribution of admissions with no prior inpatient psychiatric care who were admitted to State and county mental hospitals, by age and sex, United States: 1962, 1965, 1969, 1972 and 1975

Age	Both sexes					Males					Females				
	1962	1965	1969	1972	1975	1962	1965	1969	1972	1975	1962	1965	1969	1972	1975
All ages..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 15	2.7	3.1	4.0	5.5	6.9	3.2	3.6	4.1	7.0	6.5	2.0	2.5	3.9	2.1	7.6
15-24....	15.0	18.0	23.0	24.9	29.7	15.6	18.6	22.8	25.4	30.1	14.3	17.1	23.0	23.9	29.0
25-34....	17.5	17.8	16.2	19.7	23.1	16.9	17.4	16.6	18.6	25.3	18.3	18.3	15.7	22.0	19.0
35-44....	17.9	17.8	18.8	17.1	13.9	17.8	17.8	17.5	18.5	14.4	17.9	17.7	20.7	14.3	13.0
45-54....	14.8	14.7	15.0	13.9	10.9	15.7	15.5	17.0	12.8	10.2	13.7	13.8	12.1	16.3	12.2
55-64....	10.2	10.1	11.1	8.6	8.7	10.6	10.6	10.3	9.3	7.5	9.7	9.5	12.3	7.2	10.9
65+.....	21.9	18.5	11.9	10.3	6.8	20.2	16.5	11.7	8.4	6.0	24.1	21.1	12.3	14.2	8.3

Table 4. Sex ratio (males per 100 females) and the ratio of the male to female admission rate, admissions with no prior inpatient psychiatric care, who were admitted to State and county mental hospitals, United States: 1962, 1965, 1969, 1972 and 1975

Age at admission	1962			1965			1969			1972			1975		
	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population	Ratio of male to female admission rate per 100,000 population
All ages.....	127.4	1.35	1.42	134.1	1.42	1.63	151.9	1.63	2.27	212.5	2.27	198.7	2.12	2.08	
Under 15.....	208.7	2.03	1.87	193.0	1.87	1.54	160.3	1.54	6.82	708.1	6.82	170.6	1.63	1.63	
15-24.....	139.1	1.54	1.57	145.8	1.57	1.68	150.8	1.68	2.36	225.9	2.36	205.6	2.13	2.13	
25-34.....	117.6	1.29	1.39	127.5	1.39	1.73	160.3	1.73	1.92	180.2	1.92	264.6	2.79	2.79	
35-44.....	126.7	1.37	1.46	135.6	1.46	1.38	128.2	1.38	2.95	274.1	2.95	219.6	2.36	2.36	
45-54.....	146.7	1.54	1.59	149.6	1.59	2.30	213.5	2.30	1.81	167.6	1.81	166.5	1.78	1.78	
55-64.....	139.3	1.50	1.63	149.6	1.63	1.42	127.3	1.42	3.07	272.7	3.07	137.5	1.54	1.54	
65+.....	106.0	1.32	1.35	104.9	1.35	1.95	144.6	1.95	1.78	125.9	1.78	144.3	2.08	2.08	

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