

There are four general hospitals with a total capacity of 151 beds in the Yukon Territory—hospitals at Whitehorse and Mayo are operated by the Territorial Government; another at Whitehorse is operated by the Department of National Defence; and one at Dawson is operated by the Roman Catholic Church. Of the six private physicians in the Territory, three are employed on a part-time basis as medical health officers by the Territorial Government and one by the Directorate of Indian Health Services. There are three dentists in the Territory, one of whom does part-time work for Indian Health Services.

There are 11 hospitals and eight nursing stations in the Northwest Territories with a combined total of 648 beds, of which about 461 are used for tuberculosis patients. Six hospitals at Aklavik, Chesterfield Inlet, Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, Fort Smith and Fort Rae are operated by the Roman Catholic Church; two hospitals at Aklavik and Pangnirtung and one nursing station at Hay River are operated by the Anglican Church. The Yellowknife Administrative District operates one hospital and two others are maintained by mining companies at Port Radium and Norman Wells. The Department's Indian Health Services maintains six nursing stations and the Pentecostal Church operates one at Hay River. There are 11 physicians in the territory, nine of whom are employed by Indian Health Services, together with eight public health nurses and two dentists of whom six and one respectively are employed by Indian Health Services.

In the Yukon Territory health services for the non-native population are administered through the Commissioner for the Yukon. The Territorial Government provides complete treatment including transportation for tuberculosis and poliomyelitis patients and hospital care for indigent residents. Grants are made to cover the operating deficits of the two general hospitals owned by the Territorial Government. Public health services provided include communicable disease control, public health nursing, sanitary inspection and tuberculosis case-finding. Technical advice on the public health program is given by a part-time Chief Medical Health Officer resident at Edmonton.

Health programs for the non-native population in the Northwest Territories provide free treatment including transportation for tuberculosis patients, free hospital care for the mentally ill, free treatment for venereal disease cases, and free cancer diagnosis including transportation to the Edmonton Clinic. Indigent residents are eligible for complete medical, dental and optical services as well as general hospital care. There is a special program of free dental services for children under 17 years of age. To support the mission hospitals the Territorial Government pays per diem grants on behalf of all paying patients. Public health services are largely handled by Indian Health Service personnel, the Director of Indian Health Services serving as Chief Medical Health Officer of the Northwest Territories.

Section 2.—Health Statistics

Statistical information on the health of Canadians is at present limited to the well established and highly standardized mortality, communicable disease and institutional statistics series, all of which have been available for a long period. As compared with these records, other national health statistics are still in an early development stage. So far the only source of information on general illness, health services and personal expenditure for health care is the Canadian Sickness Survey of 1950-51. Other projects deal with specific health problems or selected groups of the population and a good deal of statistical information is available from provincial and other health sources. A conference held in April 1957 with wide representation from governments and other interested agencies initiated machinery that will ensure the development of more adequate health statistics than now exist.

Statistics on causes of death are given in the Chapter on Vital Statistics, pp. 194-232; those on hospital statistics in Subsection 1 following; and those on notifiable diseases in Subsection 3. Subsection 2 deals with certain analyses of the Canadian Sickness Survey and Section 4 with a study of visiting nursing services.