

5.—Finances of Reporting Public Hospitals by Province 1955—concluded

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hospitals reporting.....	73	144	89	94	5	798 ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue—						
Net earnings from patients.....	12,328,151	21,225,458	19,943,185	33,449,957	420,932	258,450,710
Provincial and municipal grants....	912,363	418,421	3,725,020	1,203,335	6,786	24,572,911
Other revenue.....	389,610	426,449	396,809	1,023,831	62,595	12,452,781
Totals, Revenue.....	13,630,124	22,070,328	24,065,014	35,682,123	490,313	295,476,402
Expenditure—						
Salaries and wages (gross).....	9,289,061	14,820,352	15,307,888	26,705,659	57,469	190,525,364
Direct expense.....	5,086,505	7,564,969	8,597,026	10,823,813	392,024	107,302,150
Other expenditure.....	972,748	1,616,107	1,895,998	1,807,894	64,549	25,144,386
Totals, Expenditure (gross)...	15,348,254	24,001,428	25,800,912	39,337,366	514,042	322,971,900
Cost per patient-day ¹	10.77	11.58	12.34	14.26	9.32	12.25

¹ Includes newborn.

² Sixty public hospitals reporting other information did not report finances.

Mental Institutions.—Four of every thousand Canadians were patients in the country's 104 mental institutions at the end of 1956. The number of patients was 65,107, a figure 1,424 above the 1955 year-end total and almost double the 33,000 of 1932, when records were begun. Annual data from 1948 onward show continuous numerical advances, although the accelerated population increase in 1954, 1955 and 1956 produced slight declines in the rate per 100,000 population. The data on mental institutions, except for staff, include psychiatric units in other hospitals.

Since bed capacity stood at 58,014 at the end of 1956, a net overcrowding of 7,093 patients or 12.2 p.c. is indicated. A year before, this margin had been 6,674 or 11.7 p.c. The admission (first and re-admission) rate was higher than ever during 1956, having risen by just over 10 p.c. in one year. For every 32 persons who went from the 'outside' to a mental institution in 1955, 36 entered in 1956. As recently as 1950 there had been only 16. Much of this increase is undoubtedly accounted for by the increase in the number of psychiatric units with small capacities and high patient turnover rates.

The ratio of staff to patients reached a new high in 1956. Mental hospitals at the end of 1956 had 20,598 full-time personnel—2,055 more than in 1955—representing 32 employees for every 100 patients. Psychiatric units are not included in these figures because of the difficulty of segregating their maintenance staffs; psychiatric units ordinarily utilize the services of their parent hospital.

6.—Summary Statistics of Mental Institutions, Selected Years 1932-56

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
MENTAL HOSPITALS AND PSYCHIATRIC UNITS ¹ REPORTING											
1932.....	..	1	18	1	9	16	4	2	3	4	58
1936.....	..	1	16	1	9	16	4	2	4	4	57
1940.....	..	1	17	1	9	17	4	2	5	4	60
1944.....	..	1	17	1	9	16	4	2	5	4	59
1949.....	1	1	18	1	9	17	4	4	5	4	64
1952.....	1	1	18	1	15	20	4	4	6	5	75
1954.....	1	1	18	3	15	29	6	4	8	11	96
1955.....	1	1	18	4	15	28	6	5	8	11	97
1956.....	1	2	18	4	19	29	6	6	8	11	104

¹ Includes 19 in 1954, 23 in 1955 and 27 in 1956.