5.—Finances of Reporting Public Hospitals, by Province	e. 1956 and 1957—conclude	d l
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Item	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada	
1957—concluded	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Hospitals reporting	68	146	99	95	9	836 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Revenue. Net earnings from patients Provincial and municipal grants Other revenue	17,368,871 16,840,614 161,271 366,987	27,834,669 26,641,431 510,014 683,224	30,713,818 26,950,424 3,186,022 577,372	40,926,377 37,939,248 1,600,600 1,386,529	941,491 781,589 139,542 20,360	372,899,577 330,680,083 26,474,000 15,745,494	
Expenditure	4, 126, 351	30,015,197 18,827,705 6,652,530 4,534,962	33,187,027 20,023,670 7,814,975 5,348,381	44,601,932 29,844,025 8,665,899 6,092,008	958,896 958,896	408,102,580 245,122,625 96,255,332 66,724,622	
Cost per Patient-Day1	13.64	14.11	14.41	15.80	10.68	14.17	

¹ Includes newborn. ² Forty-four public hospitals reporting other information did not report finances. ³ Fifty-eight public hospitals reporting other information did not report finances.

Mental Institutions.—Four of every 1,000 Canadians were patients in the country's 106 mental institutions at the end of 1957. The number of patients was 65,768, a figure 661 above the 1956 year-end total and roughly double the 33,000 of 1932 when the hospital series were begun. Annual data from 1948 onward show continuous numerical advances, although in the three years 1955-57 the rate per 100,000 population declined slightly. The data on mental institutions, except for staff, include psychiatric units in other hospitals.

Since bed capacity stood at 57,193 at the end of 1957, a net overcrowding of 8,575 patients or 14.9 p.c. is indicated. A year before, this margin had been 7,093 or 12.2 p.c. The admission (first and re-admission) rate per 100,000 population was higher than ever during 1957, although the percentage increase between 1956 and 1957 was very small. Much of the increase in admissions during the past ten years is probably accounted for by the increase in the number of psychiatric units with small bed capacities and high patient turnover rates.

The ratio of staff to patients reached a new high in 1957. Mental hospitals at the end of 1957 had 23,095 full-time personnel—2,497 more than in 1956—representing 35.5 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 hospitals.

6.—Summary Statistics of Mental Institutions, Selected Years 1932-57

Year	Nfld. I	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont. 1	Man. S	sask.	Alta.	в.с. С	anada	
		Mental Hospitals and Psychiatric Units! Reporting										
1932		1 1 1 1 1 1 2	18 16 17 17 18 18 18 18	1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4	9 9 9 9 9 15 15 19	16 16 17 16 17 20 28 29 33	4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6	2 2 2 2 4 4 5 6	3 4 5 5 5 6 8 8	4 4 4 4 5 11 11	58 57 60 59 64 75 97 104 106	

¹ Includes 23 units in 1955, 27 in 1956 and 27 in 1957.