

Statistics on causes of death are given in the Chapter on Vital Statistics, pp. 249-252; those on hospital statistics in Subsection 1 following; and those on notifiable diseases in Subsection 2. A brief outline of the scope and methods of the Sickness Survey of 1950-51 is given in the 1955 Year Book and some of the results are published in the 1955, 1956 and 1957-58 editions. Details are available in bulletin form (Catalogue Nos. 82-501 to 82-511).

Subsection 1.—Hospital Statistics*

The inception, on July 1, 1958 and subsequently, of publicly administered insurance plans for general hospital care (see pp. 283-290) is likely to have profound effects upon Canadian hospital statistics; such effects are not, of course, apparent in the records for 1958 which follow.

In 1958 there were 1,402 hospitals known to be in operation in Canada; their bed capacity (not including bassinets for the newborn) was 183,405. Of the total number of institutions, 101 did not submit movement-of-patient data and somewhat larger numbers failed to report information such as personnel, facilities and finances.

Two methods of hospital classification have been used in the tables of this Subsection: one based on admission policy, i.e., public, private or federal; and the other based on type of service provided, i.e., general, allied special, mental or tuberculosis. Both bases of classification are combined in Tables 1 and 2, which show the number of hospitals of each type and their bed capacities, distributed provincially. In 1958 nearly three of every four institutions recognized by provincial authorities as hospitals were general hospitals, that is, hospitals either devoted primarily to the active treatment of a wide range of illnesses or having an active treatment unit. Such hospitals accounted for at least two of every three hospitals in each province except Quebec, where the ratio was about one in two. As might be expected, the ranking of the provinces in terms of population corresponds closely with their order in number of hospital beds, but not with their rank in number of hospitals. Saskatchewan has many small hospitals and, in 1958, was second to Ontario in number of general hospitals. Bed capacity per 10,000 population was highest in Prince Edward Island, the Prairie Provinces and the Territories (all over 100.0). Except for Newfoundland's 71.1, capacity per 10,000 population ranged between 84.8 and 98.2 in the other provinces.

* Prepared in the Institutions Section of the Health and Welfare Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Detailed information will be found in the following DBS publications: *Hospital Statistics, Vols. I and II* (Catalogue Nos. 83-202 and 83-203); *Mental Health Statistics* (Catalogue No. 83-204) and *Financial Supplement* (No. 83-205); *Tuberculosis Statistics* (No. 83-206) and *Financial Supplement* (No. 83-207).

1.—Hospitals (Public, Private and Federal) Operating in Canada, by Province, 1958

| Province and Type of Service | General | Mental ¹ | Tuber- culosis ² | Other | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Newfoundland— | | | | | |
| Public..... | 46 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 52 |
| Private..... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Federal..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prince Edward Island— | | | | | |
| Public..... | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Private..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Federal..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | |
| Public..... | 43 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 65 |
| Private..... | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Federal..... | 6 | — | — | 1 | 7 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | |
| Public..... | 33 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 44 |
| Private..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Federal..... | 4 | — | — | — | 4 |

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 292.