

tuberculosis case-finding. In the Northwest Territories, health programs for the white population include treatment for tuberculosis and venereal disease as well as dental care for children under 17 years of age and hospital care for the mentally ill. Cancer diagnosis is provided. Indigent residents are eligible for medical, dental and optical treatment as well as for general hospital care.

Hospital insurance plans in both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories came into operation in 1960.

Section 4.—Hospital and Other 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, and the recently established series covering operations under the federal-provincial hospital insurance program (pp. 224-229). Other national health statistics are still in an early stage of development. 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, such as Civil Service illness and the activities of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Much statistical information is also available from provincial and other health sources.

Statistics on causes of death are given in the Chapter on Vital Statistics, pp. 197-199; those on hospital statistics in Subsection 1 following; and those on notifiable diseases and illness in the Civil Service 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*

There were 1,372 hospitals of all types operating in Canada in 1960, having a rated bed capacity of 189,278 (excluding bassinets for newborn). Of these, 1,040 were general hospitals with 96,925 beds; 81 were mental hospitals with 61,042 beds; 62 were tuberculosis sanatoria with 13,684 beds; and 189 were hospitals providing for special types of patients, with 17,627 beds. As a result of a recent re-evaluation of facilities, a number of institutions providing solely custodial or domiciliary care were removed from the list of "hospitals" for statistical purposes.

Hospitals are classified in two ways in the tables of this Subsection. The first is by ownership, i.e., public, private or federal, and the second by type of service provided, i.e., general, mental, tuberculosis and other. Combinations of the two classifications are used in Tables 8 and 9, which show the number of hospitals of each type and their bed capacities, distributed provincially.

In 1960, three of every four hospitals were general hospitals—devoted to the active treatment of a wide variety of illnesses; among the provinces, only Quebec and Ontario had smaller proportions of general hospitals than the nation as a whole. For every 10,000 persons in Canada in 1960 there were 108.5 beds; the Prairie Provinces, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and the Territories had higher ratios and all other provinces lower ratios.

* 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 to VIII* (Catalogue Nos. 83-210 to 83-216); *Mental Health Statistics* (Catalogue No. 83-204) and *Financial Supplement* (No. 83-205); *Tuberculosis Statistics* (No. 83-206) and *Financial Supplement* (No. 83-207).