

mentally retarded, cerebral palsied, emotionally disturbed and other groups. In addition, there are nine residential schools for the deaf and six for the blind, most of them administered by the provincial education departments.

The Department of National Health and Welfare supports provincial rehabilitation activities through the National Health Grants designated for the extension of medical rehabilitation and crippled children's services and for rehabilitation of the mentally ill or deficient, the tuberculous and other chronically ill persons. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1963, most of the \$1,345,629 spent under the Medical Rehabilitation and Crippled Children Grant (of a total amount of \$2,625,000 available on a matching basis) was used to extend medical rehabilitation services in hospitals, rehabilitation centres and other facilities. Grant funds were also used for the professional training of medical rehabilitation personnel, for the support of eight schools of physiotherapy, occupational therapy and audiology, and for equipment and research. Effective 1963-64, this Grant was increased by \$200,000, on a non-matching basis, and the increase has been used to establish three research and training units for the study of prosthetic problems. Under the National Welfare Grants, also effective 1963-64, there is provision to assist the provinces, on a matching basis, for programs for certain phocomeliac children.

Section 3.—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. 273-276). Another project deals with Civil Service illness. 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. 247-250; those on hospital statistics in Subsection 1 following; and those on notifiable diseases and illness in the Civil Service in Subsection 2.

Subsection 1.—Hospital Statistics*

For statistical purposes, hospitals are classified in two ways—first by ownership, i.e., public, private or federal, and second by type, i.e., general, allied special (including chronic, convalescent, rehabilitation, maternity, communicable diseases and orthopaedic hospitals), mental and tuberculosis. General hospitals are grouped by size, according to their rated bed capacity.

In 1963 there were 1,346 hospitals of all types operating in Canada; they had a rated bed capacity of 202,306 (excluding bassinets), which amounts to 10.7 beds per 1,000 population. Of the total, 990 were general hospitals with 107,617 beds, 227 were allied special hospitals with 18,198 beds, 87 were hospitals for mental patients with 68,030 beds, and 42 were tuberculosis sanatoria with 8,461 beds. It should be noted that a recent re-evaluation of facilities resulted in the removal from the list of "hospitals" of a number of institutions providing mainly custodial or domiciliary care.

* 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 VII* (Catalogue Nos. 83-210 to 83-216); *Mental Health Statistics, Vol. III* (Catalogue No. 83-205); *Tuberculosis Statistics, Vol. II* (Catalogue No. 83-207); and *List of Canadian Hospitals and Related Institutions and Facilities* (Catalogue No. 83-201).