

maintenance and counselling costs on behalf of children with thalidomide-induced defects. The transfer of the prosthetic service for veterans to the Department of National Health and Welfare on Jan. 1, 1966, makes it possible for the provinces to extend these services to non-veterans.

### 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. 281-284). 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. 255-258; those on hospital statistics in Subsection 1 following; and those on notifiable diseases in Subsection 2.

#### Subsection 1.—Hospital Statistics\*

Hospitals in Canada are grouped into two categories for statistical purposes—first according to ownership, i.e., public, private or federal, and second by type of service provided, i.e., general, allied special (which includes chronic, convalescent, rehabilitation, maternity, communicable disease and orthopedic hospitals), mental and tuberculosis. General hospitals, which account for the majority of beds, are further divided into size groupings in accordance with their rated bed capacity.

As shown in Table 5, the 1,452 hospitals of all types in operation in Canada during 1965 had a combined rated bed capacity of 210,367. The ratio of beds per 1,000 population, at 10.7, was slightly higher than in 1964. General hospitals accounted for 54.1 p.c. of the total rated beds, the provincial ratio ranging from 4.9 in Quebec to 7.2 in Saskatchewan; mental hospitals accounted for 32.5 p.c. of the rated beds, allied special hospitals for 10.2 p.c. and tuberculosis sanatoria for 3.2 p.c.

\* 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).

#### 5.—Number and Bed Capacity of Operating Hospitals (Public, Private and Federal) Operating in Canada, 1961-65

Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>HOSPITALS</b>					
General.....	1,018	937	943	942	976
Allied special.....	212	313	307	327	328
Mental <sup>1</sup> .....	89	87	92	100	103
Tuberculosis <sup>2</sup> .....	56	48	42	45	45
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,462</b>
<b>BEDS</b>					
General.....	99,530	103,607	106,322	110,522	113,794
Allied special.....	16,350	19,454	21,184	20,802	21,421
Mental <sup>1</sup> .....	68,674	66,725	65,954	65,548	68,323
Tuberculosis <sup>2</sup> .....	11,344	10,241	8,691	6,350	6,829
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>195,898</b>	<b>200,027</b>	<b>202,651</b>	<b>203,222</b>	<b>210,367</b>

<sup>1</sup> Mental hospitals only; exclusive of psychiatric units in other hospitals. does not include tuberculosis units in other hospitals.

<sup>2</sup> Tuberculosis hospitals only;