

Table 5.8 displays the revenues and expenditures of operating public general hospitals for the reporting years 1970 and 1971. Revenues for these hospitals amounted to \$2,138.3 million in 1971 and expenditures were \$2,204.6 million, both amounts representing a 12.0% increase from the comparable 1970 figures. Salaries and wages accounted for 70.1% of expenditures in 1971 while medical and surgical supplies accounted for 3.3% and drugs for 3.0%.

Table 5.9 shows that cost per patient-day was highest for children's hospitals (\$110.01) in 1971, followed by the "other" hospitals group, which includes orthopedic, maternity, neurological and cancer hospitals (\$89.20), and general hospitals (\$65.58). In the provinces, cost per patient-day in general hospitals ranged from \$44.34 in Prince Edward Island to \$78.88 in Quebec.

5.4.3 In-patients

Canadian hospital in-patient statistics for institutions exclusive of mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria are available for most years from 1960 to date. Data are presented by age, sex and diagnostic classification. Similar information on patients treated in mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria were available for some time before that year. Since 1968, statistics on primary surgical operations have been presented as counts of cases separated from hospital, the length of stay attributable to these cases, and appropriate rates. The classification systems currently used are the Canadian Diagnostic List and the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted—eighth revision.

It is recognized that the value of these data is limited in estimating total morbidity since many conditions do not require hospital in-patient treatment. However, the diagnostic standards of hospital-originated records are high, and the more serious and severe cases and conditions are likely to be hospitalized.

Tables 5.10 and 5.11 give hospital separation data by groups of diagnoses. Tables 5.12 and 5.13 show statistics concerning primary operations. In 1971, 3.6 million cases were discharged or died in hospital and 1.8 million primary operations were performed; expressed as rates, these represent 16,587 separations per 100,000 population and 8,230 operations per 100,000 population. It should be noted that these statistics present a count of events, i.e. separations or operations, not persons.

5.4.4 Notifiable diseases and other health statistics

Notifiable diseases. The notifiable diseases most predominant in 1972 were venereal diseases (44,536), streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever (12,224), infectious and serum hepatitis (7,811), and tuberculosis (3,909). Table 5.14 shows the number of notifiable diseases by province in that year.

Cancer. Statistics Canada started a national cancer incidence reporting system on January 1, 1969 in co-operation with the National Cancer Institute and the nine existing provincial tumour registries: a registry has not yet been organized in Ontario. Participating provinces send a simple notification card with basic patient and diagnostic information for each new primary site of malignant neoplasm discovered. Data provided by this system for 1971 are given in Table 5.15.

Tuberculosis. There were 3,909 new active and 570 reactivated cases of tuberculosis reported in Canada in 1972 for a total of 4,479. Of 9,019 tuberculosis patients being treated at the end of 1972, 1,524 were hospital patients and 7,495 were being treated by drugs on an out-patient drug therapy regime as a safeguard against their developing active forms of the disease. Summary information appears in Table 5.16.

Therapeutic abortions. During 1972, 38,905 therapeutic abortions were carried out in Canada, 38,853 to residents of Canada, as shown in Table 5.17, and 52 to non-residents. The 1971 figures are 30,949, with 26 to non-residents. A quarterly record of therapeutic abortions performed on residents of Canada in 1971 and 1972, distributed by province and territory, appears in Table 5.17. The Table also shows abortions as rates per 100 live births; for all Canada the 1972 rate was 11.2 as against a 1971 rate of 8.6.

Mental health statistics. A total of 120,868 admissions and 123,435 separations from psychiatric in-patient facilities were reported in Canada in 1973. The number of patients on the books of reporting institutions at year-end was 57,042. The ratio of admissions to year-end patients, a measure of the turnover of the in-patient population, rose from 1.65 in 1970 to 2.12 in