

1974 and 4.7 in 1973. The rated bed capacity of mental hospitals declined from 26.6% of total rated beds in 1973 (2.6 per 1,000 population) to 22.3% in 1974 (1.9 per 1,000 population); allied special hospitals increased from 13.5% in 1973 (1.4 per 1,000 population) to 14.5% in 1974 (1.4 per 1,000 population); tuberculosis sanatoria constituted 0.6% in 1974 (0.1 per 1,000 population) declining from 1.1% in 1973 (0.1 per 1,000 population). Rated beds per 1,000 population for all hospitals as a group declined from 9.5 in 1973 to 8.8 in 1974.

Total adult and child admissions to all Canadian hospitals increased by 0.8% between 1971 and 1972 reaching in excess of 3.7 million or 171.6 patient admissions per 1,000 population. A study of Table 5.5 reveals that admissions to public general hospitals increased by 1.1% from 1971 to reach over 3.4 million in 1972; the number of patient admissions remained constant at 156.1 per 1,000 population.

Admissions to public mental hospitals, which totalled more than 55,300 in 1972, increased by 7.3% as admissions per 1,000 population increased from 2.4 to 2.5. Over the same period, admissions to public tuberculosis sanatoria dropped by 41.5% to 3,080, a decline per 1,000 population from 0.2 to 0.1. The average daily population in all Canadian hospitals decreased by 3.5%. Public general hospitals made up slightly more than one half (52.9%) of the 1972 average daily population compared with 51.9% in 1971. Public mental hospitals, the second largest group, accounted for 28.6% of the 1972 average daily population as against 29.7% in 1971.

The average length of stay of adults and children in public general hospitals decreased from 9.9 days in 1971 to 9.7 days in 1972 (Table 5.6). Average length of stay was significantly correlated to bed capacity in general hospitals, rising from 6.8 days in the 1-to-24 bed group of non-teaching general hospitals to 11.7 days in full-teaching general hospitals in the 1-499 bed group, a reflection of the fact that larger hospitals tend to provide more diversified and complex services. Provincially, average length of stay for public general hospitals as a group ranged from 8.6 days in Alberta to 10.4 days in Quebec. Within the allied special group of hospitals there was considerable variation in the average length of stay extending from 8.4 days for children's hospitals to 12.5 days for the "other" group (maternity, neurological, orthopedic, cancer hospitals, etc.) and then climbing sharply to 42.3 days for the convalescent/rehabilitation hospitals and to 225.2 days for chronic/extended care hospitals. Average length of stay for public general and allied special hospitals as a whole declined from 11.3 days in 1971 to 11.1 days in 1972.

Table 5.7 shows that there were almost 323,400 full-time employees (excluding paid medical staff in general and allied special hospitals) in the Canadian hospital industry as a whole in 1972, a decrease of 258 full-time personnel from 1971. General hospitals as a group employed 192.6 full-time personnel per 100 rated beds, not much change from the group ratio of 193.2 recorded in 1971. Provincially, this ratio varied from 142.1 in Saskatchewan to 224.0 in Newfoundland in 1972. Taken as a group, general and allied special hospitals reported a ratio of 179.3 full-time personnel per 100 rated beds in 1972 compared to 180.5 in 1971. In mental hospitals there were 86.2 full-time personnel per 100 rated beds in 1972, up from the 84.4 reported in 1971, while in tuberculosis sanatoria this ratio was 100.5 in 1972 as compared to 76.4 in 1971.

Table 5.8 displays the revenues and expenditures of operating public general hospitals for the reporting years 1971 and 1972. Revenues for these hospitals increased by 12.1% to \$2,398.0 million in 1972 and expenditures were \$2,440.2 million, representing a 10.7% increase from the comparable 1971 figure. Salaries and wages accounted for 69.8% of expenditures in 1972 while medical and surgical supplies accounted for 3.3% and drugs for 2.8%.

Table 5.9 shows that cost per patient-day was highest for children's hospitals (\$127.46) in 1972, followed by the "other" hospitals group, which includes orthopedic, maternity, neurological, cancer hospitals, etc. (\$98.85), and general hospitals (\$73.26). In the provinces, cost per patient-day in general hospitals ranged from \$48.09 in Prince Edward Island to \$92.36 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