

Non-hospital institutional care is provided by a variety of facilities including nursing homes, homes for the aged, homes for unmarried mothers, child care institutions, hostels and senior citizens' lodges. Insurance coverage does not extend to these institutions except in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, but persons requiring care are eligible to apply for aid through the Canada Assistance Plan.

Ontario provides extended health (nursing home) care benefits under its health insurance plan. Manitoba has a personal care home program covering extended treatment, personal care and hostel care, and Alberta has an insured nursing home program. Daily authorized charges to the patient applicable to these programs are: Ontario \$7.90, Manitoba \$5.75, Alberta \$4.00.

Some provincial insurance plans provide other services not eligible for cost-sharing under the federal act including home renal dialysis and home hyperalimentation equipment, supplies and medication, essential ambulance services at modest cost, and occupational and speech therapy in non-hospital facilities in Ontario; physiotherapy services in non-hospital facilities and services in community health and social centres in Saskatchewan; care in senior citizens' lodges at modest cost in Alberta; and equipment, supplies and medication for home renal dialysis in British Columbia.

Hospital statistics. Canadian hospitals are categorized for statistical purposes according to type of ownership: public, proprietary or federal; and type of service: general, allied special (extended care, rehabilitation, maternity, communicable diseases, pediatric, orthopaedic, neurological, cancer, nursing stations, outpost hospitals, etc.), mental or tuberculosis. General hospitals, which account for the largest proportion of beds, are divided into teaching (full and partial teaching) and non-teaching (with and without long-term units), which are further subdivided into varying bed-size groups based on rated bed capacity.

Data pertaining to the number of hospitals in operation (Table 5.3), their classification and rated bed capacity (Table 5.4), were available as at January 1, 1976 but 1974 data were the latest available for all other tables in this section.

Table 5.3 shows that the number and bed capacity of hospitals operating in Canada have remained relatively stable in recent years. Table 5.4 gives the number and bed capacity of public, proprietary and federal hospitals operating in Canada in 1975 and 1976 classified by province and by type of service. In 1976 public hospitals accounted for 94.9% of total rated bed capacity of all hospitals followed by federal hospitals (2.9%) and proprietary hospitals (2.2%). Corresponding 1975 and 1974 respective percentages (94.2%, 3.3%, 2.5%; and 93.5%, 3.8%, 2.7%) show a trend toward a higher proportion of public hospitals and a lower proportion of proprietary and federal hospitals. The proportion of rated beds in general and allied special hospitals as a group has been increasing in recent years while the proportion in mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria on the whole has decreased. In 1976 general hospitals accounted for 64.8% of total rated beds as compared to 63.6% in 1975 and 62.6% in 1974 (5.5 beds per 1,000 population in 1976). Provincially, Saskatchewan had the highest ratio of general hospital beds per 1,000 population, i.e. 7.5 in 1976 and 1974 and 7.4 in 1975, while Quebec reported the lowest ratio with 4.6 beds per 1,000 population from 1974 to 1976. The rated bed capacity of mental hospitals declined from 22.3% of total rated beds in 1974 (1.9 per 1,000 population) to 21.0% in 1975 (1.8 per 1,000 population) and to 18.6% in 1976 (1.6 per 1,000 population); allied special hospitals increased from 14.5% in 1974 (1.4 per 1,000 population) to 15.1% in 1975 (1.4 per 1,000 population) and to 16.5% in 1976 (1.4 per 1,000 population); rated beds in tuberculosis sanatoria constituted 0.2% in 1976 (0.02 per 1,000 population) declining from 0.3% in 1975 (0.02 per 1,000 population) and 0.6% in 1974 (0.05 per 1,000 population). Rated beds per 1,000 population for all hospitals as a group declined from 8.8 in 1974 to 8.7 in 1975 and 8.6 in 1976.

Total adult and child admissions to all Canadian hospitals increased by 1.7% between 1972 and 1973 reaching in excess of 3.8 million or 172.5 patient admissions per 1,000 population. Between 1973 and 1974, the number of