

health departments have set up handicapped children's registries and, in co-operation with the handicapped children's societies, they provide remedial treatment and education at children's hospitals, rehabilitation centres and special schools. The public school systems in the larger cities operate special classes for children with orthopaedic, vision, hearing and mental defects; voluntary agencies also sponsor special classes for the mentally retarded, cerebral palsied, emotionally disturbed and other groups. In addition, there are eight residential schools for the deaf and six for the blind, most of them administered by the provincial education departments.

In addition to its treatment responsibilities carried out on behalf of disabled Indians and Eskimos by the Medical Services Directorate, 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 1961-62, over 75 p.c. of the \$1,614,914 spent under the Medical Rehabilitation and Crippled Children Grant (see p. 261) 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 seven schools of physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and audiology and speech therapy, and one school of social work, and for equipment and research.

### 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. 262-265). 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. 239-242; those on hospital statistics in Subsection 1 following; and those on notifiable diseases and illness in the Civil Service in Subsection 2. A brief outline of the scope and methods of the Sickness Survey of 1950-51 is given in the 1955 Year Book and some of the results are published in the 1955, 1956 and 1957-58 editions. Details are available in bulletin form (Catalogue Nos. 82-501 to 82-511).

#### 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, maternity, communicable diseases and orthopaedic hospitals), mental and tuberculosis.

In 1962 there were 1,376 hospitals of all types operating in Canada, having a rated bed capacity of 199,345 (excluding bassinets for newborn). Of the total, 1,027 were general hospitals with 103,551 beds, 217 were allied special hospitals with 17,382 beds, 83 were hospitals for mental patients with 67,739 beds, and 49 were tuberculosis sanatoria with 10,673 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 VI* (Catalogue Nos. 83-210 to 83-215); *Mental Health Statistics* (Catalogue No. 83-204) and *Financial Supplement* (No. 83-205); *Tuberculosis Statistics* (No. 83-206) and *Financial Supplement* (No. 83-207); and *List of Canadian Hospitals and Related Institutions and Facilities* (No. 83-201).